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THE CULTURAL RESOURCES OF BLUE SPRINGS, MISSOURI



VOLUME I

THE CULTURAL RESOURCES OF
BLUE SPRINGS, MISSOURI

by

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Blue Springs, Missouri 64015

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VOLUME I

ABSTRACT

In the Spring and Summer of 1986, Archaeological Associates conducted an archaeological literature search and reconnaissance-level architectural/historical survey of the City of Blue Springs to make preliminary identification of cultural resources as the basis for determining future intensive identification, evaluation and protection efforts. The city initiated the project as part of the Certified Local Government program funded by the National Park Service, Department of the Interior administered by the Missouri Department of Natural Resources.

Previous archaeological investigations within the City of Blue Springs include only two small surveys and one testing project which recorded only one prehistoric archaeological site. To the west of Blue Springs, within the Little Blue River valley, a relatively large number of archaeological sites recorded over the last 20 years document the human occupation of the area for over 10,000 years. Given the close proximity of these sites to the corporate limits of Blue Springs a substantial body of data infers which areas of the city and immediate environs have the greatest potential for future discovery of archaeological resources. Survey results indicate a need for further survey within the corporate limits of Blue Springs.

Archival research conducted at regional research facilities documented the cultural, economic, political, architectural and military history of the survey area. This research indicated the location of the original 1830s settlement of Blue Springs at Woods Chapel Road and Walnut and a later and separate site established in 1879 one mile to the east when the Chicago and Alton Railroad station was constructed. The original 1830s village and the later railroad-farm town reflected the southern culture of the Little Dixie area of Missouri and served as a rural agricultural market center until suburban growth from Kansas City changed the character of the community in the early 1950s.

Field investigation found the presence of buildings dating from 1880 to 1930 within the 1879 "Old Town" that reflects vernacular/folk and later "plan-book" historic architectural types and styles representative of the Little Dixie area of Missouri; some of these incorporate elements of design and treatment particular to the community itself.

Survey and archival research established a need for further intensive architectural/historical survey for evaluation for National Register district designation and implementation of local preservation measures for the area within the 1931 corporate boundaries which is generally bounded by 8th Street on the east, Vesper on the north, Chicago on the south and 20th Street on the west. In addition, the city should: (1) conduct intensive cultural resources surveys of all open

TABLE OF CONTENTS

I.	INTRODUCTION	1
	Research Design	5
II.	ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING	14
	Physiography	14
	Climate	15
	Soils	17
	Geomorphology	18
	Biotic Resources	18
III.	CULTURAL OVERVIEW	23
	Prehistory and Previous Investigations.....	23
	Paleo-Indian	25
	Dalton	26
	Early Archaic	27
	Middle Archaic	28
	Late Archaic	29
	Early Woodland	30
	Middle Woodland	32
	Late Woodland	34
	Mississippian	35
	Historic Aboriginal	37
	Prehistoric Settlement and Subsistence Patterns.....	40
	History.....	47
	European Exploration	48
	American Exploration	52
	Governmental Organization	53
	Overland Trade	56
	Early Settlement	60
	Scotch-Irish Immigration	67
	Border and Civil Wars	76
	Reconstruction and Resettlement	92
	New Blue Springs	96
	Twentieth Century Blue Springs	103
IV.	FIELD INVESTIGATIONS	114
	Archaeology	114
	Methodology	114
	Results	114
	History	116
	Methodology	116
	Results	121
	Historic Resources	121
	The Blue Springs	121

TABLE OF CONTENTS (Continued)

	Santa Fe Campground	122
	Border and Civil Wars	123
	Cemeteries	128
	Archaeological Farmstead Sites	128
	Architectural Resources	129
	Evolution of Architecture	130
	Significance of Architectural Styles and Patterns	130
	Building Materials	145
	Historic Contexts and Themes.....	147
	Town Planning	147
	Summary	151
V.	MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS	155
	The Need for Local Preservation Planning	155
	Historic Preservation Rationale	164
	Archaeological Predictive Model	166
	Archaeological Management Recommendations.....	174
	Architectural/Historic Cultural Resource Management Recommendations.....	176
	Creation of a Historic District	177
	Creation of a Local Register of Cultural Resources	189
	Creation of a Research and Reference File.....	190
	Investigation of Funding Sources	192
	Implementation of Public Advocacy Programs	193
	Priorities	193
VI.	SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS	196
	REFERENCES	205
	APPENDICES (Volume II)	
	I. Survey Forms and Photographs	
	II. Property Types	
	III. Glossary of Terms	
	IV. City of Blue Springs Historic Ordinance No. 1524	
	V. Guidelines for Implementation of CLG Programs in Missouri	

FIGURES

Figure 1.	Jackson County, Missouri	2
Figure 2.	French Explorations in Missouri	50
Figure 3.	American Exploration	54
Figure 4.	Sibley Survey of Santa Fe Trail	59
Figure 5.	Immigration Patterns in Missouri 1810-1830	62
Figure 6.	Map of Jackson County, Missouri, 1877	64
Figure 7.	Pioneer Map of Jackson County, Missouri	65
Figure 8.	Civil War Battles in "Little Dixie".....	81
Figure 9.	Civil War Activities in Jackson County, Missouri.	85
Figure 10.	Village of Blue Springs, 1877	93
Figure 11.	Original Plat of Blue Springs, 1879	98
Figure 12.	Map of Blue Springs, 1904	105
Figure 13.	Map of Blue Springs, 1931	107
Figure 14.	Map of Jackson County, Missouri, 1932	110
Figure 15.	Survey Project Area (Corporate Limits)	115
Figure 16.	Archaeological Sites in Blue Springs and Immediate Environs	117
Figure 17.	Architectural/Historical Sites in Blue Springs and Immediate Environs	127
Figure 18.	Classifications of Architectural/Historical Property Types in Blue Springs "1879 Old Town".....	131
Figure 19.	Fields-Moore House, 1608 West Walnut, Blue Springs, Missouri	134
Figure 20.	Early Structures Built By Settlers in Blue Springs, Missouri, 1835-1850.....	136
Figure 21.	Late Nineteenth Century Single-Pen House, Blue Springs, Missouri	138a

Figures (Continued)

Figure 22.	Restored I House Building Type, Blue Springs, Missouri	138b
Figure 23.	Saddlebag Sub-Type Domestic Structure, Blue Springs, Missouri	139a
Figure 24.	Typical Two Story T House Building Type, Blue Springs, Missouri	139b
Figure 25.	Decorative Elements of Domestic Architecture, Blue Springs, Missouri	141a
Figure 26.	L Shape T House Late Victorian Cottage, Blue Springs, Missouri	141b
Figure 27.	Transitional Cottage-Bungalow Styles in Blue Spring's German Town	144
Figure 28.	Wooden Construction Commercial Buildings in Blue Springs, Missouri, 1880-1900.....	146
Figure 29.	Commercial Streetscape in Blue Springs, Missouri, 1880-1900.....	159
Figure 30.	Growth Areas Showing Proposed Annexation and Sewer Interceptors.....	161
Figure 31.	Archaeological Sensitivity Map	172
Figure 32.	Recommended Local District Boundaries and Intensive Survey Area	178
Figure 33.	Endangered Historic Archaeological Sites	203

TABLES

Table 1.	Average Temperature and Precipitation for Kansas City, Missouri Recorded Between 1951 and 1979	16
Table 2.	Population Development and Census Information: 1830-1870	72
Table 3.	Civil War Battles, Campaigns, etc. in Jackson County, Missouri	86
Table 4.	Distribution of Archaeological Sites by Soil Types within the Little Blue River Valley.....	169
Table 5.	Rural Cultural Resources Requiring further Investigation.....	124

CHARTS

Chart 1.	Flow Chart for Historic Preservation Commission Procedures for the Protection of Cultural Resources.....	188
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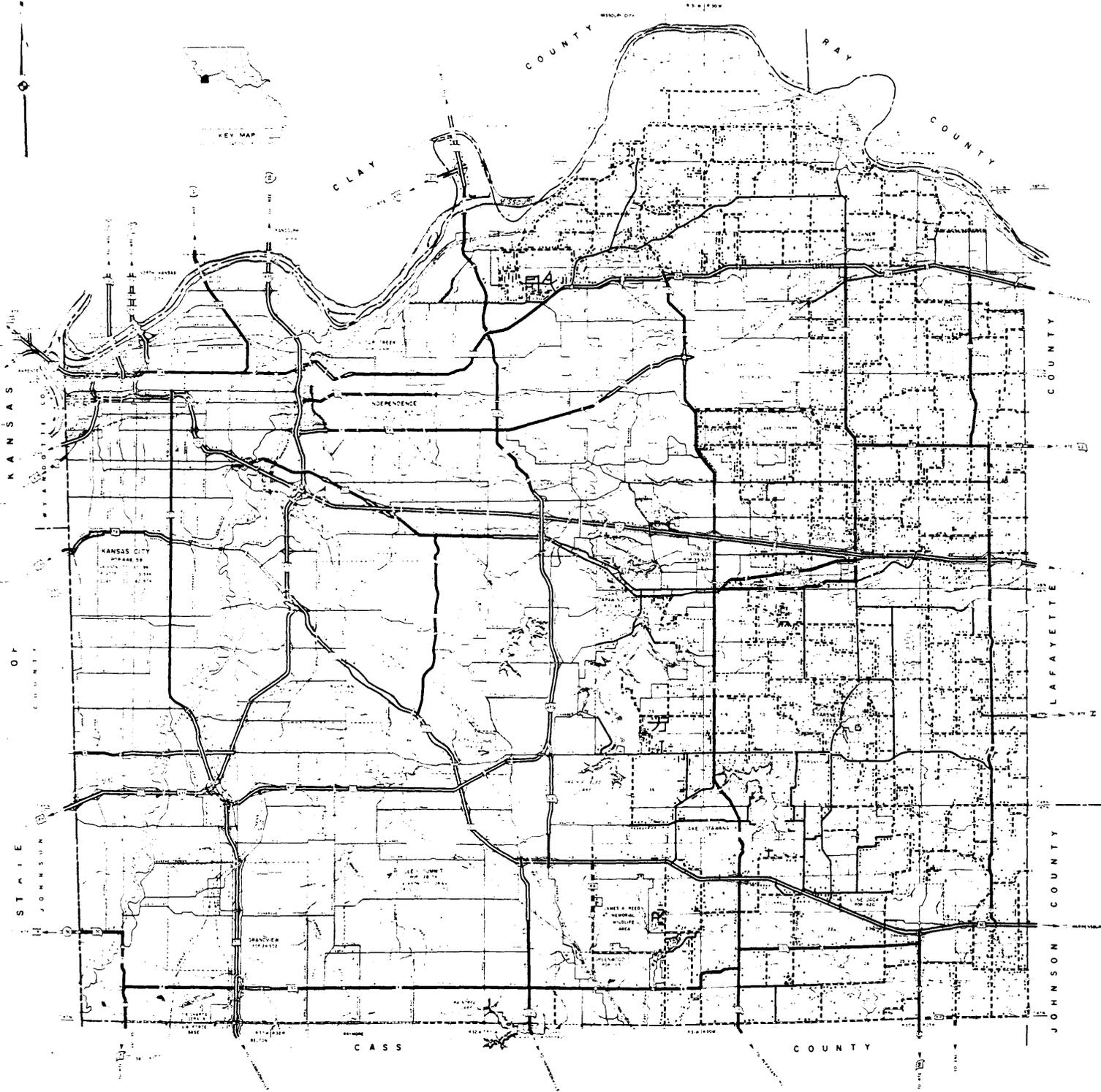
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CHAPTER I
INTRODUCTION

Blue Springs, Missouri is located near the center of Jackson County, Missouri at the eastern edge of the Kansas City metropolitan area. Two state highways and one interstate provide commuter access to the employment centers and to the cultural, educational, social, legal, financial and marketing services of the region. The Illinois Central Gulf Railroad line provides rail service connections for industrial sites within the city (Figure 1). As a result of its strategic location, Blue Springs is one of the fastest growing cities in Missouri (second only to St. Peters near St. Louis) with a population that has quadrupled in the last ten years. The present planning area for the community of Blue Springs includes approximately 80 square miles; it is bounded by the Little Blue River and the Lake City Ammunition Plant on the north and northwest, Grain Valley on the east, Colburn Road on the south and U.S. Highway 291 on the west (Butler Associates 1980:9).

Inhabitants of Blue Springs area of Jackson County witnessed and participated in events which influenced the development of the nation. The community's ties to European and American exploration, the westering movement, the Border and Civil wars (and ensuing outlaw period) and connections to a presidential figure makes its history unique and at the same time representative of a cultural system which in many ways is typical of the trans-Mississippi west and in particular the Little Dixie area of Missouri.



LEGEND

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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Interstate Highway 2. U.S. Highway 3. State Highway 4. County Road 5. Local Road 6. Railroad 7. Airway 8. Canal 9. Stream 10. Lake 11. Marsh 12. Swamp 13. Forest 14. Pasture 15. Cultivated Land 16. Uncultivated Land 17. Water 18. Wetland 19. Wetland 20. Wetland 21. Wetland 22. Wetland 23. Wetland 24. Wetland 25. Wetland 26. Wetland 27. Wetland 28. Wetland 29. Wetland 30. Wetland 31. Wetland 32. Wetland 33. Wetland 34. Wetland 35. Wetland 36. Wetland 37. Wetland 38. Wetland 39. Wetland 40. Wetland 41. Wetland 42. Wetland 43. Wetland 44. Wetland 45. Wetland 46. Wetland 47. Wetland 48. Wetland 49. Wetland 50. Wetland | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Interstate Highway 2. U.S. Highway 3. State Highway 4. County Road 5. Local Road 6. Railroad 7. Airway 8. Canal 9. Stream 10. Lake 11. Marsh 12. Swamp 13. Forest 14. Pasture 15. Cultivated Land 16. Uncultivated Land 17. Water 18. Wetland 19. Wetland 20. Wetland 21. Wetland 22. Wetland 23. Wetland 24. Wetland 25. Wetland 26. Wetland 27. Wetland 28. Wetland 29. Wetland 30. Wetland 31. Wetland 32. Wetland 33. Wetland 34. Wetland 35. Wetland 36. Wetland 37. Wetland 38. Wetland 39. Wetland 40. Wetland 41. Wetland 42. Wetland 43. Wetland 44. Wetland 45. Wetland 46. Wetland 47. Wetland 48. Wetland 49. Wetland 50. Wetland | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Interstate Highway 2. U.S. Highway 3. State Highway 4. County Road 5. Local Road 6. Railroad 7. Airway 8. Canal 9. Stream 10. Lake 11. Marsh 12. Swamp 13. Forest 14. Pasture 15. Cultivated Land 16. Uncultivated Land 17. Water 18. Wetland 19. Wetland 20. Wetland 21. Wetland 22. Wetland 23. Wetland 24. Wetland 25. Wetland 26. Wetland 27. Wetland 28. Wetland 29. Wetland 30. Wetland 31. Wetland 32. Wetland 33. Wetland 34. Wetland 35. Wetland 36. Wetland 37. Wetland 38. Wetland 39. Wetland 40. Wetland 41. Wetland 42. Wetland 43. Wetland 44. Wetland 45. Wetland 46. Wetland 47. Wetland 48. Wetland 49. Wetland 50. Wetland | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Interstate Highway 2. U.S. Highway 3. State Highway 4. County Road 5. Local Road 6. Railroad 7. Airway 8. Canal 9. Stream 10. Lake 11. Marsh 12. Swamp 13. Forest 14. Pasture 15. Cultivated Land 16. Uncultivated Land 17. Water 18. Wetland 19. Wetland 20. Wetland 21. Wetland 22. Wetland 23. Wetland 24. Wetland 25. Wetland 26. Wetland 27. Wetland 28. Wetland 29. Wetland 30. Wetland 31. Wetland 32. Wetland 33. Wetland 34. Wetland 35. Wetland 36. Wetland 37. Wetland 38. Wetland 39. Wetland 40. Wetland 41. Wetland 42. Wetland 43. Wetland 44. Wetland 45. Wetland 46. Wetland 47. Wetland 48. Wetland 49. Wetland 50. Wetland |
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Figure 1.
JACKSON COUNTY
MISSOURI
 PREPARED BY THE
 MISSOURI HIGHWAY AND TRANSPORTATION DEPARTMENT
 DIVISION OF PLANNING
 IN COOPERATION WITH THE
 U.S. DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
 FEDERAL HIGHWAY ADMINISTRATION

As the community began developing rapidly as a suburb of Kansas City, especially after construction of Lake Jacomo and Interstate 70 many of its citizens felt that modern development threatened to destroy much of this important and unique past and that an effort should be made to preserve at least a portion of the community's history. In February of 1986, the Board of Alderman of the City of Blue Springs passed Resolution No. 14-86 which authorized approval of a contract between the city and the Missouri Department of Natural Resources (DNR) for the funding of an archaeological/historical survey of Blue Springs. The city's goal is to become an officially approved "Certified Local Government" (CLG) by September 30, 1986 as allowed under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (P.L. 89-665), as amended in 1980 (P.L. 96-515) and implemented by federal regulation 36 CFR Part 61.5, 61.7.

The CLG program, among other things, promotes the preservation of prehistoric and historic sites, structures, objects, buildings and historic districts. It allows local communities to participate, to a greater degree, in the national historic preservation program. From 1966 to 1980, the preservation program operated as a decentralized partnership between the federal and state governments, with the states carrying out the primary responsibilities for identification, evaluation and protection of historic properties. In 1980, Congress extended this partnership down to the local governmental level in order to allow local participation in the preservation planning process. The agencies involved in this new federal-state-local preservation partnership are

the National Park Service of the Department of the Interior, the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) in the Office of Historic Preservation, Missouri Department of Natural Resources (DNR) and the certified local government (CLG).

Through their participation in the identification, evaluation, and protection of historic resources within their communities, certified local governments can now assume a leadership role in the preservation of their communities' prehistoric and historic resources, have a formal role in the National Register nomination process, participate in the establishment of state historic preservation objectives, and receive technical and advisory services from the Office of Historic Preservation of the DNR. A certified local government is also eligible to apply annually to the Missouri DNR for subgrants from a designated Certified Local Government fund whenever such funds are available.

In order to become certified in Missouri, local government programs must meet five broad criteria:

1. The local government shall "enforce appropriate state or local legislation for designation and protection of historic properties" with provisions to achieve substantially the purpose of identification, evaluation, and protection of cultural resources within the jurisdiction of the CLG;
2. The local government shall "establish by state or local law an adequate and qualified historic preservation review commission composed of professional and lay members";
3. The local government shall "maintain a system for the survey and inventory of historic properties";
4. Local governments shall "provide for adequate public participation in the local historic preservation programs, including the process of recommending properties for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places"; and

5. Local governments shall "satisfactorily perform the responsibilities delegated to it "by the SHPO (as outlined in Appendix V, Item III, A-D).

After the Board of Aldermen passed the resolution in February of 1986 the staff of the City of Blue Springs set out immediately to draft a historic preservation ordinance with the assistance of the city attorney, the preservation staff of the Missouri DNR and examples of other community ordinances. In March, the Planning Commission of the City of Blue Springs recommended approval of the ordinance to the Board of Aldermen. After a public hearing (where there was no opposition) and two readings, the Board of Aldermen approved Bill No. 1678 on June 2, 1986 amending the City's Zoning Regulations (Appendix IV in Volume II).

The city also sent out advertisements and requests for proposals in February for the performance of a reconnaissance-level archaeological/historical survey of the City of Blue Springs. In April, Archaeological Associates of Grandview, Missouri contracted to perform the city-wide survey. The research design for this survey, as approved in advance by the City of Blue Springs and the Missouri DNR, is as follows:

Research Design

Objectives

Archaeological Survey

Provide a general impression of the area's archaeological resources, their nature and ages.

Determine the types and locations of all known archaeological resources within the boundaries of Blue Springs.

Verification of location and condition of all known sites.

Provide research documentation of cultural prehistory.

Provide predictive statements to be made as to where and what kinds of additional archaeological sites could be expected to be found.

Provide a comprehensive review and assimilation of all previous investigations.

Historical Survey

Preliminary identification of all historically and/or architecturally significant sites, objects, buildings, structures, or districts.

Preliminary identification of each resource's history and significance, architectural style or design, period, architect, builder, construction types, etc., if known.

Determine potential for future National Register evaluation.

Determine the broad pattern of development which will include historical context, cultural themes, geographical limits, and chronological limits.

Provide synthesis and interpretation of history; important patterns, events and individuals; socio-economic trends; and cultural and aesthetic values.

Methods

The project will involve five phases: 1) planning and preparation, 2) field reconnaissance of historic and architecturally significant sites, 3) archival research, 4) interviews with local-regional authorities, both historians and archaeologists, and 5) report writing.

All research will be accomplished in compliance with the pertinent historic preservation standards and guidelines including 36 CFR Part 64 (draft) Criteria and Procedures for the Identification of Historic Properties:, 36 CFR Part 66 Recovery of Scientific, Prehistoric, Historic and Archaeological Data..., and FR 48 (190):44716-743 the Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archaeology and Historic Preservation.

Archaeology Survey

The archaeology portion of the survey will consist entirely of a literature search and archival research with no systematic on-the-ground surface examination or testing program.

A comprehensive literature search will be made of all previous investigations to determine the types and locations of all known archaeological resources within the corporate boundaries. The locations of all known sites in the city will be verified and their condition reported by surface field examination (no artifact collections will be made). An archival search will address the nature and age of the area's archaeological resources.

Historical Survey

Field reconnaissance of historically and architecturally significant sites will include an intensive (building by building), systematic (street by street), field inspection of all above-ground resources within the corporate boundaries. Missouri Department of Natural Resources, Office of Historic Preservation

Architectural/Historic Inventory Survey Forms will be used and information provided will include, among other things, each resource's history and significance, architectural style or design, period, architect, builder, construction types, etc., if known.

All significant resources will be photodocumented and a negative and black and white 5 x 7 inch photograph for each shall be provided.

Each resource will be evaluated against the criteria established by 36 CFR Part 60.6 to determine if it has potential for evaluation for future National Register district or site designation.

Most of the archival/historical portion of the survey will consist of archival research at regional research facilities. Primary source materials such as maps and county atlases, plat books, deed record books and indices, surveyor's plats and record books, government survey notes, tax judgement record and tax declaration sheets, county histories, building and construction permits, photographic collections, oral histories, censuses, etc. shall be located and used. In addition, secondary source material will be located and examined.

Research Facilities which will be used in the survey will include:

City of Blue Springs

Building Permits, Water
Permits, Maps, City Archives

Blue Springs Library	City Directories, Vertical Files
Blue Springs Historical Society	Archival Collection
Jackson County Historical Society Archives & Research Library	School Records, County and State Maps, Plats, Abstracts, Census Records, Marriage Records for Slaves, Parker Collection (Early Telephone System, Business Histories), Wright Collection (Historic Site Survey of Blue Springs ca. 1959) Abner Adair Collection (Early Settlers ca. 1887-1890, Temperance Movement, Social History)
Jackson County Recorder of Deeds	Deeds, Land Commissioner's Records 1827-1835
Jackson County Probate Court	Wills, Estate Inventories, Property Ownership Records
Jackson County Court	Property Ownership, Governmental Management 1826-1880
Harry S. Truman Library	Political History of Sni-A-Bar Township
Midcontinent Library	Genealogy and Local History Collections
University of Missouri, Kansas City	Snyder Collection, Western Historical Manuscript Collection, Special Collections,
Kansas City, Missouri Public Library	Missouri Valley Room History Collection, Reference Section, (Architectural Manuals etc.)
Kansas City Museum Archives	George Fuller Green Collection
Private Collections	Rufus Burrus (Early Harris/Burrus Family, History

of Blue Springs); Rodney Choplin (Real Estate Transactions); William Curtis (Early Photographs); Harvey Jones (Early Public Works and Surveying Records)

State Historical Society of Missouri

State Historic Site Survey, Local and Regional Histories Archaeological Survey of Missouri State Archaeological Site Files, Records and Maps

Missouri Department of Natural Resources

Historic and Archaeological Site files, records, and maps, Cultural Resource Management Reports

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
Kansas City District

Cultural Resource Surveys of Lake Jacomo and the Proposed Blue Springs Reservoir

National Register of Historic Places
National Park Service

National Register Eligible and Listed Sites

Historic American Building Survey
National Park Service

HABS Sites

Interviews

Interviews will be conducted with local/regional authorities in the subject matter. Among those interviewed will be Mrs. Pauline Siegfried Fowler, historian and private research consultant on Jackson County History survey and property titles; members of the Blue Springs Historical Society, and James Feagins of Grandview.

Expected Results

The recorded history of Blue Springs provides a general overview of the development of this railroad and agricultural center and today's

rapidly growing suburban community. However, documentation of historic contexts, cultural themes, extant cultural resources is lacking. No comprehensive listing of historic buildings and sites exists. A "windshield" survey indicates that the Old Town 1879, Blue Springs area contains approximately 50 structures clustered around the business district that by age, design, present condition, and lack of impactation bear investigation for National Register district and/or site potential. Architectural styles include Stick, Queen Ann, Cottage, and Bungalow and reflect known historical contexts. At least two geographical and chronological districts are apparent. In addition, the devastation of the Border and Civil wars, in particular "Order No. 11" and the subsequent rapid housing and commercial development in the last ten years severely impacted the corporate areas outside of the Old Town 1879. It is expected the survey will also locate and identify pre-Civil War structures and provide for their inclusion in future planning and preservation programs.

Only a few previously recorded archaeological sites are now known to exist within the city limits. However, several dozen known sites exist along the Little Blue River and in the immediate areas surrounding Lake Jacomo and the proposed Blue Spring Reservoir as the result of recent Corps of Engineer professional cultural resource survey and testing projects. Community planners all lack a general impression of the area's archaeological resources.

The resulting survey report will provide a comprehensive documentation of findings including a cultural overview (prehistory of

the Little Blue River region of Jackson County and history of Blue Springs), archaeological research results, historic and architectural survey information, an evaluation of historic/architectural and archaeological resources, summary and management recommendations, fully cited references, and appendices for archaeological and architectural/historical site survey forms, photographs. Appropriate graphics resulting from the survey will include city maps indicating locations of all significant cultural resources (only general archaeological site locations can be printed in the public documents for confidentiality reasons), cultural resources that may be National Register eligible, those which may be eligible for tax credits, zoning maps, an 1879 plat map, 1873 and 1877 plats of the old town area and an 1880s or 1890 plat of the new town area.

The narrative history of Blue Springs will include the broad pattern of development which will include historical context, cultural themes, geographical limits, and chronological limits. Historical information will include a synthesis and interpretation of history; important patterns, events and individuals; socio-economic trends; and cultural and aesthetic values.

The report will fully discuss all known archaeological resources and make predictive statements concerning where other resources may be located and discuss significant architectural/historic resources. Resources that may be of local, state, or national significance and which ones may potentially be National Register eligible. Recommendations will be offered concerning future evaluation,

designation, preservation, protection (e.g., easements, covenants, tax credits, districts, overlay zoning, etc.) for inclusion in the city's planning process.

The foregoing research design provided an outline of the objectives and a scope-of-work for the reconnaissance survey. This report presents the results of the City of Blue Springs cultural resources survey. Chapter II provides an environmental overview of the Blue Springs area. Chapter III discusses the prehistory and history of the area from about 12,000 years ago to the present and includes the early periods of exploration, governmental organization, overland trade, early settlement, Border and Civil wars and the post Civil War reconstruction and resettlement periods as well as discussion of the settlement and subsequent history of Blue Springs. The field methodologies and survey results are presented in Chapter IV. Various property types are identified and discussed. Chapter V presents the management recommendations for the city. The archaeological portion of this chapter has a predictive model for possible site locations with an accompanying sensitivity map. The historical portion has recommendations for creation of a historic district, a local register of cultural resources, funding sources, public advocacy programs and priorities. Chapter VI summarizes the entire survey project. There is also a comprehensive and complete bibliography of references used and cited and several appendices (Volume II) which includes the survey forms and photographs, a list of property types, a glossary of terms, the historic preservation ordinance, and the guidelines for implementation of CLG programs in Missouri.

CHAPTER II

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

The City of Blue Springs is located in the northeastern portion of Jackson County (Figure 1). The central business district and older residential portions of the city are situated along a broad upland ridge which generally parallels the Little Blue Valley located to the west. The city is in the process of expanding into the surrounding tributary valley of the Little Blue and Missouri rivers. As of April 1986, the corporate limits of Blue Springs were bordered to the west and southwest by the East Fork of the Little Blue River Valley; to the north and northeast by Burr Oak and West Fire Prairie creeks; and to the southeast by the headwater of Sni-A-Bar Creek. Thus the city cross-cuts several environmental zones and includes uplands, side slopes, foot slopes, terraces and bottom lands.

Physiography

Physiographically, Jackson County is situated at the northern edge of the Cherokee Lowlands region of the Central Lowlands Physiographic Province (Fenneman 1938). The region is dominated by gently rolling uplands punctuated by rather deeply entrenched small tributary streams of the Missouri River such as the Little Blue River and Sni-A-Bar Creek.

The underlying bedrock consists primarily of Pennsylvania age limestones and shales. The Bethany Falls limestone is the most conspicuous rock formation in Jackson County which is often exposed in

outcrops over three meters thick. A thick mantle of Pleistocene loess covers most of the bedrock on the upland interfluves adjacent to the Missouri River. The loess thins to the south as the distance from the Missouri River increases (Preston 1984:4).

Climate

Jackson County is located at the southern edge of the Prairie Peninsula, a wedge shaped area of tall grass prairie extending across the Upper Midwest (Borchert 1950). The region is characterized by a continental climate with low winter precipitation, occasional summer drought and a wide range in annual temperatures. The prairies and woodlands occur as a mosaic within the region with the tall grass prairie occurring most frequently on the upland divides and the oak hickory forests concentrated along steam courses and side slopes (Kucera 1961; Kuchler 1964). Fluctuations in annual precipitation result in shifts between these communities with grasslands expanding during periods of low moisture at the expense of the woodland habitat.

Table 1 summarizes the data recorded for precipitation and temperature over a twenty year period at Kansas City, Missouri in western Jackson County. The average temperature recorded during the summer months during that period is 78 degrees F (25.5 degrees C), while the average winter temperature is 33 degrees F (.55 degrees C). The coldest and warmest months at the Kansas City weather station are January and July, respectively. Total yearly precipitation averaged 35.75 inches and snowfall average 22 inches (preston 1984.2). The

Table 1. Average Temperature and Precipitation for Kansas City,
Missouri Recorded Between 1951 and 1979*

		AVERAGE	AVERAGE	AVERAGE
MONTH		TEMPERATURE(F)	PRECIPITATION(in)	SNOWFALL(in)
Winter	December	34.5	1.38	4.5
	January	28.8	1.17	6.9
	February	34.3	1.28	4.1
Spring	March	42.8	2.51	5.1
	April	56.2	3.34	.7
	May	66.7	4.12	.0
Summer	June	75.7	5.18	.0
	July	80.0	4.42	.0
	August	78.9	3.69	.0
Fall	September	71.0	4.08	.0
	October	59.9	3.02	.0
	November	45.4	1.56	.9
ANNUAL AVERAGE		56.2	35.75	22.2

*From Preston 1984. Soil Survey of Jackson County, Missouri.

precipitation within the study area is unevenly distributed throughout the year with most occurring in the late Spring through early Fall. Winter is a relatively dry period with average precipitation varying between 1.17 and 1.28 inches during this period in the Kansas City area. Snowfall is greatest in January and March with monthly averages of 6.9 and 5.1 inches, respectively. The greatest snowfall of record within this period was 21 inches (Preston 1984).

Soils

In the project area the upland soils are represented by the Higginsville-Sibley-Sharpsburg association. Higginsville soils are moderately sloping, somewhat poorly drained and occur primarily at the heads of drainage ways or on slightly concave side slopes, Sibley soils are gently to moderately sloping and occur on moderately wide convex ridgetops or side slopes while Sharpsburg soils are gently to moderately sloping, well drained, and occur on convex ridgetops and side slopes. (Preston 1984:8).

The valleys and tributary streams in the project area are filled with alluvium derived from reworked loess (Anderson 1985; Filer 1985). Mandel (1985:35) has recently identified two major landforms within the Little Blue River Valley consisting of the low lying T-0 terrace, or modern floodplain, and the topographically higher T-1 terrace. The T-0 terrace is represented by the Kennebec soil while the T-1 terrace occurs as the Colo, Zook, Wabash, Bremmer, and Wiota soils (Mandel 1985:39).

The Colo soil is the most frequently flooded of the T-1 terrace soils in the study area.

Geomorphology

Mandel (1985:44) has reconstructed the geomorphic history of the Little Blue River Valley based on previous studies (e.g., Filer and Sorenson 1977; Johnson 1978; Kopsik 1982; Anderson 1985; Filer 1985) and the results of his own research. Based on radiocarbon dates obtained primarily from buried archaeological deposits in the Little Blue Valley, Mandel infers that the T-1 terrace began accumulating by at least 8000 years ago. The accumulation of the terrace fill was interrupted in portions of the valley between 7000 and 4000 years ago when the terrace surface stabilized and soil development occurred. A period of renewed aggradation of the T-1 terrace followed this period of stability that lasted to about 2000 to 1500 years ago when the T-1 surface stabilized. At about 1500 years ago a period of down cutting began which has continued to the present. It has resulted in the abandonment of the former floodplain (the present T-1 terrace) and the formation of the modern floodplain (T-0 terrace) by overbank deposition (Mandel 1985:44-45).

Biotic Resources

Prior to the Euro-American settlement of Jackson County in the early 1800s, a wide variety of native plants and animals were available. Brooks (1985:48-58) has identified five vegetation zones that were

present in the area based primarily on modern botanical analysis, the GLO survey records, early published accounts and the work of Steyermark (1963). They include the Oak-Hickory Forest, Floodplain Forest, Upland Prairie, Lowland Prairie and Aquatic Communities. According to Brooks (1985) these plant communities were probably well established by 5000 years ago except for minor variations resulting from periods of cooler and warmer annual temperatures and available moisture.

The Oak-Hickory Forest occurred along side slopes between the upland prairies and the floodplains (Brooks 1985:48). Prior to Euro-American settlement and the control of prairie fires these forests were prevented from invading the uplands. Periodic flooding of the bottom lands acted as a barrier to the establishment of Oak-Hickory Forests in the lowlands. The dominant tree species included bitternut and shagbark hickory, hackberry and white, northern red and chinquapin oak. Less prevalent and smaller trees of the understory consisted of sugar maple, white ash, red cedar, wild cherry, black oak, basswood, Ohio buckeye, pawpaw, redbud, hawthorne and ironwood. Shrubs, vines and herbs such as Missouri gooseberry, Virginia creeper, columbine, wild ginger and may apple, among others, were also present in the Oak-Hickory Forest (Brooks 1985:50-51).

The Floodplain Forest was established on river bottom too frequently inundated for the development of Lowland Prairies (Brooks 1985:52). The dominant species include such rapidly growing trees as cottonwood, elm and black walnut, as well as silver maple, box elder, green ash, Kentucky coffee tree, sycamore, black willow and American

elm. The understory contains many of the same species as the Oak-Hickory Forest in addition to a variety of annual herbs that occupy riverbanks and bar areas during the mid to late summer (water hemp, ammania, beggar's tick, oak-leaved goosefoot, carpetweed, smartweed, purslane, yellow cress and dock) (Brooks 1985:53-54)

The upland tall grass prairie occurred on the drier well drained soils of the broad interstream, divides (Brooks 1985:55). Dominant species consist of big and little bluestem, Indian grass and switchgrass. Other grasses include Canada wild rye, Junegrass and needlegrass, as well as a wide variety of forbs (lead plant, pussey's-toes, sage mugwort, milkweed, tuberous Indian plantain, clover, Illinois bundleflower, violet, flowering spurge, false boneset, Kansas gayfeather, scurf pea, mountain mint, wild prairie rose, blackeye susan, compass plant, blue-eye grass and stiff-goldenrod. (Brooks 1985:55).

The lowland prairies occurred on rich alluvial soils and are dominated by big bluestem, Indiangrass, cordgrass and eastern gammagrass (Brooks 1985:57). Other lowland prairie species include a wide variety of grasses, forbs and shrubs, such as little bluestem, sedges, rushes, panicum, switchgrass, rusty bulrush, wild hycinth, Canada tick clover, sawtooth sunflower, golden stargrass, Michigan lily, fringed loosestrife, bunchflower, evening primrose, blue-eye grass, cop plant, Canada goldenrod, blue vervain, false indigo, buttonbush, and elderberry (Brooks 1985:57).

The aquatic communities consisted of shallow water habitat limited to oxbow and slough areas along stream and river courses (Brooks

1985:58). These areas contained water tolerant species such as cat tails, bullrush, arrowheads, mud plantains and primroses (Brooks 1985:58).

The forest, prairie and riverine environments of the project area supported a wide variety of both terrestrial and aquatic animals available for prehistoric exploitation. Feagins (1985:10) compiled a list of the fauna represented at several Middle Woodland Kansas City Hopewell archaeological sites in Jackson and Platte counties, Missouri and Wyandotte County, Kansas. Mammals represented by faunal remains included bison, elk, deer, lynx, black bear, coyote, dog, grey fox, red fox, beaver, raccoon, cottontail, turkey, fox squirrel, plains pocket gopher, pocket mouse, rice rat, ruffed grouse and wood rat. Amphibians and reptiles included salamander, soft shelled turtle, ornate box turtle, common musk turtle, elegant slider turtle, map turtle, copperhead or rattle snake, worm snake or eastern ring snake and garter snake. Aquatic species are represented by several varieties of mussel including pink heel-splitter, white heel-splitter, maple-leaf, fat mucket and paper mussels. Fish remains were represented by blue catfish, channel catfish, flathead, buffalo, longnose gar and fresh water drum. Recent excavations at two Middle Archaic sites in the Little Blue River Valley (Schmits 1985) documented that several of these species, including bison, deer, raccoon, grouse and turtle were being exploited by the prehistoric inhabitants of the region over 5000 years ago and that all major resource zones of the region were utilized.

Although little archaeological evidence for the exploitation of water fowl has been recovered in the Little Blue Valley, the area occurs within several major migration routes. Reid (1985:5) noted that water fowl probably provided a significant resource to the prehistoric occupants of the area.

CHAPTER III

CULTURAL OVERVIEW

Prehistory and Previous Investigations

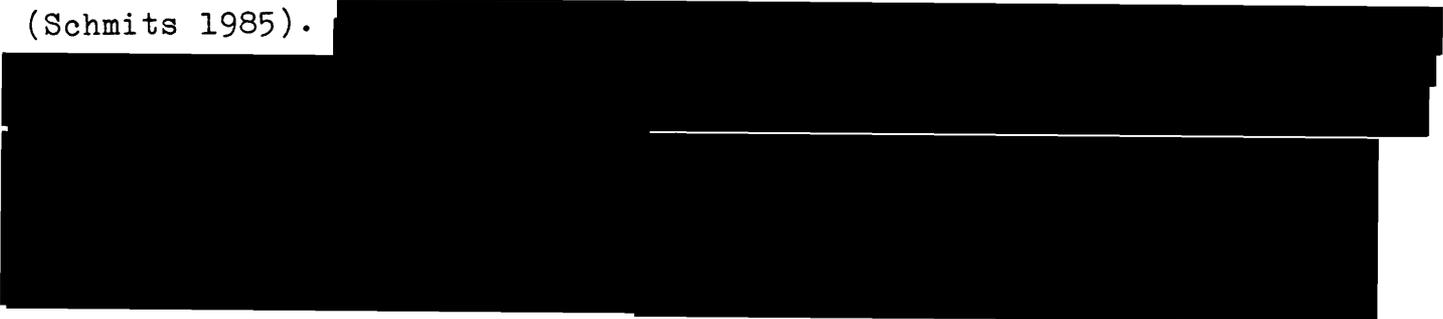
Very little archaeological work has been conducted within the city limits of Blue Springs. Two Phase I archaeological surveys have been conducted by Kenneth Cole (1978a, 1978b) [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] Only one archaeological site, 23JA222, was recorded during the survey [REDACTED]

Cole's findings indicated that the site clearly functioned as an area in which Winterset chert was knapped. This site appears to have served as a special activity area that may have been utilized by prehistoric flintknappers who inhabited the nearby Little Blue River valley or usually lived at lower elevations near the more permanent water sources elsewhere in the Sni-A-Bar Creek drainage. The site could have functioned as a most temporary chert workshop for travelers moving across the divide from one drainage to another. The site has clearly received only limited prehistoric usage. Feagin's (1985) Phase II testing of 23JA222 could not find that data needed to determine its cultural affiliation. He determined that the site was not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places but considered the area of the Winterset chert outcrops to still be an archaeologically sensitive area.

To the south and west of Blue Springs, within the Little Blue River valley, a great deal of archaeological investigation has occurred over

the last 30 years. This work has included federally funded survey, testing and large scale excavation projects conducted by the University of Kansas (Heffner 1974; Reid 1975; Heffner and Martin 1976; Brown and Baumler 1976; Brown 1977; Wright 1980; Brown and Zeigler 1985), the University of Missouri (Reeder 1977, 1978), the Kansas City Museum of History and Science (Feagins 1976), Soil Systems Incorporated (Schmits 1980, 1982) and Environmental Systems Analysis (Schmits 1985). These investigations were funded by the National Park Service, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency as required by various federal statutes and regulations regarding the identification and management of cultural resources potentially impacted by federally financed construction projects. Earlier survey work was conducted in the 1950s and 1960s by private individuals including J. Mett Shippee, W.R. Wilson, and Mike Casey, among others. As a result of the private and federally funded archaeological investigations, a total of 173 sites were recorded in the Little Blue drainage as of 1985 (Schmits 1985).



Schmits (1985:225) recently summarized the cultural affiliation information for the sites reported along the Little Blue River. Ninety-seven of the sites have either unknown or uncertain cultural affiliations. The other 76 sites include a total of 110 cultural

distinctive fluted or lanceolate projectile points. Most of the Paleo-Indian points have been recovered from the uplands along the Missouri and Mississippi Rivers. Based on this distribution, it has been suggested by Chapman (1975:68) that the Paleo-Indian occupation of the state consisted of small, highly mobile bands primarily engaged in big game hunting for their subsistence. Two fluted points were reported by Chapman (1975:67) from Clay County and one from Jackson County. Feagins (1976) reported a Plainview point from 23JA225 [REDACTED] indicating a Paleo-Indian component was present at the site. However, several components at 23JA225 are stratigraphically intermixed and little can be said regarding the Paleo-Indian occupation of the site or the project area.

Dalton Period (8000-7000 B.C.)

The Dalton period dates between 8000 and 7000 B.C. in Missouri and is recognized on the basis of distinctive deeply concave based projectile points with serrated lateral blade margins (Chapman 1975). The Dalton period is generally thought to represent a transition from the predominantly big game hunting tradition of the Paleo-Indian period to a more generalized foraging economy prevalent during the later Archaic period. Only a few Dalton points have been identified in the Kansas City area including two recovered from the uplands overlooking the Little Blue River at sites 23JA160 and 23JA240 [REDACTED] (Brown 1977; Peterson and Schmits 1982).

components, including one Paleo-Indian, two Dalton, two Early Archaic, seven Middle Archaic, 18 Late Archaic, four Early Woodland, 24 Middle Woodland, 12 Late Woodland, 13 Mississippian and 13 Historic Euro-American. Based on the number of components identified, the prehistoric occupation of the Little Blue River valley apparently occurred most intensively during the Late Archaic and Middle Woodland periods (Schmits 1985:225).

The above studies indicate a long cultural sequence for north central Jackson County. Nineteen of the sites in the Little Blue River valley have been radiocarbon dated, documenting the fact that the area was occupied prehistorically from at least the Middle Archaic through the Historic periods (Schmits 1985:227-228). The following discussion outlines the cultural-historical periods mentioned above, which are defined on the basis of time, space and artifact content. In the Blue Springs area the cultural-historical framework proposed by Chapman (1975, 1980) for the Northwest Prairie Region of Missouri generally applies. This chronology has been more precisely defined for the Blue Springs area by Schmits (1985) who has proposed eight sequent phases for the Blue Springs area, spanning the Middle Archaic through the Mississippian periods.

Paleo-Indian Period (12000-8000 B.C.)

In Missouri, the Paleo-Indian period is poorly known and is estimated to date between 12000 and 8000 B.C. (Chapman 1975). Paleo-Indian occupations in the state have been recognized on the basis of

The Dalton period is much better represented to the southeast of Kansas City within the Ozark Highland. Excavations at Rodgers Shelter (McMillan 1976), Graham Cave (Klippel 1971; Logan 1952) and Arnold Research Cave (Shippee 1966) provide most of the information on this period in Missouri. Although hunting continued to be a major component of the substance base during the Dalton period the emphasis shifted toward smaller game such as cottontail raccoon and squirrel. A broader, more diversified economy is inferred from the recovery of woodworking tools such as adzes and spokeshaves. Hideworking probably employed the flake scrapers, bone awls and needles recovered from Dalton occupations, while sandstone mortars, manos and grinding slabs indicate an increased reliance on the collection of plant foods (Chapman 1975:96). A partial human skeleton and "ceremonial area" encountered at Graham Cave suggests that a concern with an afterlife was a part of the Dalton lifeway.

