Note to Map:

The following numbers correspond to buildings located on or on a block adjacent to the main square: 15, 22, 23, 24, 25, 27, 28, 33, 37, 38, 39, 40, 44, 47, 48, 51, 56, 59, 60, 61, 66, 69, 70, 73, 76, and 78. Because of their proximity they are not shown on the map of Kirksville.
The facade of the theater shows influence from both the Beaux-Arts and Art Deco periods. The Art Deco influence can be seen in the angular capstones found on the parapets on the north and west sides of the theater. The building also has a Renaissance Revival flavour, this becomes much more evident on the interior surfaces. The main facade, and that of the north, is composed of brown, textured brick and glazed ceramic tile. The lower story of the main facade consists of various shop fronts, an apartment entrance, the theater entrance, and glass movie poster cases. The latter two are not original, but the others are almost entirely intact. The main entrance is now a triple door (cont)

**Theater was designed by Irwin Dunbar. He was a Kirksville architect active during the early to mid twentieth century. His history and a list of his important works is under K # , the Dunbar House. The Kennedy was the second theater of his design built in Kirksville. The first, the Princess, is located directly to the east on the same block, (K # ).**

**Interview - Michael Hamilton , 7/86**
**Violette's History of Adair County, 1911**
**The Kirksville Journal, Dec. 31, 1914**
of aluminum and glass. The exterior ticket booth is of the same material and it's lower part of glass blocks. Above the main entrance is an Art Deco Marquee added in the 1940's. It partially covers a large arched window panel. Which lights the second story and continues up through the entablature. Two story pilasters run the length of the facade, and support a glazed architrave and cornice, and a brick frieze. The pilasters have ceramic paneled, plinths and ceramic borders and capitals. Above the entablature is a low parapet wall. Set above the pilasters on this wall are urns or ball finials resting on paneled bases. The north facade has similar appointments, although it is dominated by a 3 story, parapeted gable end. It is lighted by a single, centered bay of windows extending from the second to the third story.

The interior of the structure has been remodeled several times: 194, and 197, were the times when major changes were made. The main lobby of the theater retains only it's original stair and plaster work. The plaster, ceiling medallions and cornices, is of very fine workmanship and is well preserved. Directly behind the main seating area is a new concession stand. It was created by eliminating several rows of seats and moving the wall backwards. The second floor has a mellanine, originally used as a lounge. The main auditorium retains almost all of it's excellent detail. The stage is set off by elaborate moldings. It is arched and set within a two story arched bay. On either side of it are exit doors. Prior to 1930 these doors were ornamented with plaster medallions: they have been replaced with false balconies. The sides of the auditorium are ornamented with elaborate pilasters, panels and originally, a wainscoat. The pilasters are of entwined acanthus, urns, rosettes and putti, with corinthian capitals. The ceiling has a low central dome with a fillagreed center. Hanging from plaster medallions are large Art Deco chandeliers. The balcony has a low acanthine rail. Beneath the stage are dressing rooms, most with their original fixtures.

Aside from the theater, there are various offices and apartments also in the building. None of these have remained in their original state.

The Kennedy family was very prominent in Kirksville during the early 1900's. They, with their various in-laws, including the Millers, owned many businesses and companies. The earlier theater was also built by John M. and Carrie Miller Kennedy. It was operated jointly until 1914 when Mrs. Kennedy became sole owner after her husband's death. In 1925 she completed the second theater, calling it Kennedy after her husband. It was operated by her until her death in the 1940's. It has since been owned by various different theater companies. Although it is currently owned by a Kirksville family.
The hotel consists of two main parts: the main 1891 section, and the c. 1900 wing. The original part of the hotel was fairly plain, it had a simple brick facade, with large plate glass windows with wooden panels at their bases. During the construction of the southern wing the verandah, bay windows (2 on the north facade), and the tin facade were added. The verandah originally extended from the north facade around the east front and onto the south wing. It is supported by square wooden posts with brackets. Originally it had a railing around it's roof which allowed it's use for various functions. The tin facade was modeled on a Venetian Palace. The walls (cont)

The hotel first opened in 1895 as the Leslie hotel. At that time it was much smaller, lacking it's southern wing and the wide verandahs on both parts of the structure. The hotel was acquired by Thomas J. Dockery, (Residence _____), a prominent Kirksville business man. He had owned previously, another hotel at New Baden Springs, Missouri. It burned c. 1890. After purchasing the hotel he enlarged it with the south wing and added the verandahs. It was officially reopened in 1904. The hotel hosted many celebrities (cont)

Sources of Information
Kirksville Daily Express, May 10, 1982
Violettes History of Adair County
The Chariton Collector, April 1983, Page 5
42. resemble rusticated stone, above it is a heavily molded cornice with brackets. Half sunbursts alternate with the brackets. The interior of the structure has been altered somewhat. During their use as a taxi service and a bus terminal, two of the first story rooms were walled off. Despite various changes in ownership the structure retains its original windows, woodwork, and doors. The main stair is of oak. The floor in this area is of pink and white marble tile. The ceilings are of pressed tin.

43. around the turn of the century, including William Jennings Bryan. The hotel was used for apartments after the 1930's, although it retained its name. It was totally vacated during the 1980's. In 1982 the Dockery company formed with plans of restoring the structure and placing it on the National Register. The structure is now on the Register but no work has been done on the structure itself. The hotel is currently for sale.
Thomas Dockery came to Adair County in 1855, and rose to become one of the most prominent citizens in early Kirksville. During his long life he served the City as councilman and performed two terms as Mayor. The Dockery Hotel was originally known as the Leslie Hotel, the most recent brick.

Description of Environment and Outbuildings

The Dockery Hotel is located on a corner lot in downtown Kirksville, on block from the County Court House. There are no out buildings associated with the building. It is an urban setting, with no landscaping.

Sources of Information

History of Adair County, 1917
Property Abstract
Site Investigations/June-July 1979 by Michael Ward, Harriet Beard
42. #36. (Cont.)

room, but with no damage to existing structure. One window has been boarded up in the lobby as well as a door that would have lead out to the gallery, since removed.

#37. The building is structurally sound, with the exterior brick and mortar in good condition. Some of the gallery posts have been weakened by the elements. The previous owners have allowed the interior to deteriorate, and there are a number of problems caused by leaky roof, deteriorated plaster, sagging floor boards etc. The interior needs repairs and overall cleaning to halt the deterioration trend.

Some important exterior features of the building include the elaborate pressed tin second story facade, with the decorated boxed cornice with decorated frieze and brackets extending around the north facade, the Gallery with its original wooden posts with brackets resting upon natural stone bases, the two bay windows on the second story, and the symmetrical segmental arch windows, with arch radiating voussoirs.

Important interior features include two massive oak stairways, the northern staircase being a single flight, while the southern one has a landing and is highlighted by a skylight. The lobby floor still retains some of its original tiles while the other floors are covers hardwood. The former restaurant area is accented by decorative posts and arches connected to the ceiling joists which echo the exterior gallery. Other important features remain, including doors, ceiling fans and fixtures, and tin ceilings.

#38. At present, no preservation efforts are planned until the final research on the building is completed. At that time, a Preservation Plan will be prepared outlining the buildings renovation.
structure having been erected in 1891. Mr. Dockery bought the Hotel in 1895, and in 1907 he enlarged the building to its present size, when it became known as the Dockery Hotel.

Both the Dockery and the Leslie played important roles in Kirksville history. Once considered the finest hotel in the area, it hosted a number of important personages who traveled through Kirksville. The most famous guest was William Jennings Bryan, who spoke from the Hotel during his presidential campaign. At one time it even played host to an entire Circus troop, with even the camels bedded down in the lobby.

In later years, the Dockery functioned as a combined hotel and residence. Many prominent Kirksville citizens resided at the Dockery, where an entire wing was devoted to the permanent residents.

Though faded and neglected today, the old hotel with its gallery, decorative tin ceilings, and grand staircases still speaks of its glory days as hostess to Kirksville's guests.

The building itself is a fine example of early hotel architecture. The pressed tin facade is particularly significant, due to its extensive use on the building front.

Interviews with long time Hotel residents.
Kirkville Daily Express newspaper
| 1. No. | 166 |
| 2. County | Adair |
| 3. Location of Negatives | NEMO Regional Planning Comm. |
| 4. Present Name(s) | IOOF Building |
| 5. Other Name(s) | I.O.O.F. Building |
| 6. City or Town | Kirksville |
| 7. Site Plan with North Arrow | |
| 8. Coordinates | UTM |
| 10. On National Register? | Yes | No |
| 11. Is It Eligible? | Yes | No |
| 12. Is It Distinct? | Yes | No |
| 13. Part of Established District? | Yes | No |
| 14. Distinct Name: | Private | Public |
| 15. Name of Established District | |
| 16. Thematic Category | |
| 17. Date(s) or Period | 1913-14 |
| 18. Style or Design | 69 |
| 19. Architect or Engineer | |
| 20. Contractor or Builder | |
| 21. Original Use, if apparent | Store/Meeting Hall |
| 22. Present Use | |
| 23. Ownership | Public | Private |
| 24. Owner's Name & Address: | Unknown |
| 25. Open to Public? | Yes | No |
| 26. Local Contact Person or Organization | NEMO Regional Planning Comm. |
| 27. Other Surveys in Which Included | |
| 28. No. of Stories | 3 |
| 29. Basement? | Yes | No |
| 30. Foundation Material | Concrete |
| 31. Wall Construction | Brick |
| 32. Roof Type & Material | Hip/Asphalt shingle |
| 33. No. of Bays | Front 2 Side 7 |
| 34. Wall Treatment | Running Bond |
| 35. Plan Shape | Rectangular |
| 36. Changes | Addition 1 |
| 37. Condition | Interior: Good |
| 38. Preservation Underway? | Yes | No |
| 39. Endangered? | Yes | No |
| 40. Visible from Public Road? | Yes | No |
| 41. Distance from and Frontage on Road | |
| 42. Further Description of Important Features | The store fronts which are on the first floor of the building have been considerably modernized. Both now have large plate glass windows and modern doors. The northern one has a low brick wall upon which the glass rests. Above these windows extends a wide band of vertical aluminum siding. This siding extends to the sills of the second story windows, and continues for several feet around the north side of the building. The main facade of the structure has triple 6/1 windows on its second story, and 6 narrow 4/1 windows on its third floor. These are each set in two groups. The window surrounds are very simple, having stone sills and brick protruding lintels. These have (cont) |
| 43. History and Significance | The IOOF No. 96 is the oldest fraternal organization in Adair County, it received its charter in 1856. It's charter members are now unknown since a cannonball pierced the charter during the Battle of Kirksville, August 6, 1862. The Charter was hanging at that time in the under building where the organization had been holding its meetings since 1858. This building located on the southeast corner of the square, burned in 1884. (cont) |
| 44. Description of Environment and Outbuildings | The building faces east onto the courthouse square. Adjoining it, on the south, are five store units built during the same time, and having the same design. These occupy sites of structures destroyed by the fire of 1913. |
| 45. Sources of Information | A Book of Adair County History 1976, Pgs. 138-9 |
| 46. Prepared by | John Thomas |
| 47. Organization | NEMO RPC |
| 48. Date | 10/86 |
42. triple stone keystones. The north side has paired 4/1 windows on all levels, and three doors opening from ground level. They have accents similar to the main front. A low parapet runs along the top of the building. It has a corbeled cornice and is marked with shallow stone brackets. Above this are low brick panels topped with limestone coping. During the early 1980's the original flat roof was replaced with a hip roof.

The two lower retail areas in the building have been periodically remodeled since 1914. Recently, the southern one was entirely stripped. The upper floors, entered by a stairs between the two stores, retains it's original floors, transoms, doors and oak woodwork. It also has some of it's original light fixtures. The second floor contains various rented office suites. The third floor contains the Lodge's hall as well as a kitchen and a large recreation room.

43. In 1871 the Lodge had a third story added to the Tuttle Building on the southwest corner of the square. They used that as a meeting place until the completion of the IOOF building in 1914. In May of 1913 a fire took out the northern half of the west side of the square. The northern most building, the Willard Hotel, was completely destroyed. Dr. A.P. Willard sold the 40.5' to the odd fellows and construction of the present structure started almost immediately. The building was completed in 194. The Lodge burned the last of it's mortgage bonds in 1953.
Odd Fellows Building

h2 (cont.)

level are two sets of six two-over-one light windows. As at the first floor level, above each set is an ornamental flat arch with a center keystone.

Beneath the windows at the second story level is a panel five feet high above which, at the left corner, is a cornerstone bearing the date 1913. Below the panel is a story front (first floor level) and three front entranceways, all of which has been modernized.

The east wall at the second and third story levels is of glazed brick, but below the panel (first floor level) buff pressed brick was apparently used down to the sidewalk. The wall treatment here, as well as on the northe wall, is stretcher bond, but on the west wall (rear) the treatment is common bond with headers every eighth row.

The fenestration on the north facade consists of eight sets of twin one-over-one light windows, each set below an ornamental flat arch with a center keystone, each of

At the center of the north facade, stairs lead to a hallway at the second and third stories. The hallway at the second story level is lined with white glazed ceramic tile. Many of the offices on this floor have pressed metal ceilings, such as those popular in the early 1900's.

Most of the interior doors have five vertical panels with raised centers. The doorways are post and lintel with flanking windows of frosted glass.