Early Archaic Period (7000-5000 B.C.)

The Early Archaic period extends from about 7000 to 5000 B.C. (Chapman 1975). It is characterized by a broadening of the subsistence base with an increased reliance on plant foods as well as the exploitation of aquatic resources. According to Chapman (1975:127) a new settlement type, the base camp, emerged as the base of operations from which hunting and gathering expeditions emanated and to which procured resources were transported. Generally, large non-fluted stemmed, notched or lanceolate projectile points are characteristic of the period including Graham Cave Notched, Dalton Serrated, Hidden Valley Stemmed,

Rice Lobed, Rice Contracting Stemmed, Rice Lanceolate and St. Charles Notched.

Few sites in the Kansas City area have been assigned to the Early Archaic period and none of the sites with reported Early Archaic points have been radiocarbon dated. In the Blue springs area two Early Archaic sites have been located on the uplands overlooking the valley at 23JA161 and 23JA181. Schmits (1985:226) has suggested that Early Archaic, as well as Dalton and Paleo-Indian sites, may be deeply buried in flood plain alluvium in the Little Blue valley where they remain undetected.

Middle Archaic Period (5000-3000 B.C.)

The Middle Archaic period extended from 5000 to 3000 B.C. and is characterized by an even broader diversification of subsistence activities (Chapman 1975). Local group size remained small and the overall settlement pattern apparently did not differ significantly from that established during the Early Archaic (Chapman 1975:158-183). Significant changes did occur in lithic technology with the emergence of side-notched, often heat-treated projectile points and the full grooved axe or celt. Diagnostic Middle Archaic points include Big Sandy Notched, Jackie Stemmed, Rice Lobed, Table Rock Stemmed and Smith Basal Notched. Other Middle Archaic artifacts include fiber bags, bone and shell ornaments, bone and antler tools, and engraved bone pins. Chapman (1975:174-182) noted that Middle Archaic peoples were widely distributed from Missouri to Indiana and employed generally similar tool kits while adapting to similar Prairie Peninsula environments.

Recent excavations within the Little Blue valley at sites 23JA143 and 23JA155 produced the first radiocarbon dated Middle Archaic sites in the Kansas City area. On the basis of these excavations and those at sites 23JA277 (Baker et al. 1985) and 23JA200 (Reeder 1977), Schmits (1985:230) has defined two sequent Middle Archaic phases for the Kansas City area. The early Middle Archaic period is represented by the Blue Springs phase radiocarbon dated at ca 6600 years B.P. at 23JA143 and characterized by small side-notched projectile points. The later Middle Archaic, Jacomo phase radiocarbon dated at ca 5500 years B.P. at the Cold Clay site (23JA155) and by human burials at site 23JA277 at about 5400 years B.P. The Jacomo phase is characterized by medium to large sized expanding stemmed and corner-notched points recovered from 23JA155 similar to those recovered from sites of the late Middle Archaic Helton phase of western Illinois (Schmits 1985:320).

Late Archaic Period (3000-1000 B.C.)

The Late Archaic period dates between 3000 and 1000 B.C. (Chapman 1975) and is characterized by increased usage of previously unexploited environmental niches. Based on their successful broad based economy Late Archaic foragers achieved what has been termed "primary forrest efficiency" (Caldwell 1958). Specialized plant procurement and processing tools such as manos, grinding slabs, mortars, pestles, Sedalia Diggers and Clear Fork Gouges frequently dominate Late Archaic lithic assemblages. Diagnostic projectile points include Nebo Hill,

Stone Square Stemmed, Smith basal Notched, Sedalia Lanceolate and Etley Stemmed (Kay 1983; Reid 1980, 1983; Reeder 1978).

The Late Archaic in the Kansas City area is represented by the Nebo Hill phase dating between 2550 and 850 B.C. (Reid 1983; Reeder 1980, Schmits and Wright 1982; Schmits 1985). In the Little Blue valley, 12 Nebo Hill sites have been identified on the basis of distinctive Nebo Hill lanceolate projectile points (Schmits 1985:231). Both large upland base camps such as 23JA35 (Schmits and Wright 1982) and 23JA170 (Journey 1982b), as well as small lowland campsites such as 23JA178 (Peterson and Schmits 1982) have been investigated along the Little Blue. Fiber tempered ceramics were recovered from 23JA35 which are similar to those recovered from the Nebo Hill site (23CL11) to the north of Missouri River in Clay County (Reid 1983). They represent the earliest dated ceramics yet recovered in western Missouri.

Early Woodland Period (1000 B.C.--A.D. 1)

According to Chapman (1980) the Early Woodland period extends from 1000 B.C. to A.D. 1 and is marked by increased sedentism, increasingly restricted hunting territories, and increased dependence on cultivated plants. Traditionally the Early Woodland period has been identified by the emergence of ceramics, horticulture and burial mounds although these traits are now also recognized in the Late Archaic period (Kay 1983; Reid 1983). Throughout Missouri, the predominately hunting and gathering economy of the Late Archaic foragers persisted throughout the Early Woodland period. To date, there is a lack of evidence for the widespread

use of agriculture or mound building during this period in Missouri. However, ceramics were being made in northern Missouri during the Early Woodland period with Black Sand Incised pottery occurring at a few sites. This type has a wide distribution across the upper Midwest (Chapman 1980:19).

In the Kansas City area, Martin (1976) proposed a transitional Late Archaic/Early Woodland complex characterized by contracting stemmed Langtry points recovered along the Fishing River drainage in Clay County. Schmits (1985:231) discounts the Early Woodland affiliation of these points noting that they occur on well dated Middle Woodland sites in western Missouri. Rather, Schmits (1985:231-232) has proposed that the Early Woodland Bowlin phase, characterized by subtriangular corner-notched points with a minor representation of Langtry points, represents the Early Woodland period in the Kansas City area.

A small number of sand tempered, possibly cordmarked sherds have been recovered from the Traff site, 23JA159 (Wright 1980), one of the five currently recognized sites of the newly proposed Bowlin phase. The others include 23JA36, 23JA40, (Zeigler 1985a, 1985b) and 23JA38 (Peterson 1982) along the Little Blue River and the McPherson site, 23JA243, (Donham 1982) located to the west along the Blue River. Radiocarbon dates obtained from these sites indicate a range from 850 B.C. to 250 B.C. for the Bowlin phase (Schmits 1985:229).

Middle Woodland Period (A.D. 1-500)

The Middle Woodland period extends from A.D. 1 to 500 and is characterized by the widespread use of ceramics, mound building, relatively large sedentary villages and the influence of Hopewellian cultures located at the east in Ohio and Illinois (Chapman 1980). Struever (1963:89) coined the term "Hopewell Interaction Sphere" for the broad regional trade network that included effigy pipes, highly decorative ceramics, obsidian, copper, sheet mica, marine shell and other exotic trade items. In the Hopewell Interaction Sphere centers to the east subsistence was based on maize agriculture, intensive gathering of wild plant foods and hunting which led to a rapid population increase. Apparently these populations migrated to the Kansas City area (Wedel 1943; Johnson 1976).

The Kansas City Hopewell regional center is known primarily from sites in southern Platte County, Missouri and Wyandotte County, Kansas (Johnson 1976). Diagnostic artifacts of the Kansas City Hopewell complex include broad ovate corner notched points and decorated sand tempered ceramics. At about A.D. 250, Kansas City Hopewell complex projectile points became smaller and are predominated by subtriangular corner-notched forms (Bell 1976).

In southern Platte County, Kansas City Hopewell sites are represented by a dichotomy of large sedentary villages and small special-purpose extractive camps (Johnson 1974). In contrast, the Hopewell sites in Jackson County are almost uniformly small, dispersed campsites with minimal Hopewellian traits exhibited (Schmits et

al.1982). Johnson (1976) has suggested that these sites represent late summer and fall extractive camps used by the occupants of larger villages to gather needed resources. Schmits et al.(1982) proposed the alternative hypothesis that the Middle Woodland sites along the Little Blue River were occupied by social groups derived from local Early Woodland populations which developed a less complex social organization and settlement pattern than that associated with the Middle Woodland Kansas City Hopewell complex to the north and west of the Missouri River.

Recent evidence from sites excavated along the Little Blue River indicates that both explanations may be correct. Schmits (1985:232) described the Middle Woodland in the Little Blue valley as containing both Kansas City Hopewell and local indigenous Middle Woodland cultural complexes. The Kansas City Hopewell culture is represented by the recovery of Havana ware ceramics from 23JA84 and 23JA115, sites which appear to be related to the Kansas City Hopewell sites north of the Missouri River. Excavations at 23JA238 (Schmits 1985) produced evidence of a Middle Woodland complex characterized by contracting stemmed Langtry points and smooth-surfaced, sand tempered ceramics. Schmits (1985:233) suggests that this complex may have been derived from the local Early Woodland Bowlin phase described above.

Schmits (1983:232) also suggested yet a third Middle Woodland cultural complex may be represented in the Little Blue valley. It is represented by the recovery of sub-triangular expanding stemmed points and plain surfaced sand or grit tempered ceramics with flared rims

recovered from the Middle Woodland component at the Sohn site (23JA110) radiocarbon dated between 270 B.C. and 230 A.D. (Reeder 1978). The ceramics from the site more closely resemble late Middle Woodland or early Late Woodland ceramics than classic Middle Woodland Hopewellian pottery. Johnson (1983) includes the Woodland component from Sohn within the early Late Woodland period although the dates are firmly within the Middle Woodland period (Schmits 1985:233).

Late Woodland Period (A.D. 500-1000)

The Late Woodland period in northwestern Missouri covers the period from A.D. 500 to 1000. (Chapman 1980). It is delineated more by the demise of the Hopewell Interaction Sphere and dispersal of populations, than the emergence of any new artifacts or cultural traits. An increase in hunting and gathering took place as the horticultural pursuits of the preceding Middle Woodland period diminished in intensity. Late Woodland cultural groups are characterized by simple utilitarian ceramics, relatively small habitation sites, an increased use of the bow and arrow and a variety of burial techniques (Chapman 1980:78-137).

Johnson (1983) described the Late Woodland period in the Kansas City area as consisting of early and late subdivisions separated primarily by the occurrence of cordmarking on ceramics and projectile point styles. Based on recent excavations at 23JA238 in the Little Blue River Valley, Schmits (1985:234) has proposed an early Late Woodland Woods Chapel phase dating from 550 A.D. to 675 A.D. This phase is characterized by plain surfaced, sand tempered ceramics occasionally

exhibiting crenated lips, Steuben Expanded Stemmed projectile points and oval dwellings. Sites considered to constitute the Woods Chapel phase as currently proposed include 23JA238, 23CL199, and 23PL4 in Missouri as well as 14WY8 and 14MM26 in eastern Kansas.

Schmits (1985:234) designated the Late Woodland Lake City phase in the Blue River valley based on excavations conducted at the Sperry site, 23JA85, radiocarbon dated between A.D. 675 and 850 (Brown 1985b). Diagnostic traits of the Lake City phase include a higher percentage of cordmarked sherds compared to the earlier Woods Chapel phase, a predominance of grit temper and small arrow points similar to Scallorn points (Schmits 1985:248).

Mississippian Period (A.D. 1000-1700)

The Mississippian period extends from A.D. 1000 to A.D. 1700 and is generally subdivided into the Early (A.D. 1000-1200), Middle (A.D. 1200-1450) and Late (A.D. 1450-1700) subperiods (Chapman 1980). The Early period covers the initial formulation of Mississippian culture which was fully developed during the Middle Mississippian subperiod when large civic-ceremonial centers, such as Cahokia and Saint Louis, reached their zenith. The later subperiod covers the demise of Mississippian culture and overlaps with the protohistoric period. The cultural developments in the Kansas City area during the Mississippian period were at best marginal to those occurring in the Mississippian heartland centered along the Mississippi River valley.

The majority of the Mississippian period sites in the Kansas City area have been discovered in Platte and Clay counties and are affiliated with the Steed-Kisker phase characterized by incised, smooth surfaced shell tempered ceramics and small triangular arrow points (O'Brien 1977). These sites have been interpreted as representing a migration of Mississippian populations into the Kansas City region from Cahokia at about A.D. 1000 (Wedel 1943; O'Brien 1977, 1978; Chapman 1980).

A second Mississippian period cultural unit, known as the May Brook phase, has been defined on the basis of excavations in the Little Blue Valley at the Seven Acres (23JA115) and May Brook (23JA43) sites (Brown 1985a; Schmits 1982). These sites are characterized by cordmarked and plain surfaced, sherd and shell-tempered ceramics and triangular notched and unnotched arrow points. Radiocarbon dates range from A.D. 1170 to 1335.

Within the Little Blue Valley, known May Brook phase sites are small, short term, seasonally occupied campsites situated on the floodplain. To the west in the Blue River valley, a May Brook phase component at the Vaughn-Estess site (23JA269) contained evidence of a longer term, perhaps annual occupation containing a daub covered dwelling (Parisi 1985). Overall it appears that the May Brook phase occupation of the Kansas City area represents an intrusion of populations from the west rather than an indigenous development from earlier Late Woodland complexes or the slightly earlier Steed-Kisker phase (Schmits 1985).

Brown (1985d) recently reassessed the May Brook phase and concluded that it represents one of four temporally and spatially distinct phases of the newly defined Pomona variant centered in eastern Kansas and western Missouri. According to this taxonomic scheme, the Pomona variant contains the redefined May Brook, Clinton and Wolf Creek phases as well as the newly defined Apple Valley phase. As defined by Brown (1985d:445), the May Brook (23JA43) site would now be contained within the Clinton phase while the Seven Acres (23JA115) and Black Belly (23JA238) sites would remain within the redefined May Brook phase. The general applicability of this scheme to the archaeology of the Little Blue Valley remains to be determined by future investigations.

Historic Aboriginal (A.D. 1700+)

The Historic Aboriginal period began with the establishment of Euro-American settlement of the Mississippi Valley. In 1672, LaSalle laid claim to all of the land drained by the Mississippi River including the Blue Springs project area. At this time, the area was part of an indistinct boundary between the Osage and Missouri Indians to the east and the Kansas Indians to the west. The Blue Springs area was part of the hunting territory of the Osage Indians. Following the Louisiana Purchase of 1803, the Osage ceded these lands south of the Missouri River and east of a line running south from Fort Osage to the United States Government in the Osage-American Treaty of 1808 (Chapman and Henning 1974). By 1825, all the remaining claims in Missouri including Jackson County relinquished by the Osage Indians. The few Osage Indians

remaining in the state were forcibly evicted in 1837 by Governor Boggs during the Osage War (Wiegiers 1982:115).

The Osage Indians were first recorded in 1673 on a map of the Missouri and Mississippi rivers compiled by the French explorer Marquette (Wiegiers 1982). During this early period, they occupied the area of western Missouri, eastern Kansas, northern Arkansas and northeastern Oklahoma including the Blue Springs Project Area. Their permanent villages were located in the vicinity of the Osage River in southwestern Missouri. By 1717 the Osage split into two distinct geographical units, referred to as the Little and Big Osage. The Little Osage migrated to the Big Bend area of Saline County while the Big Osage remained in southwestern Missouri. By about 1800, the two groups were reunited along the Osage River but still retained the distinction of being the Big and Little Osage Nations. (Wiegiers 1982:114-115).

Early historic accounts of Osage villages describe them as haphazard affairs with little or no central planning. Houses consisted of rectangular pole and thatch lodges occupied in summer which were apparently abandoned for lowland wooded areas in the winter (Wiegiers 1982:122). House interiors contained excavated hearth and storage pits as well as raised sleeping platforms and above ground storage areas. Little Osage houses have been recognized archaeologically on the basis of linear arrangements of post holes enclosing single or double hearths and cache pits (Chapman 1974).

As noted above, the Osage occupation of the Little Blue valley as a hunting area and was not permanently settled. Given that the Osage were

actively engaged in the fur trade, the area was probably used to hunt and trap fur bearing animals. Pelts were traded for Euro-American trade goods consisting primarily of metal and glass items. The aquisition of guns, metal knives, pots, glass and other trade items quickly transformed the traditional material culture of the Osage while smallpox epidemics, warfare with neighboring tribes and the influx of whites decimated the once powerful nation.

Following the Louisiana Purchase of 1803, the pressures of westward Euro-American expansion and displaced eastern tribes led to the removal of the Osage from the state to Indian lands in Kansas and Oklahoma.

Settlement and Subsistence Patterns

The prehistoric settlement and subsistence patterns employed by the prehistoric occupants of the City of Blue Springs are essentially unknown. However, the prehistoric settlement and subsistence patterns of the Little Blue River valley have been discussed in detail by both Brown (1985c) and Schmits (1985). The following review summarizes these more detailed accounts.

Paleo-Indian through Early Archaic

As noted by both Brown and Schmits, the low frequency of Paleo-Indian, Dalton and Early Archaic sites in the Little Blue Valley precludes any detailed statements regarding the settlement and subsistence system employed by these early occupants. Brown has (1985c:429-434) indicated that the majority of the early sites appear to consist of briefly occupied upland campsites.

Middle Archaic

The seven Middle Archaic sites identified by Schmits (1985) have been subdivided into two sequent phases. The earlier Blue Springs phase is represented at 23JA143 (Schmits 1985) and the Coffin site, 23JA200,

(Reeder 1977). 23JA143 is situated on the Little Blue floodplain. Subsistence apparently focused on both faunal (deer, bison, wolf, raccoon, skunk and grouse) and floral (hickory nuts, black walnuts, chenopods, ammania, portulaca and purslane) resources indicating an occupation as a late summer or fall residential camp where a variety of extractive, maintenance and lithic manufacturing activities were performed (Schmits 1985:235). In contrast 23JA200 is located on an upland ridgetop and apparently served as a short term, warm weather hunting camp where tool manufacture, hideworking and cutting activities predominated (Reeder 1977). Schmits (1985:236) noted that functional differences may exist between the upland and lowland sites of the Blue Springs phase with more permanent residential camps such as 23JA143 occurring in the lowlands and more temporary extractive or special purpose sites, such as 23JA200 and 23JA85, situated in the uplands.

The later Middle Archaic Jacomo phase settlement and subsistence patterns are even less well defined than those of the Blue Springs phase. Subsistence data recovered from 23JA155 indicates a narrower range of exploited resources focusing primarily on deer and nuts from the lowland forest. Schmits (1985:239) has suggested that the Jacomo phase represents a more intensive adaptation to the lowland riverine environment especially when compared to the more diversified strategy employed during the following Late Archaic period.

Late Archaic

Both Brown (1985c:444) and Schmits (1985:238) have noted a significant increase in the number of Late Archaic sites present in the Little Blue Valley compared to the preceding cultural periods suggesting a population increase in the area about 4000 years ago. Most of the Late Archaic sites along the Little Blue have been assigned to the Nebo Hill phase. Nebo Hill sites occur within both upland and lowland contexts with subsistence data indicating that a generalized hunting and gathering economy was employed. Both faunal (deer, squirrel, fish, duck and turtle) and floral (hickory nuts, hazel nuts, black walnuts, acorns, chenopods and grasses) resources were utilized.

It has been postulated (Reid 1978, Reeder 1978, Brown 1985c) that the large upland Nebo Hill sites in the Kansas City area such as Nebo Hill (23CL11), Turner-Casey (23JA35) and 23JA170 represent warm weather base camps occupied by aggregate groups, and that lowland sites, such as Sohn (23JA1110), represent winter camps occupied by smaller groups of people. Schmits (1985:238-40) maintains that present empirical evidence to support this settlement subsistence model for the Late Archaic occupation of the Little Blue River valley is not entirely convincing. He has noted that the uplands would have been forested and thereby could have been occupied during the winter months, and conversely, that the lowlands would have provided abundant plant resources during the spring and summer. Apparently more data will be required before the settlement and subsistence stages, employed by the Late Archaic occupants of the project area can be satisfactorily explained.

Early Woodland

In the Little Blue River valley, the Early Woodland period is represented by the recently proposed Bowlin phase (Schmits 1985). Presently known Bowlin phase sites consist of relatively small lowland camps occupied during the late summer and fall. Only the Traff site, 23JA159, appears to have been occupied with any degree of intensity (Wright 1980). Subsistence apparently focused on forest and prairie environments with a fairly wide range of faunal (deer, raccoon, beaver, bison, turtle) and floral (chenopods, amaranths, purslane, hickory nuts, black walnuts) resources being exploited (Brown 1985c:437; Schmits 1985:240-41).

Middle Woodland

The majority of the Middle Woodland sites in the Kansas City area have been assigned to the Kansas City Hopewell complex. Johnson (1976:7-15) proposed a settlement model for Kansas City Hopewell sites in Platte and Clay counties consisting of large village sites situated at the mouths of tributary streams, such as Brush Creek, on the Missouri River floodplain and smaller sites located further up the tributary stream valleys. The smaller sites apparently functioned as ancillary camps occupied to supply needed resources to the larger downstream villages. According to this model, the smaller sites were established in response to increased population pressure and the need to increase the range of resource exploitation.

Brown (1985c:441) has suggested that the settlement and subsistence pattern of the Kansas City Hopewell sites in the Little Blue River valley is similar to that proposed by Johnson (1975, 1976) for the Kansas City area. However, most of the reported Middle Woodland sites in the Little Blue Valley are small, short term lowland campsites occupied in the summer and fall. Subsistence appears to have relied on locally available faunal and floral resources with little evidence of cultigens (Schmits 1985:42). At present, no intensively occupied, large permanent Middle Woodland village sites have been identified along the Little Blue drainage. It is uncertain whether the small Middle Woodland occupations along the Little Blue represent ancillary camps associated with the larger village sites situated to the north of the Missouri River, or as Schmits (1985:242) has suggested, that they are typologically distinct and represent a separate Middle Woodland cultural tradition unrelated to the Kansas City Hopewell occupation of the Kansas City area.

Late Woodland

Most of the Late Woodland sites in the Little Blue Valley are situated on lowland terrain. Schmits (1985) identified two sequent phases for the Late Woodland period in the project area consisting of the early Late Woodland Woods Chapel phase and the late Late Woodland Lake City phase. The Woods Chapel phase is known almost exclusively from excavations at the Black Belly site (23JA238) probably occupied as a base camp on a seasonal or even annual basis (Schmits 1985:243). The Lake City phase is represented by the Sperry site (23JA85) occupied as a

short term summer, fall or winter camp (Brown 1985c:444). Schmits (1985:243) noted that overall the Late Woodland settlement and subsistence patterns in the Little Blue Valley consisted of an increasingly diversified economy utilizing a wider range of resources than the preceding populations.

Mississippian

Brown (1985c:444) assigned two poorly known sites, 23JA54 and 23JA82, to the Steed-Kisker complex on the basis of distinctive triangular arrow points and shall tempered cised ceramics. Both sites were characterized as small temporary campsites situated on low terraces above the Little Blue River. Overall Brown indicated that they were similar to the small Steed-Kisker sites reported to the north of the Missouri River in the Kansas City area.

Both Brown (1985c) and Schmits (1985) assigned several sites in the Little Blue River valley, (23JA115, 23JA43, 23JA238, 23JA38 and 23JA9), to the relatively recently defined May Brook phase. These sites appear to represent late summer or early fall seasonal extractive camps situated in lowland contexts. A wide range of floral and faunal resources have been recovered from excavations at 23JA43 and 23JA115 indicating that subsistence primarily focused on hunting and gathering of wild food stuffs. Limited evidence of the use of cultigens was recovered from the Seven Acres site (23JA115) in the form of two fragments of corn (zea maize).

Schmits (1985:245) has suggested that the May Brook phase sites in the Little Blue Valley may represent special purpose or ancillary extractive camps associated with more permanent settlements located either within or outside of the drainage. Some support for this idea was recovered from the Vaughn-Estess site (23JA269) located in the Blue River valley where the presence of a daub covered structure and native cultigens indicates a more permanent, perhaps annual, May Brook occupation is represented (Parisi 1985).

Historic Aboriginal

During the early Historic period the Blue Springs area was used primarily for hunting and gathering expeditions by the Osage Indians (Chapman 1974). The area was not permanently settled by the Osage who quickly adopted white trade goods into their technological repertoire. The Osage played an important role in the French fur trade and with the addition of guns, metal goods, beads, trinkets and participation in a market economy Osage culture and settlement was significantly altered in a short period. (Chapman and Henning 1974).

Short term hunting and gathering camps are inferred as the predominant settlement type in the Blue Springs area during the Historic Aboriginal period. These temporary sites would have resulted in little physical evidence and will be difficult to identify archaeologically unless Euro-American trade goods are recovered. Primary subsistence activities would have included hunting and trapping of fur bearing animals primarily for their pelts while larger mammals would have been

taken for meat as well as hides. These activities would have resulted in both lowland and upland hunting camps along the Little Blue River. Once procured the furs and skins would have been transported out of the Blue Springs area to the larger, more permanent villages historically recorded along the Osage River in southwest Missouri or to the northeast in the Big Bend Region of Saline County. After processing, the pelts were bartered for trade goods with itinerant trappers or at the widely scattered trading posts established by the French, Spanish or American governments.

History

The United States in its more than 200 years of existence experienced ethnic and cultural amalgamation on a national scale. It is an experience of diversity both in natural environment and cultural heritage. The inhabitants of Blue Springs and the surrounding area of Jackson County witnessed and participated in events which significantly contributed to that national experience. Few communities or counties can boast of intimate associations with the era of European exploration, the journey of Lewis and Clark, the westerning movement, the Santa Fe commercial route, the California and Oregon overland emigrant trails, the Border and Civil wars, and the James and Younger gangs. In addition, fewer can claim a role in the development of cultural, economic and political forces which launched a presidential figure. Thus, the survey area is important for its unique history and at the same time represents

a cultural system which reflects the trans-Mississippi West and, in particular, the Little Dixie area of Missouri.

The physical impact of a rapidly developing suburban community already obscures much of that past. The physical destruction of former farm land and the small agricultural community is visible as new housing developments spring up on previously unexcavated prairie pasture. Less obvious is the destruction of associations with the past and the community which developed out of these historical contexts. Consequently, the purpose of this section of the cultural overview is to document and preserve a feeling for the history of Blue Springs which can serve as the basis for identifying, interpreting, evaluating and protecting its remaining cultural resources. Important to this process is an understanding of the community's history in the context of regional, national and international historical trends.

European Exploration (1682-1803)

For thousands of years an indigenous population hunted, cultivated, traversed and settled in the area in and around Blue Springs. The advent of the white man and European products, customs, and language and the introduction of the horse and gun profoundly altered this traditional way of life. At the time of European contact, the Little Blue valley served as a hunting ground dominated by the Osage Tribe, and as a border area of the Missouri Indian tribe with the Kansa occupying land directly to the west (Dixon 1977:164).

European domination of the region began in 1682, when Robert Cavelier Sieur de La Salle descended the Mississippi River from the north, reached its mouth and claimed the entire valley for France. In honor of the French king, the claimed land became known as Louisiana. Thus began the period of French exploration, trade and settlement (Figure 2). It proved to be a domination not by government officials but by fur traders and missionary priests who, by the close of the eighteenth century, explored much of Missouri, mapped and named many of its streams and made peace with its Indians. While most of the French exploration concentrated on the Mississippi River areas, two explorers made headway up the Missouri River. La Salle camped at the mouth of the Missouri in February of 1682 and from information received from the Indians estimated the "grand riviere des Emisourites" to be navigable for 400 leagues or more. From contact with the native Indians in the 1680s and 1690s the French learned about Missouri River Indians and of the Pawnees' trade with the Spanish "from whom they get horses..." (Barry 1972:6).

Charles Claude Du Tisne in 1719 was the first white man to ascend the Missouri River as far as the village of the Little Osage Indians near the mouth of the Grand River. Etienne Venyard, sieur de Bourgmont, ascended the Missouri River and journeyed through present day Jackson County on an expedition in 1724 which took him to western Kansas (Rafferty 1982:30). This journey concluded the initial period of French exploration and the French turned their attention to pacifying the

Indians, establishing settlements on the Mississippi and developing a fur trade serviced through widely scattered trading posts.

Two events secured Missouri's strategic position at the crossroads of an international boundary and gave the area new prominence which resulted in rapid development. By a secret treaty in 1763, France ceded Louisiana to Spain. The same year England acquired Canada and the French possessions east of the Mississippi. The new Spanish government retained French laws and customs and the influence of the French continued to prevail. Consequently, French merchants in St. Louis extended their control of the fur trade far up the Missouri River.

The land policies of Spain in the 1780s initiated a wave of American settlers into Spanish territory. These liberal policies granted free land on the basis of need and levied no land taxes. Spain gave aid to settlers without funds, relaxed restrictions against Protestants and welcomed slave-holding families. The admission of slave-owning settlers became additionally important upon the passage of the Northwest Ordinance of 1787 which prohibited slavery in the Northwest Territory. Consequently, settlers introduced slavery and southern cultural institutions into the region long before Missouri became a state (van Ravenswaay 1941:44-46).

The influx of American settlers set the stage for yet another problem. As the advancing settlement areas forced various tribes westward, Spain granted the Indians land in her territory in an attempt to protect Spain's holdings from American aggression and to pacify the displaced Indians. However, Osage Indian raids along the Mississippi

indicated the lack of acknowledgement by American settlers of Spanish policies or Indian rights and were an omen of the trouble to come (van Ravenswaay 1941:44).

American Exploration (1804-1813)

As part of Napoleon's efforts to rebuild his colonial empire, a secret treaty with Spain forced the return of the Louisiana territory to France in 1798. The American government, dependent upon the Mississippi River as its frontier highway, sought to end foreign control of New Orleans and the Mississippi. President Thomas Jefferson initiated negotiations with Napoleon for the purchase of New Orleans and on April 30, 1803 the United States purchased the entire Louisiana Territory for \$15,000,000 (Richardson 1897:339). Even before the signing of the treaty, Jefferson secretly secured from Congress funds to finance an expedition of discovery in Louisiana (Richardson 1897:341). Jefferson's instructions to Lewis reflect his motives:

The object of your mission is to explore the Missouri river, & such principal stream of it, as, by it's course & communication with the waters of the Pacific Ocean, may offer the most direct & practicable water communication across this continent, for the purposes of commerce (DeVoto 1953:xxxvii).

On May 14, 1804, Captain Meriwether Lewis and Lieutenant William Clark set out on their famous journey to the Pacific Northwest and the era of American exploration of the western United States began. Clark recorded the arrival of these Americans in present day Jackson County, Missouri in his journal. He noted that a high limestone bluff offered an

ideal location for one of the government's fortified trading posts. Four years later, the government built Fort Osage on this site. When the expedition reached the mouth of the Kaw, the company camped for two days on the low flood plain that one day became the site of Kansas City. (DeVoto 1953:8; Schirmer & McKinzie 1982:11)

The Missouri and Mississippi rivers, although not the only routes of importance to the West during this period, dominated movement through and around Missouri. The two rivers served as "natural arteries" preferable to existing overland routes. Beginning in 1813, the Astorians extended the fur trading empire of John Jacob Astor into the far West establishing the Missouri River because of its geographical connection with Nebraska's Platte Valley as the most natural route to the west (Rafferty 1982:31) (Figure 3). Because of the proximity of the survey area to the Missouri River it was explored early by both European and Americans. Although trappers, explorers, traders and few settlers penetrated the interior from navigable streams they did not record the characteristics of the land (Rafferty 1982:31).

Governmental Organization of the Territory and Statehood (1803-1821)

The new American territory of Louisiana initially came under the jurisdiction of the Territory of Indiana. Government officials integrated Spanish laws and Anglo-American procedures with the old Spanish districts continuing as administrative units. Dissatisfied with the administration of the Louisiana Territory, various districts convened and drafted a request for changes and the Act of 1805 divorced

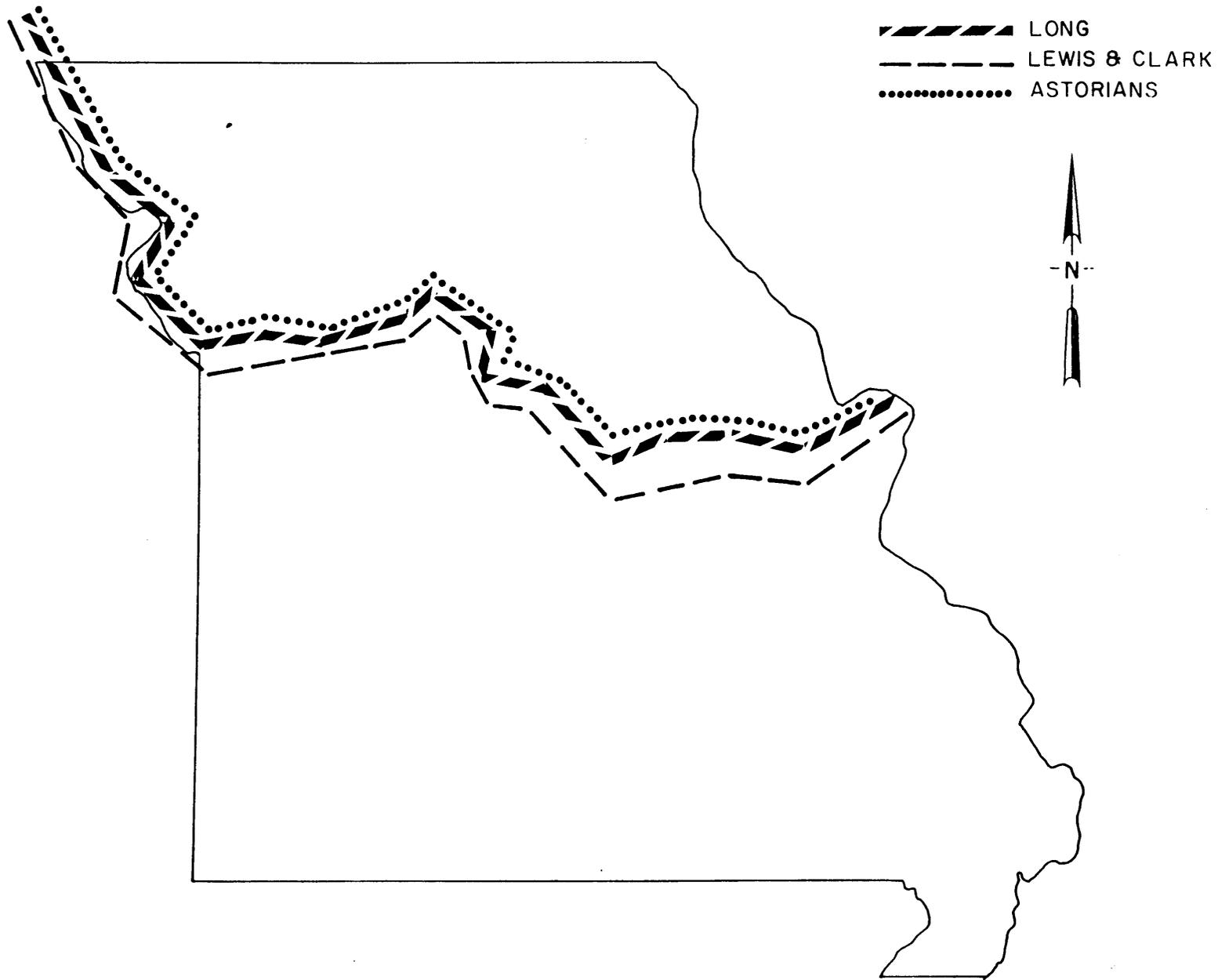


Figure 3. American Exploration in Missouri (after Rafferty 1982:31).

the Louisiana District from the Indiana Territory. In 1809 Louisiana's Territorial Governor, Meriwether Lewis, organized a militia and prepared for the upheaval settlement would bring (van Ravenswaay 1941:45).

Spawned by an Eastern depression, a new wave of immigrants pushed into the traditional hunting grounds of the Indians setting off a cycle of retaliatory raids and murders. As early as 1808, this conflict produced the threat of open war with the Osage. Lewis' plan of a treaty by which Indian land would be ceded and the "lawless Osages" would be pushed further west came to the attention of the War Department. On a November day in 1808, "Several of the chieftains and warriors 'touched the feather' for the first time..". (Mathews 1973:389, 391) The treaty in which the Osage gave up claim to most of their Missouri lands in return for American aid in the Osage fight against the Sac and Fox Indians prevented general open warfare. As part of the provisions of the treaty, the government established Fort Osage in present day Jackson County as a trading post for the Indians (van Ravenswaay 1941:46; Mathews 1973:389-391). The factor of the post, George C. Sibley, worked to establish friendly relations among the native tribes and to unite them as American allies in the face of British activity in the area. Sibley's mission was crucial; the white frontiersman's greed for land pushed the Indian tribes into warfare and intrigue with the British and became a major factor in precipitating the War of 1812.

As a result of the war the government erected new forts and blockhouses to protect major settlements but abandoned Fort Osage as "untenable" from 1813-1815 (van Ravenswaay 1941:46; Mathews 1961:406).

The end of the war did not bring peace among the white settlers and Indian tribes who allied themselves with the British. Raids on settlements continued until the summer of 1815. Ensuing treaties brought an end to the Indian danger and settlers flocked into the territory.

In 1818 Missouri petitioned Congress for permission to draft a constitution prior to its admission as a state. This routine request caused a national crisis. The issue of the introduction of slavery into the territory resulted in the famous "Missouri Compromise" which allowed slavery in Missouri but prohibited the practice in the Louisiana Territory north of 36 degrees and 30 minutes north latitude. The return of the draft constitution to Congress revived the old debate over slavery. At issue was a clause which prohibited free Negroes from settling within the state. Upon the promise that the state legislature would "by a solemn public act" not enforce the provision, Missouri joined the Union on August 10, 1821 (van Ravenswaay 1941:47).

The Beginning of the Overland Trade (1821-1830)

Western Missouri suffered a general depression in the early 1820s and the scarcity of currency reduced the local economy to a barter system. Therefore, when William Becknell returned to Franklin, Missouri from Santa Fe, New Mexico with 10,000 silver dollars entrepreneurs assembled caravans to go west and the lucrative Santa Fe trade began (Gilbert 1983:76). The new source of income provided by the overland trade and the introduction of the steamboat traffic on the Missouri River pushed the western terminus upstream from Franklin, Missouri to

Jackson County. At the same time the opening of the Missouri River to trade expanded the St. Louis fur companies' domain. Simultaneously, Santa Fe and the Rocky Mountain traders blazed the trails for the coming westward expansion into the Southwest and the Northwest.

Before Blue Springs became a settlement area, the site played an important role in the beginnings of the Santa Fe trade in Jackson County. As early as 1824, traders and explorers knew of "the Blue Spring" and trade caravans rendezvoused at the site. M.M. Maraduke's entry on May 25, 1824 in his "Journal of a Tour to New Mexico" published in the Missouri Intelligencer, September 2, 1825 noted, "Travelled 10 miles to Blue Springs, and passed over a prairie country uneven and rolling, but of fine soil. We traveled the "Missionary Road". The expedition first assembled and organized near the present east line of Jackson County ten miles east of Blue Springs. "Missionary Road" referred to a road from Lexington, Missouri to Harmony Mission. (At the request of the Osage Indians in 1820, the American Board of Commissioners of Foreign Missions established a mission at the Osage village near present day Papinsville, Missouri.) This road from the Missouri River served as a supply route to the mission. (Sampson 1912:2-3; Sullivan:1826.)

In 1825 President Monroe signed a bill to survey and mark a wagon route to New Mexico and to buy easements across the territory of several Indian tribes. The field survey came under the direction of George C. Sibley the former factor of Fort Osage. Joseph C. Brown, known as a meticulous surveyor, recorded distances and laid out the route. (Gilbert

1983:86) Sibley and Brown's mapping is the first recorded documentation of the location of the Blue Spring (Figure 4). In June and July of 1827 Sibley rechecked parts of the survey area to the Missouri-Kansas boundary but turned back to Blue Springs after lightning struck his camp. His journal entries again substantiate "the Blue Spring" as a well traversed area and as a known camping location 14 miles from "home" (Fort Osage). In addition, Sibley's notes establish that a primitive road led to the spring area and that there was no settlement at the spring, the closest being approximately eight miles away:

Tuesday, June 26, 1827

...as I propose to Survey the Route round by the Blue Spring and Shall have to Resurvey the Road as far back as the State Line...

Friday, June 29, 1827

...Having to turn back from here to survey the Road by the Blue Spring and to send to the nearest Settlement (about 8 miles off) for Some Bacon -- halted till I get ready to proceed...

Tuesday 3d July

...Morning cool and cloudy. Set out early, but were caught in a pretty heavy Shower of Rain which obligated us to halt at the Round Grove early in the day. Got completely wet. I completed Survey of the old Road about 6 miles however, and finished Mound Making. I am now thus far on the Road Round by the Blue Spring...

Saturday 7 July 1827

...About 4 1/2 Miles crossed another fork of L(ittle) Blue, the way Rough crooked and Southwardly. Then it is about 18-1/2 Miles by the Waggon Road, to the Blue Spring, where we arrived just at Sun Set. The Road is extremely crooked and the country very much broken, good camping places not frequent or convenient. Camped at the Blue

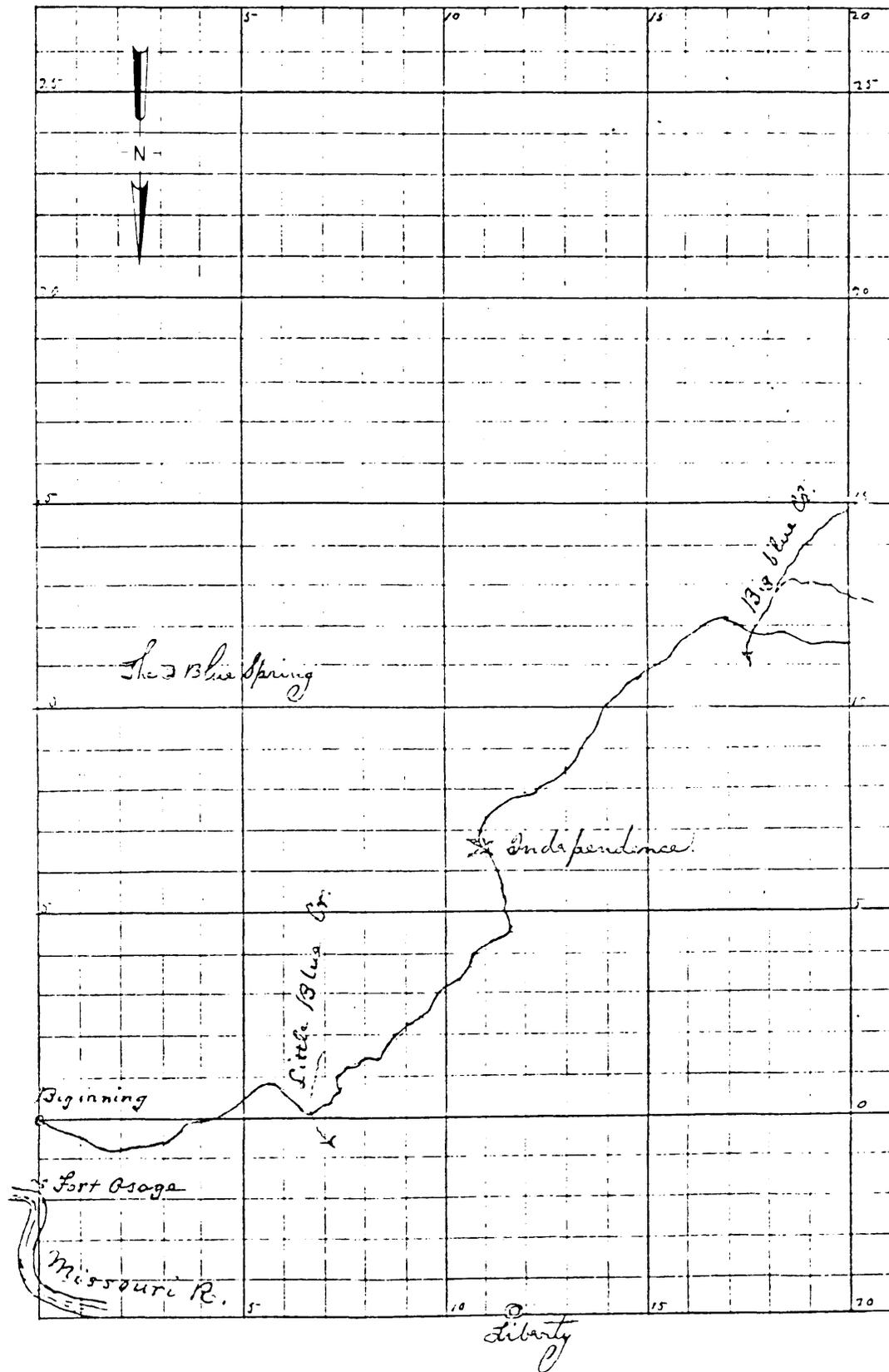


Figure 4. Sibley Survey of Santa Fe Trail. Portion showing The Blue Spring. (A Map of the Road Surveyed and Marked out, From the Western frontier of Missouri near Fort Osage to San Fernando in the Valley of Taos, near Santa Fe in New Mexico by order of the Government of the United States in the year 1825, 1826 and 1827 with accurate and minute notes and directions, for the use of Travellers. From photocopy of original 1827. Jackson County Historical Society. Original on file at National Archives. Washington D.C. Record Group No. 77. Civil Works Map File. Sheet #4 or 74 Rds. 25. Sheet 4).

Spring. The Spring is a pretty good one, tho nothing extraordinary...

Sunday 8th July 1827

...Fine Morning. After early B(rea)kf(as)t Set out. I traveled ahead of the Waggon & got home at 12 O'Clk. the distance about 14 miles. (Gregg 1968:188-193)

Although Independence was at this time the main outfitting and embarking point for the Santa Fe traders, the Blue Spring continued as a rendezvous point for trade caravans as late as 1828. Major Alphonso Wetmore included sections of his diary from May of 1828 in a letter written on October 11, 1831 to the Hon. Lewis Cass, Secretary of War. Wetmore sought military protection for the traders as a result of Indian attacks along the trail:

May 28, 1828, Reached the Blue spring, the rendezvous of the Mexican traders, in season to attend to the election of officers: ourself elected captain of the host. (Stephens 1914:184-185).

Early Settlement Period (1820-1850)

In the early decades of the nineteenth century the land in Missouri south of the Missouri River failed to accommodate the influx of settlers and the already displaced eastern tribes of Missouri. Fortescue Cumins noted in his journal of his travels from 1807 to 1809 "...the restlessness of the population" and "the abandoned settlements of Kentucky" (Mathews 1973:412). By 1819, thousands of immigrants poured into St. Louis and many pushed westward to the community of Franklin on the Missouri River. A few followed the Osage trace further west to Fort Osage. Vacated during the War of 1812, it served as an Indian post with

a skeleton military crew; federal control of trade with the western Indians ceased due to pressure from the private fur trading companies. (Gilbert 1982:65). Following the private traders, who now went freely into the interior, were the first settlers in Jackson County (Figure 5).

Although Fort Osage was beyond the settlement line, the Scotch-Irish southern families "squatted" on abandoned land near the fort. Avoiding the prairie areas, the settlers chose the heavily timbered creek beds similar to the terrain they had known because, as an early settler remarked, "It looks like Kentucky" (Gilbert 1983:68).

On June 2, 1825, the Osage Nation relinquished its remaining claims to the land in Missouri and vacated the area, thus accelerating further settlements along the Missouri River and southward. The first settlers established their homes near Fort Osage. Others soon cleared land at Blue Mills and "Hudspeth Settlement". Independence, Westport, Lone Jack, Blue Springs, Kansas City and other points followed in rapid succession (Anonymous 1881:105).

The Missouri Legislature authorized the organization of Jackson County on December 15, 1826. In 1827, Independence became the seat of government for the newly established county. The first county court met in May of that year and established three political subdivisions or townships (as distinguished from geographical townships established by government survey): Fort Osage Township (which included the Blue Springs area), Blue Township, and Kaw Township. In 1834 growth in the Blue Springs area necessitated the creation of the separate township of Blue

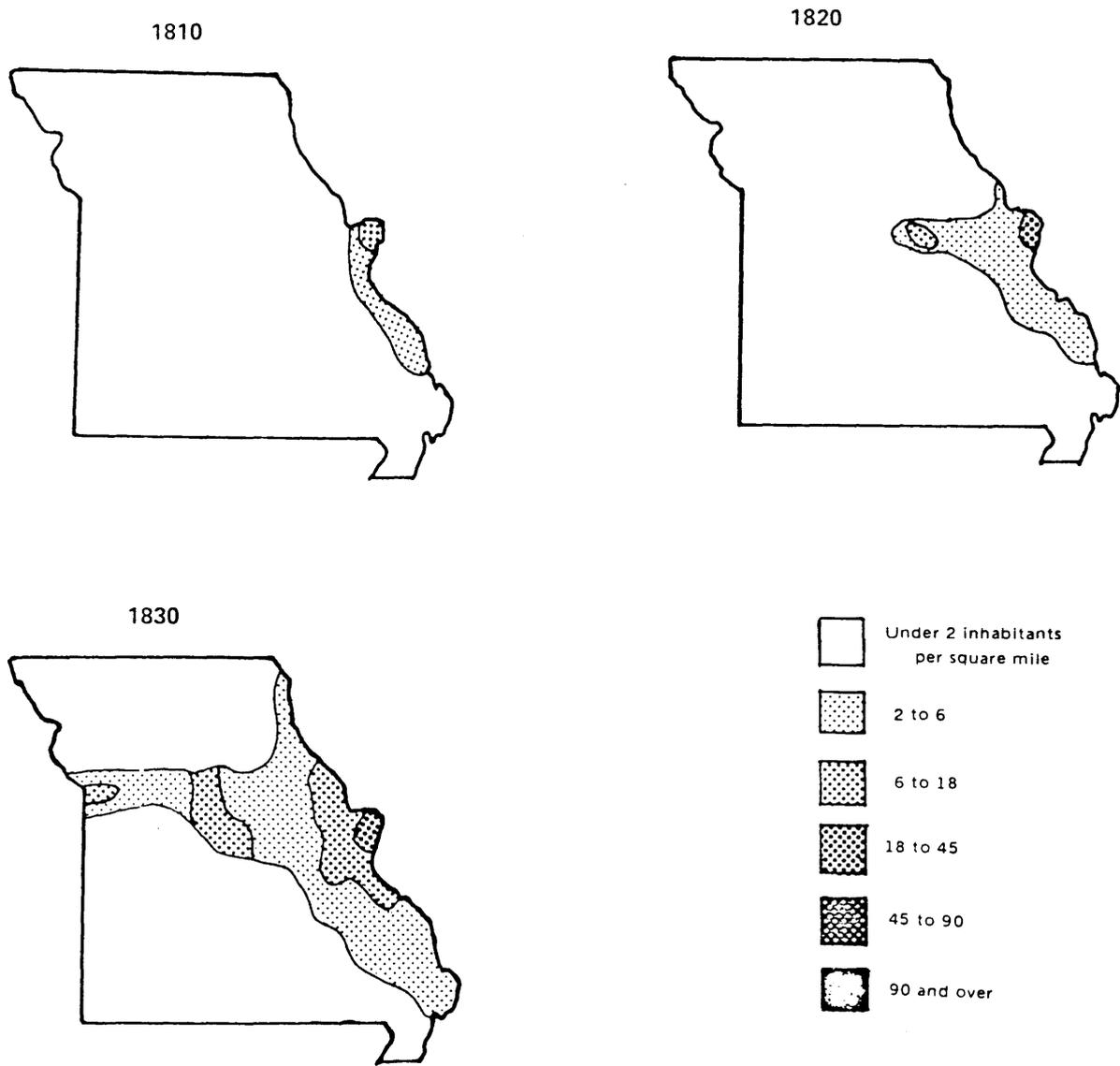


Figure 5. Immigration Patterns in Missouri, 1810-1830. Early settlement patterns indicate a progression up the Mississippi and Missouri rivers and settlement in the river bottoms and nearby uplands where rich soil for farming was also accessible to cheap water transportation (after Rafferty 1982:33).

Abar from the original Fort Osage Township (Anonymous 1902:26) (Figure 6).

Designated on various documents also as "Shne-bar" and "Shnee-a-bar, the township officially became "Sni-a-Bar" in 1843. The name originated from a creek which a Frenchman named "Abar" thought was a slew that would conduct him a little distance and then turn back into the river. He discovered it was not a slough or 'sni', but a creek flowing to the Missouri River. Thus the township received its name from the stream (Anonymous 1877:18).

The first settlers of Blue Springs were nearly all Virginians (Poppino 1956). Original land patents for Township 49 north, Range 31 west, Section 35 indicate dates of settlement no later than and probably earlier than the following: Jeremiah Wood, 1831; William Harris, 1832; David Binsley, 1833; George Burrus (Burrus), 1834; William Clark, 1834; William France (Frank), 1834; Wilson Burnett, 1835; William Taylor Burrus, 1837 (Fowler 1986; Jackson County Recorder of Deeds Book 254:273). Coming from Kentucky and establishing farms within a four mile radius of Blue Springs before 1840 were: Jacob, Silas, and Joseph Gibson; John Robins; Morgan Walker and Aquilla Lobb. (Anonymous 1881:315-318).

The settlers established a village at the edge of the prairie near the Blue Spring about one-half mile west of present day downtown Blue Springs (Figure 7). Franklin Smith named the settlement when he built the first store and post-office in 1845 (Anonymous 1881:3115). An early settler, George St. Clair, explained the origin of the town's name

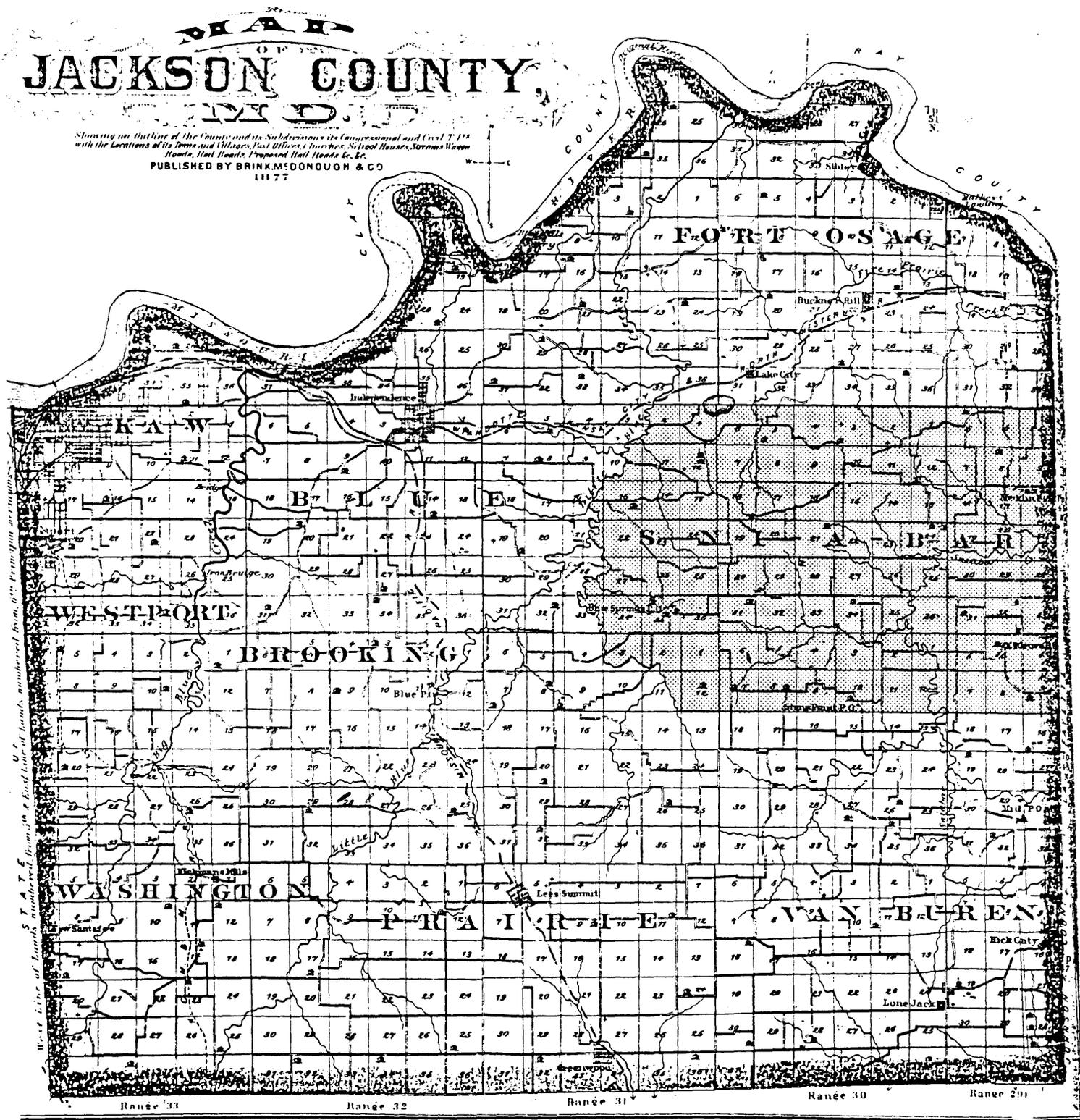


Figure 6. Map of Jackson County, Missouri, 1877. Sni-A-Bar Township boundaries shown. (Anonymous 1877:16).



Figure 7. Pioneer Map of Jackson County, Missouri showing early settlements and trails. (Grinter:1935 from Jackson County Historical Society Collections).

to a reporter of the Kansas City Journal published in the February 25, 1879 edition:

'About forty years ago the immigrants trail from St. Louis to Independence which was then the outfitting point for the overland trains across the plains passed by a large spring situated a short distance southwest of the site of the new town and was used as a camping ground by all immigrants and on account of this spring being the head or source of the creek called east fork of Little Blue, it was given by them the name of Blue Springs by which name of Blue Spring it has been known ever since. A great many supposed that the name was given to it on account of the water being of a bluish cast but such was not the case as the water is as clear as crystal and the finest tasting of any in the whole country.' Mr. St. Clair stated to one reporter that in those days he had often known as high as one hundred wagons camped there at one time (Wolfe 1964:14).

As the earlier Santa Fe traders discovered, the springs in the area furnished ample sources of pure water and the nearby prairie provided grazing for livestock. The fertile soil and timbered stands of Oak, Walnut, Pecan, Sassafras, Ironwood, Elm, Mulberry, Persimmon, Papaw, and Plum provided an ideal area for settlement (Duden 1825:56). The tough virgin prairie initially presented a problem for the settlers. The 1836 state census indicated that no more than one hundred fifty settlers occupied the wooded areas of the Little Blue and Sni-a-bar Creeks and no settlements were at that time in the prairie area. David Daily of Blue Springs broke the first prairie land using a brake-share plow. Daily also built a grist mill run by horses on a tread wheel and a distillery near the village (Anonymous 1881:315-318).

Scotch-Irish Immigration (1720-1850)

It is important to understand the historical background which shaped the cultural group these first settlers in the Blue Springs area represented. That they emigrated from southern border states does not fully reflect their history or the traits and institutions they brought to frontier western Missouri. Coming from the states of Virginia, North Carolina, Kentucky, and Tennessee, these first families comprised the "pragmatic, avaricious and pugnacious" Scotch-Irish cultural group (Poppino 1956, 1957, 1958; Gilbert 1983:21). With them they brought cultural traditions that were distinctly "American" as distinguished from European:

Perhaps no other sizable group of immigrants arrived in North America with less baggage, material or cultural, than did the Scotch-Irish...they had acquired few traditional folkways, arts or crafts...and wasted little effort trying to recreate European villages, schools, gardens, farms, trades, diets, fashions or social customs (Gilbert 1983:21).

The distant ancestors of the first settlers in Jackson County were "lowland Scots." Neither Scottish nor Irish they were a group of Danes, Angles and Saxons. Pushed north to the northern neck of the British Island by a series of post-Roman invasions, the lowland Scots endured the ceaseless warring of the highland Celts and the English. As a result they developed no literature, art, science, technology, crafts or agricultural skills. The primitive wasteland created instead a race of formidable guerrilla fighters and a feudal governmental structure based upon loyalty and obedience to strong partisan leaders.

The Protestant Reformation gave the lowland Scots their first sense of cultural identity. John Knox, the outstanding leader in the Scottish Reformation, helped to establish a comprehensive system of church schools for the entire country culminating in universities and giving expression to the emphasis on education. Consequently, the lowland Scots became one of the most literate people in northern Europe. (Gilbert 1983:17-18; Latourette 1975 Vol. II:771, 985).

Literacy and a dissenting religion among these people prompted the English government to establish the lowlanders on plantations in northern Ireland, thereby reducing their political threat on England's border and controlling the growing "Irish problem." The Ulster Irish, as they became known, displaced the Irish in a period of guerrilla wars quite similar to that which their descendents waged on the Missouri-Kansas border almost two hundred years later. As the Ulster Irish grew in military and economic power, they again posed a threat to the British government. By the early decades of the eighteenth century religious persecution and a series of punitive taxes reduced the lowlanders of Ulster to a status no better than the Irish they had displaced. (Gilbert 1983:18.)

At the same time, colonial American leaders sought an emigrant group which, attracted by cheap land, would settle in the wilderness, quell the Indians, clear the lands, build roads, establish settlements and pave the way for larger landowners and investors (Gilbert 1983:20). By 1720 thousands of Ulster Irish migrated through the ports of Philadelphia and Charleston. After centuries of exploitation and

persecution the Scotch-Irish, as they then became known, arrived in America hostile to political, military, economic and religious institutions and inately stubborn about protecting their interests. Leaving the coastal areas, they immediately departed for the cheap land in the wilderness and quickly established the only white society in their new environment (Gilbert 1983:18-25; Abbott 1983:32-33). Bringing few traditions from Europe and having little exposure to the culture of the American colonists, the Scotch-Irish became, in essence, the first "Americans".

Loyal only to their families, the group developed authoritarian, patriarchal social units which proved to be an advantage in the wilderness. These partisan families preferred living on the frontier to the organized society of more settled areas which represented the threat of continued abuse (Gilbert 1983:21; Abbott 1983:33). For a century and a half they pushed into Appalachia and on into the Kentucky grasslands and the Tennessee Valley. Adapting old skills and tools to the wilderness environment, these American frontiersmen subdued Indians, cleared forests for homesteads, erected villages, and pushed westward as the frontier advanced. During extended periods, they married, produced large families, established interwoven familial ties, learned new trades, bred livestock, farmed, acquired cash assets and developed, by virtue of various Indian wars, political and military ties. By the time the Scotch-Irish settlers of Jackson County formed a government, they were already related by intermarriage and shared strong cultural

traditions developed during their stay in Appalachia and migration into Kentucky and Tennessee.

The nature of the permanent settlers remained unaltered during the ensuing settlement period in Jackson County. The largest and most politically powerful group, the Scotch-Irish, continued to immigrate from the Southern border states of Kentucky, Virginia, Tennessee and North Carolina. After the establishment of the county and its governmental institutions.

...the district was organized by the Scotch-Irish clans from the southern Appalachians according to the principles of cronyism. That system was certainly not invented in Jackson County but was to flourish splendidly there and become something of a political art form by the twentieth century (Gilbert 1983:39).

The naming of the county for Andrew Jackson was not surprising. Many of the first settlers personally knew the hero of the Indian wars. Among the first county officials at least three served at Horseshoe Bend under Jackson. (Twenty counties in trans-Appalachia states eventually bore the name of Jackson) (Gilbert 1983:89). From the Jacksonian period on, the Democratic party held sway in the county (Rafferty 1982:53). Political division within the county did not emerge until the 1850s when the development of Kansas City as an urban trade center and the opening of the Kansas Territory divided settlers on the issue of slavery. (Soper 1986:5-7).

While many of the farmers and urban merchants were not slave owners, slavery became an integral part of the economy and culture of the county. Second in number to the Scotch-Irish settlers in Jackson

County were blacks. The crops of corn, tobacco and, in particular, hemp necessitated slave labor. The typical slave owner was a small farmer who worked in the fields beside the two or three slaves he owned. There were few slaves when the county was first organized but throughout the next two decades, migrants from slave holding states firmly established slavery as a vital institution in Blue Springs and throughout the county. The slave population of the county grew from seven percent in 1830 to eighteen percent in 1840; the number of slave owners increased from thirteen percent to thirty-two percent during the same period. The largest number of slaveholders owned from 1 to 5 slaves. Blue Springs census figures for 1850 indicate that twenty four percent of its population were slaves as compared to twenty-one percent for the entire county. (Poppino 1956, 1957, 1964.)

Population development played a crucial role in the political and economic orientation of the county during the settlement period (Table 2). Outside the towns, ownership of land and slaves lent prestige and power. Census figures indicate that the primary occupation from 1830 to 1860 was agriculture. At this time the average farm was between twenty and a hundred acres (Poppino 1956, 1957, 1964). Many of the early families combined income from land with business and prosperous landowners became leaders in the villages as well (Schirmer and McKinzie 1982:35). Franklin Smith, one of the first settlers and farmers in Blue Springs, opened a store and post office within seven years of receiving his land patent. Jeremiah Wood farmed and also manufactured tobacco for

Table 2. Population Development and Census Information: 1830-1870
(Poppino. comp:1956,1957,1959,1963,mid.;Schwenk:1986)

Population Growth: 1830-1870								
	1830	1840	1850		1860		1870	
	JaCo	JaCo	JaCo/BSP0		JaCo/BSP0		JaCo/Sni-Bar Twp.	
Total Population	2,823	7,627	14,000/6,458		22,913/4,474		55,041/2,707	
White	2,630	6,245	10,992/4,905		18,882/3,602		49,810/2,650	
Free Black	n/e	6	39/	00	70/	9	5,810/	57
Slave	193	1,376	2,969/1,553		3,944/ 863		n/a	n/a
Indian	n/e	n/e	n/e	n/e	17/	00	n/e	n/e
Percent Slave	7%	18%	21%	24%	17%	2%	n/a	n/a
Percent Slave Owners ¹	13%	32%						

Occupation: 1840-1860			
	1840	1860	1870
Agriculture	88%	69%	39%
Commerce	3%	7%	14%
Manuf. Trades	8%	13%	20%
Professions	1%	3%	5%
Laborers	n/e	n/e	14%
Other		8%	6%

Birthplace: 1850-1870			
	1850	1860	1870
	JaCo/Sni-Bar Twp.	JaCo	JaCo/Sni-Bar Twp.
Missouri	50%/12%	39%	34%
Kentucky	22%/23%	16%	8%
Virginia	11%/25%	7%	--
Tennessee	6%/20%	4%	4%
N.Carolina	4%/ 6%	2%	--
Ohio	2%/ 4%	--	8%
Indiana	2%/ 2%	2%	--
Illinois	1%/ 1%	2%	5%
Pennsylvania	1%/ 2%	2%	--
Germany	--	4%	4%
Ireland	--	6%	6%
Other	1%/ 5%		
Native Born		13%	30%/99%
Foreign Born		3%	1%/ 1%

Church Seating Capacity: 1850-1870			
	1850	1860	1870
	JaCo	JaCo	JaCo
Presbyterian	29%	17%	26%
Baptist	23%	31%	16%
Methodist	17%	25%	23%
Union	15%	6%	2%
Christian (Campbellite)	9%	11%	6%
Catholic	7%	7%	9%
Episcopal	--	3%	11%
Other			3%

Table 2. Population Development and Census Information: 1830-1870
(Poppino. com:1956,1957,1959,1963,mid.:Schwenk:1986) (Continued)

Slaveholders-Number of Slaves Owned in Jackson County: 1860

<u>Slave Holders</u>	<u>Number of Slaves</u>
661	1-5
148	6-9
61	10-15
18	15-20
5	20-30
3	30-40
1	100-200

Size of Farms in Jackson County: 1860

14	3-10 acres
91	10-20 acres
334	20-50 acres
351	50-100 acres
472	100-500 acres
8	500-1000 acres
1	over 1000 acres

¹Number of Slaveowner households/total households
n/e - Not enumerated
n/a - Not applicable

commercial sale. Riley Slaughter, another early land owner, established a mercantile business in the village (Anonymous 1881:315, 318).

Merchants, lawyers and doctors held positions of status in villages as well. In trade towns like Westport and Independence leadership went to major traders or men who combined several occupations or professions. This was, however, not the case in the small community of Blue Springs during the settlement period prior to and immediately after the Civil War. The village, generally located south of the present Illinois Gulf Central Railroad track and west of Woods Chapel Road, consisted in the 1840s only of a mercantile establishment, a grist mill, a combination post office-general store-blacksmith shop, a log schoolhouse and a church (Anonymous 1881:314-319). In the area around Blue Springs, power or status remained in the hands of the prosperous slave-holding farmer.

In matters of religion, the Scotch-Irish settlers either retained their generational affiliation to the Presbyterian church or embraced the more mainline frontier religions. The only statistical evidence of religious preference in census records is the seating capacity of church buildings. These figures do not include the number of settlers served by circuit riders, priests, or those who attended camp meetings. Using these figures, it is possible to ascertain that the settlers in the county were predominately Presbyterian, Baptists and Methodists (Poppino 1959, 1964).

Fourteen settlers organized the Blue Springs Baptist Church and erected a log house of worship in November 1842 across the road from the post office at the present fork of Woods Chapel Road and Walnut. Some

time later the congregation built a frame building a quarter of a mile west of the original church location. This building served as a temporary hospital during the Civil War and later burned. (Sharp 1971:9.) Methodist circuit riders out of Lexington and Independence, Missouri held services in Blue Springs at this time. County land records document the 1846 purchase by the Methodist Episcopal Church South of two acres of land known as the Blue Bottom Camp Ground located one and half miles northwest of Buckner, Missouri. Area congregations used this campground extensively. (Crenshaw 1985:1, 32.) It was not until after the war that the First Christian Church and the Methodist Episcopal Church South organized and built structures in the village (Sharp 1971:10-11).

Predominately Protestant, agrarian slave holders, the rural population remained "southern" in its orientation. As the nation began to hotly debate the issue of the institution of slavery, these southern settlers maintained stability through the 1840s. Trouble occasionally arose within church groups over the issue of slavery, in particular within the Methodist Episcopal Church. By the 1850s Kansas City was a rapidly growing economic center with a diverse population. The question of slavery in Kansas further accentuated the growing division between an established rural lifestyle and new "northern" economic influences. These differences embroiled the region in armed conflict for a decade and established political and economic divisions which affect eastern Jackson County to this day.

The Border and Civil Wars (1854-1865)

Missouri's western counties witnessed one of the bitterest conflicts in American history. The intermittent warfare in the latter half of the 1850s resulted from the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska Act of 1854. Ignoring the terms of the Missouri Compromise, Congress voted to allow Kansans to decide for themselves whether they would live in a free or slave territory. At the heart of the struggle was the doctrine of "squatter sovereignty". Immigrant aid societies from the Northeast sent sufficient numbers of settlers into the newly opened territory to pose the threat of electing a free state territorial government.

Those who lived in the western part of Missouri, saw in the new law an opportunity to extend slavery into the newly opened territory. Missouri at this time contained approximately one hundred thousand slaves worth about thirty-five million dollars. The western half of the state held one half of the slave population. Thus the mass migration to the Kansas Territory of anti-slavery settlers created alarm for safety of slaveholders property as slaves could easily slip across the border to free country (Williams & Shoemaker 1930:603). Even as Congress debated Kansas-Nebraska Bill border residents moved onto the land still legally owned by Indians, staked their claims, organized into groups to guard their new lands and returned to their homesteads in Missouri (Brown 1963:94-96). Southern partisans organized "Blue Lodges", "Sons of the South", "Friends of Society" and promoted the establishment of pro-slavery settlements (Carr 1888:242-243; Violette 1951:313). Bands of Missouri men crossed into the new territory and cast fraudulent votes in

the first territorial elections. Electoral abuses were so flagrant that steamship lines offered Missouri residents round trip excursion rates on election day (Monaghan 1955:18). In Jackson County residents formed vigilance committees to monitor the "free-soiler" activity in Kansas (Connelley 1923:384).

Antagonism soon flared into open battle. Guerrilla bands formed on both sides of the Missouri-Kansas border and attacked pro-slavery and "free-soil" settlements engaging in intimidation and destruction. Missouri forces raided Lawrence, Kansas in 1856 and later that year destroyed Osawatomie, Kansas. Kansas abolitionists, under the leadership of Jim Lane, Colonel James Montgomery and Charles R. "Doc" Jennison, retaliated by stealing slaves, burning houses and murdering settlers along the Missouri side of the border. Political battles raged from Topeka to the nation's capitol. Despite the efforts and dilatory tactics of Presidents Pierce and Buchanan, the northern majority came to dominate the Kansas territorial government. At the time of Lincoln's election in 1860, atrocities perpetuated by the Kansas "Jayhawkers" and Missouri "Bushwhackers" captured the attention of the nation. Newspapers coined the term "Bleeding Kansas" and the strife along the borders of Kansas and Missouri became a contributing factor to civil war (Monaghan 1955:17-32).

The Little Blue River valley and Blue Springs were an important area of operation for the Missouri guerrilla bands. In the township surrounding Blue Springs the "Sni Hill Rangers" found refuge from federal or civil authorities among their relatives and friends

(Anonymous 1881:324). But, it was not until December 10, 1860 that violence erupted within the county's boundaries two miles from the village of Blue Springs. William Quantrill and five Quaker abolitionists from Lawrence, Kansas rode into Jackson County to "steal" the slaves of Morgan Walker. For unknown reasons, Quantrill left the Kansans hidden and went to the Walker farm located at the junction of the present Pink Hill Road and 7 Highway. He informed one of Walker's sons, Andrew, of the impending raid by the Kansans and his intention to betray them. Quantrill then returned to the abolitionists and led them to the Walker house. The band of men confronted Morgan Walker with their demands for slaves, horses and money. The abolitionists left Quantrill to guard Mr. and Mrs. Walker while they went to gather the slaves and horses. As the Kansans stepped out onto the porch, five neighbors hidden in the loom room adjoining the porch shot them (Hale 1975:31-35; Anonymous 1888:31).

The Weekly Jefferson Inquirer of December 22, 1860 published the Independence Democrat's account of the episode that records the hostility engendered by scattered incidents along the borders of the frontier region:

...This thing had been concocted in Montgomery's camp some time before this and this party had been sent out in obedience to that plot, as other parties have been sent into other districts on the borders of this State and Arkansas. The plan in this case was to go to Walker's and demand of him his money, Negroes, horses and wagons, enough to bear the whole party to Montgomery's camp.

The conclusion of the article reflects the reaction to the first Kansan raid into Jackson County:

Carolina, Mississippi, Florida, Alabama, Georgia, and Louisiana rapidly seceded from the Union and the firing upon Fort Sumter on April 12, 1861 launched the nation into civil war. A week after the capture of Fort Sumter, 200 men from Jackson and Clay counties seized the small Federal arsenal at Liberty and distributed the stores of arms and ammunition to pro-southern forces throughout the area. Shortly after the raid on the Liberty Arsenal, secessionists stole federal weapons stored in the Chouteau warehouse in Kansas City (Soper 1986:12). The federal government now focused its attention not only on the warfare between partisan settlers on the western frontier, but also on retaining Union control of Missouri.

The state's strategic location on the Missouri and Mississippi rivers was essential to maintaining communication with the West and use of the rivers for transporting men and supplies in the western theater of war. For the most part, the battles in Missouri centered around the recruiting operations on the part of the Confederate army or were in response to hit and run tactics of the pro-southern guerrillas. These forces, after raiding a settlement or sabotaging federal communications and transportation facilities, returned to their home territory and resumed everyday life by the time federal forces arrived in response to the insurrection. (Rafferty 1982:57.) Whether attached to regular southern army units or to irregular troops, Blue Springs men engaged in skirmishes by either defending home territory or riding out into the Little Dixie area to join organized battles (Figure 8).

Fighting on the border renewed at the beginning of the Civil War. Lane, Montgomery and Jennison organized the Seventh Kansas Volunteer Cavalry, with Jennison serving as Lieutenant. During the summer and fall of 1861 the Seventh supervised the occupation of Missouri and represented Union military forces along the Kansas border. (Jennison was later dishonorably discharged after conviction of arson, robbery, embezzlement, and neglect of duty and disobedience. It was said for years after the war that Kansans would give the pedigree of their horses as "By Jennison, out of Missouri.") Lane and his Kansas "Red Legs" burned and looted the Missouri towns of Osceola, Butler and Parkville in September. The following month, Jennison took a regiment into Jackson County following a guerrilla attack on a government wagon train. The Seventh stayed in Jackson County throughout November and December burning houses and businesses and stealing horses and mules. Kansas soldiers gathered wagonloads of clothing, jewelry, furniture, dry goods, groceries and drugs. In addition to robbery, the troops beat and killed rural citizens. (Lewis 1939:3-17; Rollins 1938:50-58)

Blue Springs was often the site of armed conflict due to its importance as a center of guerrilla activity in the county. The farm families and residents of the village and surrounding settlements actively supported their friends and relatives who joined together to defend their property and engage in retaliatory raids against the Kansans. In Mid-December, William Quantrill joined Morgan Walker's son and a band of local residents in pursuit of Jennison's men about four miles from Blue Springs. According to an account by Andrew Walker,

Jennison's men went to the Strawder Stone farm, plundered the residence and struck Mrs. Stone on the head with a pistol. Walker, Quantrill, and the other men caught up with the Kansans a quarter of a mile from the Stone farm at the Thompson home, shot the man who struck Mrs. Stone, and killed two others in a running battle. The Kansas soldier, presumably shot by Quantrill, was the first Federal killed in Jackson County in the Civil War (Anonymous 1888:3; Hale 1975:39).

Quantrill's skill and intelligence quickly made him, as Andy Walker remarked, "the leading spirit" among a small band of guerrillas who used the Blue Springs area to rendezvous and as a base of operation. When William Gregg joined the group in January 1862 he found Quantrill and seven followers "camped about two miles from Blue Springs on the Widow Crump's farm" (Anonymous 1888:31). Gregg and friends brought the number in the band to eleven. Among the group were Gregg, William Jones, and Will Hallar, all natives of Blue Springs. During January and February the newly formed guerrilla unit led by Quantrill attacked Jayhawk patrols and rode throughout Jackson County recovering livestock stolen by the Kansas Seventh (Hale 1975:39). In a short time the band grew to around thirty; Quantrill eventually commanded as many as four hundred fighters (Webb 1900:315). Among those who rode with Quantrill from the Blue Springs area were: W.H. Jones, T.B. Tattum (Tatum), W.F. Hopkins, Jim and Bill Hulse, Jim Williams, Gabe Parr, Frank Smith, Reuben Harris, Levi Potts, and J.F. Gregg (Hale, Welch and George Collections: JCHS).

The war divided the state of Missouri. General Nathaniel Lyon moved to insure federal control of the state and ordered the creation of an

enrolled militia of "Home Guard" soldiers loyal to the Union. At the same time, Governor Claiborn F. Jackson as leader of the secessionist faction which controlled state government moved the capital from Jefferson City. In October, 1861 the legislature convened in Neosho where the assembly passed an act of secession and Missouri gained admission to the Confederacy. The action came too late. A pro-Union State Convention met and deposed Jackson and his followers, established a provisional government and ensured Missouri's place in the Union (van Ravenswaay 1941:52). Governor Jackson in an effort to strengthen his position called for 50,000 men who would "observe and obey the orders of the Governor" and "Swear allegiance to the State of Missouri." Jackson appointed former governor Sterling Price to command the newly formed Missouri State Guard. (Soper 1986:14, 17.)

General Price's efforts to organize a Confederate campaign in Missouri continued throughout the war. Referring to Price's campaigns in Missouri, pundits in the 1860s noted, "...We have five seasons in Missouri: Spring, Summer, Fall, Winter and Price's Raid..." Although Price continued to invade Missouri throughout the war, his chance for any real success ended in his defeat in March, 1862 at the Battle of Pea Ridge in Arkansas. After that the Civil War in Missouri was dominated by federal response to guerrilla activity (van Ravenswaay 1941:53).

Battles and skirmishes between regular forces of Confederate and Union Troops occurred in Blue Springs area and throughout Jackson County with recurring frequency. (Figure 9; Table 3.) Although many from the area left to join either the Union or Confederate army, the guerrilla

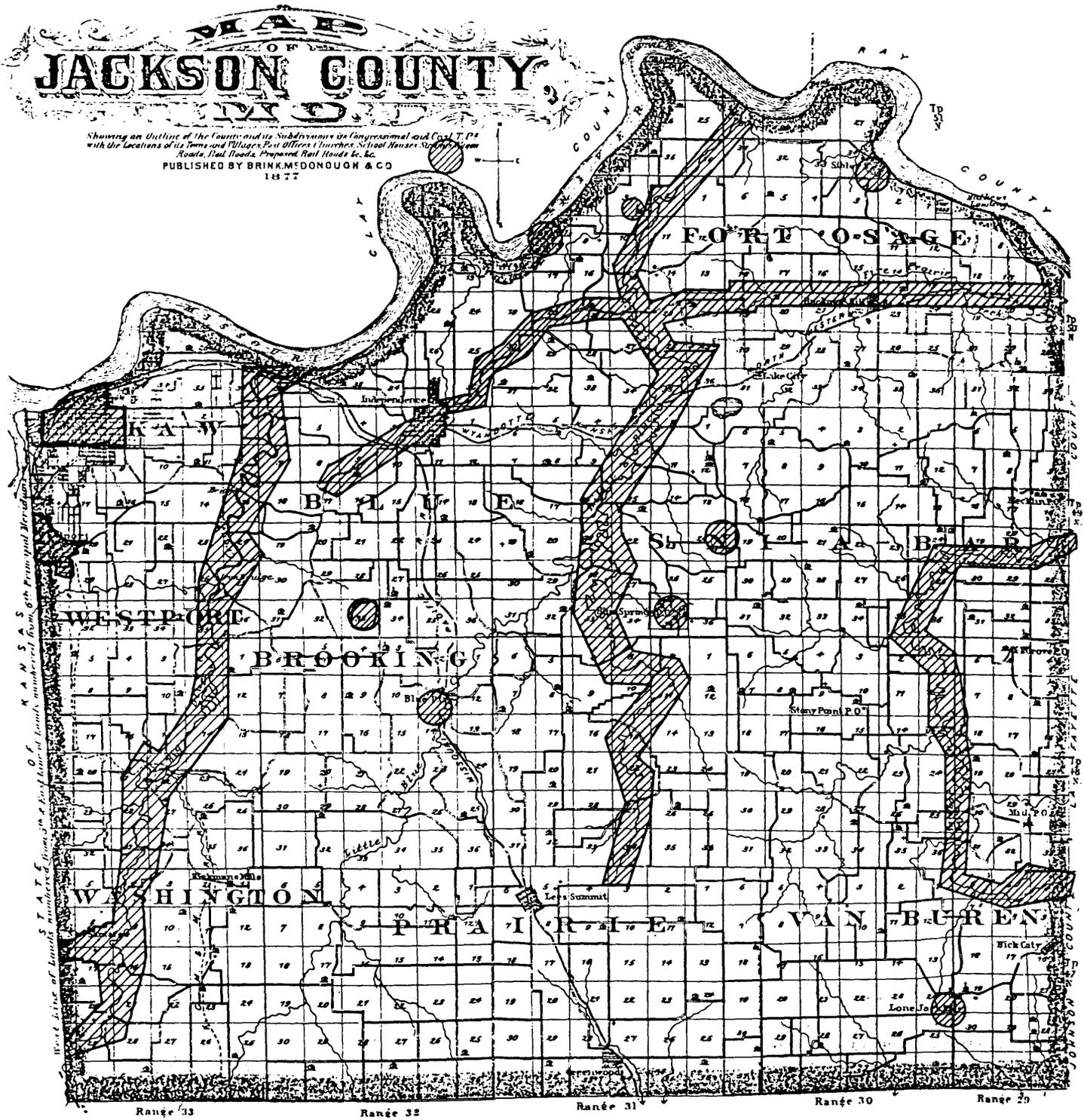


Figure 9. Civil War Activity in Jackson County.

Table 3. Civil War Battles, Campaigns etc., in Jackson County, Missouri. (Dyer 1908 (1979 ed.):797-815; U.S. War Department: 1880-1902 comp. Higgenbotham & Schwenk: 1986)

DATE	NATURE	LOCATION
<u>1861</u>		
April 20	Seizure of Liberty Arsenal	Liberty, Mo.
June 17	Skirmish	Independence
July 24	Action	Blue Mills
August 21-22	Expedition	to Jackson Co.
September 17	Skirmish	Blue Mills Landing
November 6	Engagement	Little Santa Fe
November 11	Action	Little Blue River
November 26	Skirmish	Independence, Little Blue
<u>1862</u>		
January 22	Skirmish	Knob Noster
January 29-February 3	Expedition	to Blue Springs
February 22	Skirmish	Independence
March 22	Skirmish	Little Santa Fe
March 31	Skirmish	Pink Hill
April 1	Skirmish	Little Sni
April 9	Skirmish	Jackson County
April 14	Skirmish	Santa Fe Road
May 11	Skirmish	Pink Hill
May 15-17	Scout	to Little Blue
May 16	Skirmish	Independence
June 2	Skirmish	Little Blue
June 4-10	Scout	to Pink Hill
June 23	Skirmish	Raytown
June 23-July 1	Operations	Sibley and Pink Hill
July 24-25	Skirmishes	Santa Fe
August 11	Skirmish	Lone Jack
August 11	Action	Independence-Blue Springs
August 12-14	Scout	Ft. Leavenworth to Independence
August 15	Skirmish	Lone Jack
August 16	Action	Lone Jack
September 8-23	Expedition	through Jackson
October 6	Skirmishes	Liberty and Sibley's Landing
October 24-26	Expedition	from Independence
November 1-5	Operations	in Jackson County
November 26-29	Affairs	Jackson and LaFayette Counties
<u>1863</u>		
February 3	Skirmish	Independence
February 5	Skirmish	Independence
March 22	Skirmish	Blue Springs
March 28	Attack and massacre	Sibley's Landing
April 2	Affair	Jackson County
April 23	Skirmish	Independence
April 26	Skirmish	Jackson County
April 27	Skirmish	Jackson County
May 3	Expedition	on Santa Fe Road
June 17	Skirmish	Westport
June 18	Skirmish	Blue River
June 23	Skirmish	Sibley

Table 3 (continued). Civil War Battles, Campaigns, etc., in Jackson County, Missouri. (Dyer 1908 (1979 ed.):797-815; U.S. War Department: 1880-1902 comp. Higgenbotham & Schwenk:1986).

DATE	NATURE	LOCATION
<u>1863 (Cont)</u>		
August 1	Skirmish	Taylor's Farm, Little Blue
August 25	Skirmish	Independence
August 29	Skirmish	Texas Prairie (Fire Prairie)
September 15	Skirmish	Jackson County
<u>1864</u>		
February 6-10	Scout	in Sni Hills
February 19	Action	Independence
April 23	Skirmish	Independence
April 29	Skirmish	Sni Hills
May 21	Skirmish	Sni Hills
May 21	Affair	Blue River
June 18-20	Scout from	Kansas City
July 6	Skirmish	Little Blue
July 6-30	Operations	Western Missouri
August 1	Skirmish	near Independence
August 1-3	Scout	Independence Road
August 7-8	Scout	from Independence
August 13-18	Expedition	from Independence
August 25-30	Operations	on Texas Prairie
September 1	Skirmish	near Lone Jack
September 2-10	Scouts	on Little Blue
October 21	Action	Little Blue
October 22	Action	Independence
October 22	Actions	Byram's Ford, Big Blue, State Line
October 23	Enggement	Westport, Big Blue
October 26	Skirmish	Independence
October 31	Skirmish	Big Blue
November 1	Skirmish	Lone Jack
<u>1865</u>		
January 18-22	Scout	to Snibar Hills
March 11	Affair	Little Blue River
March 12	Affair	near Lone Jack

bands under such men as William Quantrill, Cole Younger, Bill Anderson and George Todd organized in sufficient numbers to dominate the activity around Blue Springs, in Jackson County and throughout the central part of the state. As early as March of 1862, Federal authorities declared Quantrill and his men outlaws. In official reports, Captain William S. Oliver from Independence wrote to Brigadier General Pope:

I have just returned from an expedition which I was compelled to undertake in search of the notorious Quantrill and his gang of robbers in the vicinity of Blue Springs...I have seen this infamous scoundrel rob mails, steal the coaches and horses, and commit other similar outrages upon society when within sight of this city. Mounted on the horses of the country, he has defied pursuit...roving over a circuit of 30 miles...Quantrill will not leave this section unless he is chastised and driven from it (Wilcox 1975:324).

Oliver was not successful in his efforts to rid the area of Quantrill, for in August of that year Quantrill and his men rendezvoused a mile from Blue Springs and proceeded north to join the Confederate forces of Colonels Thompson and Hayes and launched the Battle of Independence (McCorkle n.d.:29).

Accounts of the period reflect the involvement of civilians in Blue Springs in the fighting. Guerrillas hid from Federal troops at "the Cummins" place or ate breakfast on the run at the "Widow Dillingham's" (McCorkle 1966:37). Bettie Muri, as a small child, lived in Blue Springs during the war and later recalled that "many Yankee soldiers ate at our house." Although her father was a captain in the Confederate Army, her uncle secured permission from the Union officials to haul supplies from the commissary at Westport in return for feeding Federal troops. "Uncle

John" fed the Yankees by day and the Missouri guerrillas by night. Muri told of Federal soldiers being routed from the dinner table and chased to Westport by the bushwhackers who then returned to Blue Springs to eat the abandoned food (Wilcox 1975:326).