The third story, reserved for lodge purposes, has a lodge large hall, a kitchen, and a dining or recreation room.

h3 (cont.)

of the west side of the Kirksville square was destroyed by fire in May, 1913. In that year the Odd Fellows bought the lots upon which they erected the present building. The original plan was to use one story for lodge affairs and to rent out the other two. Owing to prudent management, the building has been owned free and clear by the lodge since 1953.
Office of Historic Preservation, P.O. Box 176, Jefferson City, Missouri 65101

HISTORIC INVENTORY

1. No. 61
2. County: Adair
3. Location of Negatives: NEMO Regional Planning Comm.
4. Present Name(s): Journal Printing Building
5. Other Name(s):
7. City or Town: Kirksville
8. Site Plan with North Arrow:
9. Coordinates: UTM
10. Site: Building: Structure:
   11. On National Register? Yes: No
   12. Is it Eligible? Yes: No
   13. Part of Established District? Yes: No
   14. District Name:
15. Name of Established District:
16. Thematic Category:
17. Date(s) or Period:
18. Style or Design:
19. Architect or Engineer:
20. Contractor or Builder:
21. Original Use, if apparent:
22. Present Use:
23. Ownership:
24. Owner's Name & Address, if known:
25. Open to Public?
26. Local Contact Person or Organization:
27. Other Surveys in Which Included:
28. No. of Stories:
29. Basement? Yes: No
30. Foundation Material:
31. Wall Construction Material:
32. Roof Type & Material:
33. No. of Bays:
34. Wall Treatment:
35. Plan Shape:
36. Changes:
37. Condition:
38. Preservation Underway? Yes: No
39. Endangered? By What?
40. Visible from Public Road? Yes: No
41. Distance from and Frontage on Road:
42. Further Description of Important Features:
The front facade of the structure has 6 columns of the ionic order set on stone plinths. Set almost flush to the columns are wood panels which divide the large glass windows and central, single leaf door. Above the columns, in place of an entablature, is a large sign. The second story front is lit by paired windows, large ones, flanking a narrow central pair. The south side of the shows break between the frontal and rear sections of the building. Though built at the same time, they were built by different parties. The frontal section
43. History and Significance:
The Journal Printing Co. was started by William Kernodle in Kirksville in 1865. He was the publisher of the Kirksville Journal, which competed with two other papers. The Kirkville Democrat, and the Weekly Graphic. Prior to 1885, the company lacked its own building. In 1885 it moved to building or the south side of the square (now the Gardner-Collier
44. Description of Environment and Outbuildings:

45. Sources of Information:
Violette's History of Adair County, 1911
The Chariton Collector, Winter 1984
Interview - Robert Link 7/86

46. Prepared by: John Thomas
47. Organization: NEMO RPC
48. Date: 49. Revision Date(s):
From 1940 until 1979 when it was sold to Jack Felter, 1156 Fifth was the firm’s home office. Paul C. Schaefer, son, managed the company.

Louis R. Felter Jr. (L.R.F.) was the first manager in 1897. In 1899, the company was incorporated. In 1902, the present building was finished and the company was moved. Samuel Felter became editor and publisher in 1894, followed by his son, John, in 1891. An additional floor was added in 1920.

The interior of the structure has been altered considerably, although the lower floor, trimmed by a heavily moulded lintel cornice, remains intact. Above these are windows set in walls at ground level which light the basement. Above these are windows in the upper story and single, set a floor level on the first. The rear section has windows on the upper story and single, set a floor level on the first.
HISTORIC INVENTORY

1. No.

2. County
   Adair

3. Location of Negatives

4. Present Name(s)
   Journal Printing Company

5. Other Name(s)

6. Specific Location
   119 South Elson Street
   Block 10 Lot 1

7. City or Town
   Kirksville

8. Site Plan with North Arrow

9. Coordinates
   UTM
   Lat
   Long

10. Site
    Building
    Structure
    Object

11. On National Register?
    Yes
    No

12. Is It Eligible?
    Yes
    No

13. Part of Estab Yes
    Hist Dist. No

14. District
    Yes
    Poten? No

15. Name of Established District

16. Thematic Category
   High Victorian

17. Date(s) or Period
   1905

18. Style or Design
   High Victorian

19. Architect or Engineer
   G. G. Anderson

20. Contractor or Builder
   G. G. Anderson

21. Original Use, if apparent
   Offices

22. Present Use
   Printing Company/Apartments

23. Ownership
   Public
   Private

24. Owner's Name & Address
   Journal Printing Co.
   Kirksville, MO

25. Open to Public?
   Yes
   No

26. Local Contact Person or Organization
   Robert Link

27. Other Surveys in Which Included

28. No. of Stories
   2

29. Basement?
   Yes
   No

30. Foundation Material
   Brick

31. Wall Construction
   Brick

32. Roof Type & Material
   Flat/Tar and Gravel

33. No. of Bays
   Front 5 Side 5

34. Wall Treatment
   Stucco Bonds

35. Plan Shape
   Rectangular

36. Changes
   Addition
   In #42

37. Condition
   Interior
   Excellent

38. Preservation
   Yes
   No X

39. Endangered?
   Yes
   No

40. Visible from Public Road?
   Yes
   No

41. Distance from and Frontage on Road

42. Further Description of Important Features
   The main entrance to the building is on the west facade (front). Concrete steps lead from the sidewalk in front of the building to a single glass door with sidelights and topped by four square one sash windows placed in a square. North of the door separated by decorative mullions are two very large rectangular one sash windows topped by two small rectangular one sash windows in wooden encasements and south of the door are three such windows. Seven ionic

43. History and Significance
   Although built in 1905 this building designed after High Victorian style is still in excellent condition without any exterior alteration and today houses the oldest business firm in Kirksville in continuous operation—the Journal Printing Company.

44. Description of Environment and Outbuildings
   This building has no outbuildings and is located in the business district, south of the square.

45. Sources of Information
   E. M. Violette, History of Adair County, (Denslow History C, 1911)
   Robert Link, Interview.
   Personal site survey.

46. Prepared by
   Betty Brand

47. Organization
   NMSU

48. Date
   10-9-78

49. Revision Date(s)
h2. (continued) columns spaced evenly across the west and southwest facade rest upon rows of bricks approximately 36 inches high. At the base of the column in the southwest corner, these words are inscribed: "G. G. Anderson Architect and Builder," "The Journal Printing Co." in letters attached to the building are above the main entrance and windows at the first story. Above this is a stringcourse.

At the second story are four double sash one over one windows with radiating voussoirs. Directly above the door are two very narrow double sash windows with radiating voussoirs.

On the south facade, at the basement level are seven two-sash recessed windows with radiating voussoirs, and a door to a coal shoot. There are three one over one, two sash windows with radiating voussoirs and stone lugsills. Concrete steps lead to a single doorway with a one sash transom topped by radiating voussoirs. Two double sash windows with smaller one sash windows above are sitting on a brick base. On either side of these windows is a large single one sash window with a transom above. There is also a set of three double sash windows on stone lugsills with radiating voussoirs. At the second story are three sets of two double sash windows, two single double sash windows, and one set of two double sash casement windows all with radiating voussoirs and stone lugsills. There is one three-sash casement over three-sash casement with one two-sash casement over two-sash casement on either side. These have radiating voussoirs and rest on a stone lugsill. Lastly, there is a two-sash casement over two-sash casement with a stone lugsill.

The east facade (rear) is of red brick. There are four two-sash recessed basement windows with arched radiating voussoirs. One basement window is bricked up. The one entrance on the east facade are two double wooden doors with a glass window in each topped by a transom and arched radiating voussoirs, with a stone lugsill. Four double sash windows with arched radiating voussoirs and stone lugsills are at the first story. "indows at the second story are four two-casement windows over two-casement windows with radiating voussoirs and a stone lugsill, and one two-casement window with two-sash small windows above and a brick slipsill.

A barber shop is adjoined to the Journal Printing Company at the first story on the north facade. At the second story are five two-casement with two small windows above topped by arched radiating voussoirs resting on stone lugsills. There are also three sets of two double sash windows with arched radiating voussoirs and stone lugsills.

There is one chimney located offset left.

A three-part entablature with the frieze decorated with semi-circles is topped by decorated brackets supporting the cornice.
The structure was originally 5-ranked, with its lower bays shaded by a one story porch. The left side of this porch has been enclosed. The porch has 6 square brick supports and a low brick rail. The supports and rail are topped with sandstone coping. There are brackets above the former at the roof line. The main door has a transom and sidelights. The second story door opening onto the porch roof, is single leaf and is flanked by full size windows. Above it, and the windows are 3 pane transoms. A course of curved brackets.

The club was first organized in 1897, and is the oldest women's organization still in existence in Kirksville. The first meeting was held in the home of Mrs. Joseph Foraker, wife of United States Senator Foraker. She had come to Kirksville to receive osteopathic treatment. It was called The Soujourners Club because most of it's members, like it's.

The building faces west. There were never any outbuildings.

Sources of Information

A Book of Adair County History 1976, p. 169
Violettes History of Adair Co. 1911, p. 159-60
42. surrounds the house at it's eave. The interior of the Sojourners Club retains all of it's elaborate pine and oak furniture. It also has two fireplaces on the main floor-rooms. The rooms have elaborate tin ceilings. Upstairs is a large meeting room and a kitchen. The basement of the structure, the childrens library, has handpainted murals from the book, Bambi. The club house has remained almost entirely intact since it's construction.

43. organizer were temporary residents of Kirksville. One of it's two branches, the Civic Improvement League, raised money for the paving of the Forest Llewellyn Cemetery Drive, and in 1910 for a water fountain on the square for horses and dogs. The club's meeting place was constructed in 1916 at a cost of $35,000. It had the only public library in Kirksville for over 80 years. The Sojourner Collection was recently turned over to the Adair Co. Public Library along with the use of the lower and basement floors of the structure.
43. It's consolidation in 1910. Mr. Kennedy was married to Carrie Miller in 1883. She was the daughter of Valentine and Margaret Glass Miller of Illinois. She was born near Bloomington in 1862. They had one child, Sam M. Kennedy, born in 1889. The Kennedy and Miller families were responsible for a great deal of construction within the City. After the death of her husband in 1914, Mrs. Kennedy became the operator of the Princess Theater. In 1925 she built the Kennedy Theater and apartments. Through the Millers, the Kennedys were also related to the Baxters, and the Dunbars. Mr. Irwin Dunbar, an architect, designed the above theaters.
The front (west) facade of the house shows a large gable end and a one story porch. The gable wing has paired windows on each level. Above the upper window the gable's apex is faced with round shingles. The porch is supported by turned posts. It has a spindled frieze and a railing with turned balusters. The porch also has a bracketed cornice. The south side of the house has a small bay with cut-away corners. These corners are ornamented with spindled friezes and beaded brackets. The front facade of the house was two dormers. Both have sunbursts in their gable ends, and bracketed pilasters framing them. The windows are bordered with stained glass. Off the rear (cont)

The owner of this house was unable to be contacted. The house is not listed in the early city directories, and is beyond the boundaries of the Fire Insurance Maps. The structure's significance is it's very unusual and well preserved amount of detail. The house is also part of a group forming a representative of the residential areas of Kirksville in the late 19th century.

The house faces west onto Elson St. Behind it is a small garage dating from the 1930's. No other outbuildings remain.
42. of the house is a small porch similar to the front one and a small latticed addition.
**Office of Historic Preservation, P.O. Box 176, Jefferson City, Missouri 65101**

**HISTORIC INVENTORY**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>74</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>County</td>
<td>Adair</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Location of Negatives</td>
<td>NEMO Regional Planning Comm.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Specific Location</td>
<td>East side Quadrangle, Northeast Missouri State University</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>City or Town</td>
<td>Kirksville</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Site Plan with North Arrow</td>
<td>Kirksville</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Present Name(s):**

| Kirk Building |

**Other Name(s):**

| John R. Kirk Auditorium |

**Thematic Category:**

| 030 - 100 |

**Date(s) or Period:**

| 1922 |

**Style or Design:**

| Classic Revival |

**Architect or Engineer:**

| John R. Kirk |

**Contractor or Builder:**

| Photo |

**Original Use, if apparent:**

| Auditorium |

**Present Use:**

| Auditorium |

**Ownership:**

| Public & Private 11 |

**Owner's Name & Address:**

| Northeast Missouri State University, Kirksville, MO |

**Open to Public?**

| Yes 11 |

**Local Contact Person or Organization:**

| NEMO Regional Planning Comm. |

**Other Surveys in Which Included:**

| Kirksville State Normal School Auditorium |

**No. of Stories:**

| 3 |

**Foundation Material:**

| Concrete |

**Wall Construction:**

| Brick |

**Roof Type & Material:**

| Hip |

**No. of Bays:**

| 7 |

**Wall Treatment:**

| Common Bond |

**Plan Shape:**

| Rectangular |

**Changes:**

| Addition |

**Condition:**

| Interior: Good |

**Exterior: Good |

**Preservation Underway?**

| Yes 11 |

**Endangered?**

| Yes 11 |

**Visible from Public Road?**

| Yes 11 |

**Distance from and Frontage on Road:**

| 30 yds. south of Normal Street |

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**Further Description of Important Features:**

The structure rests on a raised basement, entrance story. Three doors, deeply recessed into stone arches open from the central, projecting bay on either end of the building. The foundation is partially exposed and plastered, it forms part of the base upon which rests the first floor windows. Above the windows is a limestone entablature. The second story of the building is marked by a limestone course upon which rest brick plinths supporting two story Doric pilasters. The pilasters have capitals and bases of limestone. Set between them are from 3-4, 1/1 windows. The roofline has a heavy entablature. The cornice and architrave are of molded copper. The former has (cont)...

**History and Significance:**

The building was designed by John R. Kirk in 1922. He was president of the school, which was then known as the First District Normal School, from 1899 to 1925. Two other buildings were built during his terms in office. One was the library annex which burned in 1924 along with old Baldwin Hall. The other building was known as the science building, now Lauphin Hall, which is being demolished. The structure cost $ to (cont)...

**Description of Environment and Outbuildings:**

The building is located on the grounds of Northeast Missouri State University. It is one of the School’s earliest buildings. Adjacent to it on the west is the John R. Kirk Memorial.

---

**Sources of Information:**

- Violettes History of Adair County, P. 222
- A Book of Adair County History, P. 210

**Prepared by:**

| John Thomas |

**Organization:**

| NEMO RPC |

**Date:**

| 10/86 |

**Revision Date(s):**

| 49 |
modillions and contains the gutter. The frieze is of brick. The roof is surrounded by a parapet.

The interior of the structure has been altered considerably since it’s construction. However, it’s upper two stories are still used as an auditorium/gymnasium. Stairs are located in either end of the building, within the front pavilions.

To compete in 1922. It was designed to be a center of social life and activities, indoor athletics, a health center, and to provide class rooms. It also contained the School’s bookstore. Currently, it is the main office for the Division of nursing, and for Audio-visual equipment. It’s gymnasium is also still in use.
The house has a gable and a wing on its front facade. The gable is lighted by two windows on the first floor, and one on its upper story. The wing has one window on its lower story, and a single leaf door next to it. A window lights the second story. The door has a transom and is four paneled. The lower story is shaded by a porch. This has chamfered posts with brackets. Fretwork ornaments are set between the posts. A stair ascends the south side of the house. It is modern and rises to a second story apartment. A large wing extends from the rear of the house. It is shaded by a one story porch with modern posts. The house retains some of its early woodwork. Most (cont)

The house is reported to be one of the very first built in the vicinity. However it probably dates only as early as the 1870's. Early history on the property was unavailable. It was owned by the Anderson family from the 1880's onward. It served as the center for their farm which was adjacent on the west and north to platted areas of the town. The house now located on the former farm boundaries date to the early 20th century. To a large extent the original house has been developed, but some of its original pasture (cont)

The house is situated atop a high rise, behind it, comprising the area of several blocks are the remainders of its fields and farm plots. Near to the house are a smokehouse and the foundation of a garage. A brick well is situated on the north side of the kitchen wing. No farm outbuildings remain.

Interview - Charles Baldwin 7/86
Adair County Atlases of 1876, 1880, 1911
42. of its original features have been altered.

43. remains to the north and northeast.

The earliest known occupants of the structure were Charles and Florence Anderson. They or their descendents retained the property into the 1930's. It has been used as apartments since the 1970's.
The front facade shows a gable end, a single story porch, and a round tower. The porch originally Doric Columnettes, brick and wood panel piers, and a heavy turned balustrade. These have been replaced by aluminum supports and the wall behind it has been faced with limestone. The remainder of the house has been covered with aluminum siding. The gable end originally had three windows in each of the bay windows (upper & lower) which fronts it. The smaller side windows have been closed over. The apex of the gable was once ornamented with fishscale shingles. Centered on the main facade is a large circular window. Originally.

The house was constructed by Samuel M. Pickler prior to 1900. He was born in Washington Co., Indiana in 1846. He was the son of George and Emily Pickler. The family moved to Davis County Iowa in 1852, where he remained until 1866. He came to Kirksville at that time and studied at State Normal School, also teaching as a member of the faculty. He continued.

The house faces east. Directly across the street is the location of the second Pickler Home, demolished in the late 1970's. No outbuildings are associated with the house.

References:
Picturesque Kirksville, Souvenir Gems of 1900
Violette's Adair County History p. 511

Prepared by
John Thomas
Organization
NEMO RPC
Date 49 Revision Date(s)
**HISTORIC INVENTORY**

<table>
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<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Present Name(s)</th>
<th>Other Name(s)</th>
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<tr>
<td>49</td>
<td>0050</td>
<td>John M.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
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<td>J.M. Kennedy House</td>
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<td>31. Wall Construction</td>
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<tr>
<td>32. Roof Type &amp; Material</td>
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<tr>
<td>33. No. of Bays</td>
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<td>34. Wall Treatment</td>
<td>Clapboard</td>
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<td>35. Plan Shape</td>
<td>L</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36. Changes</td>
<td>99</td>
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<tr>
<td>37. Condition</td>
<td>Interior Good</td>
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<td>Exterior Good</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38. Preservation</td>
<td>Underway</td>
</tr>
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<td>39. Endangered?</td>
<td>Yes</td>
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<td>By What?</td>
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<td>40. Visible from Public Road?</td>
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<td>41. Distance from and Frontage on Road</td>
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<tr>
<td>42. No. of Item(s)</td>
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**Coordinates**

- **UTM**: Kirksville
- **Lat**: [Positions not readable]
- **Long**: [Positions not readable]

**Site Plan with North Arrow**

---

**501 N. Elson**

**City or Town** Kirksville

**Site Plan with North Arrow**

---

**501 N. Elson**

**City or Town** Kirksville

**Site Plan with North Arrow**

---

**Further Description of Important Features**

The house is now without most of its exterior decorative features. These were removed in the 1970's, when the house was re-sided. Originally, the house had a large porch on its south and east sides. It had paired Ionic colonettes atop cast stone plinths and a heavy balustrade. Pediments were located over its two entrances. Today, two small porches shelter the main entrances. A gable end on the south side of the house has cut away corners which originally had spindled brackets at the eaves. The gable ends were faced with fishscale shingles. The interior of the house retains much of its original woodwork, despite the fact that it has been divided into apartments.

**History and Significance**

The house was built in the 1890's by John M. Kennedy. He was born in Sparta, Alabama, in 1856 to Thomas M. and Sarah B. Mason Kennedy. After his father's death in 1860, his mother moved to Kirksville in 1867. He farmed until the 1880's when he went into the grain and implement business. In 1899 he started the telephone system in Kirksville. He sold his first business in 1904, and the following year sold the telephone system to the Bell Company. He became district manager of the Bell Company until (cont)

---

**Description of Environment and Outbuildings**

The house is located on the NW corner of Elson and Buchanan Streets. No outbuildings are associated with the house.

---

**Sources of Information**

- Violettes History of Adair County, 1911, p. 690
- Cemetery of Adair County, 1980
- Kirksville City Directory, 1900-9, 1910
- The Kirksville Journal, Dec. 31, 1914

---

**Prepared by**

John Thomas

**Organization**

NEMO RPC

**Date** 10/86

**Revision Date(s)** 49
42. this, like a transom over the lower bay window, was stained glass. The upper courses of the tower are of tin, the battlements are now missing. The south side of the house once had another single story bay window. The north side of the house has a large addition (1 story) which is used as a salon. The interior of the structure detains it's walnut ralled stair and some wood work.

43. teaching there until 1873. He became editor and proprietor of the Kirksville Journal Newspaper until 1881. He was also a merchant land owner and lumber contractor. He was elected to the Missouri State Legislature four times. He was the Adair Co., school commissioner and regent of The First District Normal School at Kirksville (now NMSU). Mr. Pickler was married twice, by his first wife Emily , he had two children. He married Ida Martin Fowler after Emily's death in 1880. After 1906 he constructed another house across the street and moved there. The residence was then purchased by Solomon Stahl, another prominent Adair Countian.
The house was originally three-ranked with an Italianate porch. An 1897 photo shows the house soon after its completion, with details typical of the style. After its purchase by Hiram Selby it was greatly altered. Two of the lower story windows were combined to make a large Queen Anne light, a tower with reverse curved mansard roof was added. (The main door was moved to this tower), the porch was placed by a wrap-around with turned Balusters and Ionic Columns, and a one story wing was added to the rear. The house survived in this form until 1985, when the current owner purchased it. The house now lacks its elaborate porch.

The house was built by in the mid 1870's. It is one of the earliest remaining houses in Kirksville. It was purchased in 1895 by Hiram Selby, who became a very prominent citizen and with home the house is usually associated. Hiram was born in W. Virginia during the 1860's. He settled in Kahoka, MO, when he was 22. He taught several

The house faces west. No original outbuildings remain. The level of it's yard has been raised several feet within a wall of railroad ties.

Violettes History of Adair County, 1911
Picturesque Kirksville, Souvenir Gems of 1900
Cemeteries of Adair, Co. 1980
42. extensive stained glass which was in the rear wing and it's rear, exterior stairs. The tower was also lowered and it's roof incorporated into that of the main structure. The interior of the structure has also been altered considerably. It's fireplaces and stoves have been removed and the ceilings lowered. A replacement porch has been added to the front of the house.

43. years, then started a poultry business in Wayland, MO. He also was in the same business afterwards in Laplata, MO, and Keokuk, IA. He came to Kirksville in 1895 starting a branch house. In 1908 the main offices were moved to Kirksville. Mr. Selby was also the president of Kirksville Savings Bank, and of the Burk Bros. Packing Company. He also served briefly as mayor.

He was married August 30, 1895, to Ella Clay of Clark County, MO. They had seven children. His eldest son, Paul O. Selby, was a noted local historian and professor at NMSU. Hiram Selby passed away in 1934, his wife in 1947. After their deaths, the house passed out of the family, and was converted into apartments. During that time the house deteriorated considerably; the towers roof and the dining rooms stained glass windows disappeared.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Adair</td>
<td>[Diagram]</td>
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**HISTORIC INVENTORY**

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<th>8. Site Plan with North Arrow</th>
<th><strong>United States Post Office</strong></th>
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<th>19. Architect or Engineer</th>
<th>Roof Design</th>
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<th>21. Original Use, if apparent</th>
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<th>22. Present Use</th>
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<th>25. Open to Public?</th>
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<tr>
<th>26. Local Contact Person or Organization</th>
<th>NEMO Regional Planning Comm.</th>
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<th>27. Other Surveys in Which Included</th>
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<th>35. Plan Shape</th>
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<th>36. Changes</th>
<th>(Explain in #42)</th>
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<tr>
<th>37. Condition Exterior</th>
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</table>

<table>
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<tr>
<th>38. Preservation Underway?</th>
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</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>39. Endangered?</th>
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<th>No</th>
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</table>

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<th>40. Visible from Public Road?</th>
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</table>

<table>
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<tr>
<th>41. Distance from and Fronlage on Road</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**Further Description of Important Features**
The building sits on a high stone foundation. It is five ranked, with the 3 central bays slightly recessed. The resulting projections have wide brick quins. The central opening is a single leaf door, originally eared and pedimented, now of glass and metal. The other openings retain their basic lighting pattern, but the glass is now tinted. In 1916 a large addition was made to the rear of the structure. This was further enlarged in 1984. The roof has been re-covered several times and is now missing its cupola. The building also lacks its original modillioned cornice. (cont)

**Historical and Significance**
Prior to the building's construction, postal service was centered in various other buildings. It is believed the post office was established here in late 1842. The first post master was Jesse Kirk from whom the town gained its name in 1841. He kept a tavern which was also used for mail service. Until 1905 the office was situated in various rented rooms and buildings around the square. In 1903 Congress appropriated $35,000 for the building. (cont)

**Description of Environment and Outbuildings**
The building faces west. It occupies one quarter of a block. It has no dependencies.

**Sources of Information**
- Violette's History of Adair County, 1911, p. 364
- The Chariton Collector, April 182, Pgs. 6-10
- A Book of Adair County History, p. 130

---

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>46. Prepared by</th>
<th>John Thomas</th>
</tr>
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<tr>
<td>47. Organization</td>
<td>NEMO RPC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>48. Date</td>
<td>10/86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>49. Revision Date(s)</td>
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</table>
42. The interior of the structure has been drastically changed since its construction. The ceilings are now about half their original height. The main floor, originally open, is now divided into office spaces and halls. The attic has been converted into a drafting workshop. The stairs which gave access to the now missing cupola has been removed. Originally the building had a spy loft from which the post master could observe his workers.

43. construction of the present structure. It served as post office until it was purchased by the City of Kirksville in 1963. The post office was transferred to a newly constructed facility. The building has undergone major remodeling in 1916, 1956, 1963 and 1984.
The house has a gable and wing design. The gable is fronted by an oversized window with a transom and standard window above it. The wing is shaded by a single story porch. This shade two doors, one on the wing itself, and one on the gable section. The original porch has been replaced. The gable end of the wing has cut away corners. These are ornamented at the eaves with spindled brackets. The main doors of the house retain their original etched glass panels. The house is currently being remodeled.

The house was constructed by Franklin McClay, son of David and Jane McClay. He was born near Chicago in 1853. The McClays came to Adair Co. in 1856, settling near Brashear. He was married to Margaret Mauck in 1875. They had one child, Washington Irving, who was born in 1887. Mr. McClay continued farming near Brashear until 1898, when he moved to

The house faces west from the corner of Franklin and Buchanan Streets. No original out buildings remain.

Sources of Information
Violettes History of Adair Co., 1911 p.1042
The Cemeteries of Adair Co., Mo 1980
Interview - Calanra Morton 7/86
Kirksville to provide his son with better education. The house he had built on the site was destroyed by the great cyclone of 1899. The family moved for a summer to St. Louis, then returned to one of their two farms near Brashear. In 1904, the present house was constructed, and Mrs. & Mr. McClay returned to Kirksville. Irving McClay stayed behind working the farms which his father owned. Mr. McClay died in 1929, his wife in 1936. W.I. McClay passed away the same year as his father, his widow Nelle lived until 1945. The house was then purchased by the Manning family. The current occupant, Angus John Manning, has lived in the house since it's purchase in the 1920's.
The house was originally three ranked, with the main door, the left-most bay. Now the central bay has been converted into a door, and the window above it has been closed over. The remainder of the windows have all been altered or changed. A gable end is centered on the front facade. It is faced with a grid pattern set with roundels, and its slight overhang is supported by brackets. Remains of the original, dentilled cornice are found at the eaves. It continues around the gable ends which are faced with fishscale shingles. It forms returns on the back of the house. That portion of the structure is dominated by a large two story wing with several shed additions. Behind it is (cont.)

Although it cannot be verified, the superstructure of this house is reputed by its owner to be antebellum. The Brown property is important for it's very early date, it's unusual half I-house plan, and it's proximity to the original center of Kirksville. It may be the earliest structure in Kirksville. It's first listing in the Kirksville Directory is in 1898, belonging to Ferdinand Rothchild, his occupation is unknown. Despite this fact, the house appears on the earliest Fire Insurance maps of that area. (cont)

The house faces west. Behind it, to the northeast is a covered well and out buildings are remaining.