The Richard Hopkins farm four miles southwest of Blue Springs was the site, in March 1863, of the "first fight of any consequence" for Quantrill and the local guerrillas. Twenty-two bushwhackers and a regiment of fifty-two Union soldiers stationed in Independence met at the site of Hopkins' blacksmith operation hidden in the woods. Captain George Todd and Quantrill's men chased the Federals to the Blue Springs bridge. (Anonymous 1888:3; Hale 1975:168.)

The conflict devastated the economy of the Missouri and Kansas border communities. By 1863 many of the homes, businesses, and public buildings either were in ashes or abandoned, crops lay rotting in the fields, slaves fled to the safety of Union strongholds, and the male population left to join the fighting - commerce was at a standstill (Schirmer & McKinzie 1982:37-38).

The continuing harassment by the Missouri guerrilla forces and the military success of Confederate armies thwarted Union army attempts to control the area. Rural areas remained under the control of the guerrillas while Union forces occupied the urban centers of the county. As violence increased along the border in 1863, Union Brigadier General Thomas Ewing attempted to end the civilian support given the irregular fighters by authorizing an anti-guerrilla campaign. Federal troops arrested female relatives of guerrilla leaders and took them to Kansas

City where they were imprisoned. The building in which the women were held collapsed on August 14, 1863 killing four and injuring several others, further fueling the animosities. Then, just four days later, Ewing issued orders that heads of families assisting the guerrillas would be arrested and warned their families to leave the state.

In reprisal for the actions against their families, a force of approximately four hundred-fifty men led by Quantrill raided the abolitionist stronghold of Lawrence, Kansas. Attacking at night, they left a hundred and eighty-three men and boys dead and destroyed over a million dollars in property (Brownlee 1958:98-122; Monaghan 1984:279-289).

Ewing's retaliation against the citizens of Jackson County who supported and aided Quantrill and his men was swift and severe. On August 25, 1863 Ewing issued "Order No. 11" which required all persons living outside Union-occupied towns in Jackson, Bates, Cass and parts of Vernon counties to "remove from their present places of residence within 15 days from the date hereof" and to leave the area. The order allowed those who proved loyalty to the Union to move to any military station in the district or to Kansas. (Ewing 1863: JCHS Archives) Blue Springs area residents went to Hickman Mills or Independence to live on government bounty. Those who were unwilling or unable to prove their loyalty abandoned their farms and businesses, gathered what they could carry, and joined long processions of Jackson County refugees heading for central and eastern Missouri, Arkansas, Texas, Illinois and Kentucky. (Monaghan 1984:289; Schirmer & McKinzie 1982:38-39; Sharp 1971:6.)

Ewing ordered the troops to destroy or confiscate any grain or hay in the border area. Federal regiments, particularly Kansan troops, enthusiastically roamed the countryside burning not only the crops, but farms and entire communities as well. Blue Springs was not spared. The Kansans burned a number of homes and public buildings. "Thus the haven of the bushwhacker was destroyed" (Monaghan 1984:289).

General Sterling Prices' final campaign into Missouri brought the Southern army in October 1864 into Jackson County. A series of battles beginning at the Little Blue River north of Blue Springs and continuing into Independence and Kansas City ended in Confederate defeat at Westport. Organized Confederate resistance in Missouri for the most part was over.

There has been considerable debate as to which regiment of Confederate soldiers were the last to surrender. Hiram J. George, who rode with Quantrill asserted that the Shank regiment, Shelby's brigade were the last to lay down their arms and take the oath of allegiance on June 14, 1865. But the war for many was not over so soon. As late as 1905, the Kansans still sought revenge against the men who rode with Quantrill. Governor Koch of Kansas denounced reunions of the Quantrill's group. Cyrus Leland, a Kansan Republican leader, challenged the Missouri veterans, "Let the Quantrill outfit come over to Lawrence and they will be stretched up to a tree quicker than hell can scorch a feather." Residents of Blue Springs and throughout Missouri speculated that Governor Koch would issue requisitions to the Governor of Missouri to

serve twenty-seven indictments found by a grand jury more than thirty years before. (George 1959:7.)

Reconstruction and Resettlement (1866-1869)

After the war most of those from the region returned to their land to rebuild their homes and farms. The settlement area of Blue Springs was a desolate sight. During the war marauding bands burned the school, church, a number of farmhouses and destroyed the rail fences. Weeds, grass and thorns covered the deserted farms. Wild animals roamed the fields and abandoned farmyards. Some of the returning citizens of Blue Springs lived in barns and sheds until they rebuilt their houses. All faced a subsistence existence similar to that of their pioneer fathers a generation before (Southern 1929; Wilcox 1975:389).

Dr. David Mock was among the first into Blue Springs after the war and ministered the half dozen families who lived in the vicinity in 1866. At the invitation of Mock, T.W. Records erected a 16 by 24 foot general store at the old village site. The returning families quickly re-established social institutions. Joshua Dillingham donated a slave cabin located on part of his property a half mile from the Blue Springs for use as a schoolhouse. James M. Burrus, Sr. returned from Boonville and donated land for a cemetery (Figure 10). By 1867, farms yielded profitable harvests. G.M. Smith sold the wheat from his ten acres tract for eight hundred dollars. Judge Williams received twelve hundred dollars from what he produced on twenty acres (Southern 1929; Sharp 1971:9-11; Anonymous 1881:320). In 1870 forty families founded the First

Christian Church and met at the Moreland School until they erected a sanctuary in 1878 near present day Highway 7 and Moreland Road. The Mocks, Dillinghams and Records were among a small group that organized the Methodist Episcopal Church South in 1872 and built a brick building near the schoolhouse.

Eventually many of the former guerrillas took advantage of the amnesty granted by state statute and returned to become law-abiding citizens. Those who served in the Confederate army also came back to their homes and resumed farming or engaged in commercial businesses. Among them were: M.C. Masters, James M. Burrus, Jr., Andrew Walker, Judge Albert G. Williams, Silas Gibson, Gwen T. Johnson, and E.H. Jones. The Brizendine, Curren, Montgomery, Morrison, Reid, Rowe, Kerns, and Womacks families represented new settlers who came to Blue Springs. The majority of the newcomers were from southern states, although a few came from northern states and served in the Union army during the war. The influx of new and foreign immigrants into Jackson County after the war did not alter the traditional southern culture of Blue Springs. (Poppino n.d.; Anonymous 1881:911-913)

While the concern of the majority of the citizens resettling the area after the war was to improve their personal fortunes; the effect of the war and the policies of the Radical Republican minority which controlled Missouri from 1865 to 1872 did not ensure peace. Cold cash was scarce, loans were short term, and interest rates soared. Urban Republicans retained power and pursued policies to disfranchise Democrats. Reconstruction laws required those wishing to preach,

practice law, and teach to take loyalty oaths. Failure to take the oath resulted in fines of not less than five hundred dollars and/or imprisonment for not less than six months. Anyone swearing false loyalty faced imprisonment in the penitentiary for not less than two years. The new laws required that Democrats wishing to vote prove service in the Union army or take the test oath. Many signed with their fingers crossed. (Wilcox 1975:391.)

Animosities were slow to die. The desire for revenge engendered by old feuds remained. Roads were unsafe to travel and farmers carried rifles in the field while working. In 1865 a posse of eighteen armed men ambushed William Hulse, a former guerrilla fighter under indictment, as he performed routine farm chores. A shooting at the Pink Hill M.E. Church in the fall of 1871 sparked a general protest by township residents against the prevailing habit of carrying deadly weapons. (The Pink Hill settlement area of 1854 lies within the present corporate limits of Blue Springs. The Pink Hill Methodist Church organized around 1869). Although the general population acted to establish tranquility, it did not come quickly (Wilcox 1975:394; Anonymous 1881:324; Anonymous 1946:1).

For disputed reasons, there were a few guerrillas and ex-soldiers unable to adjust to rural or urban lifestyles after the war. Some continued their fight against the northern establishment. Others, out of simple greed turned to robbery. The James and Younger gangs were the most famous of the outlaw bands spawned by the Border and Civil wars. A series of daylight bank robberies and railroad heists in the midwest

soon branded the eastern Jackson County area as a training-school for robbers.

Again the outlaws found refuge in the well known places throughout the county among their kin and sympathizers. The caves on the old Strode property in the northern part of Blue Springs served as a guerrilla hiding spot and local residents claim that the James gang used the caves again as a refuge when operating in Jackson County (Liggett Collection: JCHS Archives). In 1879 and 1882 the James Gang conducted two train robberies in the area. The Glendale train robbery prompted the railroad to change the name of the station to Selsa because customers avoided riding the train route associated with the famous Glendale heist. (O'Brien: 1977). Local legend holds that merchants in Blue Springs stacked heavy crockery in front of expensive plate glass windows in anticipation of outlaw raids.

The influence of these outlaws reflects past animosities and represents a colorful era viewed today with a peculiar nostalgia. The long term impact of the early Republican control of economic development and the future growth of urban areas which developed as a result of the advent of railroads shaped the future of Blue Springs and Jackson County.

"New Blue Springs" (1879-1900)

The completion of the Chicago and Alton Railroad through Blue Springs in 1879 resulted in the relocation of the village of Blue Springs to a site one and one-fourth miles to the east. The citizens of

Blue Springs anticipated that the depot would be located at the original settlement site. However, a steep grade and the close proximity of level terrain at the crest of a hill to the east determined the new railroad's station location. Mallory Smith purchased the land of the new townsite in 1867 from J.W. Stanley. Smith sold the parcel in 1878 to Janet Knox, wife of Shannon Knox of Independence. Knox divided the new town into lots and filed and registered the plat (Figure 11). The railroad passed through the western portion of the town from north to south within one hundred yards of the business center. The 175 lots sold slowly at first but by February 1879 Knox sold over half the parcels. C.W. Mock built the first business building, a combination post office and drug store. J.K. Parr's drygood and grocery business soon followed. Parr was the first to move his family from the old settlement area and to build a residence in the new town (Anonymous 1881:318-319; Sharp 1971:12-13).

An immigrant handbook of 1880 listed Jackson County's resources and noted its deposits of bituminous coal and supplies of building stone. In addition, the guidebook listed other assets to attract farmers and businessmen including the area's rich black soil which produced corn, wheat, oats, rye, clover, timothy, blue grass, potatoes, cabbages, tobacco, vegetables and fruit in abundance. Livestock owners bred some of the best horses, mules, sheep, hogs and thoroughbred animals in the region. (Anonymous 1880:159.) Situated in the midst of prairie wheat fields and well-watered farm and timberland, the town was also a convenient distance from other agricultural and trade centers. Within a fifteen mile radius were the towns of Independence, Lee's Summit, Oak

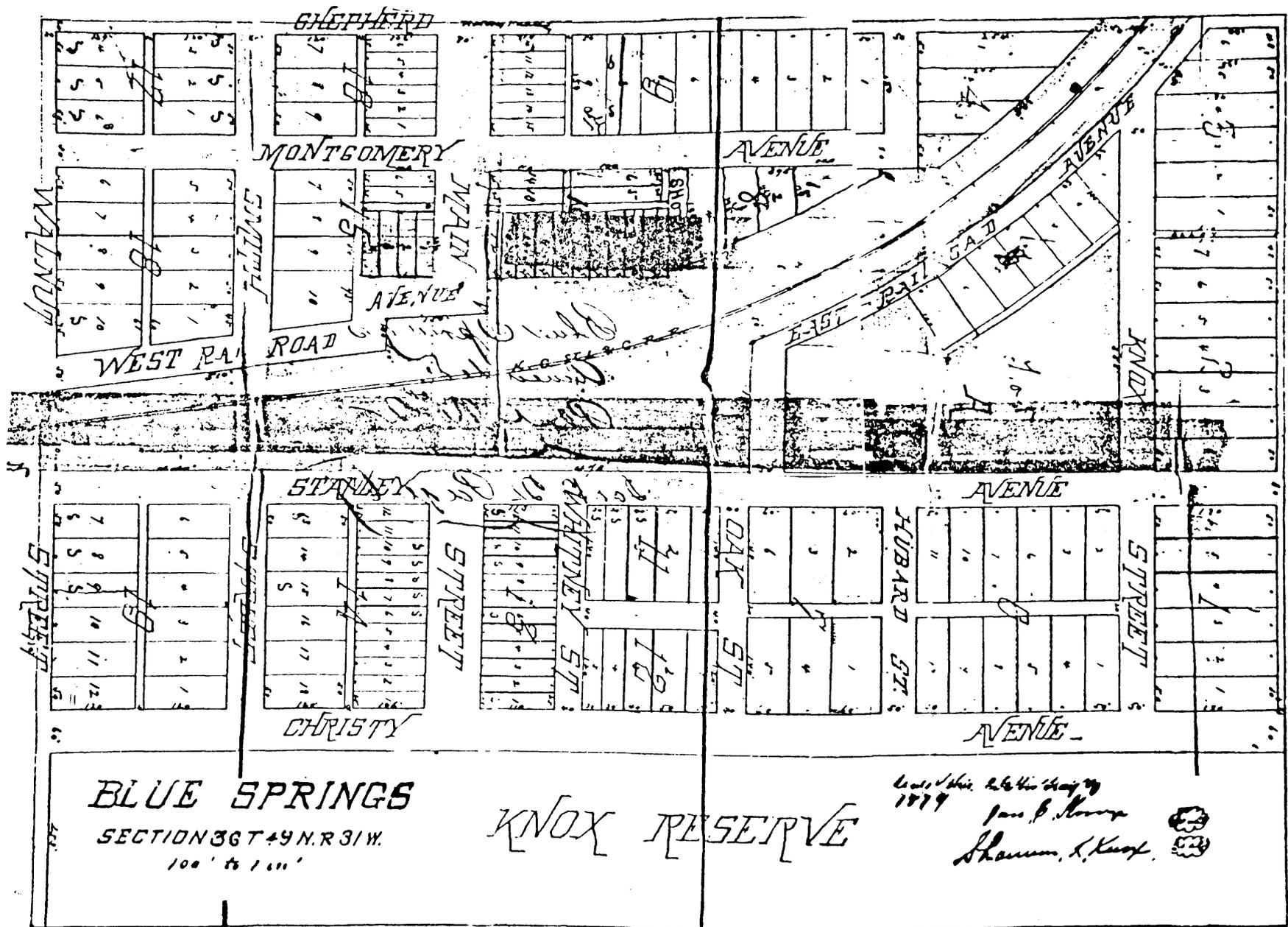


Figure 11. Map of original plat of Blue Springs filed with Jackson County Recorder of Deeds in June 1879 by Shannon and Janet Knox. Christy Street is now 11th Street, Stanley is now 12th Street, Montgomery is now 14th Street and Shepherd is now 15th Street. (from publication of Blue Springs Bicentennial Commission:1976. Original on file with Jackson County Recorder of Deeds).

Grove, and Lone Jack. The Missouri River and Kansas City were twenty miles to the west. When completed, the railroad linked Blue Springs to the Chicago and St. Louis markets.

Investors from Independence, Sibley, Kansas City, Clay County and as far away as St. Louis flocked to the newly opened railroad town. By mid-1879, the business district included another larger grocery store, two blacksmith and carriage shops, a barber shop, restaurant, saddle shop, the Blue Springs Flouring Mill (built at a cost of \$18,000), two hotels, an extensive dry goods establishment, a large hardware and agricultural implement store, and a livery stable.

The Jackson County Court granted the incorporation of Blue Springs on September 7, 1880 and appointed a board of trustees to manage the affairs of the town until an election could be held. Within three years almost all the residents of the original village of Blue Springs relocated to the new town and the railroad community boasted of a population of three hundred. E.B. Fields founded a "one-man bank" and merchants installed board sidewalks in the business district. J.A. Webb and David Mock each platted ten acre additions west of town. Additions to the west, east and south soon followed. (Anonymous 1881:321; Sharp 1971:18).

As early as 1880, Blue Springs served as an important distribution point shipping 150 head of horses, 558 of cattle, 4,020 hogs, 150 sheep, 27 cars of wheat, 28 of corn, 11,090 cords of wood, 17,500 barrels of flour and 60 cars of other products. The flour mill ran twenty-four hours a day to meet the demand for its superior flour that commanded

higher prices than other brands on the Kansas City market. (Anonymous 1881:319).

A business directory published in 1880-1881 lists the following additional businesses and professions: two undertakers, a lumber yard, seven carpenters, two blacksmiths, two carriage makers, a boarding house, a millinery store, three physicians, two ministers, a justice of the peace, a teacher, and two stock dealers. Municipal officers included a mayor, six councilmen, a treasurer, a marshall and a deputy marshall. Businessmen occupied a number of new "neat" residences. More lots soon sold for residential buildings (Wolfe 1964:13-14).

The values and southern traditions of Blue Springs remained unchanged as the community grew. As in the past, establishment of social and religious institutions was a primary concern. By the early 1880s the town population required organization of a public school district. The townspeople erected a one-room school building and added another classroom shortly thereafter. The building served the town's needs until 1885 when the district built a four-room frame building. While the new school district met the town's needs, rural students in the Blue Springs area attended a schoolhouse built in 1884 on Woods Chapel Road. (Sharp 1971:33; Bicentennial Commission 1978:7) A similar growth in churches occurred in the 1880s. By 1888, four churches, all Protestant, welcomed area worshipers. (Sharp 1971:16; Stott 1959.)

Reminders of the past were still present. The outlaw period continued until 1882 when Frank James surrendered to the governor of Missouri. In 1875 Zerelda James, mother of Frank and Jesse, recuperated

at the Botts home on Woods Chapel Road. Mrs. James lost her arm as a result of a bombing of her home by Pinkerton agents. (Liggett Collection: JCHS) In the spring of 1888, Mrs. Caroline C. Quantrill, mother of the guerrilla chieftain, came to eastern Jackson County and visited twelve veterans who served with her son. The men met with Mrs. Quantrill and other ladies in the parlor of the City Hotel in Blue Springs. Those present from Blue Springs were O.C. Parr, G.W. Hallar, William H. Jones, T.J. Tatum, and Warren Welch (Anonymous 1888:3).

Almost without exception the people of Blue Springs remained loyal to the memory of Quantrill. Many served under him and they and their children took pride in the part their families played in the border strife and the Civil War. On Saturday, September 10, 1898, Quantrill's men again rendezvoused in Blue Springs. The Kansas City World reported the first reunion of the former guerrillas:

Thirty-eight men lined up as a company of soldiers along an old worn rail fence at Blue Springs picnic Saturday looked up startled as they heard the cry "Blue Coats!" several times repeated. They for a moment seemed to be led back again in '63 when that cry was a warning of life and death...Frank James stood near the center of the line and was the center of interest with his old comrades as well as with others at the picnic. It was his work that brought about the reunion and his shrill voice called the boys to fall in...

The reunions continued through 1929 and met at various locations including Blue Springs in late August or early September near the anniversary of the raid on Lawrence. In August 1932, a local paper reported that J. Frank Smith of Blue Springs "may be the only survivor of the famous band" (George 1959:7; Hale Collection: JCHS).

As the growing railroad added more and more trains (by 1904, twenty-two trains went through daily), new businesses located in the community. In addition to the businesses established from 1879-1883 the town's services grew in five years to include a book and stationery store, a tobacco and confectionery shop, two insurance and real estate offices, and a lawyer (Anonymous 1888).

The growing town was not without dissension. The temperance movement reached Blue springs several years before Carrie Nation destroyed saloons in Topeka and Wichita, Kansas. In 1890, a group of prominent ladies of Blue Springs, angered by the opening of a gambling and drinking establishment, advanced on the "den of evil" with hatchets. After breaking down the door and destroying the interior, the women struck the manager on the head and chased him to the flour mill. Despite their precaution to wear masks, the women received summons. The judge dismissed the charges after the ladies' attorney convinced the court that such action was for the public good. Not all the townspeople agreed however. A group of "church going citizens" protested the closing of the saloon. Noting illegal liquor sales at the drug store, they stated the saloon was good for the trade in town (Sharp 1971:15-16; Gore 1901).

Wade Brownfield, a grandson of Dr. Mock, recalled another incident in 1896 which caused community concern. "My mom took me to the store to buy a red wagon for my birthday - it was September - and a bunch of people in town got together and burned up the homes of 12 to 15 black

families... I don't know why those crazy people did that" (Anonymous 1976).

In comparison to the economic boom in Kansas City, business activity in Blue Springs increased little beyond the initial gains just after the rail line went through. By the turn of the century, Blue Springs settled into a modest but real prosperity. Livestock brokers, carpenters, undertakers, dressmakers, and merchants sold local and imported wares to the population of the town and the surrounding countryside and farmers shipped their harvests to the Kansas City and regional markets. (Schirmer & McKinzie 1982:59; Witthar 1980: BSHS.)

Twentieth Century Blue Springs (1900-1950).

Blue Springs developed into the largest market center in Sni-A-Bar Township by the turn of the century. In 1901 the Sni-A-Bar Voice boasted of the "model little city" that had the "finest shade trees in the country and good stores and attractive cottages." Despite this praise the Voice and other newspapers complained bitterly of the need for progress - there were no street lights, sidewalks were in disrepair, no events drew people to the business district, and the schools were "abominable" and a "disgrace". The local press noted progressive action as well and commented in 1901 that city officials moved the telephone poles "where they belonged" in back alleys and that "four elegant brick buildings went up last spring, all of our business houses have been painted." East of 7 Highway, developers platted the Lake View Addition. In 1903 voters approved a ballot to incorporate which the county court

granted the following year. (Sharp 1971:20; Parr Collection: BSHS; Bicentennial Commission 1975:12-14.) (Figure 12)

During the first decade of the century, the city charted a course of continued civic improvements. Thomas Parker received a franchise to construct and operate a telephone plant; service began with eighty customers and the promise of connections to Oak Grove and Grain Valley. (Parker and David C. Wallace patented a wire stretcher in 1892). (Parker Collection: JCHS). Change was not rapid, however. Blue Springs illustrated the pace at which utility and other services developed in the small towns in the county. It was not until the years of 1911-1913 that a sidewalk construction program began. In 1914 J.W. Stanley obtained a franchise for an electric light plant. Until that time citizens relied on kerosene or carbide lighting. The plant furnished power from sunset to eleven p.m. (power stayed on until noon on Tuesday mornings to permit housewives to do their ironing). The 1920s brought additional improvements to daily life. Running water replaced cisterns and wells and twenty-four-hour electrical service began. (The city installed a central sewer system in 1954.) The city authorized the first surfacing of streets in 1926 to the relief of housekeepers who battled the dust clouds caused by growing numbers of automobiles and trucks. (The city council began taxing vehicles and enacted a 12 mph speed limits in 1913.) (Schirmer & McKinzie 1982:95; Parr Collection BSHS; Bicentennial Commission 1975:9-24.)

Recreation centered around church and the weekly trip to town. On Saturdays, wagons lined the streets and stores remained open late. The

community band gave concerts and dramatic presentations. Fraternal organizations also played an important role in the social life of the community. Men met at the Masonic Lodge and participated in the rites of the Knight of Pytheas and International Order of Odd Fellows. The ladies joined the Rebekahs, Eastern Star and Royal Neighbors and hosted social outings. After World War I, Blue Springs residents enjoyed a silent movie at the Liberty cooled by fans which blew over wooden tubs of ice (Iezzi 1976:1; Bicentennial Commission 1976:15).

A Chamber of Commerce publication promoting the county in 1926 touted the economic development of the county. Blue Springs was then a progressive town with a new \$40,000 school and property assessed at \$80,000 (Jackson County Chamber of Commerce 1926) (Figure 13). However, between 1920 and 1940 Blue Springs and other county towns faced economic problems. The agricultural recession of 1920-1922 severely threatened market centers dependent upon trade with families on surrounding farmland. As farm income dropped, local banks found their assets tied up in land that was shrinking in value. Many farmers "went under" and moved to nearby urban centers in search of employment. The automobile took many of the customers who traditionally shopped in Blue Springs to Independence and Kansas City. Between 1910 and 1940, the population of Blue Springs increased only by two hundred.

The increasing number of automobile and trucks created a demand for a better road system in the county. In 1923 construction began on Highway 40 to link Kansas City and St. Louis. Within several years, Blue Springs residents drove on a paved road which linked the community to

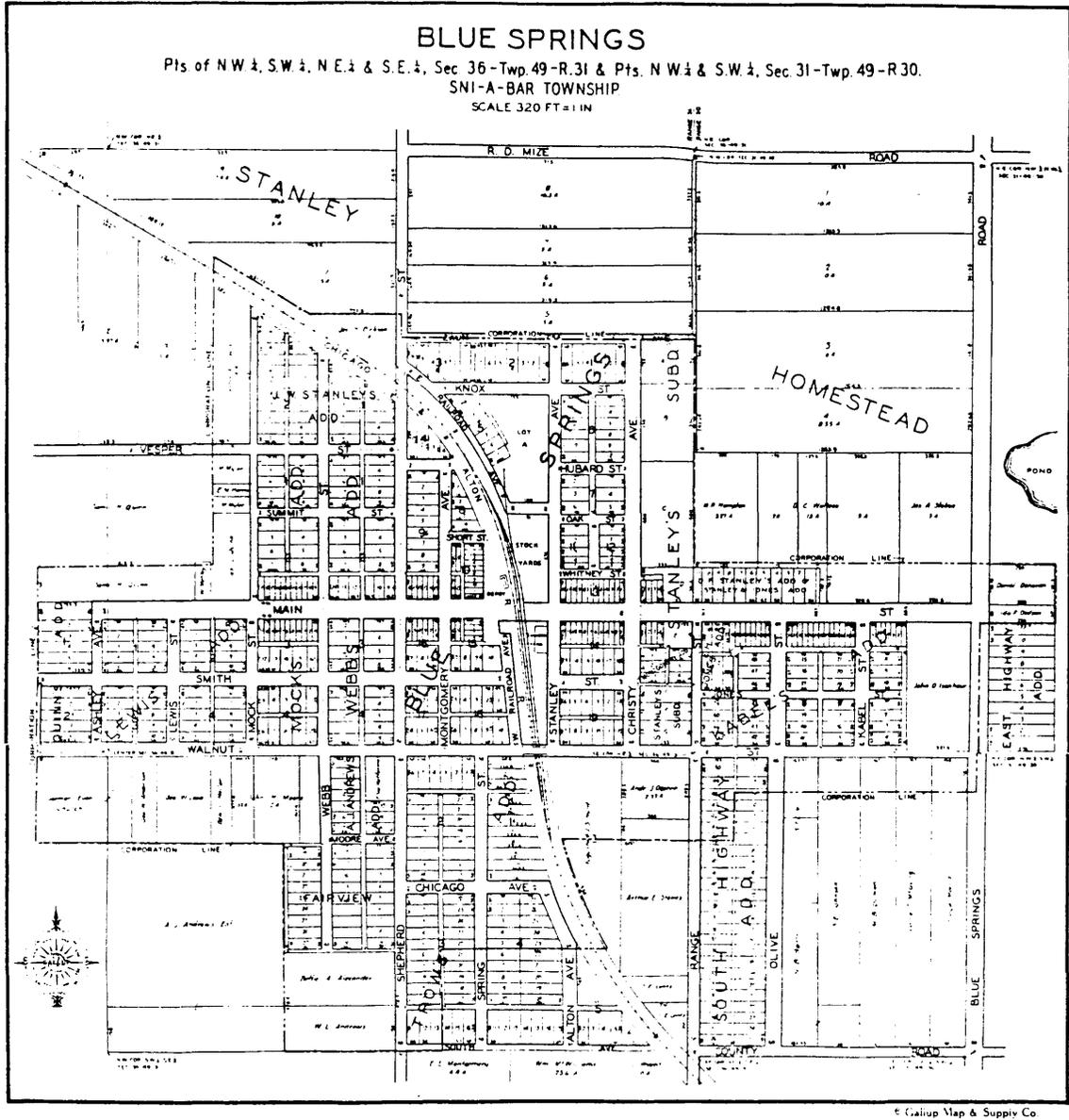


Figure 13. Map of Blue Springs, Missouri, 1931 (Anonymous 1931:Jackson County Historical Society Archives and Research Library).

other new federal and state highways. The improved roads led to the development of the Lake Tapawingo residential community to the northwest of Blue Springs. Begun in 1926, the man-made lake with 120 acres of shore line attracted families living in Kansas City who established summer homes in the rural atmosphere. Initially there was little contact between the "Lake" residents and the "town" people. It was not until the World War II housing shortage prompted many to move to the lake year-round that the two neighboring communities established common interests and ties.

The ambitious public works program of the Jackson County Court under Presiding Judge Harry S. Truman initiated establishment of the Blue Springs area as a future recreational area. In the county's publication, Results of County Planning, the court noted that upon completion of the comprehensive road program, "Coming days will see advantageous development of the Big Blue, the Little Blue and Sni-a-Bar creek development of parks and recreation grounds" (Jackson County Court 1932:10). The original 1931 plan included an unusually large park development with three lakes south of Lake Tapawingo divided by Woods Chapel Road. In 1959, the county completed the Lake Jacomo project.

The county program resulted from a \$6,500,000 bond issue approved by the voters after a 1927 study of highway needs of the county. In May 1931, voters authorized an additional \$3,500,000 to complete the originally planned road system. The project added or improved 166 miles of concrete roads and 52 secondary roads. Blue Springs benefited from the program. In May 1932, work on Highway 7 along the east side of Blue

Springs began and eventually connected Highway 24 to Highway 50. Improvements in other farm to market roads further increased the accessibility of Blue Springs. (Jackson County Court 1932:9; Sharp 1971:28.) (Figure 14).

Despite the success of the county's public work projects, the depression of the 1930s hit the community just as it was recovering from the farm depression of the 1920s. The tightly knit community worked to meet the needs of its citizens. The community "grab bag" provided food and supplies to the hungry. Wade Brownfield remembered that if a family was in distress, the citizens all joined together to help out (Frantz: BSHS). The owner of the local drug store related that he was "lucky to take in \$5.00 a day" and the citizens of Blue Springs, as did the rest of the nation, struggled to meet financial obligations. For some, jobs were available at the two automotive plants in Kansas City. Others worked in the small businesses in town or on farms around Blue Springs. According to one local resident, the majority of the townspeople supported their families on federally sponsored Works Project Administration programs at nearby Prairie Lee Lake or constructing the gymnasium at the local high school. Local residents also gained employment through the nearby Civilian Conservation Corps camp located outside the town between 1936 and 1939. (Bicentennial Commission 1976:23.)

The National Preparedness Program, instituted at the advent of World War II, eased the unemployment problem. Projects at the nearby Leeds Plant and at Lake City spurred growth in eastern Jackson County.

Prominent Blue Springs citizens including Mayor Hansel Lowe assisted Senator Harry S. Truman at the ground breaking ceremony for the Lake City Army Ammunition Plant located five miles north of Blue Springs. As a result of the defense program, the widened Highway 7 brought more people into Blue Springs.

The new war industries also caused problems for Blue Springs and other small communities. Mayor Lowe lobbied Senator Truman for additional aid to communities in defense areas. Blue Springs, with its 875 inhabitants, provided limited resources to meet the needs of the expected influx of workers. Other problems faced the city fathers: limited housing , streets in need of repair, non-existent sewage facilities, and antiquated water systems. Blue Springs' water supply located within the Lake City plant required relocation. Earlier, Truman aided Lowe in securing the wells at Lake City as the town's only water source. (Sharp 1971:28; Senate File: National Defense-Lake City 1940-1942: HSTL.)

Peak employment at the Lake City Plant reached 20,688 during World War II. In August 1945 the plant shut down but was reopened in 1950 at the onset of the Korean War. The facility remained open and continues economically impact Eastern Jackson County. (Sharp 1971:30) Blue Springs began to plan in the 1950s and 1960s for future growth from another source. The housing boom of post-World War II prompted the first of many housing additions to come. Families moved to Blue Springs seeking a suburban atmosphere with quick access to the metropolitan area. These new "settlers" changed the rural pace and local character of the

community. Residents no longer lived and worked in Blue Springs or on the farms surrounding the town. The newcomers drove to Kansas City, shopped at other urban centers and retained no hereditary or cultural ties to the community.

Just as the Blue Spring and the surrounding rich farmland determined the site of the village of Blue Springs and the coming of the railroad prompted the settlers to relocate their community resulting in the town's growth as an agricultural marketing and shipping center, the completion of Interstate 70 in 1965 determined the future growth and development of the town. The once dominant railroad ceased to play an important role.

Blue Springs then developed in the shadow of the economic and cultural influences of the larger metropolitan community. At the dedication ceremony a direct descendant of the first settlers of Blue Springs, William and Rhoda Harris, spoke. In his speech United States Representative William J. Randall predicted the economic impact of the project on Blue Springs, "This highway means Blue Springs, Grain Valley, and Oak Grove are a part of the urban area. They will become just as close to downtown Kansas City, time wise, as any portion of the present corporate limits of Kansas City" (Sharp 1971:29).

The new quick access of Blue Springs to the economic center of the county, Kansas City, and the nearby recreational Blue Springs Reservoir, Lake Jacomo and Longview Lake projects sparked a burst of housing construction and industrial growth. Families seeking well financed schools and an escape from urban problems boosted the population to

6,779 in 1970. By 1980 that population quadrupled. The city government in the late 1960s predicted a population by the year 2000 of 60,000 residents. Today half that number reside in the corporate limits. (Sharp 1971:32; Butler Associates 1980:9.)

Suburban living patterns have transplanted the traditional rural culture of the nineteenth and early twentieth century. A small number of descendants of the settlers, soldiers and merchants who lived in the first village and moved to the "new" railroad town remain and the surviving material culture reflects a history that is representative of the region and is a colorful, significant part of the nation's culture.

History

Methodology

The reconnaissance architectural/history survey involved five phases: 1) planning and preparation, 2) field reconnaissance of historically and architecturally significant sites, 3) archival research, 4) interviews with local-regional authorities and 5) report writing. Preliminary reading of secondary source material indicated that the town of Blue Springs contains two settlement sites: the original 1830s village and surrounding farm sites and the 1879 railroad and agricultural market center. In the pre-planning phase, information supplied by the City of Blue Springs and members of the Blue Springs Historical Society indicated the presence of approximately 30 to 50 buildings of historic note in the survey area. Researchers met with

members of the local historical society on April 8, 1986 and obtained lists of suggested buildings and archival research resources within the community.

The field reconnaissance of historically and architecturally significant sites and buildings/structures conducted from April 16 to April 30, 1986 included a street by street and building by building field inspection of all above-ground resources visible from public rights-of-way within the corporate boundaries. During this period, the surveyor conducted oral interviews with long-time residents and city staff concerning particular sites and buildings. Mr. Robert McGuire, a life-long resident of the community, accompanied the surveyor throughout the city for a period of five hours assisting in identification of structures.

Prior to archival research, Archaeological Associates established the preliminary criteria for selection of historic buildings/structures and completed preliminary survey forms. The criteria was based on Department of Interior guidelines for evaluating buildings and structures for eligibility for the National Register and included the following:

- 1) Associative value of building to broad patterns of history on the basis of style, design, condition and reflection of socio-economic history of Blue Springs;
- 2) Distinctive characteristics of a type, period or method of construction;
- 3) Evolutionary or common patterns or features that tended to recur in particular types or periods (academic or vernacular);

- 4) Identifiable cultural affiliation and/or period of creation or use and property's ability if impacted or disturbed to yield information about that cultural affiliation;
- 5) Contributing relationship between the resource and place;
- 6) Evidence of conscious planning and creativity in use of space, proportion, scale, technology and ornament;
- 7) Presence of patterns, textures, materials, style or ornamental detailing;
- 8) Complementary physical environment to building's original role and spatial relationship among all features of streetscape;
- 9) Authenticity of physical elements present;
- 10) Evidence of crafts of a particular era, region, socio-economic group (vernacular or academic) and common traditions or innovative techniques;
- 11) Feeling of aesthetic or historic sense of past period of time and/or association with past events;
- 12) Retention of most physical features of its style so that the resource exists today essentially as it did during period of significance. If style or period was rare, a greater degree of acceptance of alteration or impaction was justified, but the resource had to retain enough significant elements to convey its significance and associative value.

Archival research consisted of identification and documentation of the history of Blue Springs in a national, state, and regional historical context and of the particular socio-economic history of the community itself. Research was conducted at the Jackson County Historical Society Archives and Research Library; the Harry S. Truman Library; Mid-Continent Library-Independence North Branch; the Kansas City Missouri Public Library, Missouri Valley Room; University of Missouri at Kansas City, Snyder Collection; Jackson County Parks Department, Historic Sites Division; Blue Springs_Historical Society

Archival Collection; and the City of Blue Springs Planning Department. In addition the researcher contacted local history authorities who made private research files available.

The completion of archival research and review of field survey resulted in preliminary delineation of potential district boundaries. Archaeological Associates resurveyed this "district" area and subdivided buildings within the boundaries into four types or categories:

Type A: Buildings which met all the reconnaissance survey selection criteria established at the beginning of the field survey and were worthy of further intensive survey for National Register site or district evaluation.

Type B: Buildings which minimally met survey selection criteria but suffered some degree of impaction which would require some restoration and/or replication of missing original elements. All are worthy of further investigation in an intensive survey as significant cultural resources within a National Register district.

Type C: Buildings which are historic in nature and serve as contributing elements to a historic district. The degree of damage to integrity is present to such an extent that "recreation" of original elements is required. In size, type, style, scale and setting they serve as contributing elements to a sense of historic place.

Type D: Non-contributing buildings and structures to the historical sense of place.

The surveyor/researcher summarized information collected during the archival research and the field survey on the Missouri Office of Historic Preservation "Architectural/Historic Inventory Survey" forms (See Appendix I, Vol. II).

Don Weston photographed the exteriors and a few select architectural features of the Type A structures within the corporate limits of Blue Springs on June 6 and 10, 1986 with a 35mm Pentax camera

using Plus-X pan black and white film with a variable 28 to 85mm lens and Cokin A002 cromofilter. A field record noted the street number, the photograph direction, and the roll and frame number(s) for each structure. These photographs are in Appendix I in Volume II of this report.

Results

HISTORIC RESOURCES

A. The Blue Springs

Archival and field research did not document the exact location of the Blue Spring. George C. Sibley's 1827 map and journal proved to be too generalized to indicate the exact site of the spring. The 1826 survey map of J.C. Sullivan does not show the spring and his "Objects on Line" does not list the spring as a survey reference point. Plat and survey maps from 1818-1887 do not indicate the spring. Oral tradition places the location either on the north or south side of Walnut at the intersection of Woods Chapel Road. Sibley's general location of the spring supports this information. M.M. Marmaduke's 1824 diary entry notes reaching Blue Springs by the Missionary Road; Sullivan's survey indicates the Missionary Road followed present day Highway 7 and then veered to the southwest beginning at the eastern edge of Section 25, Township 49 North, Range 31 West. This information locates the road near the spring site Sibley mapped and the later village site. (Sibley notes traveling the "Waggon Road" to the Blue Spring; it is not clear if this is the same road as the Missionary Road which was a supply road to the

New Harmony Mission). Investigation of county survey and road improvement records gave no further clues. Further research after consultation with employees of the City of Blue Springs Planning and Park's Department and the Jackson County Planning Department ascertained that road contractors diverted a spring under the road bed before 1930 and removed the outcropping from which the spring flowed prior to that diversion.

There is some confusion as to whether the naming of the village is for the Blue Spring or a number of springs as there were several in the immediate area of the original village site. M.M. Marmaduke's 1824 diary entry records "...traveled 10 miles to Blue Springs" indicating an area named for several springs. However, Sibley writes in his journal in June and July of 1827 of "the Blue Spring" and notes "The Spring is a pretty good one, tho nothing extraordinary". Maj. Alphonso Wetmore's diary from May of 1828 also refers to "the Blue Spring." Research supports the conclusion that the village site was near a specific spring known by name, but that other springs in the vicinity led some to call the area by the plural, "Blue Springs".

B. Santa Fe Campground

Archival research established the use of the area around the Blue Spring as a camping location or rendezvous point for Santa Fe traders. However, the exact camping site is unknown. Based on Sibley's map and other information about the approximate location of the spring, a strong oral tradition that the traders camped on the ridge above the spring,

George St. Claire's account to a reporter in 1879, a comparison of nineteenth and twentieth century topographical maps and field investigation, it is probable that the original camping ground incorporated the ridge, now in farm pasture north of Blue Springs Cemetery. (Table 5.; Figure 17)

C. Border and Civil Wars

Archival and field research indicated that few pre-Civil War structures survived both the destruction of the Civil War (in particular "Order No. 11") and suburban development. The John Borran Home on West Walnut, and the law office originally located on Walnut Street (now located at "Missouri Town 1855") are the only surviving Border or Civil War structures part of the original village of Blue Springs. Two structures dating from that period, the Adams Dairy farmhouse and the Luther Mason house, stand outside the present corporate boundaries and should be provided appropriate preservation measures if the city annexes the areas.

Archival research did not produce any maps showing man-made structures for the period prior to and after the Border and Civil wars. Consequently, the reconnaissance survey failed to locate historic archaeological sites associated with this period. Research did indicate a wealth of material pertaining to individual families who left during "Order No. 11" and returned to find their farmsteads, homes, and businesses obliterated. Unfortunately, the absence of maps denoting structures and the time constraints of the reconnaissance survey

ARCHITECTURAL RESOURCES:

Archival and field research found 176 buildings clustered within the 1931 corporate boundaries of the 1879 townsite which possess varying degrees of style, design and integrity which, by virtue of a contributing setting and streetscapes, reflect a cultural affiliation to the early settlers of Blue Springs and their children and grandchildren (Figure 18; Appendix I and II, Vol. II). These buildings provide an associative value to broad patterns of history, including common patterns and features that recur in particular types and periods or architecture, and present a feeling of aesthetic and historic sense of a past period of time and include the following number of styles/types:

Gothic Revival	1830-1850: 2 residences
Victorian Cottage	1880-1900: 43 residences
2 Story I House	1880-1900: 3 residences, 1 museum, 1 shop
2 Story T House	1880-1900: 6 residences
Single/Double Pen	1880-1910: 10 residences
Plan Book Cottage	1890-1915: 30 residences, 1 museum
2 Story Plan Book House	1890-1915: 8 residences
1-Story Frame	1900-1910: 7 residences
Bungalow	1910-1930: 27 residences
Commercial	1880-1930: 23 buildings
Colonial Revival	1920-1930: 5 residences
Public Buildings	1900-1930: 3 buildings
Converted Out-Buildings	1900-1920: 3 structures
Churches	1900-1925: 3 buildings

The configuration and clustering of these buildings also provides a tangible delineation of those elements that are important if the community wishes to preserve its cultural birthright (Figure 18).

A. Evolution of Architecture

As a group the buildings dating from 1879-1930 represent the continuing evolution of architecture. Based on building types brought to the area by the early settlers, the builders of the relocated town of Blue Springs during this period used single pen, saddlebag, double pen, central hall and I house building types. The introduction of the T house type, in particular the L shaped cottage provided a new building style/type which incorporated various late Victorian ornamental styles of Queen Anne, Stick, Eastlake, and Carpenter Gothic. By 1900, plan book cottages became the dominant style of the community. This style gradually evolved during the next fifteen years into an acceptance for the bungalow style. Although residents built a few Colonial Revival buildings in the 1920s, the bungalow prevailed as the most popular residential style. The cape cod style of the 1940s and the ranch style of the 1950s and 1960s eventually displaced the bungalow.