Sources of Information
Interview - Cleve Brown, 8/86
Kirksville City Directories 1910 and before
Sanborn Fire Insurance maps 1886 and on
42. a smaller wing which has what appear to be the original 6/6 windows. Windows similar to this are found on some portions of the main house. The back portions of the house also have some of their original entablatures.

The house is entered by a large stair hall. The stair is of walnut, with an octagonal newel.

43. The owner may have further information which could lead to the exacting dating of the structure and possibly also the name of the builder.
The basic floor plan of the structure shows similarity to the Romo and house which is next door. Both have polygonal entrances, a center hall and a central gable cross. Originally the house had a large porch shading it's main facade. This has been replaced, and a new porch with four of the original turned posts shades the main entrance only. A large wing dominates the rear of the structure. It has lean-to additions on either side. A large modern addition of one story occupies the rear yard. The house has been considerably remodeled to serve as apartments. It retains it's original stair with (cont)

The house was probably built by J.P. Smith, who was living there with his wife Eliza and child, Diehl, in 1899. After 1911 it came into the Combs family and remained in their hands until it was purchased by the current owners in the mid 1960's. Despite the lack of information on the house it is of interest in that it forms part of a fairly intact street scape which ranges in date from 1850 - the early 1900's.

No other out buildings remain.

Sources of Information
Interview - Cleta Brown 7/86
Cemeteries of Adair County, 1980
Kirksville City Directory, 1899, 1908-9

Prepared by
John Thomas
NEMO RPC

Date 49. Revision Date(s)
10/86
42. Eastlake newel and turned balusters, and some of its original woodwork.
The house is fronted by a single story porch with square, tapered posts. This shades a central door and two flanking windows. The door, windows, and porch all date c. 1920, and replace Queen Anne appointments. The composite siding also hides many original details. Above the main door is a large dormer, lighted by a pair of windows. The window surrounds are chamfered and treated as pilasters. Heavy brackets extend from the window base to the roof line. The dormer's apex is decorated with chamfered braces and roundels. The interior of the house has been greatly altered and modernized.

The house was constructed probably by R.H. Brown, who was a doctor. His name is associated with it until 1910 when it became the property of George York. The importance of the house is due to the fact that it forms part of a late 19th century streetscape.

The house faces north. It is situated on a steeply sloping lot which exposes part of its back story. No outbuildings are associated with the structure.

Kirksville City Directory, 1892, 1908-9, 1910
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<td>Specific Location</td>
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<td>City or Town</td>
<td>Kirksville</td>
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<td>Site Plan with North Arrow</td>
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### Coordinates

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<tr>
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| Part of Estab. | Yes |
| Dist. | Yes |
| Patent? | Yes |

### Perry Putnam House

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### B.F. Heiny House

| Present Name(s) | Heiny, Benjamin, House |

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Contractor or Builder</th>
<th>Porch code</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Roof code</td>
<td>DR</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

| Original Use, If Apparent | Residence |
| Present Use | Residence |

### Ownership

| Public | Private |

### Owner's Name & Address

| Known Perry Putnam |
| 703 N. Franklin |

### Open to Public

| Yes |

### Local Contact Person or Organization

| NEMO Regional Planning Comm. |

### Further Description of Important Features

The main entrance to the house is set diagonally to the street. It is set in a 3-sided bay, which in turn, is located between two large gable ends. The main entrance is double leaf, the doors set with small panels and glass. Originally this door was protected by a single story, 3-sided porch. The gable ends of the house each have cut-away corners. The cut-aways are supported by decorative cross-bracing. These flank large tripartite windows. The window on the south gable end is shaded by a small wooden awning with fishscale shingles. It is supported by brackets. Above this is the heavily moulded...

### History and Significance

The house was probably constructed by Benjamin Heiny in the 1890's. He and his wife, Elizabeth, raised 6 children here: Frank, John D., Elizabeth, Margaret, Lenora, and Agnes. The latter two resided there until their deaths in the 1970's. Mr. Heiny was one of two persons who organized the National Bank in 1891. He served as its cashier until he broke with the company to help start a new one. In 1908 the Kirksville Trust Company was...

### Description of Environment and Outbuildings

The house is located on the corner of Franklin and Cottonwood Streets. It faces southeast. No outbuildings are standing on the property.

### Sources of Information

| Violette's History of Adair Co., 1911, pg. 363 |
| A Book of Adair Co. History, 1976, Pg. 286 |
| The Cemeteries of Adair Co. 1980 |
| Kirksville City Directory, 1909 |
| An Historical Sketch of the National Bank of Kirksville 1891-1964 |

### Prepared by

| John Thomas |

### Organization

| NEMO RFC |

### Date

| 10/86 |

### Revision Date(s)

| | |
42. entablature from which brackets to emerge. These brackets support a small balcony opening out of a large attic gable. The main window on the east facade is flanked by turned engaged posts. This window is shaded by a small over-hanging roof. This gable end terminates in a large dormer with cut-away corners. Over the main entrance to the house is a large dormer which is faced with clapboard and fishscale shingles. Flanking this are two small triangular dormers. The house now rests on a basement of concrete, the original bricks having been removed because of deterioration. The windows in the house are all 1/l, most have ornate cornices and often have low, bracketed awnings. Below the windows there is a band of vertical siding which courses the house. The interior of the house has been entirely stripped and modern doors, windows and walls have been installed.

43. organized by the Citizens Bank. Mr. Heiny served as it's president. The Trust Company collapsed in 1953 under tragic circumstances. It pulled all of it's directors down with it because of it's policy of selling shares on 50% basis. Mr. Heiny was also the president of the Journal Printing Company.

He was born in Carroll County, Indiana, to Benjamin and Elizabeth Lantz Heiny in 1845. He lived on a farm there until he was 22. In 1864 he enlisted in the 142nd Indiana Infantry, serving until the end of the war the following spring. After attending an upper school in Bedford, Indiana for two years, he came to Kirksville in 1867 with Joseph Baldwin and F.L. Ferris. From 1867-1869 he attended Baldwin's Academy and also taught in various rural schools. He was elected county clerk in 1874. He had worked for and served as deputy clerk for that office since 1869. In 1879 he bought the Normal Bookstore, and as it was located in the rear of the store, an interest in Journal Printing. He sold the Bookstore in 1891 and went into the banking business.
Office of Historic Preservation, P.O. Box 176, Jefferson City, Missouri 65101

HISTORIC INVENTORY

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<td>18. Style or Design</td>
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<td>24. Owner's Name &amp; Address, if known</td>
<td>Randy Grissom</td>
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<td>25. Open to Public?</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26. Local Contact Person or Organization</td>
<td>NEMO Regional Planning Comm.</td>
</tr>
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</table>

Although the house has been re-sided with aluminum siding, it retains much of its original integrity. The main facade of the house is dominated by a gable end and a porch which extends to one side of the structure. This porch is supported by turned posts. It has a low spindled rail which has been altered so that it has more widely spaced balusters. The gable end is faced with fishscale shingles and is lit by a small window. Above this window is a small dentiled cornice. Above this, the gable is faced with a lattice like decoration. The eaves of the gable end have over-sized beaded (cont)

History and Significance: The structure was probably built by Albert L. Holmes in the mid-1890's. Prior to that there was a J.S. McCarty at the a-dress, but probably he was living in a structure which was demolished when the present one was started. Albert Holmes was born in White Co., Indiana in 1848, to John J. & Rebecca Jenkins Holmes. In 1869 he went to Iowa, and thence to Kirkville shortly thereafter. He worked in the builders and mechanics trades (cont)

Description of Environment and Outbuildings: The house faces east onto Franklin St. No original out buildings remain.

42. Further Description of Important Features

43. History and Significance

44. Description of Environment and Outbuildings

45. Sources of Information

Interview - Randy Grissom, 6/86
Cemeteries of Adair County, 1980
Kirkville City Directory 1892, 1899, 1908-9, 1910

46. Prepared by
John Thomas

47. Organization
NEMO RPC

48. Date 40. Revision Date(s) 10/86
moulding. The main entrance to the house is set at a 45° angle to the main facade, within a small projecting bay. The door is single leaf with sidelights and a transom. Directly above this door is a small second story porch topped with a steeply pitched pyramidal roof. The remaining gable ends on the house are less ornamental. The windows in the structure have been replaced with modern storm windows and glass.

43. here, and in Howard Co., Missouri. He established variety woodworks in Kirksville in 1880, and added a gristmill soon after. He went into partnership with George Loomis in 1886, and the Kirksville Foundry was started. It was located on the corner of Hickory and Elson Streets, not far from the house. During the late 19th and early 20th centuries, Mr. Holmes was a contractor for some of Kirksville's most important buildings, notably, the Grim Building (# ).

Mr. Holmes was married to Henrietta Barnett in 1876, while residing in Howard County. They had two children: Essie and Lillian. Mr. Holmes passed away in 1910, his wife 16 years later. The house served briefly as a residence, and then as a boarding house. It has since been used as apartments.
The main facade of the house is shaded by a single story porch. This porch has a spindled rail and fluted Tuscan colonnettes. Each colonnette rests on a paneled wood plinth. The eave of the porch is ornamented with a molded, detailed cornice. The center of its roof has a low pediment faced with vertical boards. The northern end of the porch terminates in a semi-circle, the southern end curves around the south facade of the house. The main entrance to the house is a single leaf door set in a half hexagon bay. The sides of this bay each have one window. On either side of the bay are paired windows. The upper story of the main, frontal section of the house is extremely (cont.)

43 History and Significance Major Raphael C. Rombauer was born in St. Louis in the 1840's to a prominent St. Louis family. One of his brothers, R.E., became a federal judge, the other, a St. Louis capitalist. The Major served under Gen. Ulysses S. Grant. After the War he started some of the earliest coal companies. He developed the Crawford and Cherokee Co. Coalfields, and organized the Eawego Coal Company. He moved to Brevier, Missouri in the 1880's and (cont.)

44 Description of Environment and Outbuildings The house faces west onto Franklin St. The north side of the house is adjacent to Cottonwood St. Behind the house to the southeast is a two-story structure which is supposed to have been servants quarters. It has gables faced with fish-scale shingles and a single story porch shading it's double entrance. A stair leads to (cont)

45 Sources of Information

Interview - Mr. and Mrs. Evret Elsea, 7/86
The First Hundred Years, 1879-1979, Novinger, Missouri Pgs. 58 and 59
A Book of Adair County History, 1976, p. 59, 60

46 Prepared by Roger Boyd
John Thomas
47 Organization
NEMO RPC
48 Date 49. Revision Date(s)
8/86
42. The gable ends of the house (north and south), have centered, paired windows over which are low awnings supported by turned brackets. Above these, lighting the attic, are semi-circular fanlights each with six panes of glass. Above these lights, the gables are faced with fishscale shingles. The central projecting bay on the front facade is even more elaborately ornamented. The cut-aways forming the sides of the bay have heavily turned brackets and pendules. The central window over the main door has a wooden awning similar to those over the gable end windows. Above it is a triangular attic light. The gable end is faced with alternating courses of diamond and fishscale singles. At the gables apex is an ornament of beads and spindles. A dentiled cornice runs under the eaves. The corners of this section of the house terminate in pilasters topped with brackets. The windows are framed with moulding and topped by cutwork lintels and brackets.

A two story wing extends from the rear of the house. It lacks the frontal sections detail. A two story screened porch is located on it's gable end. A small addition has been made on the south side of the house.

The main door opens into a hexagonal entryway from which rises an open stair with turned-walnut balusters. To the right of the hall is a large and a small parlor, to the left, a library. The door under the stair opens into a dining room. The dining room has a double doored cupboard which opens into the kitchen. The kitchen retains it's original cabinets, sink and hand pump. Off the kitchen is a small room, a bathroom, and a screened in porch. At one time, there was a small stair, which rose to the upper floor. The upper floor has 4 bedrooms, a bath, and a screened in porch. The bath has a ceiling of pressed tin and the original marble sink and tub. The house has finely fitted interior trim. Most doors have transoms and incised trim with roundels.

43. resuscitated the Dooanis Coal Company which had been failing. In 1897 he came to Kirksville and purchased the O.K. Coal Company. With it he organized the Rombauer Coal Company. He added 3 mines to the first all of which were very successful. Major Rombauer also managed the Missouri and Western Railroad, which he developed and extended into the coal and mineral fields of SW Missouri and SE Kansas.

Mr. Rombauer and his wife, Emma, had 3 children: Emma, Mathilde, and Marion. The house was built probably about 1900. He resided there until his death in 1912. His wife lived there until her death in 1948. Soon after it was purchased by the Elsea's as a residence.

44. the roof of this porch and a single leaf door. No other outbuildings remain.
### Historic Inventory

**Office of Historic Preservation, P.O. Box 176, Jefferson City, Missouri 65101**

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<th>Other Name(s)</th>
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<td>Aitken, William, House</td>
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<table>
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<th>10. Site Plan with North Arrow</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><img src="image" alt="Site Plan" /></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

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**28. No. of Stories:** 1½

**20. Basement:** Yes No 1/2 3

**30. Foundation Material:** Brick/Covered concrete walls

**31. Wall Construction:** Frame wood

**32. Roof Type & Material:** Metal roofing

**33. No. of Bays:** Front 6 Side 4

**34. Wall Treatment:** Aluminum siding

**35. Plan Shape:** Irregular

**36. Changes:** Addition X1 (Explain in #42) Altered No 1 Moved 1

**37. Condition:** Interior very good Exterior good

**38. Preservation:** Yes No 1

**39. Endangered:** Yes No 1

**40. Visible from Public Road:** Yes 1 No 0

**41. Distance from and Frontage on Road:**

---

**42. Further Description of Important Features:**

The house is entered by a porch set diagonally on the main facade. This porch is supported by round wooden posts. These posts originally had terracotta ionic capitals, of which one remains. The porch has a low railing of turned balusters on either side of the porch are large gable ends which both have cut-away corners, wet with windows. The cut-aways on the west side of the house have low turner railings at the bottom and scrolled brackets at the top. The roof line of the house has a simply moulded cornice. Directly above the porch is a six-sided room with a low-sloped roof. On its right side is a dormer. The rear of the house has had several additions. In the 1950's, the current owner added the dormer.

---

**43. History and Significance:**

The house was built by William Aitken. He was a prosperous painter, plasterer and tinsmith. He fitted tin ceilings for various businesses in town. One room of his residence, the octagonal one, also has such a ceiling. Apparently Mr. Aitken did not stay in the Kirkville area as he is not listed in the cemeteries of Adair County.

---

**44. Description of Environment and Outbuildings:**

The house is located on the corner of Elm and Franklin Streets. Behind it, on the east side is a small, modern garage. No other outbuildings.

---

**45. Sources of Information:**

Interview - Rodney Skinner, 6/06
Kirkville City Directory 1892, 1899

---

**46. Prepared by:**
Roger Boyd
John Thomas

**47. Organization:**
NEMO RPC

**48. Date:** 8/66
**Revision Date(s):**
owner added a large kitchen and laundry room.

The interior of the house retains its original doors and woodwork. The door moulding in the parlour has Grecian Ears. The hexagonal room upstairs has a ceiling of coffered tin which reputedly was installed by the builder of the house.
Office of Historic Preservation, P.O. Box 176, Jefferson City, Missouri 65101

HISTORIC INVENTORY

1. No. 45
2. County. Adair
3. Location of Negatives. NEMO Regional Planning Comm
4. Present Name(s). Klingensmith Property
5. Other Name(s). Roberts House
6. Specific Location. 1208 North Franklin
7. City or Town. Kirkville
8. Site Plan with North Arrow
9. Coordinates. UTM
10. Site (s). Structure (s). Object(s)
11. On National Register? Yes. No
12. Is It Eligible? Yes. No
13. Part of Estab. Yes. No
14. District. Yes. No
15. Name of Established District

16. Thematic Category
17. Date(s) or Period. 1890's
18. Style or Design. Queen Anne
19. Architect or Engineer. Other
20. Contractor or Builder. Other
21. Original Use, if apparent. Residence
22. Present Use. Other
24. Owner's Name & Address. Ron Klingensmith
25. Open To Public? Yes. No
26. Local Contact Person or Organization. NEMO Regional Planning Comm
27. Other Surveys in Which Included
28. No. of Stories. 2
29. Basement? Yes. No
30. Foundation Material. Limestone
31. Wall Construction Frame
32. Roof Type & Material. Gable/Asphalt Shingle
33. No. of Bays. 3 Side 3
34. Wall Treatment. Clapboard
35. Plan Shape. Irregular
36. Changes. Alteration in #42
38. Preservation Underway? Yes. No
39. Endangered? Yes. No
40. Visible from Public Road? Yes. No
41. Distance from and Frontage on Road. Adjacent to Franklin St

Further Description of Important Features:
The front facade of the house is a gable and wing. The gable end has an oversized window on its lowest story. This window is shaded by shallow wooden awning. To its right is a large porch which wraps around the south side of the house. The northern part of the porch has been enclosed to form an entry way. The porch now has square tapered posts, replacing the original turned ones and spindled frieze. A course of fishscale shingles extends from the 2nd floor line, to under the windows sills. This surrounds the house. The gable ends are decorated with fishscale and diamond shingles and are lighted by small windows with dentilled cornices, several small additions.

History and Significance:
The house is listed for the first time in the Kirkville Director of 1892 as belonging to Frank E. Moors. This is the only reference to the address available. Its significance owes to its situation in an area where there are many other homes of similar construction and of approximately the same time period. The structure is unusual in that despite alterations it retains its original siding and mill work. At the time of its construction, north Franklin St. was an area of affluence, it is one of the more (cont)

Description of Environment and Outbuildings:
The house faces west. Behind it is a small modern garage. No other out buildings are associated with the house.

Sources of Information:
Kirkville City Directory
Interview – Ron Klingensmith 8/86

Prepared by:
John Thomas
Organization:
NEMO RPC
Date: 10/86
Revision Date(s): 40
43. elaborate homes remaining there.
### HISTORIC INVENTORY

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#### 16. Thematic Category
- 030

#### 17. Date(s) or Period
- 1880's

#### 18. Style or Design
- Queen Anne 45 107

#### 19. Architect or Engineer
- Omer

#### 20. Contractor or Builder
- Roy Omer

#### 21. Original Use, if apparent residence
- MBA

#### 22. Present Use
- Vacant

#### 23. Ownership
- Public IX
- Private IX

#### 24. Owner’s Name & Address, known
- Dean Cubine
- 1304 N. Green St.

#### 25. Open to Public?
- Yes X

#### 26. Local Contact Person or Organization
- NEMO Regional Planning Comm.

### 27. Other Surveys in Which Included
- NEMO Regional Planning Comm.

### 28. No. of Stories 1

### 29. Basement?
- Yes X

### 30. Foundation Material
- Limestone

### 31. Wall Construction
- Frame

### 32. Roof Type & Material
- HIP & Cables/Asphalt shingles

### 33. No. of Bays
- Front 3 Side 2

### 34. Wall Treatment
- Clapboard

### 35. Plan Shape
- Rectangular

### 36. Changes
- Addition X
- Altered X
- Moved X

### 37. Condition
- Interior excellent
- Exterior excellent

### 38. Preservation
- Yes X
- Underway?
- No X

### 39. Endangered?
- Yes X
- By What?
- No X

### 40. Visible from Public Road?
- Yes X

### 41. Distance from and Frontage on Road
- Adjacent to Franklin

### Further Description of Important Features

The house shows a gable end and a porch on its front facade. The gable end has a paired central window shaped by a bracketed awning. The porch has turned posts, openwork brackets and a spindled frieze. It also has a low roof of fishscale shingles. The roof line of the house has ornate copper cresting. The gable apexes are ornamented with small copper finials. The house has been altered so as to include a modern bath and kitchen.

### History and Significance

Roy Omer was born to Charles and Katherine Omer in 1878. He was born in the house his father constructed in the 1870's directly north of his home. He attended Kirksville Schools and the State Normal School, here. He was employed as a bookkeeper with the National Bank. He and his wife Mayme raised two children in the house, Richard and Helen. Mr. Omer passed

### Description of Environment and Outbuildings

The house faces west. No original outbuildings remain.

### Sources of Information

- Cemeteries of Adair Co. 1976
- Kirksville City Directory 1892

### Prepared by
- John Thomas

### Organization
- NEMO RPC

### Date
- 1989

### Revision Date(s)
- 1992
The house was built by Charles and Katherine Omer, about the time of their marriage in 1877. He was a very prosperous farmer. They raised 3 children in the house, one of whom, Roy (b.1878), became bookkeeper for the National Bank. He built his home on the adjoining lot. Prior to the mid 1870's the Omer's owned much of the land which later became the North Franklin St. area.

The house faces west. It is situated on a double lot. Behind it is a small, modern garage.

Sources of Information

Interview: Mr. and Mrs. Dean Cubine 6/86
Kirksville City Directory 1892, 1899
42. with a bracketed cornice. There are several small additions on the rear of the house. The interior of the house has been altered and modernized c. 1920, and c. 1970.
The house is a well detailed Italianate structure. Its front (south) facade is 3 ranked. The main entrance is located on the western most corner. It is a double leaf door, deeply set in a paneled jamb. It is topped by a rectangular transom with a rounded pane of glass. The door is surrounded by an ornate frame. It is flanked by chamfered pilasters, above which are elaborate brackets supporting a heavy cornice. The remainder of the bays on this elevation are elongated 2/2 windows with arched righthand heads. The windows are fitted with wooden, louvered shutters. The west side of the house is fronted by he.

The structure was purchased in 1895 by Dr. A.W. Parrish. He resided there with his family until 1909.

The house faces south. Behind it is a modern garage. Until 1958 the house retained its summer kitchen, coal room and woodhouse. These were destroyed by fire. The house is situated on a very large lot.
42. Two ranked with windows like those on the front. The east side of the house has a semi-hexagonal bay window, above it is another window. To the north, a window is placed on each floor. The rear of the house is dominated by a large kitchen wing, original to the house, to which several additions have been made. The corners on the front of the structure each have stone quoins which are alternately diagonally or pebble grained. This continues up to a heavily molded wood entablature, which surrounds the house. Four sets of paired, scrolled brackets are equally spaced along each facade. Between these are molded, lozenge shaped panels. A cornice of dentile is set above these. The upper course of the entablature contains the house’s gutter behind it’s heavy molding. The house is topped by a truncated hip roof. Atop this is a replica of the original cupola, which was removed in 1965. The Cupola has 2 arched windows on each elevation. The corners are decorated with heavily scrolled brackets.

The interior of the house has a large stair hall, a double parlor, kitchen and bathroom on it’s main floor. The main stair is of cherry and mahogany, it is paneled with turned balusters. The double parlors are joined by double, sliding doors. The front parlor has a 3-sided bay which contains it’s original shutters. Both have elaborate molding and brass picture rails. The upper story of the house has 3 bedrooms and a stair hall. Centrally located is a small stair which ascends to the cupola. The cupola has it’s original shutters. The kitchen wing also has a small stair which rises to an attic which was used as the servants room.

43. Family until 1928. One of his sons, Bert, became owner upon his death. The house passed to Mrs. Everella Murdock (nee Childers). Her parents were prominent in Sullivan County history, being instrumental in the publishing of that county's history in 1895. Mrs. Murdock deeded the house to her daughter, Mrs. Mary Childers Stone, who presently owns the property.
The house is typical of one story cross gable structures in the area on the exterior. It's gables ends are faced with fishscale shingles, it has simply molded 1/1 windows, it has a bay window and one cut-away corner. The porch which shades the south and part of the west side of the house is a replacement. The original had turned posts. The rear of the house is occupied by a large addition which serves as storage. The structure's simple exterior gives no indication of the unusual scale of it's interior. Inside, the ceilings rise to a height of 14' and elaborate woodwork is found in many rooms. The front parlor, now used as a bedroom, has 12' bookcases topped with broken pediments. The (cont).

The house was built by the Turner family in the 1880's. Everett Turner, son of the builder, resided there until his death in 1967. The house was the center of a large farm which was developed into several additions to Kirksville. The farm adjoined the town on the west and south. It's east side was bounded by another farm, that of the Kellogs, which also survived into the 1960's. Both Everett and his brother, Tuck, were graduates of the State Normal School. After the death of Everett in 1967, the property passed to the (cont)

The house is situated on a long, narrow lot. It's driveway passes along the south side of the lot and is marked by brick piers. Behind the structure are various small modern outbuildings. Originally that area was occupied by farm structures.

Sources of Information
Interview – Dean Cubine, 6/86; Pat and Emil Green, 7/86
1911 Atlas
The Cemeteries of Adair Co., 1980
42. woodwork is oak and is heavily molded. The east wall of the room has it's original Victorian wallpaper. Double sliding doors divide this room from the next, another set of doors divides it from a bedroom. The bay window in the living room also rises to 14'. The kitchen has it's original built in cabinets. Because the builder's wife was exceptionally short, the counter-tops are correspondingly low.

43. Cubinas.
<table>
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<td>6. Specific Location</td>
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<td>7. City or Town</td>
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<tr>
<td>13. Part of East Dist.</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14. District</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15. Name of Established District</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16. Thematic Category</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17. Date(s) or Period</td>
<td>1914</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18. Style or Design</td>
<td>Prairie</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19. Architect or Engineer</td>
<td>Other</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20. Contractor or Builder</td>
<td>Other</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21. Original Use, if apparent</td>
<td>Residence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22. Present Use</td>
<td>Artist's Studio</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23. Ownership</td>
<td>Public</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24. Owner's Name &amp; Address, if known</td>
<td>Northeast Missouri State Kirksville, MO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25. Open to Public?</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26. Local Contact Person or Organization</td>
<td>NEMO Regional Planning Comm, 1067</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27. Other Surveys in Which Included</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28. No. of Stories</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29. Foundation Material</td>
<td>Concrete</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30. Wall Construction</td>
<td>Brick</td>
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<tr>
<td>31. Roof Type &amp; Material</td>
<td>Hip/Ceramic tile</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32. No. of Beds</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33. Wall Treatment</td>
<td>Running bond</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34. Plan Shape</td>
<td>Square</td>
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<tr>
<td>35. Changes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36. Condition</td>
<td>Fair</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>37. Endangered?</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38. Preservation Underway?</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>39. Visible from Public Road?</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40. Distance from and Frontage on Road</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41. Description of Environment and Outbuildings</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>42. Further Description of Important Features</td>
<td>The structure is fronted by a porch which extends around the east corner of the house. The porch is supported by brick piers with decorative stone work near their tops. A rail of coped limestone is set between the piers. The porch shades a single leaf door, and 8/1 windows. The east side of the house has a bay window set halfway up the wall into which the stairway lands, on the interior. The bay is frame and has 3 windows, and a panel beneath. A door opens beneath these bay windows giving access to the basement. The basement is further lighted by 8 pane windows at ground level. A band of limestone at the sill level of the second story windows emphasizes that story. There (cont.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>43. History and Significance</td>
<td>The house was constructed by Dr. Ezra Grim in about 1914. Dr. Grim and his brother Dr. Ed Grim were partners which established the Grim Medical complex which is adjacent to the property on the west. The home was constructed prior to the founding of the hospital. Further down the street is the site of the Dr. Ed Grim residence which was demolished in the 1960's. It antedated even that of his brother, being constructed in the 1880's. Both brothers settled in Kirkville in the late 19th century and with capital (cont.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>44. Description of Environment and Outbuildings</td>
<td>West of the house is a garage which matches it, c. 1914. Directly behind it is a large kiln of brick and a storage shed of sewer tile. These structures were added by the University during the 1960's. The house itself faces north</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45. Sources of Information</td>
<td>Cemeteries of Adair County, 1980</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>46. Prepared by</td>
<td>John Thomas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>47. Organization</td>
<td>NEMO RPC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>48. Date</td>
<td>10/86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>49. Revision Date(s)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50. Location</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>51. Site Plan with North Arrow</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
42. is also a 3 window bay on the west side of the house. Except where noted all windows are 8/1.