B. Significance of Architectural Styles and Patterns

The architectural styles and patterns of Blue Springs are significant in that they reflect the historic building patterns of the Little Dixie area of Missouri and the Midwest. The predominance of modest story or story and a half residential buildings is particular to

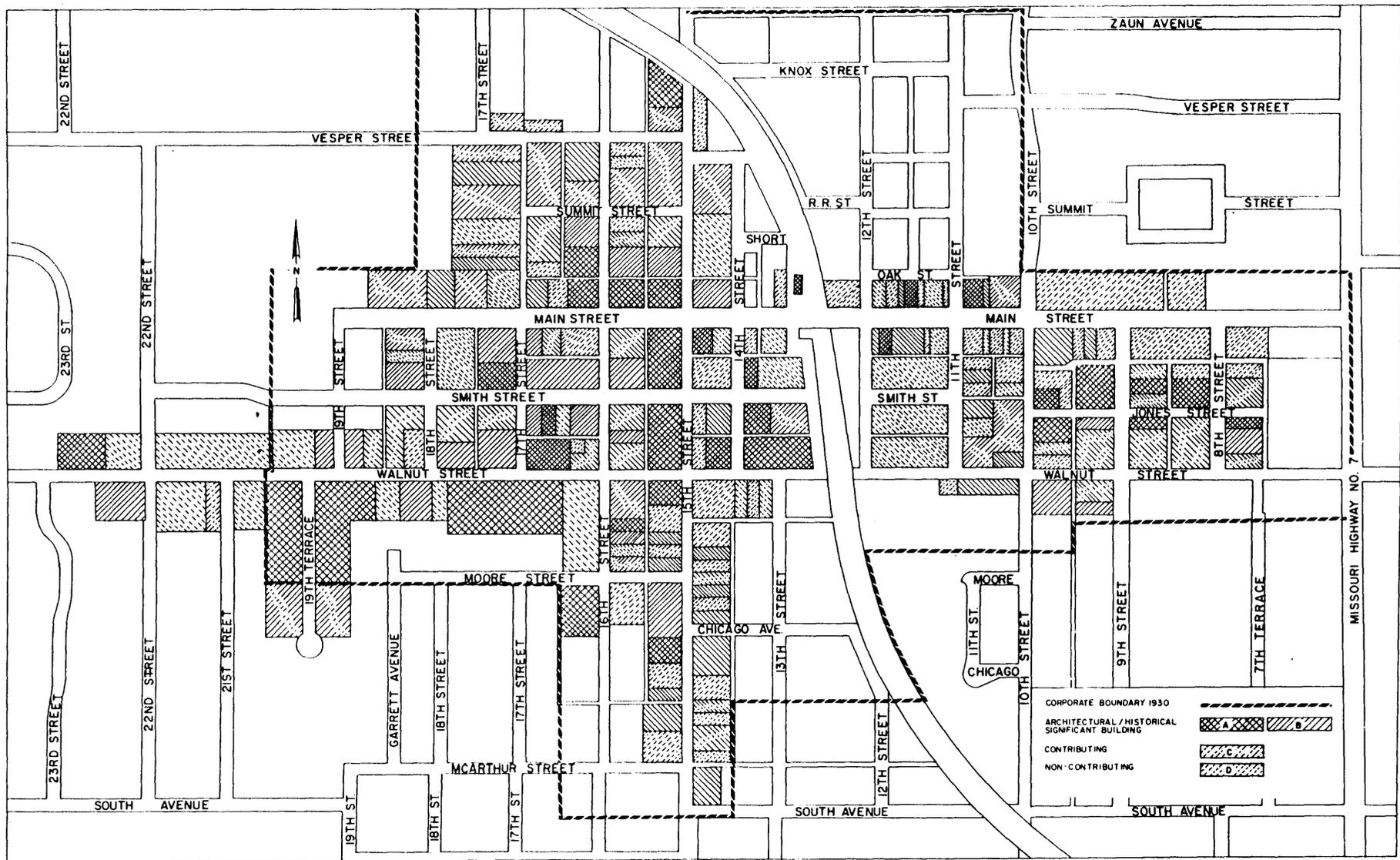


Figure 18. Classification of Architectural/Historical Property Types in Blue Springs "1879 Old Town".

the community and at the same time representative of building patterns in small agricultural marketing centers throughout the county. Unique to Blue Springs is the number of wooden structures and the absence of stone or brick as a building material until the 1960s. Individually few of the historic buildings of the community would rate as landmarks. However, as a group they are significant in that they reflect the middle class, southern, agricultural culture of the community and demonstrate the range of vernacular and popular building traditions of the area based upon earlier cultural building traditions. Most importantly, they represent the rapidly disappearing rural culture of small nineteenth century agricultural and marketing centers in the Little Dixie area of Missouri and, in particular, Jackson County.

From 1830 to 1930 two types of architecture predominated in Blue Springs: vernacular (folk, indigenous) and "polite" (academic, high style). Buildings constructed of locally available materials and incorporate traditional cultural styles and types typify vernacular or folk architecture. This type of architecture results from custom adapted to need and combined with the community's aesthetic standards of design and ornamentation. Research and field investigation found examples of "polite" or "high" style architecture in the cottages, bungalows, farmhouses and two story "town" houses adapted from pattern books and ornamented to conform to the dictates of a broader taste. By the 1890s, more often than not, the town's carpenters, masons and owners tampered with these two styles/types and a sense of place evolved which reflected

both the culture of the Little Dixie region and of Blue Springs itself. (Rafferty 1982:32-22; Marshall 1981:1-15.) (See Figure 19)

The nineteenth century buildings of Blue Springs represented vernacular traditions in that they were ordinary structures built by ordinary builders and used by ordinary people who retained accepted normative models and replicated traditional plans and concepts. These architectural patterns, still found in Blue Springs, tell a story that is particularly nineteenth century Midwestern and is deeply rooted in the westering movement of the Scotch-Irish from the Mid-Atlantic Chesapeake Tidewater and Piedmont over the Blue Ridge Mountains and through the Kentucky Bluegrass and Tennessee Valley into the areas of Missouri bounding the Missouri River. The residences, fences, outbuildings, gravestones, commercial buildings, furniture and other man-made artifacts reflect that cultural group's traditions and aesthetic tastes. Consequently,

Little Dixie architecture spans the history of Anglo-American folk building in the South and lower Midwest, compressing into about a hundred years some three hundred years in the development of forms and techniques of construction based on old models and intentions ranging from America's medieval seventeenth century up to the end of the robustly complicated Victorian era of the early twentieth century (Marshall 1981:30).

The plans of the basic late nineteenth century buildings found in Blue Springs indicate a pattern of two main parts. First, there is a meaningful similarity in type to pre-Civil War buildings of the earlier Village of Blue Springs which dates further back in similarity to those buildings dominant in the southern states from which the first permanent



Figure 19. Fields-Moore House, 1608 West Walnut, Blue Springs, Missouri, Originally built by E.B. Fields in 1882 and later the home of the John Moore family, this T house building type incorporates Stick and Eastlake design elements and reflects vernacular and high style architectural patterns. (Historic Photograph from B.S.H.S. Archival Collection.c.1900)

Scotch-Irish settlers came (Figure 20). Second, the architecture identified has its own persona as a result of local conditions of climate, land, materials, skill. Other buildings found in Jackson County and throughout the Little Dixie area of Missouri also reflect these conditions (Marshall 1981:106-107, 112-113). The landscape and climate of Jackson County matched that of the southern areas from which the immigrants came and encouraged the retention of established traditions in buildings and town planning. The presence of the southern mood is important in Blue Springs. The community remained untouched by the German immigration of the 1840s into Missouri or by the settlement of a few northerners and easterners following the Civil War. A true mixing of population did not occur until well into the twentieth century.

Although Southern in origin, the building types brought to the area are also derivative of Anglo-American structures. The design of the main entrance in the long side was a feature developed by the Palantine Germans who originally came from Pennsylvania and the Middle Atlantic states. The design or type spread as the Germans and their Scotch-Irish neighbors settled in the valley of Virginia and moved westward. Settlement patterns transported these building types throughout the south and Midwest and they include single-pen houses, double-pen houses (including the hall and parlor and saddlebag subtypes), central-hall houses and I houses (Marshall 1981:32).

The square or slightly rectangular single-pen house has its antecedents in the frontier log cabin. The one-room building is either one or one and a half stories high set off from the ground on piers at

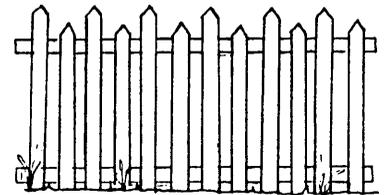
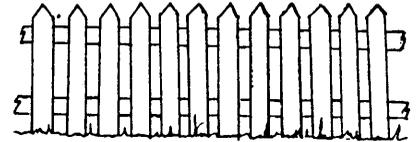
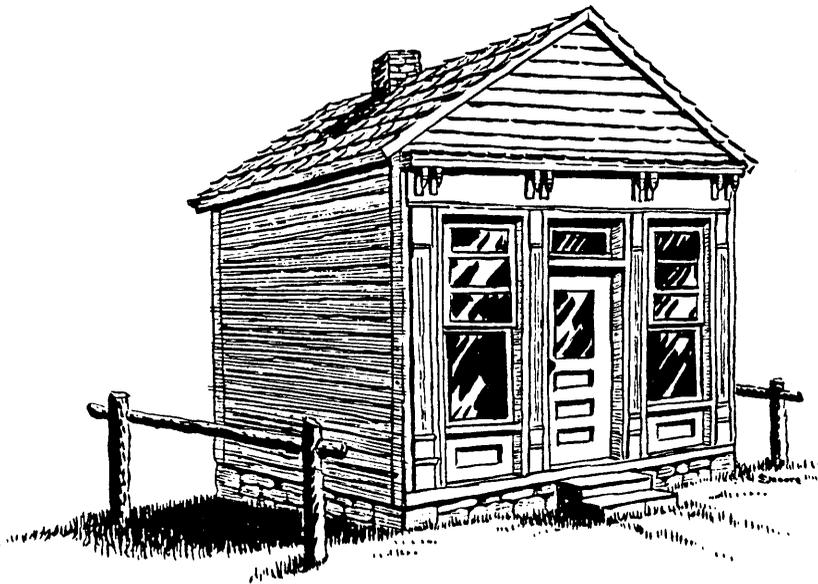
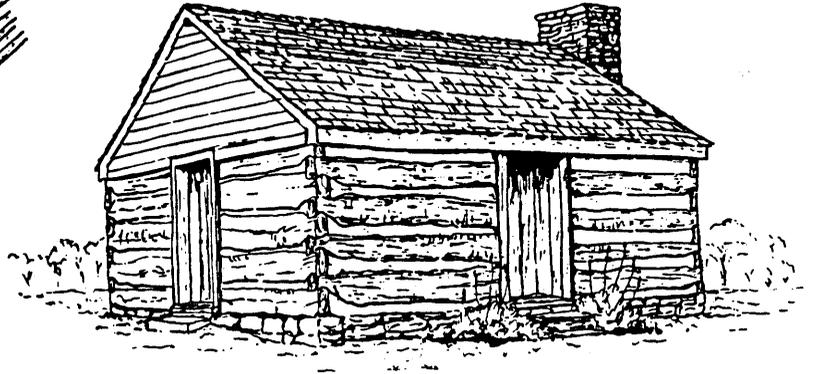
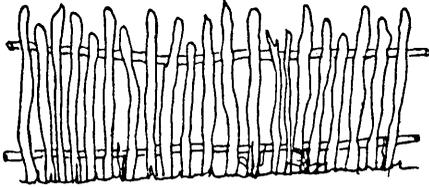
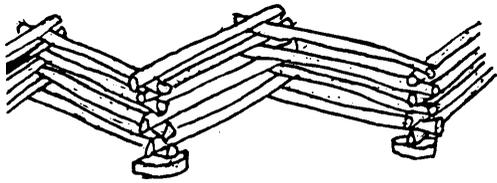


Figure 20. Early structures built by first settlers in Blue Springs, Mo. 1835-1850. Figure a. Single-pen built by Joshua and Susan Dillingham around 1835. Figure b. The Law Office originally stood near the village of Blue Springs before the Civil War. Both structures are presently located in Missouri Town, at Lake Jacomo. (Sketches by Sidney Moore and Gary Toms, Robinson & Henry 1976:45,49).

the corners. By the time the single-pen form reached Missouri, the standard type was rectangular. Builders quickly altered these structures with additions of other rooms and usually an attached frame shed. The most typical form of enlargement was the addition of another single pen building to one gable resulting in a double-pen house. The central-hall house is a form of the single-pen type with another single-pen structure added to the gable and separated by a hallway (Figure 21). When a full second story is added, the double-pen house or central hall house becomes the I house (Marshall 1981:39-41).

Transported from the Kentucky Bluegrass area, settlers quickly established the I house as the main farmhouse of the successful settler in Little Dixie. Early structures in "Old Town 1879" include this building type. (Figure 22). Another sub-type of the single-pen house is the saddlebag house; usually built with a simple balloon frame, its two front doors and efficient use of a central chimney distinguishes the sub type (Marshall 1981:48) (Figure 23).

As the I house faded in popularity, builders in the late nineteenth century established the T house type throughout the Midwest. The two story T house shifted the front of the house and presented a tall gable to the road (Marshall 1981:34-35) (Figure 24). Of New England and upper Midwest influence, these buildings reflect the widespread use of carpenter's manuals and pattern books in both rural and urban communities in the late Victorian period on into the early twentieth century. In Blue Springs, smaller and more usual versions of the pattern book influenced folk house also incorporated the T house type. In the



Figure 21. Late Nineteenth Century Single-Pen House, Blue Springs, Missouri



Figure 22. Restored I House Building Type, Blue Springs, Missouri.



Figure 23. Saddlebag Sub-type Domestic Structure, Blue Springs, Missouri

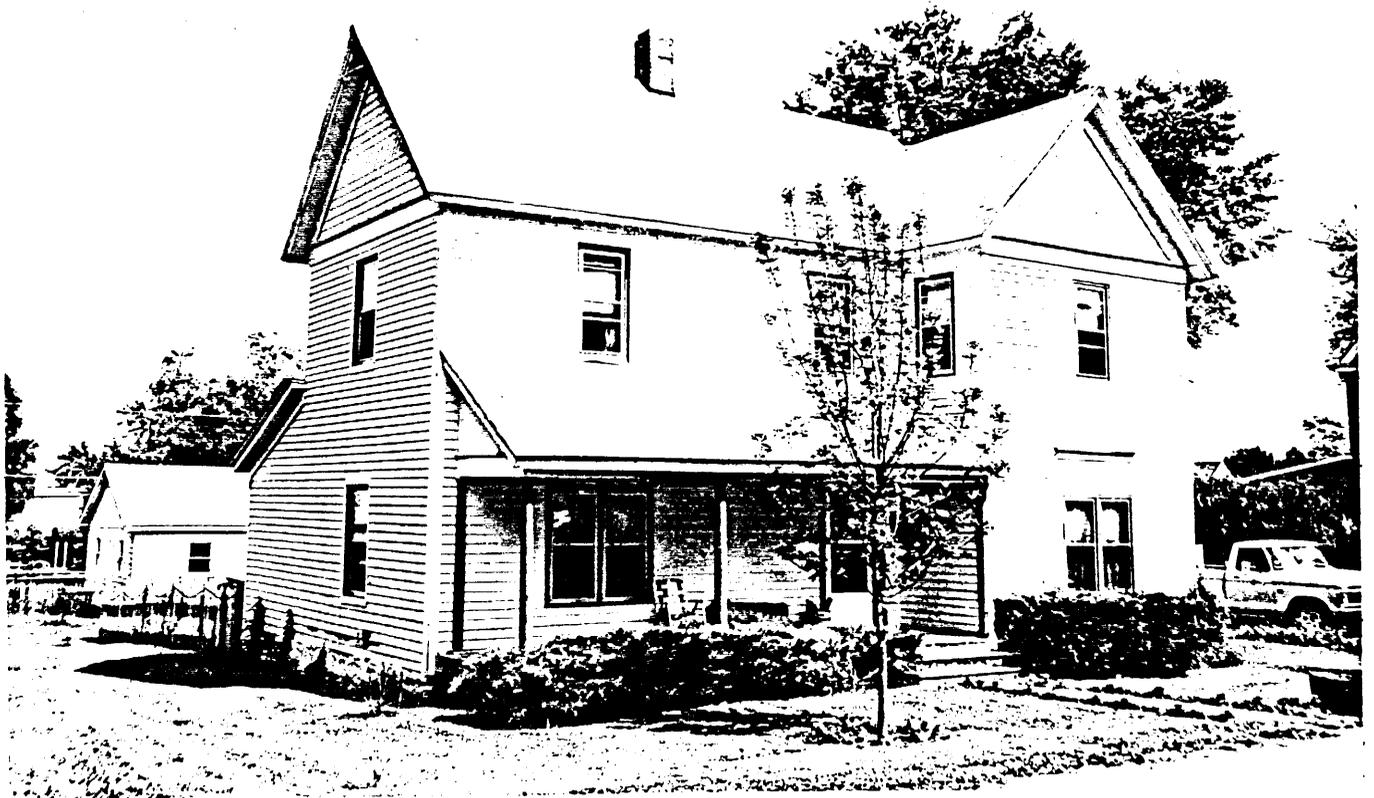


Figure 24. Typical Two Story T House Building Type. Blue Springs, Mo. (Historic Photograph from Blue Springs Historical Society Archival Collection:1900).

late nineteenth century, these cottages appeared throughout the Midwest and upland South. Although the T house/cottage was part of a popular trend and appeared in plan books, the traditionally oriented citizens of Blue Springs accepted and built the new design. This "modern" architecture was perhaps a reflection of the community's desire to build the latest style in the newly platted and developing town.

Many of these L shaped, one-story T houses still stand and retain their integrity in the "Old Town" section of Blue Springs and represent the most common residential dwelling during the 1880s and 1890s (Photographic Collection 1900: BSHS). Each demonstrates how local builders incorporated fashion and the community's own folk culture. The manner in which the houses were painted, decorated and/or fenced reflects the tendency to adopt new designs when they are compatible with the prevailing community view. The presence of Carpenter Gothic, Stick, Eastlake, Queen Anne, Arts and Crafts, and Art Nouveau styles in the decorative ornamentation indicates the influence of academic architecture, materials available by rail from Kansas City or elsewhere, and the personal preference and talents of the local builder (Figure 25). In the long continuum of architecture, these houses fall somewhere between the firmly 'folk' house types (like single-pen and I houses) and the nonfolk or academic houses (Marshall 1981:37) (Figure 26).

The cottage architectural style, first portrayed by A.J. Downing in 1850 and emulated by other architects who published planbooks in the latter half of the nineteenth century, profoundly effected the country. Adapted and incorporated into traditional folk architectural types, it

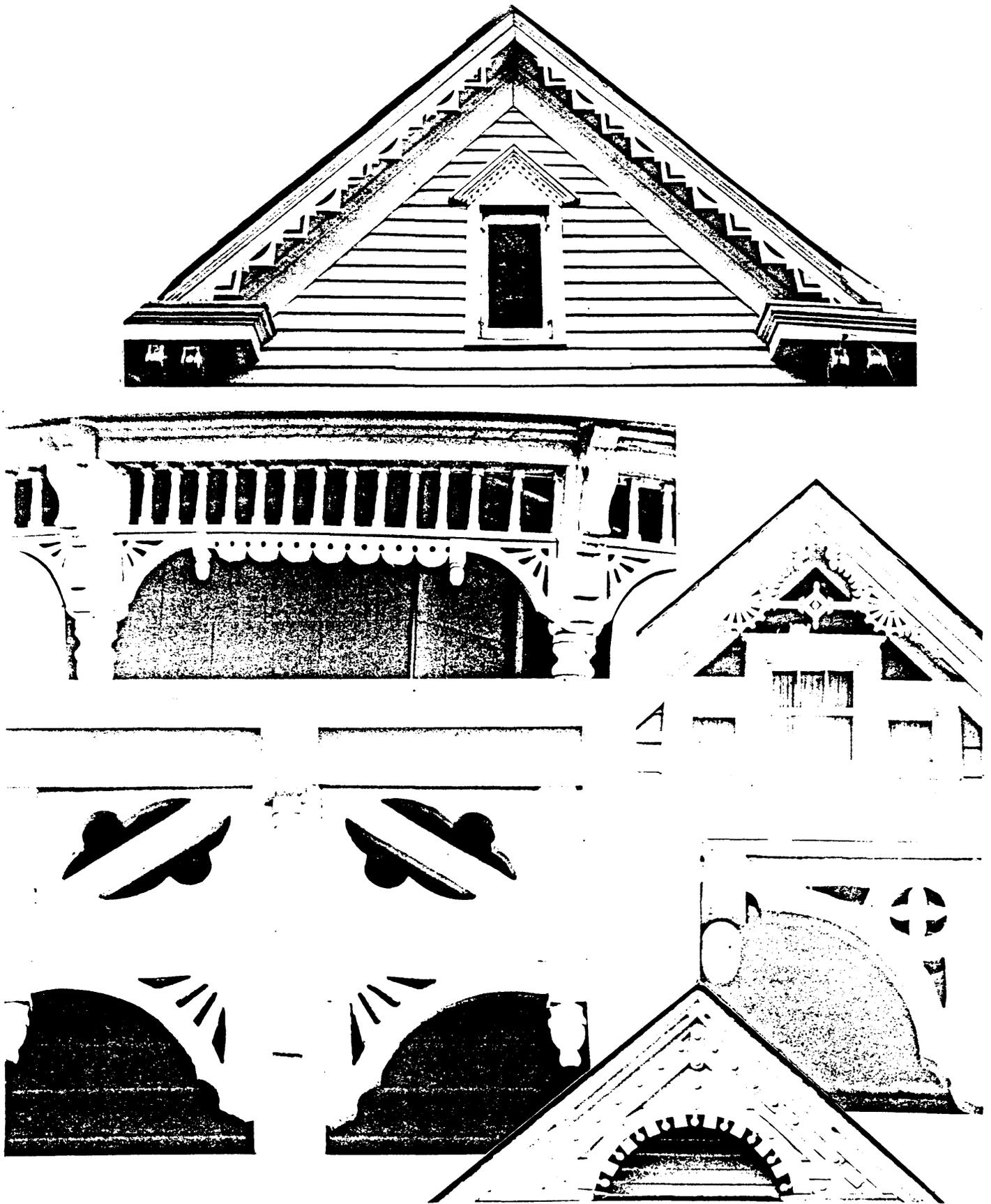


Figure 25. Decorative Elements of Domestic Architecture, Blue Springs, Missouri.



Figure 26. L Shape T House Late Victorian Cottage, Blue Springs, Missouri.

served as the real beginning of vernacular domestic architecture.

(Walker 1981:126) The cottages found in Blue Springs historically and present today do not adhere to Downing's picturesque asymmetrical stylistic philosophy. But the community did accept the concept of a small dwelling built of natural materials or painted to harmonize with nature, which featured steep roof slopes and front porches, and adapted it to earlier southern building types (e.g., the T-house and pen structures).

It is not surprising that the late Victorian cottage style building pattern gradually evolved into the community's preference for the bungalow style. The similarities in features of the two types incorporated traditional housing needs and preferences of the citizens of Blue Springs as it did throughout the country.

The cottage style gave birth to the American front porch as an element of design that continued to be used in domestic architecture well into the 1950s (Walker 1981:126). Blue Springs' home owners utilized front porches to provide protection for the main entry in inclement weather and enjoyed them as a place to sit outdoors protected from the sun. The front porch met aesthetic needs as well; the rural nature of the community continued well into the twentieth century and the backyard and back service porch served purely utilitarian purposes. The lack of central water and sewage systems required wells, cisterns and septic tanks or outhouses. In addition there is evidence that storm cellars and outbuildings for livestock and carriage equipment further cluttered the back yards of the modest dwellings. Even with the advent

of modern utilities in the 1920s (the city did not install a central sewer system the 1950s) the automobile required building a garage on the back lot. Thus, the front porch of the bungalow style, now with a gable porch roof facing the street, continued to provide a pleasing and accustomed recreational area for the family.

Although the gently pitched roof of the bungalow was a stylistic change from the traditional steeply pitched roof of the Victorian cottage, the wide overhang provided much the same relief as the overhang of the earlier cottages. In other respects, the transition to the bungalow style was a natural continuation of accustomed architectural features. Most of the nineteenth century cottages, so prevalent in Blue Springs, were one story or story and a half buildings, just as was typical of the bungalow style. In height and basic features, the modern bungalow fit into the traditional streetscape of Blue Springs and was a continuation of a local preference for a certain type and function in housing by the town dwellers.

The survey identified a variety of bungalow designs and adaptations that demonstrate the evolution from cottage to the high style Arts and Crafts bungalow (Figure 27). "German Town", an area developed beginning in 1906 by the German Evangelical Church as a retirement community for pastors, includes ten buildings which reflect transitional elements in cottage-to-bungalow building patterns beginning with the 1880 summer cottage donated by Kansas City philanthropist, William Volker. The series of buildings provide a visual narrative of the development of the bungalow building pattern. Four later additions to the retirement

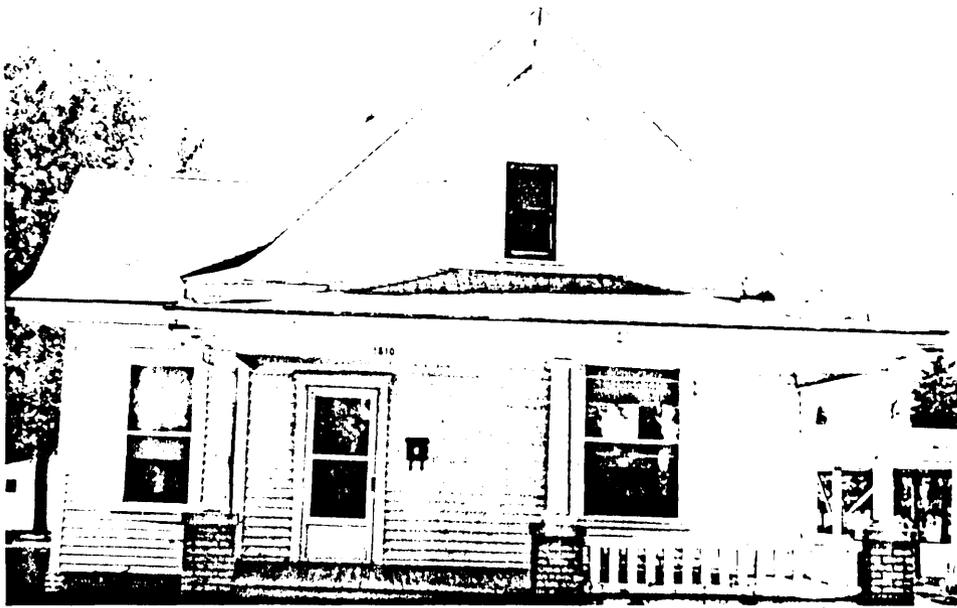


Figure 27. Transitional Cottage-Bungalow Styles in Blue Springs' "German Town".

community are a continuum of regional building patterns that reflects the shift in the 1940s and 1950s from bungalow cottages to small story and a half Cape Code styles.

D. Building Materials

The building patterns of Blue Springs depended, as did all vernacular architecture, upon locally available materials. Although many settlers in the Midwest brought brick or stone building traditions with them, wooden construction dominated Blue Springs almost exclusively. Field survey and archival research of period photographs indicate the absence of brick or stone except as foundation and fireplace materials.

From 1830 to 1890 field stone served as the predominate foundation material. This is not surprising as there were no brick yards or quality limestone quarries in the area. The closest source was a day's wagon trip over rough, hilly, poorly-maintained roads to either Independence or Knob Town (Southern 1921:1; McGuire:1986). The advent of the railroad did not deter the citizens of the new town from their traditional building patterns. Builders erected only a few brick structures in the town and surrounding countryside. The residence of a German mill worker built in the 1880s on the outskirts of town is the only historic brick residence still standing. Merchants built a half dozen brick buildings in the late 1890s and early 1900s, but the majority of retail and manufacturing establishments continued to be of wooden construction (Figure 28). During the early part of the twentieth century, brick served as facing on porches and as foundation masonry. One English high



Figure 28. Wooden Construction Commercial Buildings in Blue Springs, Missouri, 1880-1900. (Historic Photographs from B.S.H.S. Archival Collection c.1900)

style cottage employed an ashlar wall treatment. It was not until the suburban real estate boom of the early 1960s that brick or stone became a common residential building material.

E. Town Planning

Just as traditional building materials shape the community's identity, the concepts of town planning brought by the early settlers and established by later generations is important in the sense of place. The physical setting of the historic buildings and structures which remain in Blue Springs promotes a feeling of the past. The residential neighborhood west of the railroad tracks, in particular, provides a sense of the small, closely knit rural community. Physical features such as street set-back of residences, landscaping, sidewalks, street width, and curbing (or lack of it) all contribute to the integrity of the individual buildings and the historic setting.

HISTORIC CONTEXTS AND THEMES

Archival research and field investigation identified contexts/themes present in Blue Springs which fall under the following subject classifications:

A. Agriculture

Development of nineteenth century agricultural centers in Missouri.

B. Archaeology

Temporary lithic workshop sites in upland areas adjacent to the Little Blue River valley.

C. Architecture

Influence and predominance of vernacular building traditions of Southern Scotch-Irish cultural groups during the nineteenth century in rural areas of the Little Dixie region of Missouri.

Development of local vernacular building traditions and patterns in late nineteenth century Blue Springs, Missouri.

Commercial structures relating to late nineteenth and early twentieth century railroad centers.

Influence of plan-book or "high style" architecture of late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries on rural building traditions and patterns.

Adaptation of the cottage architectural style in the late nineteenth century on the western border of Missouri and in the Little Dixie region of Missouri.

Evolution of cottage style to bungalow style architecture in early twentieth century midwestern communities.

Middle class residential building patterns 1880-1930.

Influence of slow development of utilities and public services on building patterns and types in rural communities in Jackson County.

D. Commerce

Development of camping sites related to the Santa Fe trade and commercial routes 1820-1855.

Commercial supply routes to Indian missions on the western frontier of Missouri.

Development of railroad in Missouri after the Civil War.

E. Community Planning and Development

Community planning and development of rural agricultural/railroad market towns in the Midwest in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.

Effect of the City Beautiful Movement on road and park development in Eastern Jackson County under the county court of Harry S. Truman.

F. Economics

Effect of slavery upon the economy of rural agricultural communities 1830-1865.

Economic system of rural agricultural marketing/railroad centers in Missouri and Midwest in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.

Effect of the farm depression of the 1920s and "Great Depression" of the 1930s on rural agricultural marketing centers in Jackson County.

Development of utility and public services in rural communities in the early twentieth century.

The impact of the advent of the automobile on rural road and bridge programs.

The development of recreational lakes and parks in rural areas in the mid-twentieth century and their impact on later suburban development in Jackson County.

The economic impact of the National Preparedness Program on employment in Eastern Jackson County, Missouri.

G. Ethnic Heritage

Establishment of slavery as an economic and social institution on the western frontier in Missouri from 1825-1840.

Effect of slavery on the cultural, economic, political and social institutions of rural communities in the nineteenth century.

Presence of slavery as a contributing element to the participation of Blue Springs settlers in the Border and Civil wars.

Migration and settlement of Scotch-Irish Southern cultural group and its dominant effect on social, political, cultural and economic history of the community, Jackson County and the Little Dixie area of Missouri in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries.

H. Exploration and Settlement

French exploration of the Missouri River in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries.

American exploration of the Louisiana Purchase.

Emmigration patterns in Missouri 1810-1840.

Settlement patterns on the western frontier of Missouri relating to the Westering Movement in the early nineteenth century.

Migratory patterns of the Scotch-Irish from Appalachia into Kentucky grasslands and Tennessee Valley and the Little Dixie region of Missouri in the early nineteenth century.

Early settlement patterns in Jackson County, Missouri and the western frontier of Missouri during the first half of the nineteenth century.

Resettlement patterns in rural areas after the Civil War.

Lack of northern or foreign settlers in the nineteenth century in rural areas of Jackson County.

I. Military

Civil War on the western border of Missouri.

Missouri/Kansas border conflict.

Destruction in Jackson County as the result of "Order No. 11".

Development of guerrilla warfare on the Kansas-Missouri border, 1854-1865.

J. Politics/Government

Predominance of the Democratic party in the Little Dixie region of Missouri.

Development of patronage politics in Jackson County government in the nineteenth century.

Effect of reconstruction government in Jackson County.

Development of the Truman machine in the Democratic party in Jackson County.

Influence of the Pendergast machine and Shannon factions on governmental, economic and political institutions in Jackson County.

Influence of the Truman County Court on development of rural marketing and recreational centers in Jackson County.

The effect of W.P.A. and C.C.C. projects in Blue Springs and Jackson County.

Fraternal organizations and their relationship to political parties in Jackson County.

K. Religion

Predominance of Protestant religion in Little Dixie and specifically in rural areas of Jackson County, 1830-1930.

The evolution and impact of the temperance movement of the late nineteenth century in Blue Springs.

L. Social History

Predominant influence of the Scotch-Irish cultural group from southern border states on social, political, religious and cultural institutions in Little Dixie area of Missouri.

The Outlaw period, 1866-1882.

Quantrill reunions, 1898-1932.

Importance of fraternal organizations in recreational and social life in rural communities.

SUMMARY

Archival and field investigation revealed that the inhabitants of Blue Springs participated in events which significantly contributed to the national, regional, and local experience. That experience is reflected in the community's surviving historic and architectural resources. Most of the architectural/historic resources pertaining to the original 1820s Santa Fe Trail camping and settlement area were

destroyed either during the Civil War or as a result of mid-twentieth century suburban development. Survey investigation found no surviving architectural cultural resources located on or near the original Santa Fe Trail camping area and later 1830s village near "the Blue Spring". Burrus Park, the early Blue Springs Cemetery and ridge area north of the cemetery represent areas around the campsite and original village that merit further archival and field investigation as to the original location of the spring, campground and historic foundations associated with that period.

The survey investigations identified only two Civil War period structures (one has been removed to a museum village site). Two other significant buildings from the period, located adjacent to present corporate boundaries, merit protective measures if the areas are annexed.. Although Blue Springs was a center of guerrilla activity during the Border and Civil wars, there are no significant battle sites located within the present corporate boundaries. Research indicates that the community sustained considerable damage during "Order no. 11". A number of collections of local and regional archival facilities contain diaries and other scattered accounts which occasionally mention the destruction of the period but do not include maps documenting structures standing before or immediately after the period. Investigation found no compilation of research or documentation of the damages sustained to properties. Future intensive research is necessary to locate historic archaeological sites and document the damage of Civil War "Order No. 11".

Survey results indicate the presence of rural architecture, cemeteries and historic foundation sites in undeveloped areas within the corporate limits that require further investigation because they are threatened with modern suburban development. Six private family cemeteries located in the corporate boundaries date from the early settlement period and the resettlement period after the Civil War. They are locally significant due to their age, funerary sculpture, and the presence of graves of persons who determined the political and economic history of the original settlement area and later 1879 Town of Blue Springs. Archival research produced maps dating from 1877 and 1887 which indicate the presence of at least 19 archaeological farmstead sites located on undeveloped farm and parklands within the corporate limits of Blue Springs. In addition, the research sources document the presence of similar resources in the planned growth area which are also endangered by future development.

The City of Blue Springs architectural/historic resources are clustered within the 1931 town boundaries of the 1879 townsite and include 176 buildings dating from 1879 to 1930 which possess varying degrees of style, design, condition and contributing setting; reflect a distinct cultural affiliation to the early settlers of Blue Springs and provide associative value to broad patterns of history. These resources include common patterns and features that recur in vernacular and popular styles of architecture and, as a whole, portray the evolution of architectural types/styles in the community and Little Dixie region of Missouri. Individually, few of these buildings are sufficiently

significant to merit recognition as landmarks, but collectively as a group are worthy of preserving as they present a feeling of the aesthetic and historic sense of a past period of time.

Archival and field research identified historical contexts and themes relating to agriculture, archaeology, architecture, commerce, community planning and development, economics, ethnic heritage, exploration and settlement, military history, politics and government, religion, and social history. It is from these contexts that the unique significance of the extant cultural resources of the community are based.

CHAPTER V
MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

The Need For Local Preservation Planning

The impetus for implementation of historic preservation programs in Blue Springs rests in the recognition that much of the material culture of the community's historic past is disappearing as the result of rapid twentieth century urban and suburban growth. As one of the fastest growing communities in the state (second only to St. Peters near St. Louis) and located in one of the fastest growing areas in the nation, Blue Springs reflects some national growth trends.

Each year about 1.25 million acres of rural land, one-third of which is cultivated cropland, undergoes development, thus destroying many valuable archaeological and historical resources. One of the chief uses of undeveloped land is urban expansion, which claims an average of 740,000 acres of rural land each year, including 250,000 acres of cropland. Transportation projects in rural areas consume 130,000 acres, and reservoirs take an additional 300,000 acres annually (CEQ 1975:163). These are conservative figures; other research sources indicate that as many as 3 million acres of rural land undergoes development annually. (Collins 1976; SCS 1980).

In Missouri, urban development and land use projects claim at least 20,000 acres of land each year, one-third of which is agricultural land (Bond 1983). In the period from 1960 to 1980 the total urban area in

Missouri increased from 518,000 acres to 1,020,000 acres or at a rate of 25,100 acres of land per year (U.S. Census Bureau 1984:195). Blue Springs annexed over 200 acres of land in 1985, and anticipates annexation of well over 300 acres (a half of a square mile).

Blue Springs is a suburb to Kansas City, Missouri which is the nation's 27th largest city and the second largest in the state. The population of the Kansas City metropolitan area in 1980 reached approximately 1.3 million (900,000 Missouri only): While the central city lost nearly 12 percent of its population, the outlying areas' growth exceeded 21 percent. Jackson County as a whole dropped in population nearly 4 percent, but communities within the county, like Blue Springs, grew. According to the 1980 census Blue Springs population was 25,927, an increase of 282.5 percent since 1970, making it the 16th largest incorporated city in the state of Missouri.

Major growth stimulants include highways, mass transit facilities, sewers, energy development, air and water pollution regulation and tax policies (CEQ 1975:165). Specific federal government activities influencing development include major highway systems (which have a profound effect upon development patterns), regulatory policies (e.g., freight rates, environmental standards, etc.), housing programs, procurement activities and direct public work (e.g., sewer and water projects). Specific state government activities influencing development include regulatory actions, environmental controls, land use legislation, tax policies and agency actions.

The Midwest Research Institute analyzed growth related factors influencing 33 communities in 19 counties of Northwest Missouri as part of the Pattonsburg Reservoir and New Town Project. The study found that in the period of a decade the most significant factors affecting growth were the level of health care, number of highways serving the community, and recreational facilities (Mo. Div. of State Planning & Analysis nd:19).

Other studies of growth factors in Missouri associated with the rate of population change show a high rate of employment in the service and manufacturing sectors as significant. Additional factors which may not demonstrate a significant correlation include proximity to an urban area (with population greater than 20,000), level of educational attainment of the residents, extensiveness of public sewer coverage in the community, access to an airport and a four year college, and availability of natural gas and co-op electricity (Mo. Div. of State Planning & Analysis nd:19).

The City of Blue Springs experienced considerable commercial and residential growth in the last ten years. Much of its historic setting and material cultural is already obscured by the physical impact of this rapidly developing suburb. The physical destruction of the former farm land and the small agricultural community is visible as new housing developments spring up on previously unexcavated prairie pasture. Less obvious is the destruction of associations with a significant past.

The residential and commercial neighborhood of the main corridor area between Main and Walnut, west of 7 Highway and east of the railroad

tracks, experienced rapid growth and is presently zoned for commercial development. The business district bordering Main Street reflects these changes, but still retains features which provide a feeling for the turn of the century market and railroad center (Figure 29). In the business district later buildings reflect past architectural patterns in their density, height, and scale. The greatest intrusion is the architectural style and ornamentation of the modern structures. However, the area retains enough historic elements located in a complimentary physical setting to maintain its historic integrity.

In addition to danger from commercial demolition and intrusion, the area also faces other forces which could accelerate deterioration. Most of the well maintained, modest late nineteenth and early twentieth century residential dwellings house a generation that will disappear within the next ten years. Many of these structures, now owned by the heirs of the original owners, are low cost rental housing (See Appendix II, Volume II). Larger structures sub-divided into apartments and carriage houses and garages serve as rental units which are in various states of deterioration. The presence of the absentee landlord syndrome affects the smaller cottages as well. In addition, the rapidly growing suburban development in the surrounding rural area requires an extensive system of sewers, collector streets, and modification of traffic patterns that could affect residential streetscapes, neighborhoods and significant archaeological resources if preservation concerns and programs are not incorporated into the overall planning process. City planners predict future growth and annexation to occur along sewer



Figure 29. Commercial Streetscape in Blue Springs, Missouri, 1900 and 1986.
(Historic Photograph from B.S.H.S. Archival Collection c.c.1900)

interceptor routes (which adds impetus to later subdivision development), to the south and southeast of the city, and in the rural areas already surrounded on three sides by city property (see Figure 30).

There is also a need for local preservation planning in the area of review and compliance. Prior to local government involvement in the preservation process (now allowed as a result of the 1980 amendments to the National Historic Preservation Act), the federal government primarily through state agencies directed preservation programs. One of these programs - review and compliance - is mandated by federal regulation 36 CFR Part 800 and requires the SHPO's to review all federally-funded regulated, licensed, or assisted activities to determine and help resolve any effect(s) that undertaking might have upon cultural resources.

The Section 106, federal preservation review process, initially established as a major element of national historic preservation policy under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (16 USC Sec. 470), provides basic legal protection for historic properties. Under Section 106, federal agencies must seek the comments of the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation for any action they take that affects a property on or eligible for National Register listing. The provision mandates prior identification, evaluation and analysis of properties affected by federal projects. The review process includes consultation with the State Historic Preservation Office and consideration of alternatives and

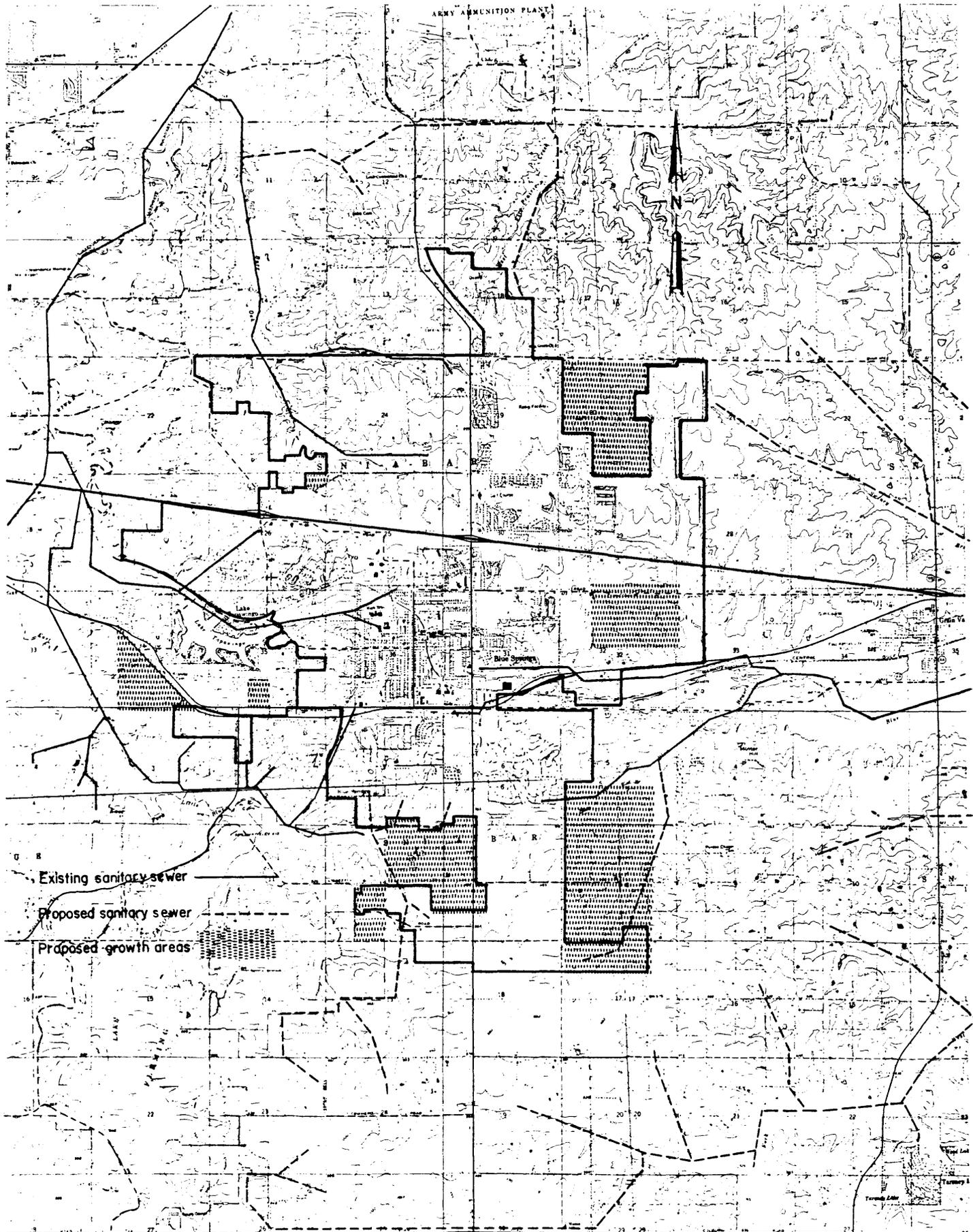


Figure 30. Growth Areas Showing Proposed Annexation and Sewer Interceptors.

new construction (public and private) takes place. Private non-residential building construction represents some 36 percent of all new private construction.

The third highest area of destruction is state and local government-owned property construction (i.e., buildings, highways and streets and conservation development), where nearly a fifth (18 percent) of all new construction (public and private) takes place. State and local government-owned property construction represents some 80 percent of all new public construction.

The remaining types of construction where resources are destroyed are utilities (i.e., telephone, telegraph, electric power, gas, railroads and pipelines), and the last is publicly-financed building projects (i.e., educational, hospital, industrial, housing redevelopment, etc.). It is apparent that activities such as these can be more easily monitored at the local level for their potential impact(s) on cultural resources than at either the state or federal governmental levels.