43. from coal field profits, started the hospital. In 1922 the organization was expanded to include Dr. Smith, and the hospital still carries the name of Grim Smith.

The house was owned by various members of the Grim family until the death of the last Grim daughter in the 1960's. It was then purchased by NMSU. It is currently used as an arts center for the production of sculpture and pottery. The house is slated for demolition in order to expand the university's parking areas.
### Historic Inventory

**No.**: 27  
**County**: Adair  
**Location of Negatives**: NEMO Regional Planning Comm  
**Specific Location**: Harrison (02N 15W)  
**City or Town**: Kirksville  
**Site Plan with North Arrow**: Kirksville  
**Coordinates**: UTM  
**Site**: Kirksville  
**Building #**:  
**Structure #**:  
**Object #**:  
**On National Register**: Yes  
**Register No.**:  
**Eligible**: Yes  
**Part of Estab**: Yes  
**Hist Dist.**: No  
**District**:  
**Name of Established District**:  

#### 10. Building Information

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Serial</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 11. | On National Register? Yes  
| | Eligible? Yes |
| 12. | Is it a historic structure? Yes  
| | No |
| 13. | Part of established district? Yes  
| | No |

#### 16. Thematic Category

- **Date(s) or Period**: c. 1884  
- **Style or Design**: Victorian  
- **Architect or Engineer**:  
- **Contractor or Builder**: Rock  
- **Original Use, if apparent**: Store  
- **Present Use**: Store  
- **Ownership**: Public  
- **Owner's Name & Address, if known**:  
- **Public Access**: Yes  
- **Open to Public**: No  

#### 26. Local Contact Person or Organization

- **NEMO Regional Planning Comm.**

#### 27. Other Surveys in Which Included

- **NEMO Regional Planning Comm.**

### Description

The lower store of the main front has a large recessed area surrounded by large show windows. Single leaf door, one in each of what were originally separate stores are also of glass. A single metal column, centered on the facade supports its upper story. Originally a stair divided the two stories, which both had transomed, plate windows with wooden panels beneath. There were also cast iron colonettes and pilasters. The upper facade of the building retains its original appearance to a large degree, even though some of it is covered by a large painted sign. The original 2/2 windows remain, as does its parapet of corbeled brick. The exterior stairs on the east side of the (cont)

### History and Significance

The earliest known building on the site was built by the Ivie family prior to the Civil War. The building was operated as a hotel by Mrs. Ivie. During the Battle of Kirksville, the building was used as a hospital for the Confederate wounded. The battle itself was fought around the public square adjacent to the building. In February of 1863 the structure caught fire, a keg of powder exploded knocking out the end walls of the (cont)

### Description of Environment and Outbuildings

The building, which faces south, has no associated outbuildings.

### Sources of Information

- Violette's History of Adair County, 1911, pgs. 561-64  
- Picturesque Kirksville, Souvenir Gems of 1900  
- A Book of Adair County History, 1976, pgs. 391, 561, 565  
- Interview - Marilyn Romine 8/86

### Prepared by

John Thomas

### Organization

NEMO RPC

### Date

10/86
42. The east side of the building has been removed and it's second story door converted into a window. This facade is lighted by half windows on the first floor, and full length ones on the upper floor near the rear of the building, a large double door has been installed. Originally a stair led from street level to the basement giving access to what was a bowling alley and shooting gallery. This has been removed, although some of the basement windows remain.

The interior of the store has none of it's original appearance because of remodelings in the 1920's and 1930's. It appears the two buildings were combined during the 1920's. A loft at the rear, and the stairs by which it is reached show decoration techniques of that same era.

43. The building. Only the foundation remained when the fire was put out. A small section of this foundation still remains along the rear wall. In 1884 the present structure was started by John L. Porter. He was born to John H. and Harriet K. Porter in 1834, in Gettysburg, PA. His family came to Missouri in 1839, settling in Jefferson City. The family came to Kirksville in 1853. Mr. Porter farmed for awhile, served as Deputy Circuit Clerk and Recorder, served in the Civil War, and was a Probate Judge. He also was involved with the construction of the first telegraph lines in Missouri. In 1861 he was married to Mary E. Ivie, Granddaughter of Julia Ivie who was the proprietress of the hotel. About this time, he also was admitted to the Bar, and started a real estate agency with his brother. Following the war this business expanded, as did Mr. Porter's various retail concerns. He also was among the very first developers of the Novinger coal fields. Aside from this building, he also owned and built another on the opposite end of the square, K—, as well as other buildings and houses in Kirksville.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>25</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>County</td>
<td>Adair</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Location of Negatives</td>
<td>NEMO Regional Planning Comm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Specific Location</td>
<td>Harrison st</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>City or Town</td>
<td>Kirksville</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Site Plan with North Arrow</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coordinates</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lat</td>
<td>Long</td>
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<tr>
<td>Site #</td>
<td>Building #</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Structure #</td>
<td>Object #</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>On National Register?</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Is It Eligible?</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Part of Estab Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hist Dist? Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name of Established District</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

42. Further Description of Important Features
The original stone and cast iron upper facade survives to a very large extent under the aluminum false front which covers it. The lower store front, the show windows and main entrance have been drastically remodeled. The original windows had wooden paneled bases and cast iron pilaster supports. These have been replaced with rough limestone blocks. The main door was originally double leaf, and of wood. Now it is glass and aluminum and single leaf. The west side of the building remains fairly intact. It lacks only it's cast iron roof finials and the section of the facade above the show windows. Originally the lower story was lighted by six semi-circular windows. These (cont)

43. History and Significance
The building was constructed by Judge John L. Porter in 1881. He was born to John B. and Harriet Porter of Gettysburg, PA, in 1834. His family came to Missouri in 1839, first to Jefferson City, coming to Adair County in 1853. He farmed until 1858, when he became deputy circuit clerk and recorder. It was through his efforts that many of the county's records were saved during the courthouse fire of 1865. He served for several years as probate judge. He read law and was admitted to the Bar in 1860 in (cont)

45. Sources of Information
Picturesque Kirksville, Souvenir Gems of 1900, Page 43
A Book of Adair County History, 1976, Pgs. 45-50
Violette's History of Adair County, 1911, p. 561
Kirksville City Directories, Journal Printing, 1892, 1899, 1908-9, 1910

46. Prepared by
John Thomas
47. Organization
NEMO RPC
48. Date
10/86
49. Revision Date(s)
42. have been closed over. A door has been added beneath the rear-most. The 2nd story is lighted by 6 oversized, paired windows topped with semicircular transoms. These retain their original jigsaw ornamentation. The cornice above the windows is elaborately molded and has brackets.

The interior of the building has been much modernized, it retains none of it's original features. It is divided into 3 separate stores.

43. Kirksville. Because he refused to subscribe to the test oath law, he was not allowed to practice. Prior to the Civil War, he went into the real estate business with his brother. He continued working in that field after the war, as well as freighting and retail businesses. He served as president of both the Porter Coal Company and the Pennsylvania and Missouri Coal and Mining Company. He was a major stockholder in the Savings Bank, and the Kirkville Trust Company. At the time of his death, he owned large tracts of farm land, several businesses and houses in Kirkville.
JOHN L. PORTER'S CORNER.

Lowenstein & Marks—Dry Goods, Clothing, Cloaks, Etc.

Helme Hardware Co.
Historic Inventory

1. No.
2. County
   - Adair
3. Location of Negative
4. Present Name(s)
   - Masonic Temple
5. Other Names(s)
   - None
6. Specific Location
   - 217 E. Harrison Street
   - Lots 3 & 4, Block 4
   - Linders 1st Addition
7. City or Town
   - Kirksville
8. Site Plan with North Arrow

9. Coordinates
   - UTM
   - Lat.
   - Long
10. Site
    - Building
    - Structure
    - Object
11. On National Register
    - Yes
12. Is It Eligible
    - Yes
    - Yes
14. District
    - Yes
15. Name of Established District

16. Thematic Category
17. Date(s) or Period
   - 1930
18. Style or Design
   - Egyptian Facade
19. Architect or Engineer
   - Bonarack & Pearce
20. Contractor or Builder
   - L. F. Pechman
21. Original Use, if apparent
   - Masonic Temple
22. Present Use
   - Masonic Temple
23. Ownership
   - Masonic Temple Ass'n.
24. Owner's Name & Address
   - Masonic Temple Ass'n.
   - 217 E. Harrison St.
   - Kirksville, MO
25. Open to Public
   - Yes
26. Local Contact Person or Organization
   - Dale Gardner
27. Other Surveys in Which Included

28. No. of Stories
29. Basement
   - Yes
30. Foundation Material
   - Concrete
31. Wall Construction
   - On S & B/W On N & E
   - Concrete/brick
32. Roof Type & Material
   - Low gable/asphalt
33. No. of Bays
   - Front 5
   - Side 5
34. Wall Treatment
   - Blocks/Stretcher bond
35. Plan Shape
   - Square
36. Changes
   - Addition
   - Analyzed
   - Moved
37. Condition
   - Interior: excellent
   - Exterior: excellent
38. Preservation Underway
   - Yes
39. Endangered
   - Yes
40. Visible from Public Road
   - Yes
41. Distance from and Frontage on Road

42. Further Description of Important Features
The main entrance, on the south facade, consists of recessed double doors. Both this entrance and the one on the east facade have Egyptian style piers and lintels. Above the doorway on the embasure, south facade, is a Masonic emblem, above which is a rectangular shelf with a metal railing. Above the embasure at both the second and third stories is a rectangular bay filled with three double sash windows flanked by pairs of windows on either side.

43. History and Significance
Built in 1930 as a meeting place for the various Masonic bodies in Adair County and Kirksville, the building has been used at various times for public meetings, church services, public dinners, and funeral services.

44. Description of Environment and Outbuildings
Located right at edge of main business district. No outbuildings.

45. Sources of Information
A History of Adair County (Kirksville-Adair County Bicentennial Committee, 1976).
Mr. Bruce Hunt, Interview.
Mr. Zeiwin Eaton, Interview.
Personal Site Survey.

46. Prepared by
Scott Thorne
47. Organization
N/A
48. Date
6-28-78
42. (continued) At the fourth story level, at the south facade, are four bas relief columns. "Masonic Temple" is carved on the architrave, above which is the Masonic emblem. A wide decorated stringcourse is between the upper windows and the roof line, except on the north facade.

Rectangular windows are on all facades except the north where they were blocked up in 1973 to conserve heat.

The only addition or alteration has been the enclosure of the basement entrance on the west facade.
### HISTORIC INVENTORY

| 1. No | 19 |
| 2. County | Adair |
| 3. Location of Negatives | NEMO Regional Planning Comm. |
| 4. Present Name(s) | Masonic Temple, Kirksville Lodge No. 128 A.F & A.M. |
| 5. Other Name(s) | |
| 6. Specific Location | 217 East Harrison |
| 7. City or Town | Kirksville |
| 8. Site Plan with North Arrow | |

| 16. Thematic Category | 1930 |
| 17. Date(s) of Period | 1930 |
| 18. Style or Design | Egyptian Revival |
| 19. Architect or Engineer | F.C. Bonsack, Leonard F. Poehlman |
| 20. Contractor or Builder | |
| 21. Original Use, if apparent | Masonic Temple |
| 22. Present Use | Masonic Temple |
| 23. Ownership | Public |
| 24. Owner’s Name & Address, if known | Masonic York Rite of Kirksville/1st National Bank, Bldg/Kirksville, MO |
| 25. Open to Public? | Yes |
| 26. Local Contact Person or Organization | NEMO Regional Planning Comm. |
| 27. Other Surveys in Which Included | |

### Description of Important Features
The building is three rank on the 3 lower stories of its main facade. The lowest level is a basement/entrance story. The main doors are double, and are set in a surround shaped as an Egyptian pylon. Centered above the door is the Masonic sigh. The top of the pylon forms a balcony for the window above it. A railing with a papyrus motif girds the balcony. The second and third story windows are joined by means of window surrounds. Between them are panels carved with stylized wave and lotus flowers and buds. The surrounds are topped with low pediments, the forth floor of the building is dominated by a blind Egyptian temple facade. It is situated over the

### History and Significance
The Masonic organization was first established here in 1850. Their meetings were held in a log house near the intersection of Dodson and Osteopathy Streets. Two of its first members, Isham B. Dodson, and William Ringo, were both prominent in later Kirksville history. This lodge was chartered as Kirksville No. 128 A.F. and A.M. in 1851. It's membership grew considerably until 1864 when it surrendered it's charter to become Kirksville Lodge No. 105. This lodge organized a building association in 1872, A

### Description of Environment and Outbuildings
The structure faces south. On its west side is a block of retail buildings, behind it is a frame house. No outbuildings are associated with the structure.

### Sources of Information
- Violettes History of Adair County, 1911, P-s. 151-153
- Book of Adair County History, 1976, Pgs. 153-155
- Interview - Bruce Hunt, 8/86

### Prepared by
John Thomas

### Organization
NEMO RPC

### Date
10/86
42. central 3 bays. The temple facade has four engaged columns with papyrus capitals. Above them, on their entablature is the inscription "Masonic Temple". Above this a low pediment topped with a winged solar disk, within the disk is the Masonic sign. Flanking the temple facade (which is slightly recessed), are 2 windows. These have low pediments ornamented with a lotus flower and buds. Running along the roof line is a reed frieze with molded diamond shaped ornaments. The roof is parapeted. The parapet is ornamented with anthemiums. The east facade is basically similar although it lacks the blind temple facade. The north and west sides of the structure are built simply of brick as they both face the alley.

43. Building was completed on the north side of the square at a cost of $15,000. The building was dedicated in 1873. They used the third floor of this structure as a meeting hall until it burned in 1890. The organization was then moved to rented rooms on the south side of the square. The lodge moved to a building on N. Elson St. near the site of their previous building. One of the four organizations which were associated with it also moved: the Eastern Star. The others: Adair Co. Lodge No. 366, the Chapter, and the Commandery remained on the square, then moved to the Foster building on Washington St. in 1910.

A Masonic temple association was formed in 1919, in hope that a building could be built exclusively for the use of the Masons. In order to conserve money the organizations moved together on N. Elson St. Member's of the different lodges paid annually into their respective building funds. In 1930. These funds, together with borrowed money amounted to $75,000. That same year bonds were issued for $30,000. The entire sum was subscribed by Dr. George M. Laughlin and Dr. Harry M. Still.

The cornerstone was laid in 1930 and construction was completed 8 months later. Since it's completion, the building has served the Masons as well as it's various off-shoots. It has also been rented for meetings, dinners, and services by different fraternities and churches. It is also occasionally used by Kiwanians, Lions, or other civic groups for benifit dinners.

Despite it's relatively late date of construction the building is unique in being very well maintained and unaltered since it's completion, and because it is the only example of Egyptian Revival architecture in Kirksville and Adair County.
No | 30
County | Adair
Location of Negatives | NEMO Regional Planning Comm
Specific Location | 702 E. Harrison St.
City or Town | Kirksville
Site Plan with North Arrow

| 11. On National Register? | Yes
| 12. Is It Eligible? | Yes
| 13. Part of Established Hist Dist? | Yes
| 14. Distinct Name? | Yes

17. Date(s) or Period c. 1890
18. Style or Design Queen Anne
19. Architect or Engineer
20. Contractor or Builder
21. Original Use, if apparent Residence
22. Present Use Apartments
23. Ownership Public
24. Owner's Name & Address Estelle Pack
25. Open to Public? Yes
26. Local Contact Person or Organization NEMO Regional Planning Comm.
27. Other Surveys in Which Included
28. No. of Stories 2
29. Basement? Yes
30. Foundation Material Brick
31. Wall Construction Frame
32. Roof Type & Material Gable/Asphalt shingle
33. No. of Bays 4
34. Wall Treatment Asbestos siding
35. Plan Shape Irregular
36. Changes Addition #1
37. Condition Fair
38. Preservation Exterior Fair
39. Endangered? Yes
40. Visible from Public Road? Yes
41. Distance from and Frontage on Road

Further Description of Important Features: From under the main hipped roof gables extend to the east, north, and west. A single story porch extends from the side of the north gable end, to the west one. The porch has turned, bracketed posts, and a spindled frieze. It retains part of it's turned rail. Another porch is situated on the north side of the east gable end, it now lacks most of it's ornamentation. It shades a single leaf door and a window. The main porch shades a single leaf main door, which is set diagonally on the northwest corner of the house. This door opens into a stair hall. The interior of the house shows original Eastlake details, as well as 1920's decoration. The house has been drastically altered to serve (cont.)

History and Significance: The house was probably built by William H. Glenn in the 1880's. The property passed between various members of his family during the late nineteenth century. Very possibly it's date of construction was 1884, as the property valuation on the deed jumps over 1,200 dollars. William H. Glenn was a Kirksville businessman. He and his wife, Ida, raised several children in the home. During the early 1900's the other Glenn children (cont.)

Description of Environment and Outbuildings: The house is situated on a corner lot. Originally it was surrounded by other structures from the late 18th century, most of these have been replaced. No outbuildings are associated with the building.

Interview - C.A. Pack, 7/86
Cemeteries of Adair County, 1980
42. as apartments. The structure is lighted by oversized, paired and single l/l windows. These have cut-work cornices. All the gable ends have been sided, no details can be seen there.

43. tried to block it's passing to Eva Glenn Lafon. The house was the subject of several court battles. The house is unusual in that it is one of very few remaining in Kirksville with servants quarters. The property was purchased by the Pack family in the 1960's. It has been used since as an apartment house.
**HISTORIC INVENTORY**

| No. | County | Location of Negatives | Specific Location | Thematic Category | Date(s) or Period | Style or Design | Architect or Engineer | Contractor or Builder | Original Use, if apparent | Present Use | Ownership | Owner's Name & Address, if known | Other Surveys in Which Included | No. of Stories | Foundation Material | Wall Construction | Roof Type & Material | No. of Bays | Wall Treatment | Plan Shape | Changes | Preservation | Endangered? | Visible from Public Road |
|-----|--------|------------------------|-------------------|------------------|------------------|-----------------|---------------------|----------------------|------------------------|----------------|-----------|--------------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------|---------------------|------------------|----------------|----------------|---------------|----------------|-------------------|----------------|---------------------|

**Further Description of Important Features**

The 1911 photograph shows how drastically the structure has been altered. This owes to a fire which badly damaged the lower floors and destroyed the upper ones. After the fire, the house was remodeled by Kirksville architect Irwin Dunbar. The upper floors were replaced and enlarged. The basic structure of the lower story was retained, but given a brick veneer. A porch and patio was added to the east side of the house. A double garage now occupies the rear facade. The interior of the house retains its original stair. It is of walnut and reputedly was built by Harry Tull, a Kirksville stair-maker. The house also has some original doors and woodwork, a bath, and laundry room back.

**History and Significance**

The house was constructed by Thomas J. Dockery in the 1880's. He was the son of John and Mary Dockery, and was born in Lawrence Co., Indiana, in 1845. He responded to Lincoln's first call to troops in 1861, and served until 1864. He then lived on a farm and taught school. In 1876, he was elected county surveyor, and moved to Kirksville. (Cont'd on back)

**Description of Environment and Outbuildings**

The house faces north. No original out buildings remain. The house is bordered on two sides by an elaborate wrought-iron fence.

**Sources of Information**


Interview-5/86, Elizabeth and Alfred Srnka.

---

**Prepared by**: John Thomas

**Organization**: NEMO RPC

**Date**: 48. 1995

**Revision Date(s)**: 49. 1995
42. (Continued)

and sunroom were added.

43. It is believed the house was constructed about 6 years afterwards. Mr. Dockery also had a real estate business, served as delegate to national and state Republican Conventions, served as county chairman, commissioner, and Kirksville mayor. He was the owner-builder of the Dockery Hotel (Kirksville) and, at his death, owned over 2400 acres of land.
### Historic Inventory

**1. No.** 5069

**2. County** Adair

**3. Location of House** 906 E. Harrison St.

**4. Present Name(s)** The Dockery House

**5. Other Names(s)**

#### Thematic Category:
- **10. Thematic Category:** Oregon Trail
- **11. Thematic Period:** 1867

#### Foundation Material:
- **20. Footing/Courtyard:** Bricked
- **21. Foundation Material:** Brick

#### Wall Construction:
- **22. Wall Type & Material:** Brick
- **23. Wall Type & Material:** Brick

#### Roof:
- **24. Roof Type & Material:** Shingles

#### Elevation:
- **25. Elevation:** Full
- **26. Elevation:** Partial

#### Exterior Elements:
- **27. Exterior Elements:** Excellent

#### Condition:
- **29. Condition:** Excellent

#### Visible From Public Road:
- **30. Visible from Public Road:** Yes

#### Property Use:
- **31. Property Use:** Private

#### Ownership:
- **32. Ownership:** Public

#### Owner's Name & Address:
- **33. Owner's Name:** Alfred Straka
- **34. Address:** Kirksville, MO

#### Architect or Builder:
- **35. Architect or Builder:** Unknown

#### Survey in Which Included:
- **36. Survey in Which Included:** Others

#### Description of Important Features:

- **42. Description of Important Features:**
  - An original black iron fence in the yard. Bricks laid horizontally on the north and west portions of the yard. A plain pediment is above the recessed exterior doorway. Two double sash windows are at the first story. At the second story are two double sash windows with plain moldings centered in two gables.
  - A plastered wall with a window at the first story.
  - A brick foundation with a stone foundation.
  - A brick fence with a window at the first story.
  - A brick wall with a window at the first story.
  - A brick fence with a window at the first story.
  - A brick wall with a window at the first story.
  - A brick fence with a window at the first story.
  - A brick wall with a window at the first story.

#### Historical Information:

- **43. History:** At the first story, there is a plastered wall with a window. At the second story, there is a brick wall with a window.

#### Personal Sites:

- **44. Personal Sites:** By Newton.
h2. (continued) which appear on the north facade, with a hexagonally shaped window between them.

The fenestration on the west facade at the first story consists of one double sash window with shutters, a bay window, and a three-sash window with shutters. At the second story are four double sash windows, three of which are centered in each of three gables, and a five sash window with mullions.

On the east facade are two double sash windows with shutters, a one sash window, and a bay window with bricks laid vertically above each window. A concrete open porch and patio is at the southeast with black iron railing and square white columns. At the second story are four double sash windows centered below each of four gables and a five sash window with mullions.

The first floor of the house is connected with a double garage at the south. The second story has two three-sash windows with mullions. Two double sash windows are on the east and south facades of the garage.

Other entrances include single doors at the west, east, and southwest facades.

Due to a fire in the 1920's, the upstairs was remodeled in 1930. Through the years other alterations have been made on the interior and exterior. The original walnut wood still enhances the interior.

13. (continued) Later, his daughter, Mrs. Ardella Dockery Still and her husband, Dr. George A. Still, great nephew of Andrew Taylor Still, founder of osteopathy, lived there.
### Blickensderfer House

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>County</th>
<th>Location of Negatives</th>
<th>Site Plan with North Arrow</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Adair</td>
<td>NEMO Regional Planning Comm.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Specific Location

1011 East Harrison St.

#### City or Town

Kirksville

#### Thematic Category

16. Victorian

#### Date(s) or Period

17. 1870

#### Style or Design

18. Victorian

#### Architect or Engineer

19. 

#### Contractor or Builder

20. 

#### Original Use, if apparent

21. Residence

#### Present Use

22. Residence

#### Ownership

23. Public

#### Changes (Explain in #42)

24. Owner's Name & Address, if known

- Dr. Robert Blickensderfer

#### Preservation

25. Open to Public?

- Yes

#### Interior

26. Local Contact Person or Organization

- NEMO Regional Planning Comm.

#### Exterior

27. Other Surveys in Which Included

- NEMO Regional Planning Comm.

#### Description of Important Features

The house is five ranked, its central bay being single leaf door. This door is shaded by a small craftsman porch with square posts. The posts rest on low walls of brick. The door is flanked by 4 windows. These have pilaster-like frames and topped with shallow, molded cornices. The east gable end of the house has one window centered. The west gable end has a rectangular bay window. This bay is two windows wide and one deep. Below the windows are shallow panels, at the corners are simple chamfered pilasters. Above these is a heavy entablature with paired, elaborately turned brackets.

#### History and Significance

Although this house is almost certainly one of the earliest homes remaining in Kirkville, no history is available on it. It is reputed to have been built c. 1870, yet its address is not listed in the Kirkville City Directories until 1910. At this time it is listed as the residence of Rhodes Lowe. Mr. Lowe worked for a law firm in Kirkville in the early years of the 20th century, his name disappears from the census.

#### Description of Environment and Outbuildings

The house faces south onto Harrison St. No outbuildings remain which are contemporary with the house.

#### Sources of Information

46. Prepared by

- John Thomas

47. Organization

- NEMO RPC

49. Date

- 10/86

49. Revision Date(s)
42. Between the brackets are molded panels. The rear of the house is dominated by a much altered one story wing. The house was heated by stoves. It retains some of its 2/2 windows.

43. After 1920. After that the structure was used as a rental property by absentee owners. It was purchased in the 1960's by the Blickensderfer's who reside next door.

The structure is significant not only for its early date and find details, but because its design is that of the I-house. It is important as a late expression of that style.
**HISTORIC INVENTORY**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>3</th>
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<tbody>
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<tr>
<td>Location of Negatives</td>
<td>NEMO Regional Planning Comm.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Specific Location</td>
<td>High Street</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>City or Town</td>
<td>Kirksville</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Site Plan with North Arrow</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| 16. Thematic Category |  |
| 17. Date(s) or Period | c. 1860 |
| 18. Style or Design | Gothic Revival |
| 19. Architect or Engineer |
| 20. Contractor or Builder |
| 21. Original Use, if apparent | Residence |
| 22. Present Use | Apartments |
| 23. Ownership | Public/Private |
| 24. Owner's Name & Address, if known | Dr. Jezling |
| 25. Open to Public? | Yes/No |
| 26. Local Contact Person or Organization | NEMO Regional Planning Comm. |
| 27. Other Surveys in Which Included |
| 28. No. of Stories | 1½ |
| 29. Basement? | Yes/No |
| 30. Foundation Material | Brick |
| 31. Wall Construction | Frame |
| 32. Roof Type & Material | Gable/Asphalt Shingle |
| 33. No. of Bays | Front 5 Side 3 |
| 34. Wall Treatment | Clapboard |
| 35. Plan Shape | L |
| 36. Changes | Addition/Alteration/Moved |
| 37. Condition | Interior/Fair |
| 38. Preservation Underway? | Yes/No |
| 39. Endangered? | Yes/No |
| 40. Visible from Public Road? | Yes/No |
| 41. Distance from and Frontage on Road |

**Further Description of Important Features**
The front facade of the house shows a large gable end and a wing. The gable end has 3 bays on its first story. The northernmost, being a single leaf door, six-paneled with a large transom. It is shaded by a single story porch. The porch is supported by Roman Doric posts and has a simple, gabled roof. The other two bays are elongated windows. Above these, in the gables apex are two smaller windows. The eaves of this gable, and that on the north side of the house, have finely detailed cross bracing and pediments. The gable wing is fronted by a screened porch. This porch shelters a window and a transomed door. The south side of the house has two large dormer windows.