Historic Preservation Rationale

Other areas of the country address the loss of architectural/historic cultural resources by a variety of private and public preservation programs which comprise a multi-faceted approach to historic preservation. In the past, private preservation efforts initially conceived out of aesthetic and academic concerns demonstrated that well defined and implemented programs stabilized and improved

property values by stimulating the upgrading of properties and structures. However, it was not until preservation programs incorporated governmental planning processes, namely the enactment of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (16 USC Sec 470(b)) that a lasting climate for individual effort and investment in preserving historic buildings and neighborhoods and other cultural resources took hold.

The National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (P.L. 89-665) as amended, reflects the philosophy behind mandated programs for protection of cultural resources, "The historical and cultural foundation of the nation should be preserved as a living part of our community life and development in order to give a sense of orientation to the American people" (16 USC Sec 470(b)). Federal legislation addressing preservation of cultural resources is two-fold: to provide support and guidance for historic preservation programs at the state and local level and to promote the protection and enhancement of historic properties when federal activities are directly involved. The 1966 act established four major programs to accomplish these goals: The National Register of Historic Places, the matching grants program to the states, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, and the Section 106 review process (Gilbert 1980:23).

In almost all cases federal and state programs resulting from the 1966 legislation when implemented on the local level resulted in a substantial rise in property values. In addition to stabilization and enhancement of property values and reclamation of deteriorating

properties, preservation efforts strengthened visitor and resident use providing additional revenues to the local economy. Intangible results to both visitor and resident are the education and aesthetic benefits of successful preservation programs. Thus the term 'Historic Preservation' encompasses a broad range of activities in the private and public sectors: the management, protection, rehabilitation and restoration of districts, sites, buildings, structures and artifacts (Williamson Design Group 1976:1-7).

Blue Springs took steps to incorporate historic preservation into the city's planning process through solicitation of a grant for a reconnaissance survey of cultural resources to determine what significant resources it has and by the creation of the Historic Preservation Commission which serves in an advisory capacity to the city's Planning Commission. Management recommendations resulting from this reconnaissance survey will 1) provide the Historic Preservation Commission with a suggested outline of procedures for establishing a historic preservation program and will 2) incorporate identification, evaluation and protection cultural resource strategies into the city's comprehensive planning process.



Architectural/Historic Cultural Resource Management Recommendations

A major goal of a program to manage the city's architectural and historic cultural resources should be directed toward finding a compatible present-day use of these properties. Adaptive preservation methodology is a particularly appropriate approach to addressing the types of cultural resources and preservation needs in Blue Springs, Missouri. This practical approach is particularly directed towards

prolonging the useful economic life of a building while still retaining its original features. Few of the historic buildings in Blue Springs, should from a practical and economic standpoint, be preserved through usage as museums. They can continue to serve as residences, stores, offices for professional or business people, galleries, libraries, antique shops, bed and board facilities and other adaptive usages. For tax purposes, it is beneficial for the community to keep as many properties as possible in private ownership. This adaptive preservation approach not only preserves the community's historic core without limiting economic growth, but also retains a sense of place that has distinct economic advantages. Therefore, it is recommended that the City of Blue Springs, through its Historic Preservation Commission and Planning Commission, proceed with:

A. Creation of a Historic District:

The architectural/historic portion of the reconnaissance survey of Blue Springs indicates the presence of cultural resources located in a geographical area generally within the 1931 corporate boundaries of the 1879 townsite. Individually, few of these buildings are sufficiently outstanding to merit special recognition as landmarks, but collectively, as a group, they are worth preserving (Figure 32; Appendix II in Volume II). Because of the number of sites involved, each in different ownership, the recommended preservation management program for these resources contains two different but related tools for preserving a collection of buildings in a geographically defined area:

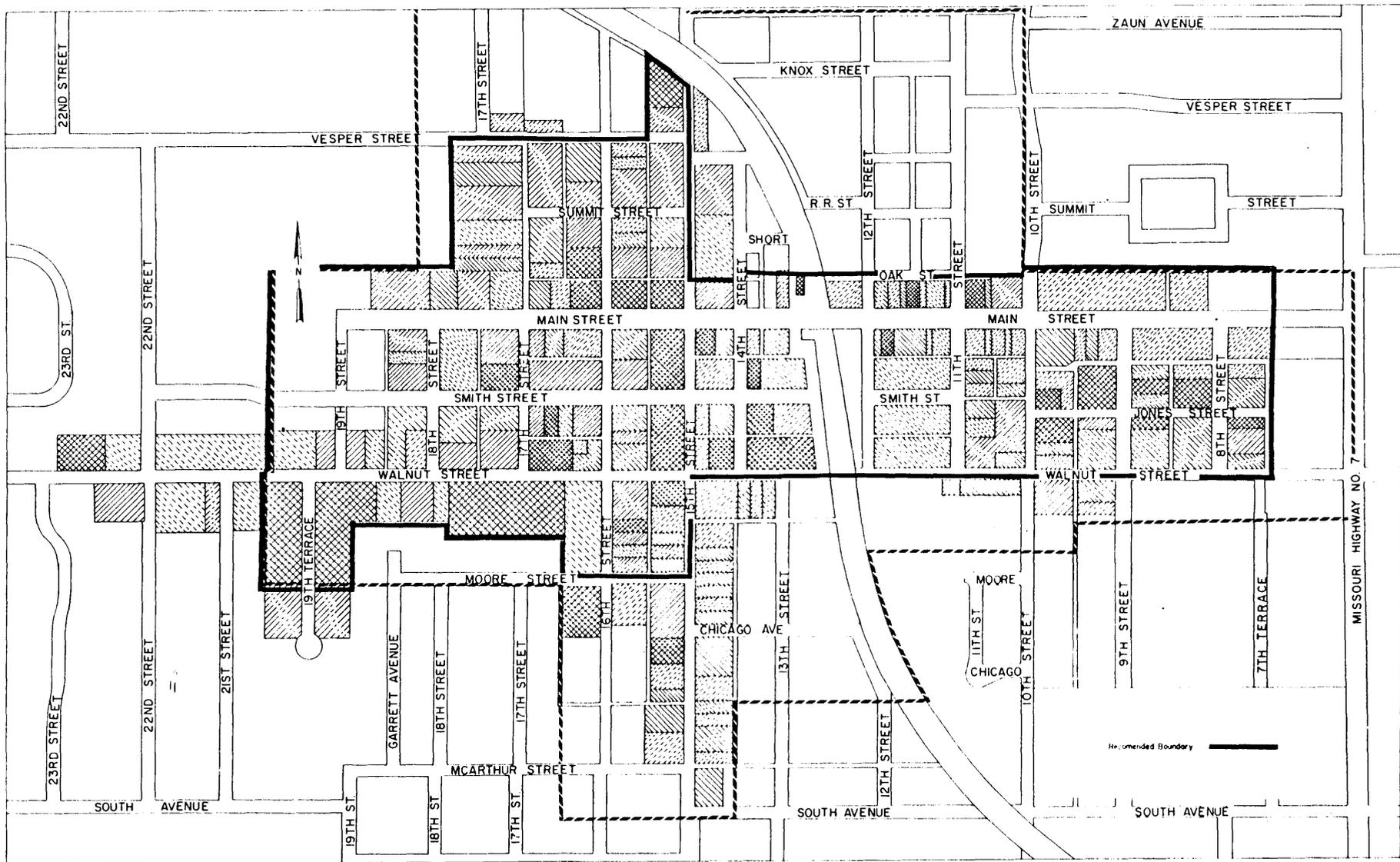


Figure 32. Recommended Local District Boundaries and Intensive Survey Area.

1. Application to the Missouri Department of Natural Resources, Office of Historic Preservation for a Historic Preservation Fund Survey and Planning Grant to continue and complete the survey process on an intensive level within the recommended boundary areas and evaluation of and nomination as a National Register historic district; and

2. Creation of a local historic district.

The National Register of Historic Places is the basic inventory of the nation's cultural resources. Buildings, sites, districts, structures and objects significant in American history, architecture, archaeology and culture at the national, state or local level may be entered in the Register. It is important to note that the vast majority of listing on the Register are so designed because of their local or state significance (Fowler 1980:8). (Ordinarily buildings or structures built within the past 50 years are not considered unless a strong justification can be made concerning their exceptional historical or architectural merit.) Inclusion on the official register of the nation's cultural resources provides protection from the effects of federally financed, assisted or licensed undertakings. Consequently, any agency using public funds for a proposed project must take into consideration the project's effect on any district, site, building, structure or object that is included on the National Register of Historic Places early in its planning process.

In addition, inclusion on the Register makes property owners, public or private, and the city eligible to receive tax benefits and specific federal grants. National Register criteria for evaluation outlines the basic qualifications for participation in most federal

incentive and protective programs based on the quality of significance present that possess integrity or location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association, and

- (a) That are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or
- (b) That are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or
- (c) That embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or
- (d) That have yielded or may be likely to yield, information important in pre-history or history.

These and other federal criteria and standards apply to the historic preservation program in each state which are largely supported by federal funds. The National Historic Preservation Fund provides matching grants to states to carry out the purposes of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966. This money is used to fund statewide surveys, prepare nominations to the National Register, develop state preservation plans, and financially assist the restoration of National Register properties within the state regardless of ownership. (Fowler 1980:8).

National Register listing provides only partial protection from the many economic forces that can provide a threat to preservation. Such designation does not provide protection from demolition or from inappropriate alterations by those who are unaware of the architectural/historic value of the property. In addition, the National

Register program requires that buildings, structures, and sites meet specific standards which may or may not include a different or broader set of criteria appropriate to the preservation needs of Blue Springs. Therefore, it is very important to also create a separate, locally-enforced historic district which will provide "home rule" protection for cultural resources through specific architectural controls and which at the same time is responsive to the concerns of the local residents of the community.

Consequently, the major component of any historic preservation effort is legislation and enforcement at the local level and centers in the adoption of ordinances to control what owners can do with their historic properties. Such local preservation regulation requires the owner of a designated property to obtain approval of a historic preservation commission of any alteration he or she proposes for the property (Fowler 1980:11).

The primary concern in the administration of the suggested local historic district should be external architectural features and their relationship to the neighborhood. Style, design, arrangement, color, texture, materials, steps, paving, landscape design, exterior lighting, signs, fencing and other elements that are subject to public view should be addressed in future regulations.

Listing on the National Register and/or creation of a local district (when the ordinances which created the district are certified by the Secretary of the Interior) provide certain benefits to individual owners of income-producing historic buildings. The Internal Revenue Code

contains a variety of incentives to encourage capital investment in income-producing historic buildings to spur the revitalization of historic neighborhoods. The Tax Reform Act of 1976, the Revenue Act of 1978, and the Tax Treatment Extension Act of 1980 established and expanded such incentives as accelerated depreciation, rapid amortization and an investment tax credit (ITC), while denying incentives to projects involving demolition of historic buildings. The Economic Recovery Tax Act of 1981 (amended by the Tax Reform Act of 1984) provides ITC for the substantial rehabilitation of historic commercial, industrial and rental residential buildings and a cost recovery period for the adjusted basis of the historic building (amortization of the cost of rehabilitation or depreciation of the total cost of the structure, including rehabilitation costs on an accelerated basis). (Powers 1980:193-133) Current revisions of the Economic Recovery Act of 1981, presently under consideration by Congress as part of possible federal budget cuts, include continuation of the ITC and amortization and depreciation.

In addition, the federal government encourages the retention of income producing historic property through tax deduction for the donation of facade easement and historic properties (IRC. Sec. 170; 26 CFR Parts 1, 20, 25). The 1981 act as amended in 1984 also created a deterrent to demolition of certified structures by not allowing the owner to deduct the expenses of demolition or any sustained loss by reason of demolition. In addition no building "in whole or in part constructed, reconstructed or used on a site previously occupied by a

certified historic structure which has been demolished or substantially altered is limited to the straight line method." (26 USC Sec. 280 B).

Establishment of the Historic Preservation Commission and application to become a Certified Local Government by the City of Blue Springs provided operational steps toward establishing a preservation program and participation in grant and tax benefits. Both are steps toward developing legislation for creation and administration of a local district. The commission's first effort in creating a local historic district should be to formulate preservation objectives and define the economic, housing, environmental, aesthetic and education benefits to the public. This academic exercise provides a yardstick by which future programs and decisions will be evaluated and also serves as an advocacy tool in addressing conflicting views on future preservation issues should any arise.

While the reconnaissance survey provides a preliminary inventory of buildings and structures and defines a suggested district boundary area, further completion of the survey process on an intensive level to complete the inventory of cultural resources in the proposed district area is required before these boundaries are finally determined. This intensive survey process should address the area specifically and in greater detail and provide additional information as to each building's individual history and significance, integrity, and the boundaries of each property sufficient to permit an evaluation of its significance. The intensive level identification should also document the interrelations of subareas of distinctive character where architectural

continuity is present. The completion of the survey process will provide the data for evaluation of whether identified properties meet defined criteria of significance and therefore should be nominated for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places.

Concurrent with continuation of the survey process on a more intensive level, the Historic Preservation Commission should establish "use objectives" for properties identified in the reconnaissance survey as part of the identification and evaluation process. This will guide the commission in its development of regulations for the proposed historic district. "Use objectives" denote appropriate preservation activities for a particular site, structure, building and property and should include the following suggested categories:

Preservation - allows for only natural changes in environmental features or the preservation of historically or architecturally significant buildings forming the area's basic fabric.

Retention - provides for appropriate activities not generally visually evident, thus maintaining the character of the landscape, buildings or other features. Appropriate retention activities would include natural-appearing manipulation of vegetation or landscaping patterns, adaptive use of historic structures, or development of visually compatible structures. The guiding criterion is the retention of the basic visual appearance of the area.

Enhancement - provides for altering through restoration and renovation of historic buildings back to their original appearance and for treatment of undesirable non-historical visual intrusions. The focus of enhancement is on concealing, removing or replacing obtrusive elements.

Modification - provides for treatments or development pertaining to non-historical buildings, signs, structures or other features that are compatible with the district's historic appearance.

Each building, structure and its setting should be assigned a use objective based upon the condition of the resource, its unique history and significance and the established historical context of the area. For example, a 1900 commercial building that was remodeled in 1930 may have intrinsic architectural and historical value for the latter period and could be assigned a use objective of "retention" or "preservation" as a 1930s structure rather than "enhancement" back to its 1900 appearance.

Traffic circulation patterns within the area and the importance of the streetscape should also be taken into account in assigning use objectives. The following questions are examples of concerns that should be addressed in determining use objectives of properties: Should a streetscape be altered to direct traffic away from an area rather than widening the street to accommodate modern traffic levels? Should new curbs and storm sewers be constructed to prevent deterioration of sidewalks? How will this impact the character of the neighborhood? It is recommended that the Historic Preservation Commission consult The Secretary of the Interior's Standards For Historic Preservation Projects with Guidelines for Applying the Standards in addition to using The Secretary of the Department of Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation and Guidelines for Rehabilitating Historic Buildings (as provided in Ordinance 1524. Article XVII. Sec. 1707.2 of the Zoning Regulations of the City of Blue Springs) in determining appropriate use objectives and preservation, retention, modification and enhancement procedures of publicly owned cultural resources and their environment.

After the intensive survey is conducted and the building/property use criteria is established, the Historic Preservation Commission will have the information necessary to be able to make some judgments concerning the area's general level of maintenance, the visual relationships between buildings, the compatibility of existing uses, and the presence of potential economic vitality that justifies the amounts of money and effort required to preserve a defined geographic area. The commission should then create a district with local controls and apply for National Register status.

The Historic Preservation Commission, in cooperation with the Planning Commission, planning staff and its attorney, should begin drafting architectural and zoning controls as part of preparation of a local historic district ordinance. Legal tools based upon real property law and public law which can be used by municipalities to implement historic preservation efforts include, zoning, easements, special assessment districts, development rights, commercial management ordinances and acquisition through gift or purchase. Agencies, groups and individuals in the private sector can work in concert with the city's preservation planning through the use of covenants, deed restrictions, acquisitions by purchase or donation, and easements.

Missouri's constitution authorizes reasonable regulation and control in preservation of private property and state law authorizes the legislative bodies of cities, towns and villages to regulate and restrict the height, size, etc., and to undertake the preservation of external features of historically significant buildings. (Missouri

Constitution 1945:Art. III. Sec. 48; RSMO. Sec. 89.020; City of St. Louis v Friedman, 216 SW2d 475; Eyerman vs. Mercantile Trust Co. 524 SW 2nd 210) In addition, Ordinance 1524 amending Appendix A of the Zoning Regulations of the City of Blue Springs, "Historic Preservation Regulations and Procedures" empowers the Board of Aldermen to amend the zoning district map and zoning ordinances to designate a specific property and/or properties as a "Landmark" or "Historic District". Consequently, it is recommended that, in addition to the provisions outlined in Ordinance 1524, the City of Blue Springs draft ordinances for creating a local historic district that include:

1. A historic district described by specific boundaries and delineated on a zoning map;
2. Historic overlay zoning within the district's boundaries which is incorporated into the present zoning codes and ordinances of the City of Blue Springs;
3. Specific architectural review standards by which the Historic Preservation Commission shall review all applications for permits for construction, reconstruction, repair, alteration, removal or demolition of buildings and structures in the historic district insofar as their external architectural features are concerned and relationship with the neighborhood including style, scale, design, arrangement, texture and materials where subject to public view. (Because of the presence of bungalow styles which incorporate front stair or "stoop" areas in the design, the significance of wooden frame construction and lap siding wall treatment in the community's architectural patterns, and the presence of historic fence types, it is recommended that architectural features be defined in detail and include masonry walls, steps, paving, lights, signs, building material, sidewalks, and landscaping features.);
4. Further delineation of procedures for review and recommendation to the Zoning Administrator prior to issuance of a building permit (See Chart 1.);

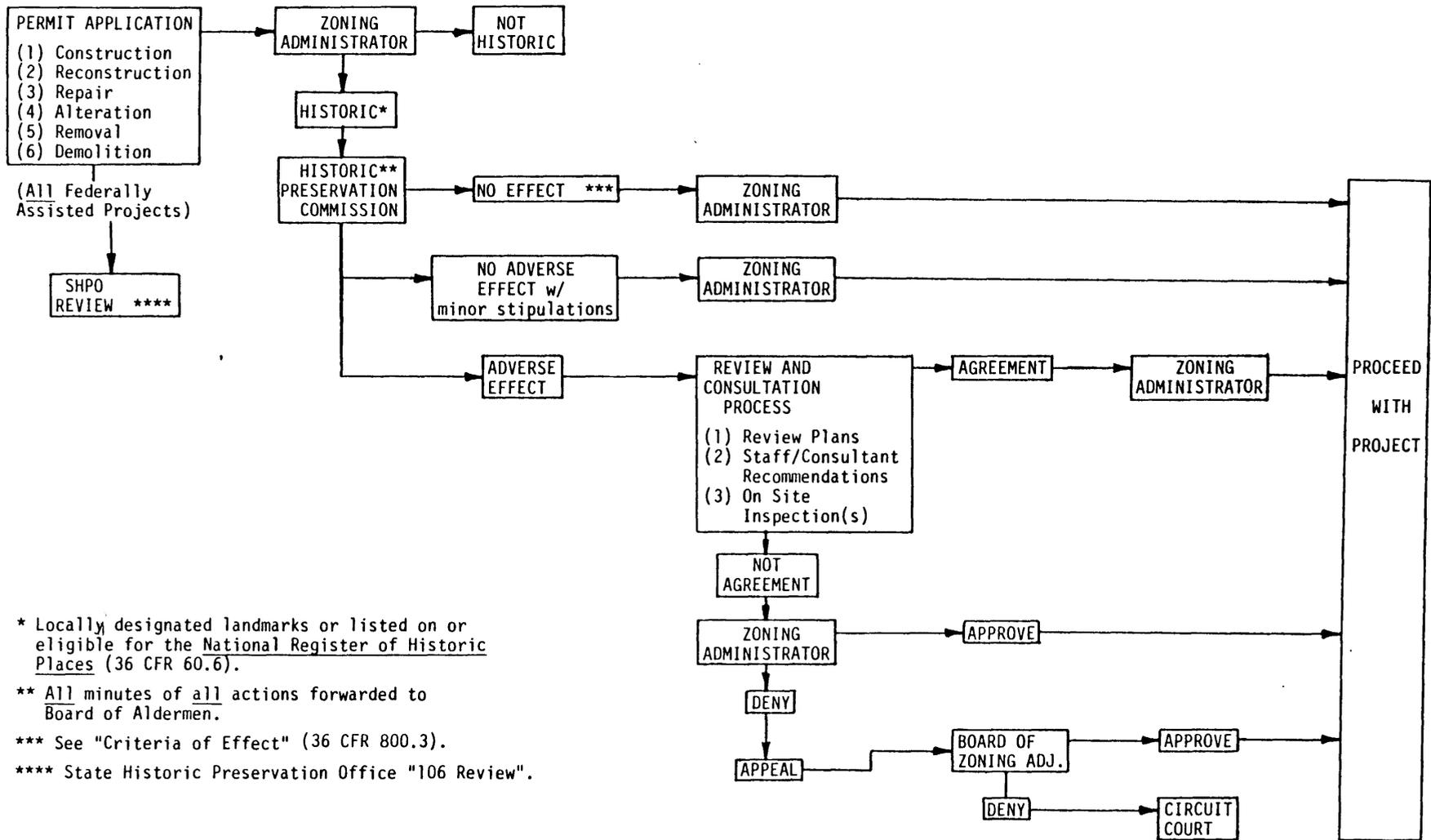


Chart 1. Flow Chart for Historic Preservation Commission Procedures for the Protection of Cultural Resources.

5. Delineation of procedures for review and recommendations by the Historic Preservation Commission to the Zoning Administrator/Planning Commission concerning publicly financed projects;
6. Provision for notification of new property owners within the historic district of ordinances governing the district;
7. Provision for annual reminders to owners of property within the historic district of ordinances governing the district;
8. Designation of the Zoning Administrator or his designee to carry out the recommendations of the Historic Preservation Commission and decisions of the Planning Commission in regard to ordinance provisions as approved by the Board of Aldermen for the historic district;
9. Further delineation of time limits for action as prescribed by city ordinances and provisions for authorization of recommendations for modifications by the Historic Preservation Commission to the Zoning Administrator;
10. Procedures for appeal to the Board of Zoning Adjustment;
11. Procedures for communication of decisions to the Board of Aldermen; and
12. Provisions for fines and/or imprisonment.

B. Creation of a Local Register of Cultural Resources

Certain cultural resources in Blue Springs do not occur in patterns or specific geographically defined areas. These resources, outside the historic district, reflect past associations and help give the community its own personality and feeling and include buildings, sites, structures, parks, cemeteries and other man-made features of cultural merit (see Table 5). Particularly important are disappearing rural landscape features such as farms, scenic resources, natural areas of visually pleasing vegetation and open space, and both historic and prehistoric archaeological sites. These should be singled out for

special consideration and also be included in future identification, evaluation and protection efforts. Each should be identified, listed on a local register, assigned use objectives, and managed as an important element of the city's Comprehensive Plan. (The local register should include historic district(s) as well.) Where appropriate, the city should assist property owners of in preparation of National Register nomination forms. The Historic Preservation Commission should identify, through intensive survey future critical or sensitive zones of archaeological/historic significance within the Comprehensive Plan growth area, assign future use objectives for the properties and, upon annexation into the corporate boundaries, implement appropriate local management and protection programs as part of the city's Comprehensive Plan (Figure 17).

C. Creation of a Research and Reference File

The commission should establish a research and reference file for the use of commission members and city staff that includes a bibliography of source materials, listing of regional research facilities and specific collections relating to Blue Springs' history, old maps, modern and period photographs, books, periodicals and clippings. The commission should also encourage oral history interviews to be conducted with long-time natives in order to collect information that may be lost in another generation. It is imperative that the interviewer have a good foundation in local and regional history and a knowledge sound interviewing techniques. The American Association of

State and Local History and other historical agencies could provide information on how to conduct such interviews that can be utilized by the commission in training of interviewers.

The Research and Reference File should also include information on new materials, methodology and products that can be used in restoration/preservation work without compromising style and detail as an aid to the staff and commission in advising owners of historic properties. This technical information should include federal regulations, National Park Service guidelines, National Trust information and other preservation literature and documentation as appropriate.

While it is not necessary to create a historical archives and research library, the city should, when possible, duplicate material held in other collections that would be of continued usage to the commission and the staff. The photographic collection held by the Blue Springs Historical Society is especially significant in understanding design elements and types of landscaping, fencing, etc. when applying standards for individual building conservation projects and should, with the society's permission, be duplicated with a set of negatives and working prints. (This would also protect the original collection many of which are proof prints and should be handled as little as possible.) Copies of historic maps are also invaluable in evaluating and planning for protection.

The research file should not constitute the establishment of an archives or research library. The commission will find that interested

citizens will want to donate records, abstracts, etc. pertaining to the history of the community and such historic materials require professional archival conservation and management methodology and should be made available to the general public. Consequently, the commission should develop guidelines as to what materials will be maintained in its files and what materials should be recommended for donation to local historical repositories when offers of original records, diaries, abstracts, photographs etc. are made. One solution would be to copy material on high quality inert archival paper and to duplicate photographs and place all original material in an appropriate archival facility. The commission should avoid acceptance of such materials with the intention of transferring its ownership to another agency, but should instead ask permission to copy the materials and use it in future publications and recommend to the owner where the materials could be donated.

D. Investigation of Funding Sources

With the assistance of the city's planning staff, the Historic Preservation Commission should investigate a variety of funding sources which can be utilized as part of a comprehensive preservation planning program. Sources to be investigated include existing federal grant and loan programs for survey and planning (S&P) and/or acquisition and development (A&D), if available; local tax abatement, including taxation at different rates; investment tax credits; assessment of property based on its actual use; assessment to reflect the encumbrance of governmental

or private restrictions for historic preservation; a freeze on increased assessments for a period of time; and cooperative programs with private agencies, such as revolving rehabilitation fund and facade easement programs.

E. Public Advocacy Programs

The Historic Preservation Commission should play an integral role in establishing community support for the city's preservation programs. This can be achieved through a variety of programs: public discussions and meetings about proposed legislation and projects, media press releases, publication of educational materials and explanatory brochures, creation of walking or driving tours, etc. The aim of all advocacy programs should be to establish broad community support for the city's preservation efforts and to educate the public before a "preservation crisis" occurs.

Priorities

It is recommended that the City of Blue Springs initiate the following preliminary steps to establish a comprehensive cultural resources management program:

Archaeology

1. Conduct an intensive archaeological survey of all undisturbed open areas (e.g., parklands, vacant lots, fields, etc.) within the city beginning with those sensitive areas having a high probability of archaeological site occurrence (Figure 31);

2. Conduct an intensive archaeological survey of all undisturbed land areas within the city about to undergo development (until the previous recommendation is completed);
3. Conduct an intensive archaeological survey of all new land annexations;
4. Find the exact location and archaeologically test the Border and Civil war era Morgan Walker farmstead site;
5. Leave the (suspected) Santa Fe Trail campground site around the "Blue Spring" undeveloped and conduct archaeological tests to determine its research potential; and
6. Archaeologically test the Burrus Old Mill Park area and the vacant cemetery land to the southeast for evidence of Santa Fe Trail campground activities and/or remains of the original Village of Blue Springs.

History

1. Continue the architectural/historical survey on an intensive level of the area within the suggested district boundaries delineated by the reconnaissance survey for evaluation as a National Register historic district;
2. Review the proposed historic district area on a property by property, street by street basis and assign use objectives to properties and streetscapes; and
3. Begin research and formulation of regulations and ordinances to establish a local historic district.

All Cultural Resources

1. Compile a master list of all significant structures, buildings, and sites both inside and outside the proposed historic district and assign use objectives to be incorporated into the city's Comprehensive Plan;
2. Begin preliminary identification of significant cultural resources immediately outside the corporate boundaries (within the Comprehensive Plan growth area) and assign future use objectives. Upon annexation of an area provide appropriate preservation management and protection; and
3. Begin the development of a master plan, once intensive surveys have begun, for the management and protection of Blue Springs'

cultural resources which is based upon the comprehensive statewide historic preservation plan.

CHAPTER VI
SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

In the spring of 1986, Archaeological Associates conducted a reconnaissance-level archaeological, architectural/historical survey of the City of Blue Springs to make preliminary identification of cultural resources as the basis for determining future intensive identification, evaluation and protection efforts. The City of Blue Springs, through its contractor - Archaeological Associates, conducted the project as part of the Certified Local Government Program funded by the National Park Service, Department of the Interior and administered by the Missouri Department of Natural Resources, Office of historic Preservation.

The archaeological portion of the survey limited investigation to a literature search and summarization of previously recorded sites as well as revisitation to the sites within the corporate limits to report upon their condition. Field and archival investigation for the architecture/historic portion of the reconnaissance survey centered on a street by street and building by building field inspection of all above-ground resources visible from public right-of-way within the corporate boundaries; oral interviews; examination of primary and secondary source material at regional research facilities documenting of the history of Blue Springs in a national, state, regional and local historical context; compilation of survey forms of specific resources to include history and significance, architectural type/style, period of

construction architect/builder if known; and establishment of sub-categories of buildings/structures.

Archaeological research has demonstrated that man has inhabited the Little Blue Valley for over 10,000 years. Only one archaeological site, 23JA222, has been previously recorded within the current city limits. This is a lithic workshop area, not eligible for the National Register. Many other archaeological sites occur in nearby "sensitive areas", especially south and west of the city within the Little Blue River valley. Investigations of these areas determined that the prehistoric occupation of the area extended from the Paleo-Indian through the Mississippian periods. The earlier periods, including the Paleo-Indian, Dalton and Early Archaic, are poorly known and represented by surface finds of early projectile points such as Plainview, Dalton and Graham Cave.

More extensive excavations in the past at several sites provides much better documentation of the Middle and Late Archaic occupation of the project area. Schmits (1985) recently proposed an early Middle Archaic Blue Springs phase, characterized by small side-notched points, and a later Middle Archaic Jacomo phase represented by larger corner-notched and expanding stemmed points. The Nebo Hill phase recognized by distinctive lanceolate points represents the Late Archaic period in the Little Blue Valley.

The Woodland period includes three phases and one complex including the Early Woodland Bowlin phase, the Middle Woodland Kansas City Hopewell complex, the early Late Woodland Woods Chapel phase, and the

late Late Woodland Lake City phase. Research and investigation identified the Woodland period in the area on the basis of a wide variety of stemmed and corner-notched points which generally decrease in size over time. While not abundant in the area, ceramics are most distinctive during the Middle Woodland, Kansas City Hopewell occupation of the area.

A couple of small sites, apparently affiliated with the Steed-Kisker phase, which is characterized by small triangular points and incized shell tempered ceramics, represent the Mississippian period occupation of the area. However, most of the recognized Mississippian sites in the area appear to be affiliated with the May Brook phase containing similar projective points but distinctive cordmarked sherd or shell tempered ceramics.

The topographic setting and soil series the sites within the Little Blue River valley provide inferences as to the probable locations of archaeological sites within the City of Blue Springs. Using this premise, the investigation and survey process resulted in the development of a model of archaeological site sensitivity for the City of Blue Springs identifying which areas of the city should receive the highest priority for future archaeological survey.

In historic times, the residents of Jackson County participated in events which significantly contributed to a national experience. The community has associations with early European and American exploration of Missouri and the West, the Santa Fe commercial trade route, the

westering movement, the Border and Civil wars, the outlaw period, and the political career of President Harry S. Truman.

Historic research included the documentation of the original settlement area at Woods Chapel Road and Walnut and the later, relocated 1879 townsite located one mile to the east. Each site's historic architectural patterns reflect the southern cultural traditions of the Little Dixie area of Missouri and the westering movement of the Scotch-Irish from the Mid-Atlantic Tidewater region into the Blue Ridge Mountains and through the Kentucky Blue Grass and Tennessee Valley into Missouri. Research also documented that the economic and cultural character of the agricultural marketing community which evolved in the late nineteenth and early twentieth century remained relatively unchanged until suburban growth from Kansas City altered the character of the community in the early 1950s.

Field investigation indicates that Civil War activity and later mid-twenties suburban development destroyed most of the cultural resources pertaining to the original 1820 to 1860 camping and settlement area. Modern development impacted the 1879 to 1930 townsite and a number of forces continue to endanger its historic neighborhoods and streetscapes. Reconnaissance survey findings indicate:

1. There are no surviving architectural/historic cultural resources still standing on or near the original Santa Fe camping area and later village near "the Blue Spring". Burrus Park, the early Blue Springs Cemetery, and ridge area north of the cemetery represent the sites of the original Santa Fe campsite and 1830s village site that merit further investigation. Although these sites suffer from some intrusions, they may still contain the spring, campground and historic foundations (see Table 5 and Figure 17);

2. The survey identified only two remaining Civil War period structures. Two other significant buildings from the period are located adjacent to present corporate boundaries. Although Blue Springs was a center of guerrilla activity during the Border and Civil wars no significant battle sites exist within the present corporate boundaries. Research documented that the community sustained considerable damage as the result of "Order No. 11". Research failed to locate previous research or maps documenting structures standing before or immediately after the Border and Civil wars. Location of historic archaeological sites documenting the damage of the war requires future investigation.
3. Modern suburban development threatens numerous cultural resources in the undeveloped corporate limits and planned growth areas. These resources include both historic and prehistoric archaeological sites, rural architecture and cemeteries. The survey identified six private cemeteries and 19 probable historic archaeological farmstead sites. (see Table 5 and Figures 16 and 17);
4. There are 176 buildings within the 1931 corporate limits of the 1879 townsite dating from 1879 to 1930 which possess varying degrees of style, design, condition and contributing settings that reflect a cultural affiliation to the early settlers of Blue Springs and provide associative value to broad patterns of history. The integrity of these cultural resources reflect common patterns and features that recur in vernacular/folk and plan book/high styles of architecture and include: 43 Victorian Cottage style residences (1880-1900), 39 Plan Book influenced cottages and houses (1900-1915), 27 Bungalow style residences (1910-1930), 23 commercial buildings (1880-1930), six I-house building types (1880-1900), six 2-story T house building types (1880-1900), two Gothic Revival style houses (1830-1870), five Colonial Revival style buildings, seven frame vernacular residences (1900-1910) and six public buildings (1900-1930). Individually, few of these buildings are sufficiently outstanding to merit special recognition as landmarks, but collectively, as a group, they present a feeling of aesthetic and historic sense of a past time and are worth preserving. The configuration and clustering of these buildings provide a tangible delineation of those elements that are important to the preservation of the community's historic past (see Figure 32 and Appendices I and II in Volume II).

Management recommendations resulting from the reconnaissance survey provide the City of Blue Springs with an outline of procedures for

establishing a historic preservation program which will allow the city to incorporate identification, evaluation and protection of cultural resource strategies into the city's comprehensive planning process and include:

1. Application to the Missouri Department of Natural Resources for funding to conduct continuation of the survey process on an intensive level within the recommended areas for evaluation of and nomination as a National Register historic district.
2. Creation of a local historic district through:
 - ...formulation of preservation objectives that define the economic, housing, environmental, aesthetic and education benefits to the public;
 - ...establishment of "use objectives" which assign appropriate preservation activities (i.e., preservation, retention, enhancement, and/or modification) to each site, structure, building and property identified in the reconnaissance survey which are based upon the condition of the resource, its unique history and significance, and the established historical context of the area;
 - ...drafting of architectural and zoning controls that address the external architectural features and their relationship to the neighborhood and include style, design, arrangement, color, texture, materials, steps, paving, landscape design, exterior lighting, signs, fencing and other elements that are subject to public view; and
 - ...incorporation of architectural and zoning controls into ordinances which include specific boundaries, historic overlay zoning, architectural review standards, procedures for review and recommendation, notification of new property owners and annual reminders of statutes, procedures for appeal, and provisions for fines and/or imprisonment.
3. Creation of a local register of cultural resources that includes:
 - ...local and National Register district(s);
 - ...cultural resources in the corporate limits and growth area that do not fit into any geographical patterns (including those designated for future survey, inventory, evaluation and protection efforts);

...critical zones of historic significance and archaeologically sensitive areas within the Comprehensive Plan growth area (including those designated for future intensive survey, inventory, evaluation and protection efforts) which should be incorporated in the city's Comprehensive Plan (Figure 17);

4. Creation of research file;
5. Investigation of funding sources which can be implemented as part of a comprehensive preservation planning program; and
6. Implementation of public advocacy programs.

Finally, it is recommended that the City of Blue Springs prioritize its initial efforts in order to implement the above suggested guidelines by implementing the following activities:

History

...Continuation of the architectural/historic survey on an intensive level of the area within the suggested district boundaries outlined in the reconnaissance survey for evaluation as a National Register historic district;

...Concurrent assignment of use objectives to properties and streetscapes identified in the reconnaissance survey; and

...Research and formulation of regulations and ordinances to establish a local historic district.

All Cultural Resources

...Compilation of a master cultural resource list of all significant structures, buildings and sites outside the proposed historic district and assignment of use objectives to be incorporated into the city's Comprehensive Plan;

...Identification of significant cultural resources immediately outside the corporate boundaries (within the Comprehensive Plan growth area) and assignment of future use objectives; upon annexation of an area provision of appropriate preservation, management and of all cultural resources; and

...Development of a master plan for the management and protection of all Blue Spring's cultural resources based upon the Comprehensive Statewide Historic Preservation Plan.

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THE CULTURAL RESOURCES OF BLUE SPRINGS, MISSOURI



VOLUME II

THE CULTURAL RESOURCES OF
BLUE SPRINGS, MISSOURI

by

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Submitted to
The City of Blue Springs
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Blue Springs, Missouri 64015

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VOLUME II

APPENDICES

- I. Survey Forms and Photographs
- II. Property Types
- III. Glossary of Terms
- IV. City of Blue Springs Historic
Ordinance No. 1524
- V. Guidelines for Implementation of CLG
Programs in Missouri

APPENDIX I

SURVEY FORMS

AND

PHOTOGRAPHS

L moved to ind. streets



APPENDIX II
A GUIDE TO PROPERTY AND BUILDING TYPES

APPENDIX II: A GUIDE TO PROPERTY AND BUILDING TYPES

Key to Building Types

Type A: Buildings met all reconnaissance survey evaluation and selection criteria. Survey forms were completed on each individual building. Buildings should be further investigated and evaluated through an intensive survey for National Register site and/or district nomination.

Type B: Buildings minimally met survey evaluation and selection criteria. Degree of impaction of these buildings would require some restoration and minimal replication of missing original elements. All are worthy of further investigation in an intensive survey as significant cultural resources within a National Register district.

Type C: Historic buildings which act as contributing elements to a historic district. The degree of impaction to integrity due to deterioration and/or modernization is present to such an extent that "recreation" of original elements is required. Such buildings are retrievable. Their size, style, scale, and setting is such that they are contributing elements to a feeling of historic place. Each serves to augment and complement the physical environment and relationship of building types A and B to the streetscape.

Type D: Non-contributing elements to historical sense of place. Where noted, scale or design is complementary to or is a continuation of the town's building styles and types.

North-South Streets

8TH STREET

South: Main Street-Walnut Street

106-Vacant

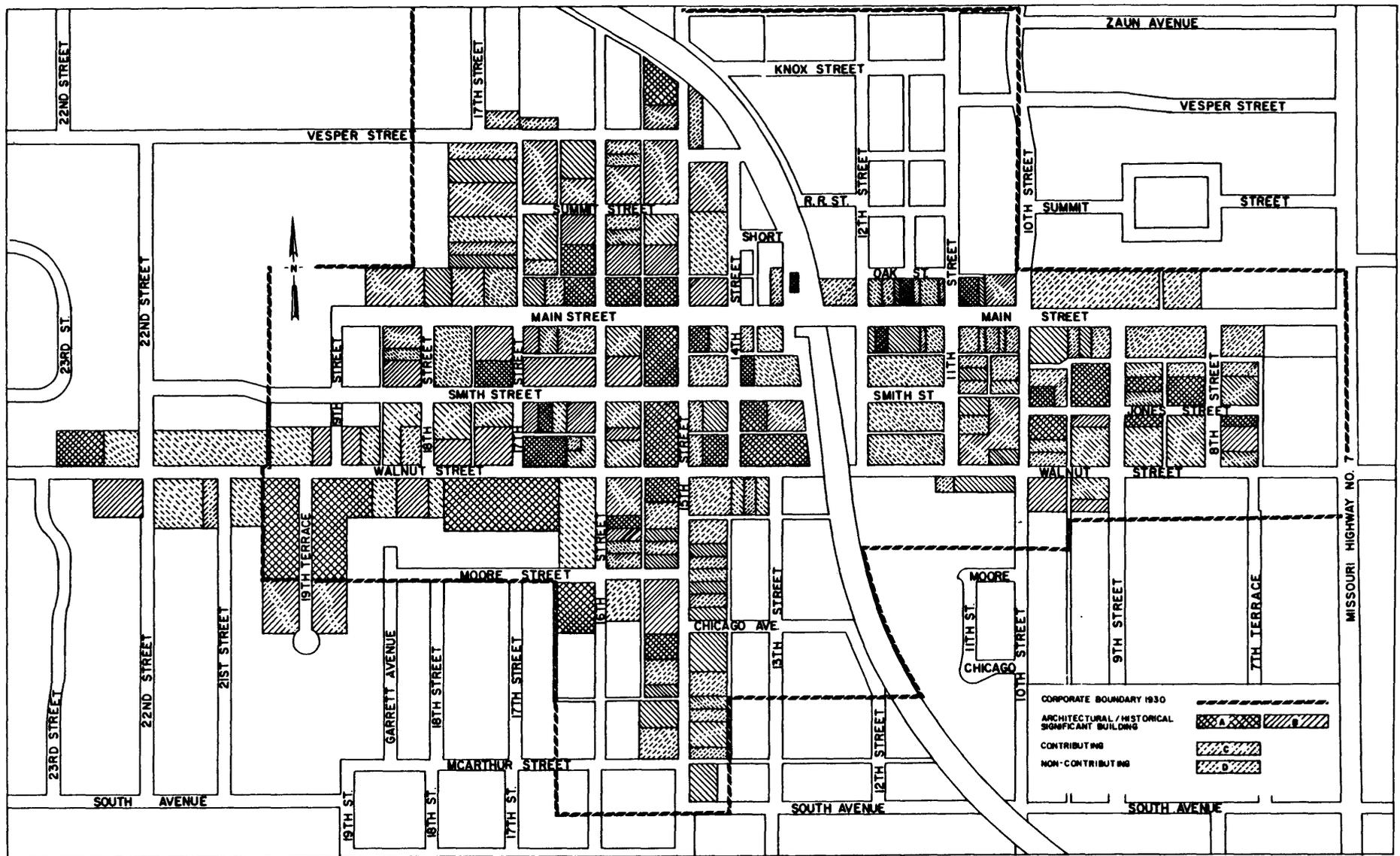
109-Type D: 1 Story Ranch, c. 1950

110-Type C: Victorian Cottage c. 1890

111-Type A: See Survey Form #1001

Jones Street Intersects:

200-Type A: See Survey Form #1002



Classifications of Architectural/Historical Property Types in Blue Springs "1879 Old Town".

202-Type B: Victorian 1 Story Cottage (central door moved to end; additions). c. 1885
206-Type C: Single Pen Type, 1 Story Shanty Style. c. 1900. Moved to lot in early 1920s.
209-Vacant lot

9TH STREET

South: Main-Walnut

105-Type A: See Survey Form #1003
106-Type A: See Survey Form #1004
109-Type A: See Survey Form #1005
110-Type C: Gothic Revival. c. 1870. (enclosed W/addition, no ornamentation or original window/door elements present. New additions. New Vertical bat and board siding)

Jones Intersects

WEST JONES STREET: BETWEEN 9TH AND 10TH

900-Type B: T-Type/Style. 2 Story Farmhouse. c.1890
903-Type D: 2 Story Fourplex. Brick and Frame Colonial Style.

9TH STREET CONTINUED

202-Type A: See Survey Form #1006
203-See 900 S. Jones
204-Type C: 1 Story Frame House. c.1900
205-Type C: Frame 1 Story House. c.1900
207-Type C: Frame Bungalow. c.1940

Walnut Street Intersects

301-Type C: Double Pen Type/Shed Style. c.1900
303-Type B: Cottage. c.1910

10TH STREET

South: Main Street-Walnut Street

105-Type D: Apartment Unit. 2 Story, Brick and Frame Colonial. c.1975
112-Type A: See Survey Form #1007
113-Type C: Contributing, 2 Story outbuilding, Frame. c.1890
200-Type A: See Survey Form #1008
202-Type D: Cottage c.1910 (remodeled and enlarged, scale appropriate to street scape).

Walnut Street Intersects

300-Type B: Bungalow. Stucco 1 1/2 Story. c.1925

304-Type B: Bungalow. Frame 1 Story. c.1915

11TH STREET

South: Main Street-Walnut Street

108-Type B: Victorian Cottage. c.1890

110-Vacant Lot, Parking, Non-Contributing

202-Type B: Victorian Cottage. c.1910

204-Type D: Modern 1 Story Brick Commercial Building. c.1980

206-Vacant Lot

12th STREET

South: Main Street-Walnut Street

No buildings facing on street. All face Main or Walnut

RAILROAD TRACKS

13TH STREET (RAILROAD AVENUE)

South: Main Street-Walnut Street

No Buildings Facing 13th Street

14TH STREET

South: Main-Walnut

201-Type B: 2 Story Farmhouse, c.1890

203-Type C: 2 Story Carriage House/Apartment. c.1920

204-Type D: 1 Story Garage/Apartment. c.1940

15TH STREET

South:

101-Type A: See Survey Form #1009

105-Type A: See Survey Form #1010

Smith Street Intersects

200-Type D: 1 Story Ranch. c.1950

201-Type A: See Survey Form #1011

202-Type C: 1 Story Rectangular Residence. c.1915

300-Type D: 1 Story Brick Commercial Building. c.1980
301-Type A: See Survey Form #1012
303-Type D: 1 Story Ranch. c.1965. Scale Appropriate.
307-Type B: Bungalow. c.1925
309-Type C: Bungalow. c.1925
310-Type B: Victorian Cottage. c.1900
311-Type B: Bungalow. c.1925
312-Type D: 1 Story Ranch. c.1940. Scale Appropriate

Moore Street Intersects

401-Type B: 1 1/2 Story Cottage-Bungalow c.1915
404-Type B: 1 Story Double Pen Type/Shed Style Victorian Cottage. c.1890
405-Type B: 2 Story Plan-Book Cottage c.1920
406-Type D: 1 Story Rectangular House. c.1940. Scale Appropriate
408-Type B: Victorian Cottage. c.1900

Chicago Avenue Intersects

503-Type A: See Survey Form #1013
504-Type B: Victorian Cottage. c.1890
505-Type D: 1 1/2 Story Ranch Duplex (2 lots). c.1975
506-Type D: 2, Shot-gun Buildings. 1 Story. c.1980 (2 lots) Scale
Contributing
507-Type B: 1 1/2 Story Plan Book Cottage. c.1910
508-Type C: 1 Story Cape Cod. c.1930
509-Type B: Bungalow c.1925
510-Type D: 1 Story Frame Ranch. c.1950. Scale Contributing
511-Type D: 1 Story Brick Ranch, Duplex
512-Type C: 1 Story Frame Cottage. c.1915
514-Type D: 1 Story Frame Ranch. c.1950
516-Type B: Victorian Cottage. c.1890

South Avenue Intersects

15TH STREET

North: Main Street-Vesper

107-Type B: 2 Story Plan Book Residence. c.1915
109-Type C: 1 Story Frame Residence c.1920

Summit Street Intersects

201-Type C: Bungalow c.1925
205-Type C: Bungalow c.1925

Vesper Intersects

305-Type A: See Survey Form #1014

16TH STREET

South: Main Street-Walnut Street

107-Type B: Victorian Cottage. c.1910
206-Type B: 1 Story Cottage c.1915
207-Vacant Lot adjacent to Church
208-Vacant Lot

Walnut Street Intersects

301-Type D: Ranch. c.1940. Scale Contributing
302-Type C: Victorian Cottage. c.1900
305-Type D: 2 Story Large Cottage. Four Apartments
306-Type A: See Survey Form #1015
308-Type B: Frame Bungalow. c.1910
309-Type D: One Story Frame Ranch. c.1950. Scale Contributing
310-Type D: One Story Frame Ranch. c.1950. Scale Contributing
311-Type D: One Story Frame House. c.1920. Scale Contributing
312-Type C: Victorian Cottage. c.1900

Moore Street Intersects

401-Type B. Arts and Crafts Bungalow c.1930.
404-Type A. See Survey Form #1017
405-Type D: Ranch c.1955
406-Type D: Ranch. c.1955

North: Main Street-Vesper

105-Type A: See Survey Form #1018
106-Type B: 2 Story Farm House c.1890
107-Type A: See Survey Form #1019
109-Type B: 1 Story Victorian Cottage. c.1900
111-Type B: 1 Story Victorian Cottage. c.1900
112-Type D: 1 Story Ranch-Duplex. Scale Contributing

Summit Street Intersects(1504 Summit-NE corner 16th & Summit, Facing
Summit-Type B: Victorian Cottage. c.1890)

206-Type C: 2 Story Rectangular Church Building. c.1925
207-Type B: 2 Story Brick High School Building c.1917 w/2 Story Stone
Addition. c.1938 (WPA Project). Surrounding by lawn and play areas.
208-Type D: 2 Story Residence. c.1965
210-Type C: Bungalow. c.1926

Vesper Intersects

17TH STREET

South: Main Street-Walnut Street

101-Type B: Bungalow. c.1910
103-Type B: Plan Book Cottage. c.1920
107-Type A: See Survey Form #1020

Smith Street Intersects

201-Type A: See Survey Form #1021
203-Type A: See Survey Form #1022
205-Type D: 1 Story Addition c.1970 to 2 Story Farmhouse (c.1915).
Funeral Home

Walnut Street Intersects

North: Main Street-Vesper

106-Type D: 1 Story Frame Ranch. c.1950. Scale Contributing
107-Type B: 1 Story Victorian Cottage. c.1890
108-Type D: Ranch. c.1965. Scale Contributing
109-Type C: 1 Story Cottage. c.1910
111-Type D. Ranch. c.1965. Scale Contributing
112-Type C: 1 Story Cottage. c.1940
201-Type C: Victorian Cottage. c.1890
203-Type B: Victorian Cottage. c.1890
205-Type B: Cottage. c.1915
207-Type C: Cottage. c.1920

Vesper Intersects

1607 Vesper (NE Corner 17th & Vesper)-Type C: 1 Story Victorian Cottage.
c.1890
1700 Vesper (NW Corner 17th & Vesper)-Type C: 1 Story Victorian Cottage.
c.1890

18TH STREET

South: Main-Walnut

101-Type C: Bungalow. c.1920
103-Type D: Ranch c.1955
105-Type B: 2 Story Farm House w/Wrap Around Porch. c.1915

Smith Street Intersects

No Houses Facing 18th

Walnut Street Intersects

19TH STREET TERRACE

From Walnut South: ("German Town")

- 301-Type A: See Survey Form #1023
- 302-Type A: Vacant Side Lot
- 303-Type A: See Survey Form #1024
- 304-Type A: See Survey Form #1025
- 305-Type A: See Survey Form #1026
- 306-Type A: See Survey Form #1027
- 307-Type A: See Survey Form #1028
- 308-Type B: Victorian Cottage. c.1910
- 309-311-Type B: All 1 story cottages. (1935-1955 additions to German Evangelical Church Retirement Community. All in excellent condition and part of historical context of neighborhood and contributing elements to streetscape.)

East-West Streets

WEST MAIN STREET

South 8th Street Intersects

- 800-Type D: Blue Springs Motor Bank. Drive Through Lot. One Story Kiosks. c.1980
- 801-Type D: 1 Story Modern Brick Commercial Building. c.1975
- 803-Type D: 1 Story Residential Building. c.1915
- 805-Type D: 1 Story Building. c.1975
- 809-Type D: 1 Story Commercial Building. c.1970

South 9th Street Intersects

- 900-Type D: Parking Lot
- 901-Type D: 1 Story Brick Commercial. c.1970
- 902-Type B: 2 Story T-Style Farm House. c.1900
- 903-Type D: City Municipal Building. 1 Story Brick and Stone. c.1965
- 904-Type C: Victorian Cottage. c.1900
- 906-Type B: Colonial Revival Brick 2 Story Apartment Building. Originally Designed for Town Hospital. c.1920
- 908-Type B: Masonic Hall. 2 Story Rectangular Brick Building. c.1940 (Truman Association. Truman and sister, Mary Jane, active in establishing the Lodge and Eastern Star Auxillary. Base of political operation for Truman in Blue Springs)

South 10th Street Intersects

- 1000-Type D: 1 Story Brick Commercial w/Mansard Roof. c.1975
- 1002-Type C: Narrow Concrete Block Barber Shop. 1 Story. c.1930
- 1003-Vacant Parking Lot

- 1004-Vacant Parking Lot
- 1005-Type C: 1 Story False Front Double Store. c.1900
- 1006-Type C: 1 Story Commercial Building. c.1920. Scale and Structural Outline Contribute to Streetscape
- 1007-Type B: 1 Story Brick, False Front. c.1935 (Auto Repair)
- 1008-Type D: 1 Story Modern Aluminum and Brick Commercial Structure. c.1975
- 109-Type A: See Survey Form #1029

11th Street Intersects

- 1100-Type D: Modern 2 Story w/Alum. Siding. c.1980. Blue Springs Bank
- 1101-Type C: 1 Story False Front. c.1920
- 1103-Type D: 1 Story Store Front. c.1980. Scale Appropriate to 1107 Streetscape (May encapsulate older structures)
- 1108-Type B: 2 Story Commercial. (Siding from 1100 Extended to Cover 1st and 2nd stories. Retrievable. Building a twin to 1110. Original Bank of Blue Springs building.)
- 1110-Type B: 2 Story Commercial Brick
- 1111-Type C: 1 Story Commercial Building. Modernized 1920 Building
- 1112-Type B: Modernized (1940) 1900 Building. Lowe Drug Store. Truman/Lowe Association. (Lowe was mayor of Blue Springs, Pendergast/Goat Faction. Truman family notations in various publications of visiting store for famous chocolate sodas 1930-1960. See reference to Lake City Arsenal Defense project in narrative history.)
- 1114-Type B: Two story Brick Commercial Structure. c.1900
- 1116-See Above
- 1117-Type A: See Survey Form #1030
- 1121-See Above
- 1118-Type A: See Survey Form #1031
- 1120-Type A: See Survey Form #1032
- 1124-Type B: Twin to 1120. See Above. Restoration Impacted Some of original 1st Floor Facade Elements. Retrievable.
- 1123-Type B: Twin Brick 1 Story w/Limestone Fire Walls. (Erected after fire gutted west end of block in 1926.)
- 1127-Type B: Twin to 1123
- 1129-Type C: 1 Story, New False Front. c.1926
- 1131-Type D: 1 Story. Brick Commercial. c.1980. Replaced Gas Station c.1926
- 1133-Type C: 2 Story Brick. c.1926. New Stucco and Timber facade.

12th Street Intersects

- 1200-Type A: See Survey Form #1033
- 1201-Type D: 1 Story Brick Commercial. c.1970
- 1204-Type D: 1 Story Brick Commercial. c.1970

RAILROAD TRACKS

13th Street (Railroad Avenue) Intersects

1300-Type A: See Survey Form 1034

1303-Type C: Rectangular Building with Wagon Roof. Similar to 1009 Main
(new brick facade)

1304-Type D: Large Lumber yard and 1 Story Commercial Building. Similar
in Scale to 1200 Main

1308-Type C: Service Station.

14th Street Intersects

1400-Type C: 1 Story Victorian Cottages (reassembled into one building)

1402-Type A: See Survey Form #1035

15th Street Intersects

cor.-Type B: First Baptist Church. 2 Story Brick Main Building. c.1935.
Prairie School Influence. Additions to Rear (North) Non-
contributing 2 Story Brick 1960-1980

1503-Type A: See Survey Form #1036

1504-Type A: See Survey Form #1037

1505-Type A: See Survey Form #1038

1506-Vacant Side Lot. Contributing Element

1507-Type B: Arts and Crafts Carriage House

1508-Type C: Cottage. c.1910

1509-Type A: See Survey Form #1039

16th Street Intersects

1600-Type D: 1 Story Brick Addition to Cottage. Funeral Home w/parking
lot to west

1601-Type A: See Survey Form #1040

1604-Type C: Cottage. c.1910

1605-Type D: 2 Story Frame Residential

1606-Type B: Shed Style. c.1900

1607-Type C: 1 1/2 Story Residence

17th Street Intersects

1701-Type D: Ranch c.1970

1709-Type B: Bungalow. c.1920

1710-Type D: Church. Brick Colonial Story and a Half

1711-Type B: 2 Story Plan-Book Farm House c.1910

18th Street Intersects

SMITH STREET

WEST: 1300-1700

13th Street Intersects

1302-Type C: Victorian Frame Cottage. c.1890
1303-Type D: Lumber yard
1306-Type C: Frame Cottage. c.1880. Twin to 1308
1307-Type A: See Survey Form #1041
1308-Type A: See Survey Form #1042

14th Street Intersects

1402-Type D: Alum. 2 Story Pre-Fab Warehouse
1405-Type D: 1 Story Brick Commercial Building. c.1960

15th Street Intersects

1506-Vacant Lot.
1507-Type C: 1 Story Frame Cottage. c.1915
1508-Type C: 1 Story Brick Bungalow. c.1920

16th Street Intersects

1600-Type B: 2 Story Church. c.1915 (Additions to rear West and North,
Non-Contributing
1606-Type A: See Form #1043
1607-Type B: Victorian Frame Cottage. c.1900
1608-Type B: Victorian Frame Cottage. c.1900
1609-Type B: Victorian Frame 1 Story Cottage. c.1890

17th Street Intersects

WALNUT STREET

West: 800-2200

800-809-Type D: 1 Story Frame Houses. Converted to Businesses

9th Street Intersects

905-Type D: Cottage w/Additions. Insurance Agency. Scale and Setting
Contributing

10th Street Intersects

1002-Type B: Double Pen Type/Shed Style. c.1900
1003-Type B: Victorian Cottage. Shed Design. c.1900
1007-Type C: 1 Story Farmhouse c.1900
1008-Type B: 1 Story Frame House. c.1915

11th Street Intersects

1100-Type D: New Frame 1 Story House. Scale Contributes

Railroad Avenue Intersects

1201-Type D: Frame Building

1300-Type C: Square Victorian Cottage. c.1900. New Bat and Board Siding

1303-Type A: See Survey Form #1044

1309-Type A: See Survey Form #1045

14th Street Intersects

1400-Type C: Victorian Cottage. c.1890

1401-Type A: See Survey Form #1046

1404-Type D: Brick 1 Story Commercial

1405-Type C: 1 Story Frame Cottage

15th Street Intersects

1501-Type A: See Survey Form #1047

1505-Type C: Square, 1 Story Frame Cottage. c.1900

1507-Type C: 1 Story Frame Victorian Cottage. c.1900

16th Street Intersects

1605-Type A: See Survey Form #1048

1608-Type A: See Survey Form #1049

17th Street Intersects

1704-Type A: See Survey Form #1050

1705-Type B: Concrete Block Dutch Colonial. 2 Story. c.1920

1706-Type B: Victorian Cottage 1 1/2 Story c.1900

1707-Type B: Dutch Colonial. 2 Story. c.1920 (New Siding)

1708-Type D: Ranch. c.1950. Scale Appropriate

18th Street Intersects

1800-Type B: Cottage. c.1925

1801-Type D: 1 Story Ranch Style. c.1940. Scale Appropriate

1802-Type B: 1 Story Colonial Adaptation. Cottage. c.1920

1804-Type D: 1 Story Ranch. c.1965

1805-Type C: Cottage Bungalow. c.1915

1807-Type B: Bungalow. c.1915

1808-Type A: See Survey Form #1051 ("German Town")

1810-Type A: See Survey Form #1052 ("German Town")

1812-Type A: See Survey Form #1053 ("German Town")

19th Street Intersects

1901-Type B: Arts and Crafts Bungalow. c.1925
2001-Type D: Ranch. c.1960
2004-Type D: Ranch. c.1960
2005-Type D: Ranch. c.1960
2100-Type C: Cape Cod. c.1920
2101-2109-Type D: Ranch. c.1960. 4 Buildings

22nd Street Intersects

2201-Type D: Ranch. c.1960
2202-Type B: 1 Story Victorian Cottage. c.1890
2204-Type B: 1 Story Victorian Cottage. c.1890
2207-Type A: See Survey Form #1054

APPENDIX III
GLOSSARY OF TERMS

GLOSSARY

- Acquisition.** The act or process of acquiring fee title or interest other than fee title of real property (including acquisition of development rights or remainder interests).
- Aesthetic.** Of or pertaining to sensuous perception; of or pertaining to the appreciation or criticism of the beautiful; pertaining to the sense of the beautiful, having an appreciation of or a love for the beautiful; conforming to the principles of the beautiful. The science of the beautiful, the doctrines or philosophy of taste; the science of the beautiful; the theory of the fine arts. In architecture, aesthetics is usually separated from the functional body that it serves and tends to be the province of the expert and esoteric, rather than the real world confronting the art of life.
- Archaeology.** The scientific discipline responsible for recovering, analyzing, and interpreting the unwritten portion of humankind's historic and prehistoric past.
- Archaeological Excavation.** The scientifically controlled recovery or salvage of a site designed to yield maximum information about the life of the inhabitants, their ways of solving human problem, and of adjusting to and modifying their natural environment.
- Archaeological Resources.** Objects and areas made or modified by humans and the data associated with these artifacts and features.
- Archaic.** A cultural stage prior to the introduction of pottery and agriculture.
- Architecture.** The environment(s) man makes to house and/or surround his activities. Architecture exists without necessary assistance from an "architect"; and architects sometimes create buildings which are not architecture. Architecture meets man's mechanical needs for shelter, warmth, cooling, arranged in sub-facilities for sleep, play, cooking, study, work, and commerce and suffices as architecture only when they cause and are delight in each man's daily life.
- Area.** The quality of surface of a building or the ground(s) on which it rests; or a piece of land defined by or assigned to a single particular purpose.
- Artifact.** A material object made, modified or used by humans. The most common artifacts on archaeological sites include fragments of broken pottery (sherds), stone tools, chips, projectile points, and similar lithic debris.

Arts and Crafts. Also known as "Craftsman" reflects English neo-medievalism and is based on the Arts and Crafts movement led by William Morris, and extended into architecture by C.R. Ashbee, C.F.A. Voysey, W.R. Lethaby, George Walton, and E.L. Lutyens. The movement was a reaction to the impersonality of the English and German Functionalists who embraced the machine and also against the French Art Nouveau group as decorators (although the Craftsmen shared decorative elements with the Art Nouveau, as both styles were based on organic shapes). The style gave rise to planned total building environment which featured built-in furniture, stairways, windows, walls, ceilings and floors constructed of carved and polished natural materials. The Craftsmen influence greatly affected small house design at the beginning of the twentieth century and popularized the Bungalow style. Craftsman buildings are distinguished by gently pitched gable roof projections, casement or ribbon windows, exposed and extended sticklike roof rafters with round carved ends, exposed wooden porch structures, rubble stone foundations and a low ground-hugging scale.

Asbestos. A natural non-corrosive fibrous material of high insulating properties which is impervious to rain or rot. Pressable into hard (annealed) sheet, it can be used as fire shields or as the inert skin of buildings; corrugated, it serves as roofing material; made into cylindrical pipe, it drains water. Like cast iron, it is brittle.

Ashlar. Cut stone, installed in a wall. If "random" stones of varying sizes interlock, with no continuous vertical or horizontal courses. "Coursed" ashlar is that of regular sizing, like concrete block or brick, but of a rougher and less finished surface.

Attic. The story above the cornice line of a Classical or Classical Revival building, low functional extra space rising above the visual crown (i.e., cornice).

Balloon Framing. Vast timber stands and the industrial revolution combined to make America's greatest contribution to the new architecture of the nineteenth century—the balloon frame. Relatively small sticks regularized in size and easily transportable, became the ribs of buildings and wereskin with wood boards that clad them; skin and stick reinforced each other, making the total structure plausible (thus the 2 by 4 and 2 by 10). Freed from the post and beam's demanding, regular, rigid plans, American craftsmen discovered a plastic architecture of curved forms, jigsaw detail, and light, freely formed ribbons of walls that tied in turn to each other and created house structure more akin to shells than the wall-roof-beam-post. The Shingle

Style, Queen Anne, and Cottage styles evolved out of the new architectural form.

Baluster. The uprights supporting a handrail.

Ballustrade. The whole assembly of balusters, railings, and banister that serves as protection and hand-guide at the edge of a building or terrace, and on a stair.

Banister. Railing (of a balustrade), particularly on a stair.

Bargeboard. A major piece of trim, covering the construction edge of roofs and revealing only the roofing itself: shingles or metal, the bargeboard became another decorated strip in "Carpenter Gothic" times and was jigsawn in elaborate ways.

Base. The lowest member of a building or its parts, what supports the upper element(s).

Basement. The base space; livable, semi-underground, as opposed to a cellar.

Baten. A strip covering the joint between two vertical boards in house-scaled architecture. Common in "Carpenter Gothic" and wood Queen Anne house. Once tongue and groove was invented as a weatherstop for two boards the batten became a decorative, cosmetic device to achieve the texture of shadows.

Bay. A structural set, composed of columns and beams or piers and vaults; it is one of a group of such sets. Each added unit makes another bay.

Bay Window. A glassed alcove projecting from a space and building, catching oblique views for its residents and serving as an important form in the building's architecture.

B.P. Before the present.

Brace. A structural prop, stabilizing and/or reinforcing something that tends to buckle. A brace is an extra structural part or one for special service.

Bracket. A structural support attached to a wall and bolted to or bearing thereon.

BSHS. Blue Springs Historical Society.

BSPO. Blue Springs Post Office.

Builder. The broker who assembles the building process to consummate a architect's, engineer's and/or owners wishes. In the past the "master builder" conceived, directed and built the building.

Bungalow Style. Is an outgrowth of the Craftsmen style, Japanese architecture, low abode dwellings of the Spanish Colonial style, the open informal plan of the Eastern Shingle style, shacklike rural cottages, the Swiss chalet, and barn and log cabin construction, Built throughout the country between 1900 and 1930 the informal cottagelike dwellings of the Craftsmen heritage evolved into the bungalow. Beginning in California, the bungalow design quickly spread to other parts of the country and was adapted to a multitude of different styles. Distinctive characteristics are: low and simple lines, wide projecting roofs, one or one and a half stores, large porches (verandas), front stoops, low shed dormers, tapered porch posts, exposed and extended rafters, ridge beams, and purlins.

c or ca. Circa: about, approximately.

Camp Site. An archaeological deposit, usually small and thin, which is the result of a brief settlement by a group of people.

Cape Cod. Rectangular building type which evolved from the fisherman's cottage in New England. The eighteenth century Cape Cod style featured a gable roof, entry in the long side of the rectangular structure, symmetrical fenestration, a large central chimney which served several fireplaces, center door and weathered shingle siding. The design remained unchanged except for a few variations until the 1850's when the invention of the wood-burning stove made the huge central chimney superfluous. After 1930, modern versions of the Cape Cod began appearing in home magazines and the style became the most familiar building pattern in the mid-twentieth century. This version featured a small chimney from a basement furnace, front gables for second floor space and/or roof dormers, painted clapboard siding, picture windows with fixed decorative shutters and other variations.

Capital. The head and headlike crow of a column, pier, or pilaster.

Carbon-14 Dating. Method of dating the age of an object by measuring the amount of C-14 present within it. Older objects contain less C-14. See radiocarbon dating.

Carpenter Gothic Style. Is characterized by its profusion of decorative sawn details or "gingerbread" ornamenting a conservative boxlike cottage building type distinguished by a steep pitched gable roof. Decorative ornamentation includes scroll sawn brackets; railings using an infinite number of patterns created by the scroll saw resulting in cut holes, slits, and slots; ornate and

more delicate bargeboard employing applique, stick and scroll sawn elements; and cut wooden shingles in variety of shapes. As the style evolved through the latter part of the nineteenth century, the plan became freer and more complex resulting in asymmetrical buildings.

Cellar. Built space below the ground.

Certified Local Government (CLG). A local government that has been certified to carry out the purposes of the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended.

CFR. Code of Federal Regulations (e.g., 36 CFR Part 800).

Chert. A structureless form of silica, closely related to flint which was used for chipped stone implements.

Chipped Stone Tools. Knives, scrapers, projectile points, and other artifacts produced by removing flakes.

Chronology. The study of a culture or site in terms of its age. The orderly sequence of a series of sites or cultures according to their occurrence in time.

Cistern. A tank for the storage of rain-gathered fresh water. The pump in rural kitchen sinks drew from a well or cistern.

Clapboard. Long boards lapping each other horizontally, like linear shingles, usually painted earth colors in the architecture of pre-1776 New England, later white (then expensive and a sign of wealth) in the affluent new technology of post-1800. The clapboard shields and drips the rain and dampness.

Colonial Revival Style. Adaptations of traditional Colonial styles of Cap Code, Saltbox and Dutch Colonial design which predominated during the building boom from 1920-1930 and was a response to a desire for old-world charm that was in harmony with older architecture of neighborhoods.

Component. The manifestation of any given focus (phase) at a specific site. The social equivalent of component is the community.

Comprehensive Statewide Historic Preservation Plan (Master Plan). The part of the planning process that conforms to the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Preservation Planning and is approved as part of the process of approving each state's program. The comprehensive plan entails the organization into a logical sequence of preservation information pertaining to identification, evaluation, registration, and treatment of

historic properties, and setting priorities for accomplishing preservation activities.

Concrete. Particularly Portland cement concrete; the man-made substitute for cast stone chemically synthesized from cement, water and aggregate.

Conservation. The act of conserving buildings, cities, and environments for society; an act of economy of resource opposed to the relentless rebuilding of all cities and buildings. Preservation is an overt act in response to threat; conservation is the continuing love that forestalls the need for preservation.

Content. The location (vertical and horizontal) in or on the ground of artifacts or features and observations about the natural or humanly constructed strata in or on which they are found.

Cornice. The designed edge of a building against the sky; its hat or crown or capital.

Cottage Style. Refers to designs for cottages and farmhouse beginning in 1850s which were distinguished by steep roof slopes, balconies, porches, window gables, and deep shadows made by projecting roofs. These buildings incorporated a picturesque natural style that was functional and yet fit the landscape in a romantic way. The Cottage style borrowed from the Early Gothic style but created new rules such as irregular massing nestled in the landscape, and were made of natural materials or painted to harmonize with the nature's colors. During the middle of the nineteenth century house pattern books provided the increasingly large middle class with detailed plans of the affordable cottages. Among the features incorporated in cottage design are the front porch, bay windows, rafter brackets, bracketed cottage (L shape type) and gable entry facade.

Cultural Resources. Districts, sites, structures, and objects and evidence of some importance to a culture, a subculture, or a community for scientific, engineering, art, tradition, religious, or other reasons. These resources and relevant environmental data are important for describing and reconstructing past lifeways, for interpreting human behavior, and for predicting future courses of cultural development.

Cultural Resource Management (CRM). The development and maintenance of programs designed to protect, preserve and scientifically study and manage cultural resources.

Debitage. Residual lithic material resulting from tool manufacture.

Dentil. The teeth of a cornice in Greek and Roman architecture; those small series of blocks that are reminiscent of wood joinery of the temple architecture from which the Doric order was supposedly derived.

Design. The act of creation. An architectural designer fulfills a client-program, creating space and form to house, shelter, and define that program. Design is usually constrained by the tenor of the times, the dominant style, and the sum of pre-fixed attitudes common in the minds of a given culture or civilization. A narrower view is the separation of the basic form-idea from the design process and the application of the term to the final manipulation of established form.

Determination of Eligibility (DOE). The determination that a property is eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places. The determination process, outlined in 36 CFR 63, provides the mechanism whereby a government agency can determine whether its undertaking affects significant properties, as required by P.L. 93-291, Section 3 (a) or (b), for those properties not already on the National Register.

Development. Signifies building en masse for profit as a first priority: housing developments, industrial developments. To "develop" in respect to land, the "improvement" of it.

D.N.R. (Missouri) Department of Natural Resources.

Diagnostic Artifact. Material remnant of a historic or prehistoric technology that provides a temporal and cultural association, which has been determined by previous scientific investigations.

Dormer Window. A sleeper's window (from the French dormer: "to sleep"): an eyebrowed aperture in a sloping roof.

Double Hung. A window system where two sashes (framed sets of glass) are "hung" from counterweighted pulleys in overlapping vertical sliding tracts. This Dutch invention was adapted by American builders because of its climatic appropriateness (i.e., weather-sealing): it is less apt than a casement window to bind as moistened wood expands.

Easement. The easing of access or right-of-way across the land of another: roads, utilities, water, and so forth pass by negotiated rights, without direct ownership.

Eastlake. Decorative style of ornamentation found on houses of various other Victorian styles or types, primarily the Queen Anne and Stick styles. Named after Charles L. Eastlake, an English architect, the term is applied to a particular kind of furniture

and interior decoration that was angular, notched and carved, and deliberately opposed to the curved shapes of the French Baroque Revival styles such as the Second Empire. Traditionally, furniture makers imitated architectural forms, but Eastlake reversed this process. American housebuilders added their own interpretations of the Eastlake style. Porch posts, railings and balustrades are characterized by a massive, oversized and robust Eastlake quality and over the years these elements became more curvilinear. In addition, builders and architects influenced by the Queen Anne style did not limit the arrangement of forms or amount of ornamentation on the exterior of the Eastlake house.

Eaves. The sometimes detailed, sometimes hovering lower edge of a sloping roof that shields the wall below from rain and weather.

Effect. An undertaking shall be considered to have an effect whenever any condition of the undertaking causes or may cause any change, beneficial or adverse, in the quality of the historical, architectural, archaeological, or cultural characteristics that qualify the property to meet the criteria of the National Register.

Environment. That which surrounds the participant.

Facade. The face of a building.

Faunal Remains. Animal remains within an archaeological site.

Feature. An area in or on the ground where evidence of past human activity can be seen or detected. Among the most frequent features at archaeological sites are fire pits, storage pits, burial pits, hard-packed house floors, and post holes.

Flake. The thin, flattened piece of lithic raw material removed from a stone by pressure or percussion-flaking techniques.

Folk Architecture. Usually used as a synonym for vernacular architecture, meaning that it is indigenous or characteristic of a locality and implies the use of locally available materials. Vernacular or folk architecture is opposite to "polite", "high design", "high style" or "academic" architecture. As a further distinction, architecture has been divided by some into three classifications: folk, popular and elite: anthropologists have added a fourth group at the bottom below folk, "primitive" architecture.

Federal Style. Evolved from the Revolutionary War period of late eighteenth century and replaced the European influenced Georgian style. The Federal style retained the symmetry of the Georgian style but was more restrained and less ornamental. The Federal

architectural period lasted from 1760-1830. By the early nineteenth century, Federal style architects stripped away the Georgian fancy work leaving a plain brick or clapboard box. The place of entry often incorporated a fanlight over and sidelights flanking the door. Slender columns held a semicircular, classically designed entablature over the entry. Other architectural features include slightly pitched hipped roof and simple framed double hung windows. The Federal style and its adaptations in the "Little Dixie" area of Missouri is incorporated in the I house folk architectural type.

Fenestration. The arrangement of windows in the facade of a building.

Fieldstone. The found stone of agriculture, common where glaciers passed by. Fieldstones in building are generally rough-rounded stones, in contrast to the rough, random, rectilinear shapes of ashlar (cut to shape).

Fixture. An attached and special component of a building's life, prebuilt accessories of a specialized nature or use.

Frieze. The formal enriched and sculpted band within a Classical cornice between the architrave, or visual "structure", and the cornice (top or roof edge). The frieze is a filler that rests between two hard-worked parts.

Gable. The triangular ending of a two-way pitched roof, expressing its shape. A slice, or section through the building would produce the same profile.

Gambrel. A double-pitched gabled roof, the upper half a gentle pitch, the lower half, steep.

Georgian Revival. Appearing in the late 1890s, the style was an updated version of the original Colonial Georgian house but featured a large floor plan and oversized and exaggerated elements such as dormers and porches. Eighteenth century decorative elements can be found on the alter revival style among elements borrowed from Victorian styles. The basic architecture was in the Colonial tradition of simple rectangular shapes with minor projections and symmetrical facades. Vernacular adaptations in the early twentieth century were the builder's or plan book house that was typlified by a two story rectangular box with main entry on the shortest gable facade, hip roof with dormer, porch expanding or encircling the main facade and simple porch columns supported by high bases.

Greek Revival. Architectural style derived from the look of a windowed Greek temple with use of the Greek orders (columns with shafts, capitals, entablatures and usually bases decorated in one of the

accepted modes of Doric, Ionic and Corinthian) when detailing a house and usually painted white to simulate the color of the Greek temple. Beginning in the 1820s Greek Revival originated in the mansions and public buildings of Washington, D.C. The style spread rapidly to adjacent areas in part because of several American publications providing illustrated instructions for the new fashion in building. By 1840 southern cities had adopted the Greek Revival style and as it spread each section of the country contributed its local flavor. After 1830 many farmhouses were converted to the style by adding a classic porch. Both vernacular and high style adaptations employ pillars or columns which support a pediment, windows set back behind columns, pilasters, white painted clapboards, hidden chimneys and slim architectural parts.

Hip. The straight-edged external meeting of two ascending roof slopes (as opposed to the internal one that forms a valley). A hip roof is one with no gables with eaves at one height all around.

Historic Context. A unit created for planning purposes that groups information about historic properties based on a shared theme, specific time period and geographical area.

Historic Preservation Commission. A board, council, commission, or similar body established by a local historic preservation ordinance.

Historic Preservation Office. The Missouri State Historic Preservation Office. It is a division of the Missouri Department of Natural Resources. Its function is to implement the historic preservation program in Missouri.

Historic Preservation Fund (HPF). The monies accrued under the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act, as amended, to support the program of matching grants-in-aid to the States for historic preservation program and projects.

Historic Property. A district, site, building, structure or object significant in American history, architecture, engineering, archeology or culture at the national, State, or local level.

Horizons. Broad cultural similarities observed between a few succeeding phases in a given locality and/or between several contiguous localities such as different river valleys.

HSTL. Harry S. Truman Library.

In situ. A Latin phrase meaning "in place". An artifact or object found in its original, undisturbed position. Items found in situ

provide an opportunity for establishing firm stratigraphic or other associations for dating purposes.

Incised. Cut into, as lettering on a gravestone or facade, or the sunken relief of sculpture and hieroglyphics.

Integrity. A site that is intact and undisturbed enough to permit the preservation of significant scientific data possess integrity.

Intensive Survey. Systematic, detailed, on-the-ground field inspection conducted by professional archaeologists/architectural historians which is sufficient to permit determination of the number and extent of the resources present and their scientific importance or significance.

Isolated Find. The occurrence, usually on the surface, of a single artifact. Not considered a true site. (also known as "spot find".)

Inventory. A list of historic properties determined to meet specified criteria of significance.

Ja Co. Jackson County.

JCHS. Jackson County Historical Society.

Knapping. The act of flaking stone tool artifacts.

Landmark. Structure, building, site, and/or bounded area that has been given status by designation that gives both the land and object greater importance than the sum of their separate contributions. Landmarks have come to include those in the densest city, where the land is obliterated by the marker resting on it. A significant object that then overrides the importance of its location - a building or structure important for its own sake.

Landmark Laws. Are those designated to protect buildings and other man-made artifacts from exploitation or demolition. Common in Europe, they reached America in the 1960s and 1970s to protect the waning stock of old or great or rare architecture and neighborhoods from oblivion.

Landscape. A pictorial and hence perspective concept of one's own land surrounds, as opposed to an abstract design idea.

Land Use. The planners' term for what activity can go where for the best function of a place (city, state, regions): housing, industry, commerce, transport, parks, greenbelts, education are some of the broad areas articulated on plans by colored zone of possibility. Modern planners are also concerned with the

interlocking of activities, sometimes combining complementary functions resulting in multi-dimensional interplay of use possibilities.

Lithic. Referring to stone.

Lithic Scatter. A site characterized by a number of flakes and/or tools.

Little Dixie. A folk region in Missouri made up of Boone, Howard, Randolph, Audrain, Monroe, Callaway, Pike and Ralls counties and a transition zone which takes in parts of neighboring counties and extends west to the Kansas City area. There may be an identifiable Little Dixie in the Joplin area. In the eighteenth century, the dominant tribes were the Osage, Missouri and Sac and Fox Indians. The region was settled initially by farmers from lowland areas of upland southern states—Kentucky, Virginia, Tennessee and the Carolinas. The cultural "view" of Little Dixie is based on southern traditions and values, the overwhelming dominance of the Democratic party in local politics, and Protestant religion (i.e., Methodists, Baptists, Disciples of Christ, Presbyterians and Episcopalians).

Local Government. A city or county or any other general purpose political subdivision of the state.

Mansard. Steep attic roofs.

Master Builder. Designer/craftsman/foreman who orchestrates the total building process.

Master Plan. The comprehensive statewide historic preservation plan. (See this term elsewhere for more complete description.)

Method or Methodology. An approach to the study of any given set of phenomena or problems; formulating and examining hypotheses through some technical procedure (e.g., experimentation).

Mitigation. The amelioration of losses of significant scientific, prehistoric, or archaeological data accomplished through preplanned actions to preserve or recover such data by application of professional techniques and procedures.

Modern. The new style (although contemporary may surpass it as a statement of the moment's time, without benefit of style). Modern is always now and transcends newness.

Mullion. The major support member between adjacent panels of glass, or doors or window sash, as in the aluminum posts separating glass sheet in a store's front.

Mutin. A small bar separating glass within a sash (that assembly of glass, mutins and frames that is an operable pierce or set, as a double-hung window or door).

National Register Criteria. The established criteria for evaluating the eligibility of properties for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places found in 36 CFR 60.6.

National Register of Historic Places (NRHP or NR). An official list maintained by the National Park Service of architectural, historical, archaeological, and cultural sites of local, state, or national significance worthy of preservation. These sites are nominated to the Register by states or federal agencies and are approved by the National Register staff of the National Park Service, Department of the Interior.

n.d. or nd. No date.

Neighborhood. The collection of life surrounding a place or person which gives color and quality to it or him or her and is the mini-civilization of which he, she or it is a part. A neighborhood is largely an urban idea, where things and people are so densely related that they interrelate, inevitably and inexorably.

NPS. National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior.

Old Town. Relocation site of 1879 town of Blue Springs after building of Chicago and Alton Railroad. Refers to area originally platted by Shannon Knox (Section 36, Township 49 North, Range 31 West) and generally within the 1931 corporate boundaries.

Ornate. The state of decoration that exceeds the architecture it adorns.

Pediment. The triangular gabled end of a temple roof-front which the basic colonnade supports and in which, usually, is a decorative panel of attached, nearly full-rounded sculpture.

Pitch. The amount of slope of a roof in terms of angle or other numerical measure.

P.L. Public Law (e.g., P.L. 89-665).

Pleistocene. The earlier epoch of the Quaternary characterized by recurrent ice ages.

Point. A bifacially flaked, bilaterally symmetrical chipped stone artifact exhibiting a point of juncture on one end and some facility for hafting on the opposite end.

Postmold. A stain in the soil representing a house post or any wooden post after the wood has rotted away. It is identifiable by the darker color than the surrounding soil matrix. A series of postmolds occurring in a circle, for example, may represent the outside wall of a house.

Pot Sherd. A piece of a broken pottery vessel.

Pothunter. An individual who digs sites for pottery and other artifacts for personal gain. This person cares nothing for context, does not accurately record artifact proveniences or publish results, and often shows disdain for federal regulations which prohibit such activity on public lands.

Prehistoric. Prior to written records.

Preservation (treatment). The act or process of applying measures to sustain the existing form, integrity and material of a building or structure, and the existing form and vegetative cover of a site. It may include initial stabilization work, where necessary, as well as ongoing maintenance of the historic building materials.

Property Type. A grouping of individual properties based on a set of shared physical or associative characteristics.

Protection (treatment). The act or process of applying measures designed to affect the physical condition of a property by defending or guarding it from deterioration, loss or attack, or to cover or shield the property from danger or injury. In the case of buildings and structures, such treatment is generally of a temporary nature and anticipates future historic preservation treatment. In the case of archaeological sites, the protective measure may be temporary or permanent.

Purlin. The secondary members that span between trusses or girders to in turn support the boards or sheathing of a roof.

Queen Anne Style. The culmination of all the Victorian styles. Queen Anne houses featured the asymmetry of the Italian Villa style and incorporated wings, porches, gables, and towers. Design elements included: use of Carpenter Gothic style ornamentation; a variety of building materials; half timbering of the Stick style; carved, turned, and applique ornamentation; ornate Eastlake style turned porch columns and railings; Classic Roman and Greek detailing; triplet windows; different patterns of shingles; polygonal turrets

with a conical roofs; high brick chimneys; shallow roof overhang; wraparound porches and veranadas; horizontal bands of wood siding; and frequent use of stained glass windows. The style harkened back to the simple, solid construction methods of the days of Queen Anne and was introduced at the Philadelphia Centennial of 1876. Queen Anne houses with every conceivable type of trim, were built in towns across America during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Because of the widely circulated pattern books there was little regional difference in house designs.

Radiocarbon Dating. A method of obtaining the data of bone, shell, or other organic items by measuring the amount of radioactivity of C-14 within them.

Ranch House Style. Single-story suburban rectangular dwelling.

Reconnaissance Survey. A cursory examination of all or part of an area accomplished in order to make generalizations about the types and distributions of historic properties that may be present.

Reconstruction (treatment). The act or process of reproducing by new construction the exact form and detail of a vanished building, structure, or object, or any part thereof, as it appeared at a specific period of time.

Rehabilitation (treatment). The act or process of returning a property to a state of utility through repair or alteration which makes possible an efficient contemporary use while preserving those portions or features of the property which are significant to its historical, architectural and cultural values.

Research Design. A state of proposed identification, documentation, investigations, or other treatment of a historic property that identifies the project's goals, methods and techniques, expected results, and the relationship of the expected results to other proposed activities or treatments.

Restoration. The act of replacing the missing parts, and hence restoring that which was there first.

Ridge. The linear apex of two meeting roof slopes, a point for articulation and enrichment.

RSMO. Revised Statute of Missouri.

Rusticated. Deeply articulated joints in bulky stone building blocks. The effort is rockier, stronger, and more massive than rustic or rural stone construction. Smooth rustications are jointed smooth stones.

- Sash. The framework of a moving window, vertically sliding (double hung), swinging (casement), outprojecting (awning), or intilting (hopper).
- Scale. A state of the parts of the building in relation to the whole, or the whole in relation to its situation. To be "in scale" says that the relationship is successful and the proportions hierarchy is well balanced. A fraction of full size in which a drawing or model is represented.
- Scope-of-Work. A document prepared by a sponsoring agency, the State Historic Preservation Officer or the National Park Service, setting forth its requirements in a cultural resources study.
- Secretary's Standards and Guidelines. The Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation. The Standards and Guidelines provide information about archaeological and historic preservation activities and methods.
- Settlement Pattern. Distribution of various sites (e.g., village, quarry, kill, ceremonial sites, etc.) of human activity in a locality.
- Sherd. A broken piece of a pottery vessel. One of the most durable of archaeological specimens.
- SHPO. State Historic Preservation Office(r).
- Site. Any area or location occupied as a residence or utilized by humans for a sufficient length of time to construct features, or deposit a number of artifacts (e.g., camps, villages, rock paintings, quarry, etc.). Designated, for example, 23JA143: 23=state of Missouri, JA=Jackson County, 143=site number within county. Also, the place of an event, happening, building or town.
- Soffit. The underside of any building's part, as in the soffit of an arch or lintel; the underside of overhanging or overbearing structure.
- Stabilization (treatment). The act or process of applying measures designed to reestablish a weather resistant enclosure and the structural stability of an unsafe or deteriorated property while maintaining the essential form as it exists att present.
- State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO). The official in each state responsible for implementing the historic preservation program. In Missouri it is the Director of the Missouri Department of Natural Resources.

Stratigraphy. The superimposition of geological or archaeological deposits on upon the other. The relationships indicated by stratigraphy provide a relative system of dating archaeological materials and are therefore extremely important in establishing cultural sequences in an area.

Stick Style. Influenced by the Cottage style and Swiss Cottage style of the 1850s architects and builders exposed important balloon frame members on the facades of structures. By 1865 architects designed houses which featured board and batten vertical siding, horizontal clapboards, brackets, diagonal and "X" bracing and sticklike porch posts and railings which produced a unique wooden stick built character. The style is typified by the tall proportions of its buildings, steep roofs, asymmetrical silhouette and complexion, massive brackets supporting large roof projections, wide porches and verandas with their roofs supported by diagonally braced columns and "stickwork" executed to resemble half-timber construction or the exposed balloon frame.

Stoop. The outside stair-structure of the urban middle class dwelling or building allowing entry; a platform, place and object in the life of a street.

Streetscape. An urban place (including a way for traffic) contained by buildings that flank it, usually with sidewalks for the separation of pedestrian traffic, curbed or non-curbed, landscape and natural vegetation patterns, and street "furniture" (i.e., traffic signs, utility poles, benches, etc.)

Stretcher. the long face of a brick as laid in an exposed wall; as opposed to a header, its end, that ties (bonds) two thicknesses of brick together.

String Course. a masonry lip, sometimes molded and profiled, which diverts the water sheeting down a wall from above and relieves the bare plane with shadows; narrow, continuous ornamental band set in the face of a building. A blocking course is the plain course of stone or brick at the top or base of a building.

Structure. anything built including buildings, bridges, dams, aqueducts, kiosks, privies and dog houses. The system and materials that support a building as one of concrete, steel, timber, or mud, built with beams, trusses, arches, domes, or shells. The materials and the system together are the structure.

Stucco. Outdoor plaster usually of cement rather than lime to resist moisture. Bare stucco was used in reaction to ornamental excess of the latter nineteenth century.

Style. The ways and manners of a culture's art and architecture, the materials and systems it employs, and the resulting visual product. Styles are more the conscious ways of an intellect than the gross, slowly evolving natural product of an older culture.

Symmetrical. Mirror image flanking a dividing plane or line; a state of literal balance demanding exact duplication as opposed to assymmetrical.

Terrace. A level, usually narrow, soil surface bordering a river or lake.

Texture. The quality of finish of anything and its textural result. The texture of a wall or floor or fabric is an indication of its smoothness or roughness, flatness or bumpiness, and on occasion, the specific design of that state.

Town. Originally an Anglo-Saxon urban center where farmers came to market and later an urban place of modest size, more than a village or collection of houses, but less than a city.

Transom. The bar that separate door from the above window or fanlight, fixed or movable.

Turret. A little tower on a fortified building later used for decorative purposes.

Vandal. Individual who deliberately destroys or damages archaeological sites.

Veranda. An Indian word for the great shaded porches of summer and the tropics. The veranda was imported to late nineteenth century America.

Vernacular. Ordinary built structures for ordinary people. Implies reality and the way things happen for the mass man.

Victorian. Of the age of Queen Victoria (1837-1901). In architecture, it is generally used to designate anything after Federal and Greek Revival and includes those styles loosely called Queen Anne. Romanesque and Classical Revival, Renaissance Revival, Gothic Revival, and Greek Revival.

Village Site. An archaeological deposit resulting from large or prolonged human settlement. These are often extensive and frequently deep.

Workshop Site. An archaeological deposit characterized by abundant flaking debris where artifacts were made.

Zone. A geographical place with special qualities; areas of a city where particular constraining laws are applied and thus controls use, height of buildings, and density of residents people.

Zoning. The legal constraint of urban landholders from excess, preserving light, air and view for extant neighbors and limiting uses, amount of construction, number of inhabitants, height, and shape and uses of a building or group of buildings.

APPENDIX IV

CITY OF BLUE SPRINGS
HISTORIC PRESERVATION ORDINANCE
NO. 1524

Proposed by Planning Commission
and Board of Aldermen

Bill No. 1678

Introduced by Alderman Ross

Ordinance No. 1524

AN ORDINANCE AMENDING APPENDIX A OF THE CODE OF ORDINANCES OF THE CITY OF BLUE SPRINGS, MISSOURI, SAME BEING THE ZONING REGULATIONS OF THE CITY OF BLUE SPRINGS BY ENACTING AND ADDING A NEW ARTICLE ENTITLED "HISTORIC PRESERVATION REGULATIONS AND PROCEDURES".

BE IT ORDAINED by the Board of Aldermen of the City of Blue Springs, Missouri, as follows:

SECTION 1. The provisions of Appendix A of the Code of Ordinances, being the Zoning Regulations of the City of Blue Springs and further designated as Ordinance No. 1131 be it is amended by the addition to said Zoning Regulations and Section 1 of Ordinance No. 1131 the following article:

ARTICLE XVII

HISTORIC PRESERVATION REGULATIONS AND PROCEDURES

1701.0 STATEMENT OF PURPOSE

1701.1 Intent

It is hereby declared as a matter of public policy that the protection and enhancement of buildings, structure or land improvements of special historic, aesthetic or architectural significance are required in the interest of promoting the educational, cultural, economic and general welfare of the City of Blue Springs. The purpose of the ordinance is to:

- a. Protect, enhance and perpetuate such buildings, structure or land improvements and districts which represent or reflect elements of the City's cultural, social, economic, political and architectural history;
- b. Safeguard the City's historic, aesthetic and cultural heritage as reflected in such buildings, sites, structure or land improvements and districts;
- c. Foster civic pride in the beauty and accomplishments of the past;

- d. Strengthen the economy of the City;
- e. Promote the use of a historic district and landmark as educational and cultural resources of the City;
- f. Promote the safety and general welfare of the residents of the City of Blue Springs; and
- g. Promote the identification, evaluation, protection and interpretation of the prehistoric and historic archaeological site resources within the corporate limits of the City.

1702.0 DEFINITIONS

1702.1 Unless specifically defined below, words or phrases in this ordinance shall be interpreted so as to give them the same meaning as they have in common usage and so as to give this ordinance its most reasonable application.

Alteration - Any act or process that changes one or more of the exterior architectural features of a structure, including, but not limited to, the erection, construction, reconstruction, or removal of any structure.

Area - A specific geographical division of the City of Blue Springs.

Board of Aldermen - The Board of Aldermen of the City of Blue Springs.

Commissioners - Members of the Blue Springs Historic Preservation Commission.

Construction - The act of adding an addition to an existing structure or the erection of a new principle or accessory structure on a lot or property.

Cultural Resources - Districts, sites, structures, and objects and evidence of some importance to a culture, a subculture, or a community for scientific, engineering, art tradition, religious, or other reasons, significant in providing resource and environmental data necessary for the study and interpretation of past lifeways and for interpreting human behavior.

Demolition - Any act or process that destroys in part or in whole a landmark or structure within a historic district.

Design Guideline - A standard of appropriate activity that will preserve the historic and architectural character of a structure or area.

Exterior Architectural Appearance - The architectural character and general composition of the exterior of a structure including but not limited to the kind, color, and texture of the building material and the type, design, and character of all windows, doors, light fixtures, signs, and other such elements.

Historic District - An area designated as a "Historic District" by ordinance of the Board of Aldermen and which may contain within definable geographical boundaries one or more landmarks and which may have within its boundaries other properties or structures that while not of such historic and/or architectural significance to be designated as landmarks, nevertheless contribute to the overall visual characteristics of the landmark or landmarks located within the historic district.

Landmark - A property, site or structure designated as such by ordinance of the Board of Aldermen, pursuant to procedures prescribed herein, that is worthy of rehabilitation, restoration, and/or preservation and interpretation because of its historic, architectural or archaeological significance to the City of Blue Springs.

Owner of Record - The person, corporation, or other legal entity listed as owner on the records of the County Recorder of Deeds.

Planning Commission - The Planning Commission of the City of Blue Springs.

Preservation Commission - The Blue Springs Historic Preservation Commission.

Removal - A relocation of a structure on its site or to another site.

Repair - Any change that is not construction, removal or alteration.

Structure - Anything constructed or erected, the use of which requires permanent or temporary location on or in the ground, including, but without limiting the generality of the foregoing buildings, fences, gazebos, advertising signs, billboards.

Site - Any area or location occupied as a residence or utilized by humans for a sufficient length of time to construct features, or deposit a number of artifacts or any place with evidence of past human activity. Sites include, but are not limited to, occupation, location, work areas, evidence of farming or hunting and gathering, burial remains, artifacts and structures of all types.

Zoning Administrator - The person or his designee authorized and empowered by the Governing Body having jurisdiction to administer the requirements of these zoning regulations.

1703.0 ESTABLISHMENT OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION COMMISSION

1703.1 Creation - There is hereby created a Blue Springs Historic Preservation Commission (hereinafter referred to as the Preservation Commission).

1703.2 Members

- a) Number - The Preservation Commission is to be composed of nine members.
- b) Appointment - The Mayor, with the consent and approval of the majority of the members of the Board of Aldermen shall have the power to appoint seven members. The remaining members shall be an appointed representative from the Planning Commission and an appointed alderman representative from the Board of Aldermen.
- c) Terms - Those members first appointed after the passage of this ordinance shall be appointed for the following terms: three for two years, three for three years, and three for four years. Subsequent appointments shall be for terms of four years. A member may serve consecutive terms.
- d) Qualifications - Members should have been residents of Blue Springs for at least one year preceeding their appointment. All members should have demonstrated an interest and knowledge of history, architecture or preservation. In addition, every effort should be made to appoint members with the following additional qualifications:
 - 1) One member should be an architect who has professional experience in restoration or historic preservation.

- 2) One member should be also a member of the Blue Springs Historical Society.
- 3) One member should be a homeowner in a historic district or proposed historic district.
- 4) One member should be a merchant in a historic district or proposed historic district.

1704.0 ORGANIZATION AND AUTHORITY

1704.1 The Commission shall elect one of its members Chairman. The representative of the Board of Aldermen and the representative from the Planning Commission shall not be eligible for election as Chairman of the Preservation Commission.

1704.2 The Preservation Commission shall have power to make whatever rules and guidelines that are necessary for the execution of its duties as set forth in this ordinance. All such rules shall be approved by the Board of Aldermen by resolution before becoming effective.

1704.3 The Preservation Commission shall meet on a periodic basis as determined by the Commission from time to time and may hold any other special meetings as called by the Chairman or a majority of its members.

1704.4 The Commission may review amendments, modifications or revisions of this Article and make recommendations to the Board of Aldermen.

1704.5 The Commission shall keep minutes and records of all meetings and proceedings including voting records, attendance, resolutions, findings, determination and decisions. All such material shall be public record.

1705.0 POWERS AND DUTIES

1705.1 The Preservation Commission shall act in an advisory capacity to the Board of Aldermen, Planning Commission, and Zoning Administrator in carrying out activities required by City Ordinances relating to the administration of this article and shall have the following powers and duties:

- a. To initiate and recommend property and or properties for proposed designations as a Historic Landmark and/or Historic District.

- b. To review applications for building permits for historic landmarks or within a historic district, and to make recommendations concerning such applications to the Zoning Administrator;
- c. To review proposed changes to buildings, structures, street furniture, city parks, civic areas, public facilities or environmental features of a historic landmark or within a historic district, reporting its recommendations to the City Staff;
- d. To review applications for demolition permits to demolish buildings or structures within a historic district, and to make recommendations concerning such applications to the Zoning Administrator;
- e. To review applications for conditional use permits for a historic landmark or within a historic district, and to make recommendations concerning such requests to the Planning Commission;
- f. To initiate from time to time a comprehensive review of the provisions of this article or any part thereof;
- g. To disseminate to owners or occupants of historic landmarks or within historic districts, or to the general public information concerning the preservation of Historic Landmarks or Historic Districts.
- h. The Preservation Commission may support the nomination to the National Register of Historic Places of local historic landmarks and districts which the commission members believe fill the standards herein set forth and have contributed to the history, architecture and culture of Blue Springs.

1706.0 DESIGNATION OF HISTORIC DISTRICTS AND LANDMARKS

1706.1 Preliminary Research

The Preservation Commission shall establish and maintain a survey and inventory of historic properties in accordance with standards and guidelines established by the Secretary of the Interior's "Standards and Guidelines for Historic Preservation" (36 CFR Part 61). The survey will be compatible with Missouri's statewide Historic

Preservation Comprehensive Planning Process. In establishing the foregoing information, the Preservation Commission shall Place particular emphasis upon evaluating and incorporating the findings and studies and surveys already completed.

1706.2 Recommendations

The Preservation Commission shall recommend to the Planning Commission and Board of Aldermen the consideration for adoption of ordinances designating single structures or sites, portions of structures, groups of structures, landscaped elements, works of art, or integrated combinations thereof having a special historical or architectural interest or value as Landmarks or Historic Districts. Such recommendations shall be accompanied by written reports describing the character and significance of the proposed Landmark or Historic District, outlining its proposed boundaries, and recommending specific criteria and guidelines to preserve its significance. Recommendations should also consider any comprehensive or master plan, zoning requirements, projected public improvements and existing and proposed renewal and development plans applicable to the area to be affected by designation.

1706.3 Designation

a. Criteria for designation.

A structure or site, portion of a structure, group of structures, landscape element, works of art, or any integrated combination thereof may be designated for preservation if it:

- 1) Has significant character, interest or value, as part of the development, heritage or cultural characteristics of the City, State or Nation; or is associated with the life of a person significant in the past; or
- 2) Exemplifies the cultural, political, economic, social or historical heritage of the community; or
- 3) Portrays the environment in an era of history characterized by a distinct architectural style;

- 4) By being part of or related to a park or other distinctive area, should be developed to preserve according to plan based on a historic, cultural or architectural motif; or
- 5) Owing to its unique location or singular physical characteristics, represents an established and familiar visual feature of the neighborhood, community or city, or
- 6) Any prehistoric/historic site(s) containing information of archaeological value in that it has produced or can be expected to produce data affecting theories of historic or prehistoric research interest as set forth in the State Historic Preservation Program master plan for cultural resources.

1706.4 Proposed Designation of Property As a Landmark or Historic District To Be Considered as An Application for Amendment for the Zoning District Map and Zoning Ordinance

A recommendation to designate a specific property and/or properties as a Landmark or Historic District shall be considered an application for amendment of the zoning district map and zoning ordinance as provided in Article XIII of the Zoning Regulations. The fee required under Section 1302.2 of Article XIII should not be required on initial considerations for designating a property as a Landmark and/or Historic District. The provisions of this article shall control over any conflicting provisions in Article XIII.

1706.5 Notification of Property Owners of Proposed Designation

A copy of the notice of a proposed designation shall be personally served on either the owner of record and/or person presently in possession of such property and notice given to adjoining property owners as required by law.

1706.6 Public Hearing

After notice, the Planning Commission shall hold a public hearing on each proposed designation of a Landmark or Historic District in order to obtain the viewpoints of affected property owners, residents and other interested citizens. The Hearing shall be conducted in accordance with Section 1303.2.

1706.7 Timely Determination

Within 30 days of the conclusion of the public hearing, the Planning Commission shall make a determination within respect to the proposed designation in writing which constitutes the basis for its recommendation. Said recommendation may be for approval, disapproval or approval in part and reasons for the recommendations shall be included. The recommendation, together with a record of the hearing thereon, to the Board of Aldermen.

1706.8 Action by the Board of Aldermen

Upon receipt of the recommendations of the Planning Commission, the Board of Aldermen shall schedule a public hearing on the proposed designation. Following the public hearing, the Board of Aldermen within thirty (30) days may approve or disapprove the granting of the proposed designation. The Planning Commission's recommendation shall not be binding on the Board of Aldermen.

1706.9 Notice

The Board of Aldermen shall cause notice of the time and place of the public hearing as provided in Section 1303.0.

1706.10 Protest

If an owner of a proposed Landmark or the owners of ten percent or more of the property proposed to be included in an Historic District, or by the owners of ten percent of more of the total area, exclusive of streets and alleys, which is located within an area determined by lines drawn parallel to and one hundred and eighty five (185) feet distance from the boundaries of the property proposed to be designated a Historic District, shall file a written protest, with the City Clerk's Office against the designation of the property as a Landmark or Historic District, prior to consideration of an ordinance regarding the proposed designation then such proposed designation shall not be passed except by a 3/4 vote of all the members of the Board of Aldermen.

1706.11 Designation Ordinance

Upon favorable approval of a proposed designation by the Board of Aldermen the Landmark or Historic District shall be classified and designated as an "H" District as provided in 1706.14, and the designating ordinance shall

prescribe the specific and significant exterior architectural features; establish specific design guidelines, including minimum maintenance standards, permitted uses, height and area regulations and where appropriate the proportions of windows and doors, relationship of building masses and spaces, roof shapes, landscaping, signage, guidelines and/or agreements for preservation of archaeological sites and any other criteria or guidelines necessary to accomplish and preserve the particular criteria for designating such property as a Landmark or Historic District.

1706.12 Notification of Approved Designation

Within fifteen (15) days after approval by the Board of Aldermen of the ordinance designating property as a Landmark or Historic District, the City Clerk shall send certified mail to the owner of record of each property so designated or each property within the designated district a copy of the ordinance and written explanation outlining the basis for such designation and the obligation and restrictions which result from such designation.

1706.13 Moratorium on Application for Construction, Alteration or Demolition While Designation Pending

No application for a permit to construct, alter or demolish any structure or other feature in a proposed Landmark or Historic District, filed subsequent to the day that notice of a proposed designation has been first given to initiate designation of a said Landmark or Historic District, shall be approved by the Zoning Administrator while proceedings are pending on such designations; provided, however, that if after 120 days have elapsed from the date of the initiation of said designation, the final action on such designation has not been completed, the permit application may be processed.

1706.14 "H" Corresponding Zoning District

A "H" Historic Zoning Designation shall be incorporate with the existing zoning designation of the Landmark and/or Historic District. The existing zoning standards for each district are set forth and shall be complied with. However, a Landmark or Historic District shall be designated with an "H" affixed to the current zoning district acronym and illustrated as such on the official zoning district map.

1707.0 PERMIT APPLICATIONS

1707.1 Review of an application for a permit for alterations or new construction in Historic Districts or involving Landmarks.

a. The Zoning Administrator shall provide appropriate permit information to Preservation Commission for review before any of the following actions may be taken to a Landmark or to a building, structure, or feature of the land located within a Historic District:

- 1) Demolition (subject to provisions of Section 1708.0)
- 2) Moving
- 3) Material change in the exterior appearance by additions, reconstruction, alterations, or maintenance.
- 4) New construction of a principal building or accessory building within a Historic District or on the property of a Landmark.

The Preservation Commission should review the effected area to determine the potential for the occurrence of archaeological sites and resources.

The Preservation Commission's recommendation for approval or disapproval of said permit application shall not be binding on the Zoning Administrator.

1707.2 Guidelines for Rehabilitation

The Secretary of Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation and Guidelines for Rehabilitating Historic Buildings shall be the Commission's general guide concerning Landmarks and older buildings in Historic Districts.

1707.3 Variety of Styles in New Construction

The Preservation Commission shall consider the following in passing upon the appropriateness of architectural features in new buildings: the extent to which the building or structures would be harmonious with or incongruous to the old and historic aspects of the surroundings. It is not the extent of this consideration to discourage the contemporary architectural expression or to encourage the emulation of existing buildings or structures of historic or architectural interest in specific detail Harmony or incompatibility should be

evaluated in terms of the appropriateness of materials, scale, size, height, placement, and use of a new building or structure in relationship to existing buildings and structures and to the setting thereof.

1707.4 Submission of Plans to Zoning Administrator

An applicant requesting permit approval must submit proposed plans to the Zoning Administrator in sufficient detail for the Zoning Administrator and Preservation Commission to have full knowledge of the requested alteration, particularly as to how the proposed action will affect the appearance, materials and architectural design of Landmark, or the buildings, structure of land within a Historic District.

1707.5 Public Meeting on Appropriate Permit Applications

The Preservation Commission shall review permit applications at its regular meetings. Each applicant for application approval shall be notified prior to the Preservation Commission meeting at which his application will be reviewed.

1707.6 Report on Determination

A written report of recommendation on the permit by the Preservation Commission shall be forwarded to the applicant and Zoning Administrator not later than 45 days after receipt of the application by the Preservation Commission. The report must state reasons why a certain recommendation has been made. The Preservation Commission's recommendation for approval or disapproval of said permit application shall not be binding on the final decision by the Zoning Administrator.

1707.7 Conformance to Permit Application

All work performed pursuant to the issuance of a permit shall conform to the requirements of such permit. It shall be the duty of the Zoning Administrator to inspect from time to time any work performed pursuant to such permit to assure such compliance. In the event work is performed not in accordance with such permit, the Zoning Administrator or his designated representative shall issue a stop work order and all work shall cease. No person, firm or corporation shall undertake any work on such project as long a such work order shall continue in effect.

1708.0 DEMOLITION PERMIT APPLICATION

1708.1 Review of Permit for Demolition

In the case of the proposed demolition of an existing Landmark or building in a Historic District, the Commission shall review such application and consider the following factors:

- a. The City's interest in protecting the public's health, safety, and general welfare.
- b. The detrimental impact upon the historic architectural, cultural, or economic character of the district or community in general.
- c. The structural feasibility of rehabilitation considering both the technological feasibility and the economic feasibility.
- d. The cost of rehabilitation and the remaining economic use of the property if rehabilitated, and the economic impact and hardship upon the owner.
- e. A determination of the potential for occurrence of archaeological sites and resources.

1709.0 SIGN APPLICATIONS

Applications for sign permits in or immediately adjacent to a Landmark or Historic District are reviewed under the existing procedures of the sign ordinance administered by the Zoning Administrator. The Historic Preservation Commission may make recommendations to the Zoning Administrator concerning the conformance of a sign with the character of a Landmark or Historic District.

1710.0 CONDITIONAL USE PERMIT APPLICATION

Applications for conditional use permits for a Landmark or buildings in a Historic District shall be referred to the Historic Preservation Commission by the Zoning Administrator. The Preservation Commission may review these applications using any format which it deems appropriate provided, however, applicant shall be notified of the time and place of such review and shall be given the opportunity to participate. Within 15 days after receipt of said applications, the Historic Preservation Commission shall forward its comments to the Zoning Administrator for presentation to the Planning

Commission for its consideration in reviewing the application.

1711.0 DEVELOPMENT PLANS

The Commission may review development plans involving a Landmark or Historic Districts and forward recommendations to the Planning Commission. Development plans adopted by the Board of Aldermen concerning a Landmark or Historic District shall be amendments to the ordinance establishing individual Landmarks or Historic Districts.

1712.0 MAINTENANCE OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES

1712.1 Ordinary Maintenance Exclusion

Nothing in this ordinance shall be construed to prevent the ordinary maintenance or repair of any exterior element of any building or structure. Ordinary maintenance shall be defined as work, for which a building permit is not required by law, where the purpose and effect of such work is to correct any deterioration or decay of or damage to a structure and to restore the same to its condition prior to the occurrence of such deterioration, decay, or damage.

1712.2 Public Safety Exclusion

This ordinance shall not be construed to prevent the construction, reconstruction, alteration or demolition of any such elements which the authorized municipal officers shall certify as required by public safety.

1713.0 FEE, CHARGES, AND EXPENSES

The Board of Aldermen shall establish a schedule of fees, charges, and expenses for processing applications and other matters pertaining to the Ordinance. The schedule of fees shall be posted in the Office of the Zoning Administrator, and may be altered or amended only by the Board. No designation approval shall be issued unless or until such costs, charges, fees or expenses prescribed in this ordinance have been paid in full, nor shall any action be taken or proceedings before the Board, unless or until fees have been paid in full.

1714.0 VIOLATION AND PENALTY

1714.1 In case any building or structure is erected, constructed, reconstructed, moved or altered, converted or maintained, or any building, structure or land is used in violation of the provisions of this ordinance, the Zoning Administrator on behalf of the City, in addition to other remedies, may institute any appropriate action or proceedings to prevent such unlawful erection, construction, reconstruction, moving demolition, alteration, conversion, maintenance or use, to restrain, correct or abate such violation and to prevent to occupancy of said building, structure or land, or to prevent any unlawful act, conduct, business or use in or about such premises. Such regulations shall be enforced by the Zoning Administrator or an officer of the City authorized to issue building permits, who is empowered to cause any building, structure, place or premises to be inspected and examined, and to order in writing the remedying of any condition found to exist therein or thereat in violation of any provisions of the regulations made under authority of this ordinance.

1714.2 The owner or general agent of a building or premises where a violation of any provision of said ordinance has been committed, threatened or shall exist, or the lessee or tenant of an entire building or entire premises where such violation has been committed, threatened or shall exist, or the owner, general agent, lessee or tenant of any part of the building or premises in which such violation has been committed or shall exist, or the general agent, architect, builder, contractor or any other person who commits, threatens or takes part or assists in such violation, or who maintains any building or premises in which any such violations shall exist shall be punished in accordance to Article XIV Section 1405.2 of the City's Zoning Ordinance Number 1131.

1714.3 It shall be unlawful for any such person, who has been served with an order to correct any such violation, to fail to comply with said order within ten (10) days after such service, or to continue to violate any provision of this ordinance or regulations made under authority of this ordinance.

1715.0 APPEAL PROVISION

Any person or persons jointly or severally aggrieved by a decision of the Zoning Administrator may appeal such decision to the Board of Zoning Adjustment in accordance with Article XV, Section 1507.1 of the Blue Springs Zoning Ordinance Number 1131.

SECTION 2. LEGAL ADOPTION

The provisions of this ordinance shall be in full force and effect from and after its passage.

PASSED this 2nd day of June, 1986 by the Board of Aldermen, City of Blue Springs, Missouri.

Mayor

ATTEST:

City Clerk

APPROVED this 2nd day of June, 1986.

Mayor

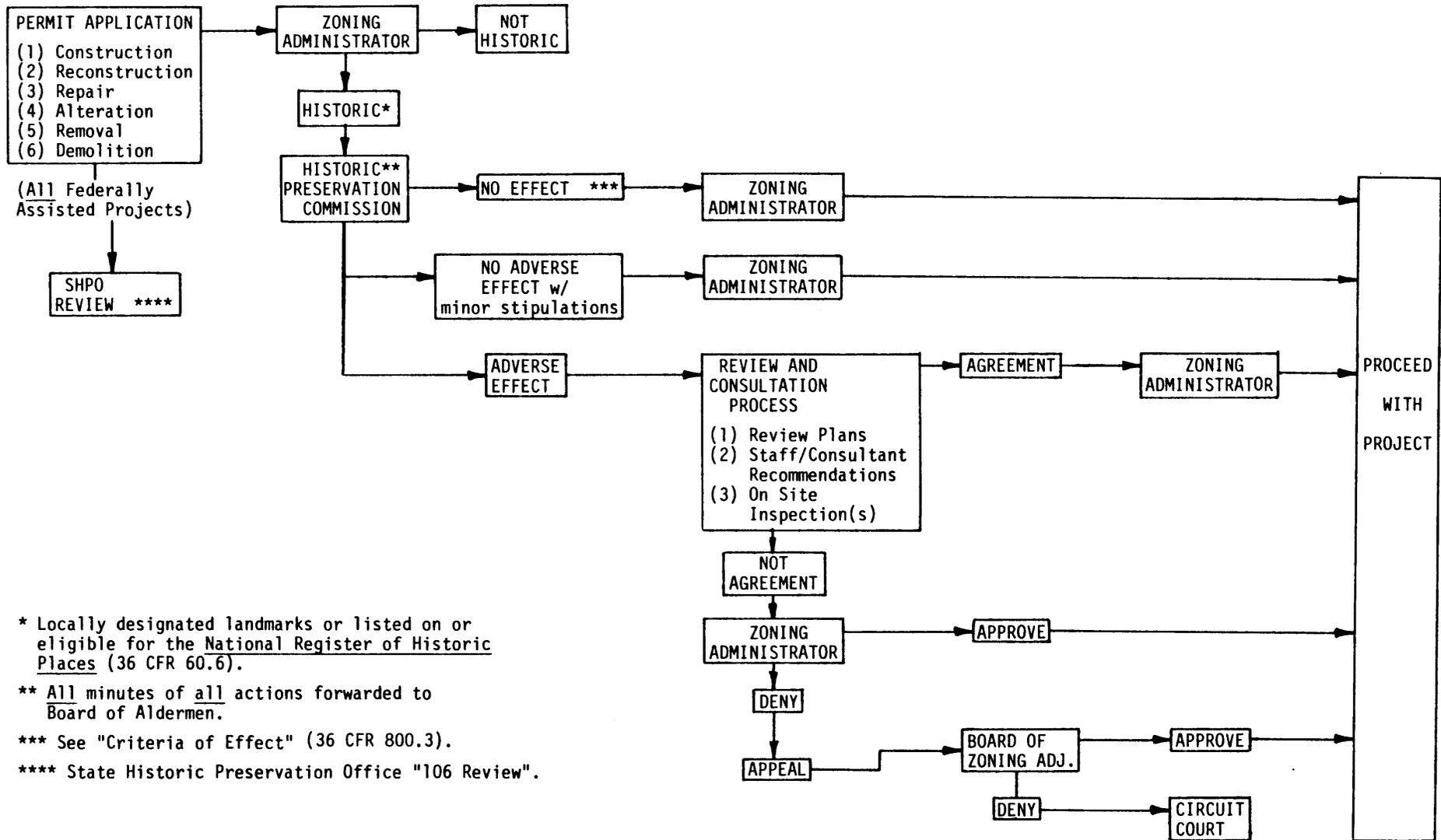


Chart 1. Flow Chart for Historic Preservation Commission Procedures for the Protection of Cultural Resources.

APPENDIX V

GUIDELINES FOR IMPLEMENTATION OF
CLG PROGRAMS IN MISSOURI

GUIDELINES FOR IMPLEMENTATION OF
CERTIFIED LOCAL GOVERNMENT PROGRAMS IN MISSOURI
(Revised November, 1985)

I. INTRODUCTION

Since 1966, when Congress enacted the National Historic Preservation Act, establishing a preservation program for the United States, the national historic preservation program has operated as a decentralized partnership between the federal government and the states. In the simplest of terms, the federal government established a program of identification, evaluation and protection of historic properties which the states, primarily, carry out. The success of that working relationship prompted Congress to expand the partnership to provide for the participation of local governments. The National Historic Preservation Amendments Act of 1980 (P. L. 96-515) contains the legal basis for the new federal-state-local preservation partnership. The role of the "certified local governments" in the partnership involves, at a minimum, 1) responsibility for review and approval of nominations of properties to the National Register of Historic Places, and 2) eligibility to apply to the State Historic Preservation Officer for matching funds earmarked for "certified local governments." In order to become certified, a local government must meet several requirements, including enactment of an historic preservation ordinance and establishment of a qualified preservation commission. The federal law directs the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) and the Secretary of the Interior to certify local governments to participate in the partnership. The purpose of this document is to outline how the partnership will be implemented in Missouri.

II. DEFINITIONS

For purposes of clarity, the following definitions shall apply in regard to these guidelines:

- A. "Certified Local Government" or "CLG" means a local government certified as meeting the requirements set forth in these guidelines.
- B. "Chief elected official" means the elected head of a local government.
- C. "Historic Preservation Fund" or "HPF" means the monies accrued under the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act, as amended, to support the program of matching grants-in-aid to the states for the historic preservation programs and projects.
- D. "Historic preservation review commission" or "commission" means a board, council, commission, or other similar collegial body which is established in accordance with these guidelines.

- E. "Local government" means a city, county, municipality, town, or village, or any other general-purpose political subdivision of the state.
- F. "Missouri Advisory Council on Historic Preservation" means the commission appointed by the Governor which is responsible for review and nomination of all Missouri properties to the National Register of Historic Places.
- G. "National Register of Historic Places" means the national list of districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects significant in American history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, and culture maintained by the Secretary of the Interior.
- H. "The National Register Programs Manual" means the manual that sets forth National Park Service administrative procedures and guidelines for activities concerning the federally-related historic preservation programs of the states and local governments.
- I. "State Historic Preservation Officer" or "SHPO" means the official within the state who has been designated and appointed by the Governor to administer the state historic preservation program.

III. REQUIREMENTS FOR CERTIFICATION OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT PROGRAMS

Pursuant to the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, and subsequent regulations promulgated by the National Park Service on April 13, 1984 (36 CFR Part 61), certified local government programs must meet five broad criteria. These criteria are outlined below, along with further amplification and definition of the guidelines that must be met by a local government to achieve certification in Missouri.

- A. The local government shall "enforce appropriate State or local legislation for the designation and protection of historic properties" with provisions to achieve substantially the purpose of identification, evaluation, and protection of cultural resources within the jurisdiction of the CLG.
 - 1. Such legislation (defined as a local historic preservation ordinance plus appropriate historic preservation review commission bylaws, adopted resolutions, and rules of procedure) shall include the following provisions, at a minimum:
 - a. Statement of purpose;
 - b. Establishment of an historic preservation review commission with a grant of powers;
 - c. Procedures for the designation of historic districts and individual landmarks;

- d. Clearly defined standards and criteria for the designation of historic districts and individual landmarks;
 - e. Definition of actions that shall be reviewed by the commission, including proposed alterations, relocation, demolition, or new construction affecting designated properties;
 - f. Standards and guidelines for the review of such actions by the commission;
 - g. Specific time frames for review; and
 - h. Procedures for appeals.
2. To ensure consistency of review, it is recommended that the local ordinance reference, where possible, the National Register Criteria and the Secretary of the Interior's "Standards for Rehabilitation."
 3. At the request of a CLG, the SHPO shall provide preliminary review of an existing, newly proposed, or revised ordinance.
- B. The local government shall "establish by State or local law an adequate and qualified historic preservation review commission composed of professional and lay members."
1. The commission shall have no fewer than five (5) members.
 2. Commission members shall have a demonstrated interest, competence, or knowledge in historic preservation.
 3. To the extent available in the community, the commission shall include professional members representing such disciplines as: architecture, architectural history, history, archaeology, planning, urban design, cultural geography, or any other fields related to historic preservation. Local governments requesting certification must demonstrate that they have made a reasonable effort to secure such professionals as commission members.
 4. If certain critical disciplines are not represented on the commission, the CLG shall seek the advice of consultants to assist the commission in reviewing a particular action. (For instance, an archaeologist might be consulted in regard to the impact of excavation for a new high-rise building on previously undisturbed land, while an architectural historian might be consulted for advice in regard to the significance of a building proposed for nomination to

the National Register.) Possible sources for such consultants include universities, colleges, state or local preservation organizations, and architectural or planning firms.

5. Terms of office of commission members shall be staggered and of no less than two-year duration (except as provided in the initiation of a commission). The two-year term shall not be construed as preventing a member from serving more than one consecutive term.
6. The local appointing authority shall initiate action to fill any vacancies, including expired terms, within sixty (60) days.
7. Commission meetings shall be held at regular intervals and at least four (4) times a year.
8. The commission shall submit an annual report on its activities to the chief elected official for submission to the SHPO. The annual report shall include, but shall not be limited to, such items as: the number and types of cases reviewed, new designations made, revised resumes of commission members, new appointments to the commission, attendance records, and all minutes relating to National Register nominations. Reports shall be submitted with sixty (60) days after the end of the fiscal year and shall form the basis for the SHPO's assessment of the CLG's performance.
9. Each commission member shall attend at least one informational or educational meeting, approved or conducted by the SHPO, pertaining to historic preservation. The SHPO shall initiate or develop training programs to assist commissions in meeting this requirement.
10. The commission shall be responsible for:
 - a. Identifying and designating historic districts and landmarks within the jurisdiction of the CLG;
 - b. Reviewing all alterations, relocation, demolition, or new construction affecting designated properties under the jurisdiction of the CLG; and
 - c. Reviewing all proposed National Register nominations for properties within the jurisdiction of the CLG.

11. The SHPO may, at his/her discretion and by mutual agreement with the CLG, delegate further responsibilities to the local commission. CLG's may petition to assume greater responsibility for eligible historic preservation program activities provided they have sufficient and qualified staff.
- C. The local government shall "maintain a system for the survey and inventory of historic properties."
1. The CLG shall begin or continue a SHPO-approved process to identify historic properties within its jurisdiction.
 2. A detailed inventory of the districts, sites and/or structures designated within the CLG's jurisdiction shall be maintained.
 3. All inventory material shall be:
 - a. In conformance with standards and guidelines for cultural resource inventory as established by the SHPO;
 - b. Compatible with Missouri's statewide comprehensive historic preservation planning process;
 - c. Provided in a format consistent with a. and b. above;
 - d. Accessible to the public (except for archaeological site locations, which shall be restricted);
 - e. Updated periodically; and
 - f. Available through duplicates on file with the SHPO.
 4. At the discretion of the SHPO, the requirement for submission of duplicate inventory materials to the SHPO may be waived for CLG's not requesting pass-through funding.
- D. Local governments shall "provide for adequate public participation in the local historic preservation programs, including the process of recommending properties for nomination to the National Register."
1. All commission meetings shall be open to the public. Public announcement of such meetings and agendas shall be made in a timely fashion prior to the meeting date.
 2. Commission meetings shall be held at regular intervals, at least four (4) times a year.

3. Careful minutes of all commission actions, including the specific reasons for making decisions, shall be kept on file and available to the public.
 4. Applicants shall be given written notification of commission decisions, including specific reasons for the decisions.
 5. Rules of procedure shall be adopted by the commission and shall be available to the public.
 6. Guidelines and criteria for the designation of properties and the review of actions affecting those properties shall be developed by the commission and made available to the public.
- E. Local governments shall "satisfactorily perform the responsibilities delegated to it" by the SHPO, as outlined under A.-D. above.

IV. PROCESS FOR CERTIFICATION OF LOCAL GOVERNMENTS

- A. The chief elected official of the local government shall request certification from the Missouri SHPO. The request for certification shall include:
1. A written assurance by the chief elected official that the local government will fulfill all of the requirements for certification as outlined in III. above;
 2. A copy of the local historic preservation ordinance;
 3. A listing of any historic districts or individual landmarks designated under the local ordinance, along with statements of the historical significance of the properties, photographs, and maps indicating their locations and boundaries;
 4. Resumes for each of the members of the historic preservation commission, including, where appropriate, credentials as to members' expertise in fields related to historic preservation;
 5. A copy of the local historic preservation plan, if available, or a statement describing the local preservation program, including survey, designation and protection activities; and
 6. Resumes for staff, if petitioning for additional responsibilities under III.B.11. of these guidelines. [If requested, the SHPO will consider professional staff in conjunction with the credentials for review board members in determining whether the local preservation commission meets the requirements set forth under III.B.3.]

- B. The Missouri SHPO shall respond to the chief elected official within sixty (60) days of receipt of an adequately-documented, written request.
- C. If, upon review of the local government request, it is determined that the proposal fulfills the requirements and guidelines for certification as stated herein, the SHPO shall prepare a written certification agreement to be enacted between the SHPO and the CLG. The agreement shall outline the specific responsibilities of the CLG when certified, including:
 - 1. The five minimum responsibilities cited under III. A.-D. above;
 - 2. Any additional responsibilities delegated by the SHPO to all CLG's in Missouri, and
 - 3. Any other responsibilities delegated by the SHPO pursuant to III.B.11.

The SHPO shall forward the CLG's request for certification and a copy of the above referenced written certification agreement to the Secretary of the Interior. If the Secretary does not take exception to the request within fifteen (15) working days of receipt, the local government shall be regarded as certified by the Secretary.

V. PROCESS FOR MONITORING AND DECERTIFICATION OF CERTIFIED LOCAL GOVERNMENTS

- A. The SHPO shall conduct periodic review and monitoring of certified local governments to assure that each local government is fulfilling the requirements for certification.
 - 1. The SHPO shall conduct an annual assessment of the CLG's performance, by means of review of the annual report which shall be submitted by each certified local government.
 - 2. The SHPO shall review the minutes of local commission meetings. Such minutes shall be provided to the SHPO at the same time they are provided to commission members, on a quarterly basis at a minimum.
 - 3. The SHPO shall conduct a periodic review of products developed or submitted by the CLG, such as survey data, National Register nominations, planning activities, etc., to ensure conformance of any grant-assisted projects with Missouri's statewide comprehensive historic preservation planning process and with pertinent federal standards and criteria for HPF programs.

4. The SHPO shall be responsible for periodic review of the fiscal management of Historic Preservation Fund monies allotted to the CLG's.
- B. If the SHPO determines that the performance of a certified local government does not meet the minimum criteria for continued certification, the SHPO shall document that assessment and recommend to the certified local government steps that should be taken to improve performance. The CLG shall have a period of not less than thirty (30) nor more than one-hundred twenty (120) days in which to implement improvements. If, at the end of the appropriate period, the SHPO determines that sufficient improvement has not occurred to bring the certified local government in conformance with the minimum requirements, the SHPO shall recommend decertification of the local government to the Secretary of the Interior, citing the specific reasons for the recommendation.
 - C. A certified local government may petition the SHPO for decertification voluntarily. A letter from the chief elected official shall be the appropriate vehicle for such requests.
 - D. In the event of the decertification of a CLG, the SHPO shall conduct financial assistance closeout procedures in accordance with the National Register Programs Manual.

VI. PARTICIPATION OF CERTIFIED LOCAL GOVERNMENTS IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER NOMINATION PROCESS

The certified local government shall assume the responsibility for review and comment on all proposed nominations for properties within its jurisdiction. However, the authority to nominate Missouri properties directly to the National Register of Historic Places shall rest with the SHPO and the Missouri Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, pursuant to federal law and regulation.

- A. The CLG shall be responsible for review of all national Register nominations for properties within their jurisdiction.
 1. The local commission shall develop or receive the documentation necessary to nominate a property to the National Register. This documentation shall be submitted by the commission to the Missouri SHPO for subsequent review by the staff and the Missouri Advisory Council on Historic Preservation.
 2. In the event that a completed National Register nomination for a property within the jurisdiction of a CLG should be received by the SHPO without prior review by the CLG, the SHPO shall forward a copy of said nomination to the CLG within thirty (30) days.

The SHPO simultaneously shall inform the property owner of the transmittal of the nomination to the CLG.

- B. The CLG shall be responsible for providing comments on proposed National Register nominations within their jurisdiction.
1. Both the local commission and the chief elected official of the CLG shall inform the SHPO and the property owner(s) of their separate opinions regarding the National Register nomination within sixty (60) days of receipt of the nomination data from the owner or the SHPO.
 2. If both the local commission and the chief elected official support the nomination, and if the nomination form is complete and sufficient, then the SHPO shall notify the property owner(s) within thirty (30) to seventy-five (75) days prior to the meeting of the Missouri Advisory Council on Historic Preservation at which the nomination will be considered.
 3. Likewise, if either the local commission or the chief elected official supports the nomination, then the SHPO shall notify the property owner(s) within thirty (30) to seventy-five (75) days prior to the meeting of the Missouri Advisory Council on Historic Preservation at which the nomination will be considered.
 4. If both the local commission and the chief elected official oppose the nomination, it shall not be forwarded to the SHPO.
- C. Nominations approved by the SHPO and the Missouri Advisory Council on Historic Preservation shall be forwarded to the Keeper of the National Register in Washington, D. C.
- D. Nominations not approved by the SHPO and the Missouri Advisory Council on Historic Preservation shall be returned to the CLG, along with an explanation of the Missouri Advisory Council on Historic Preservation's comments and, where appropriate, suggestions for improvements.
- E. Any appeal procedures promulgated by the National Park Service pertaining to local or state decisions shall be followed.

VII. TRANSFER OF FUNDS TO CERTIFIED LOCAL GOVERNMENTS

A share of the HPF allocation to Missouri shall be available to certified local governments on a 50-50 matching basis for historic preservation activities and projects, unless otherwise authorized by the SHPO. (At present, federal law provides that

10% of the HPF allocation to Missouri be set aside for transfer to certified local governments. At such time as the Congress may appropriate more than \$65 million to the HPF, a different distribution formula will be in effect resulting in a proportionately larger share to certified local governments.) The intent is to use HPF assistance to augment rather than replace existing local commitment to historic preservation activities. Certified local governments may participate in the review and approval of National Register nominations whether or not they elect to apply for HPF transfer funds.

A. General Requirements.

1. All local governments certified pursuant to IV. above shall be eligible for funding.
2. However, the SHPO is not required to award funds to all local governments that are eligible to receive funds.
3. Any CLG receiving HPF monies shall be considered a subgrantee of the state of Missouri.
4. HPF grants received by a CLG shall not be applied as matching share for any other federal grant.
5. Indirect costs may be charged as CLG grant expenditures only if:
 - a. the CLG meets the requirements of the National Register Programs Manual, and
 - b. the CLG has a current indirect cost rate approved by the cognizant federal agency.

B. Fiscal Management.

In order to be eligible to receive a portion of the local share of the Historic Preservation Fund (HPF) allocation to Missouri, the certified local government must:

1. Have adequate financial management systems which:
 - a. Meet federal standards of the Office of Management and Budget Circular A-102, Attachment G, "Standards for Grantee Financial Management Systems;"
 - b. Are auditable in accordance with the General Accounting Office's Standards for Audit of Governmental Organizations, Programs, Activities, and Functions; and
 - c. Are available for periodic evaluation by the SHPO in accordance with OMB Circular A-102, Attachment P, "Audit Requirements;"

2. Adhere to all requirements of the National Register Programs Manual; and
3. Adhere to any requirements mandated by Congress pertaining to the HPF.

C. Technical Assistance.

The Missouri SHPO is prepared to assist local governments in developing and implementing financial management systems which meet the requirements listed under A. and B. above.

D. Criteria for Selection.

1. All proposals shall be evaluated and selected by the SHPO according to the following criteria:
 - a. Clearly stated and specific goals that are realistically attainable with the amount of funds provided and within the funding period;
 - b. Demonstration of an understanding of state and local preservation priorities including efforts to advance the identification, evaluation, and protection of properties significant in Missouri's history and prehistory, and efforts to ensure maintenance of these properties; and
 - c. Assurance of matching share.
2. In addition, all proposals shall be reviewed in terms of the Funding Priorities below for conformance with state and federal goals and objectives.
3. The rationale for selection of CLG grant proposals and for the amounts awarded shall be made available by the SHPO upon request.

E. Funding Priorities.

1. The Missouri SHPO shall award funds on a competitive basis to certified local governments based on the following priorities:
 - a. Administration of local preservation programs with emphasis on completion of the identification phase, that is, survey/inventory of cultural resources;
 - b. Administration of local preservation programs with emphasis on completion of the evaluation phase, that is, nominations to the National Register of Historic Places; and
 - c. Administration of local preservation programs with emphasis on the protection phase, that is, planning for and implementation of strategies to ensure long-term preservation of cultural resources.