**History and Significance**
Early information about the house is unavailable; it is certainly one of the oldest remaining structures in Kirksville, and the only remaining Gothic Revival structure. The building is situated on one of the earliest additions to the town of Kirksville. The house is reported to have been built by the Lacy family.

**Description of Environment and Outbuildings**
The house faces east onto High Street. No original outbuildings remain.

**Sources of Information**
- Interview - Cora Wilbanks, 8/36
- Sanborn Fire Insurance Map - 1880

**Prepared by**
John Thomas  
NEMO RPC

**Date**  
10/86

**Revision Date(s)**
42. which appear to be modern. The windows are all 2/2, and most have frames with Gothic drip molds and low pedimentation.
### Further Description of Important Features

The house retains its original appearance to a large degree. The major alteration to the front facade of the house was the partial removal of its porch, originally a large square section of which extended forward. Also, the iron roof cresting which ornamented the porch has been removed. To the right of the porch is a gable end, lighted by a double window. This window is shaded by a wooden awning with fishscale shingles. The gable above it is also faced with fishscale shingles and set with a triangular window. The interior of the house has chip carved Eastlake woodwork. It retains its original doors, transoms and windows.

### History and Significance

Fred J. Grassle was the son of Frederick and Susan Grassle, and was born Oct. 23, 1863, in Ohio. He came to Memphis, Mo., with his parents in 1868. He attended public schools in Quincy, Illinois, and graduated from their business college in 1883. He taught school in Scotland County, Mo., until 1889, after which he went to Nebraska and homesteaded for two years. He then resided in Wisconsin and Chicago. He came (Cont'd on back)

### Description of Environment and Outbuildings

The house faces east. Behind it is a small storage building (C 1940).

### Sources of Information

* Interview

Violette's History of Adair Co. P. 687.
to Adair County in 1890, and lived at Hurdlund, Mo., where he was a time station agent for the O. K. railroad. He then was employed as a cashier at the Farmers Bank of Hurdlund. In 1901, he came to Kirksville and went into business with his brother Albert F. He was also one of the organizers of the Kirksville Gas Company. He purchased interest of the Kirksville Trust Company and was made its president. Mr. Grassle was married to Rose J. Funk in 1892. They had 5 children. The house was built in 1900, in anticipation of his return to Kirksville.
**Office of Historic Preservation, P.O. Box 176, Jefferson City, Missouri 65101**

**HISTORIC INVENTORY**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>County</th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Adair</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Specific Location**

211 S High St., Block 9, South part of Lots 3 & 4, Linder & Mulanix Addition

**City or Town**
Kirkville

**Site Plan with North Arrow**

**Coordinates**

**UTM**

**Structure**

**Building**

**Object**

**National Register**

Yes

**Is It Eligible?**

Yes

**Part of Establishment**

Yes

**District**

Yes

**Name of Established District**

Marion

**Thematic Category**

Date(s) or Period

1866

Style or Design

Irregular

**Architect or Engineer**

Unknown

**Contractor or Builder**

John L. Porter

**Original Use, if apparent**

Residence

**Present Use**

Apartments

**Ownership**

Public

Private

**Owner's Name & Address**

Grace Pickell

1316 E. Highland

Kirkville, MO

**Open to Public?**

Yes

**Preservation**

Extant

Moved

**Condition**

Interior

Exterior

Good

**Endangered?**

Yes

**By What?**

No

**Visible from Public Rd?**

Yes

**Distance from and Frontage on Road**

**Concrete steps lead to a porch on the east facade (front) off which open two single, rectangular, plain embrasure doors. There are three porch supports made of square tapered wooden pillars resting on square-shaped brick bases. Between the two doors is a one sash window with sidelights. A rectangular bay extends at the northeast corner of the building which has a narrow double sash window at either side and a wide double sash window at the front. At (over)**

**History and Significance**

The Pickell House, one of the oldest houses in Kirkville, was built for John L. Porter, one of the leading citizens in Kirkville and Adair County during the Civil War and for several decades thereafter. Before coming to Adair County in 1853 he superintended the building of the first telegraph line from St. Louis to Leavenworth, Kansas. A Union man during the Civil War, after the Battle of Kirksville, he established a temporary hospital on (over)

**Description of Environment and Outbuildings**

This house is located in a residential section of town, near the business district. There is one outbuilding.

**Sources of Information**

Grace Pickell, Interview.
A Book of Adair County History (Kirkville-Adair County Bicentennial Committee, 1976).
E. M. Violette, History of Adair County (Denslow History Co., 1911)
Personal Site Survey.

**Prepared by**

Betty Brand

**Organization**

NMSU

**Date**

10-2-78

**Revision Date(s)**

(over)
42. (continued) At the second story on the east facade is a hipped dormer with three double sash windows.

The fenestration on the north facade consists of a heavy bricked chimney located on the exterior right side, with one small, rectangular, one sash window on either side. Another rectangular bay protrudes which has one narrow double sash window on either side and three in front. There are two more double sash windows at the first story and four at the second story.

Five double sash windows and two single rectangular doors with plain embrasures are at the first story on the west facade. At the second story are two double sash windows.

On the south facade, at the first story are six double sash windows and a five sash circular bay window. At the second story are five double sash windows and one very small double sash window under a gable. All of the windows have plain moulding and slipsills.

One of the outstanding features of this house is the eaves which project three feet with exposed rafters.

Much remodeling has been done to the original structure, including the conversion of the house from a story and a half to two stories, but still evident are the original brass knobs, cypress beams, and leaded glass windows.

A low gable roof with a louver in the center is over the main portion of the house.

Some of the alterations include making one half of the porch into an exercise and display room, raising the ceiling in one room upstairs, and building a roof over some parts of the first floor roof to add extra rooms.

43. (continued) the north side of the square to care for the wounded. When the courthouse burned in 1865 it was through his efforts that many records were saved from destruction. He engaged in several businesses including coal mining, retailing, farming, and for many years was in the real estate business.

The building, after changing hands several times, was purchased by Ralph M. Pickell in 1931. It has remained in the Pickell family since.
**HISTORIC INVENTORY**

| 1. No | 4 |
| 2. County | Adair |
| 3. Location of Negatives | NEMO Regional Planning Comm |
| 4. Present Name(s) | Higgins Property 0087 |
| 5. Other Name(s) | Hoyes House, Dodson House |
| 6. Specific Location | 505 S. High St. |
| 7. City or Town | Kirksville |
| 8. Site Plan with North Arrow | |
| 9. Coordinates | UTM |
| 10. Site | Structure | Object |
| 11. On National Register? | Yes | 11 |
| 12. Is it Eligible? | Yes | 11 |
| 13. Part of Estab Hist Dist? | Yes | 11 |
| 14. District | Yes | 11 |
| 15. Name of Established District | |

### Thematic Category
16. Date(s) or Period | c. 1860 or 1874 |
17. Style or Design | Victorian - Italianate |
18. Architect or Engineer | |
19. Contractor or Builder | |
20. Original Use, II apparent Residence |
21. Present Use | Apartments |
22. Ownership | Public |
23. Changes (Explain & Altered in #12) | Moved |
24. Owner's Name & Address, if known | Jim Higgins 1012 Missouri St. Kirksville, MO |
25. Open to Public? | Yes |
26. Local Contact Person or Organization | NEMO Regional Planning Comm |
27. Other Surveys in Which Included | |
28. No. of Stories | 7 |
29. Basement? | Yes |
30. Foundation Material | Stone |
31. Wall Construction | Brick |
32. Roof Type & Material | Gable/Asphalt shingle |
33. No. of Bays Front | 6 |
34. Wall Treatment | Running Bond |
35. Plan Shape | L |
36. Condition Interior | Good |
37. Exterior | Good |
38. Preservation Undecked? | Yes |
39. Endangered? | No |
40. Visible from Public Road? | Yes |
41. Distance from and Frontage on Road | 1 |
42. Further Description of Important Features | The main section of the house is a half I-house, it's south side is dominated by a two-story wing. The main portion is 3-ranked with a single leaf door on the right hand side. This section of the house has a gable front, the apex of which is lighted by a small 2/2 window. The front of the adjacent wing is also 3-ranked. It's lower left and upper central bays are single leaf doors. The north side of the house has 3 windows up and down, plus a smaller one near the rear of the house. Two frame additions are situated on the rear wall of the house, both are one story and may be enclosed porches. (cont) |
43. History and Significance | The house is located on land which is part of the Linder addition. It is presumed not to be the first structure on the site as the lot sold for $1,000 in 1846. It may be that the house was constructed about 1860, as in 1874 when it was sold to David J. Hoyet, it was valued at $3,000. Prior to that, it passed between various members of the Dodson family for nominal sums. The house was built possibly by Isom or Isham B. Dodson. (cont) |
44. Description of Environment and Outbuildings | The house rests on a high mound of earth, this shows the fact that it was constructed prior to the leveling of the surrounding grade. Originally the grounds of the house included the lot to the north. A small modern garage is located directly behind the house. (cont) |
45. Sources of Information | Interview - Barbara Higgins Kirkville City Directory, 1892, 1899, 1910 Platbook of Adair County 1850 |
46. Prepared by | John Thomas |
47. Organization | NEMO RPC |
48. Date | 10/86 | 10/86 |
42. The south side of the structure shows the two ranked gable end of the wing. All the windows on the main portion of the house are 1/1 with gently arched heads. The doors are also arched and have transoms. A very simple entablature follows the roof-line. The outline of the original front porch can be discerned on the painted brick. Originally the center 4 bays were shaded by it. It has been replaced by a modern porch which covers the two lower doors.

The interior of the house has little of its original integrity. The main stair has a new rail and risers, most of the walls are covered with sheet paneling. The house appears to originally have had at least two fireplaces.

43. In 1860, the techniques of its construction could probably be associated with either 1860 or 1874. The Dodson family were among the earliest settlers of the Kirkville area. Isham B. Dodson was sheriff of Adair County from 1847-1851 and probably had the financial resources to construct it. The Adair County Courthouse in which he had his office was constructed in 1855 for $2,200. It was a two-story brick structure, as is the house. It cost provides a good, documented comparison for the construction of such a building.

Daniel J. Hoye, the owner from 1874 to 1899, had two daughters by his wife, Catherine. These daughters, Emma and Ida, converted the house to a boarding house after their parents death. Emma also taught music lessons in the house. It has been used as a boarding or apartment house ever since.
**Historic Inventory**

**Building:** Higgins House

**Location:** Kirksville, MO

**Date(s) or Period:** 1872-1874

**Owner's Name & Address:**
- **Name:** Jim Higgins
- **Address:** 1010 E. Missouri

**Further Description of Important Features:**
Concrete steps on the west facade (front) lead to a wood porch supported by six tapered wood posts. The porch roof trim has boxed cornices with a decorated frieze. Two single doors with transoms topped by radiating voussoirs give access to the interior. To the right of one door and to the left of the other are two double sash windows with arched radiating voussoirs and tugsills. At the second story, west facade, are five windows similar to those at the first story.

**History and Significance:**
For years this building was a boarding house for college girls. It is a typical brick frame house of the moderately well-to-do in a small town.

**Description of Environment and Outbuildings:**
This building is located in a residential section of town near NMSU.

**Sources of Information:**
- Mrs. Jim Higgins, Interview.
- Dr. P. G. Selby, Interview.
- Personal site survey.

**Prepared by:**
Betty Brand

**Organization:**
NMSU
42. (continued)  First story and parallel to them. In addition, just below the center of the gable is one small four light window.

On the south facade are four double sash windows with arched radiating voussoirs and lugsills -- two at the first and two at the second story. On the south facade centered below the gable is a small four light window with arched radiating voussoirs and lugsills.

On the east facade at the first story is a small one sash rectangular window while four double sash windows with arched radiating voussoirs and lugsills are at the second story.

On the north facade at both the first and second story level are three double sash windows with arched radiating voussoirs and lugsills. Other fenestration consists of a small rectangular one sash window at the first story and a window with an arched radiating voussoir at the basement level.

The roof trim has boxed cornices with sloped soffits. A chimney straddles the center of the roof ridge of the north gable.

Two rooms have been added to the east facade while much remodeling has been done to the interior, including lowering the ceilings and paneling in the last ten years.
HISTORIC INVENTORY

No.

3. Location of Negatives

County

Adair

City or Town

Kirksville

Site Plan with North Arrow

UTM

Coordinates

UTM

Site Building Object

11. On National Register?

Yes

12. Is II Eligible?

Yes

13. Part of Estab Hist Dist?

Yes

14. District Potent? No

15. Name of Established District

16. Thematic Category

17. Date(s) or Period

1870's

19. Architect or Engineer

Unknown

20. Contractor or Builder

Unknown

21. Original Use, if apparent

Residence

22. Present Use

Residence/Sleeping Rooms

23. Ownership

Public

Private

24. Owner's Name & Address, if known

Mrs. Hazel Beaman

516 South High

Kirksville, MO

25. Open to Public?

Yes

No X

26. Local Contact Person or Organization

Mrs. Hazel Beaman

27. Other Surveys in Which Included

28. No. of Stories

2

29. Basement?

Partial

No

30. Foundation Material

Concrete

31. Wall Construction

Wood frame

32. Roof Type & Material

Shingle

Off-center gable

33. No. of Bays

Front 5 Side 5

34. Wall Treatment

Clapboard

Covered with asbestos shingles

35. Plan Shape

Irregular

36. Changes

Addition

(Altered in #42)

Moved

37. Condition

Interior good

Exterior good

38. Preservation Underway?

Yes

No X

39. Endangered?

Yes

No X

40. Visible from Public Road?

Yes

No X

41. Distance from and Frontage on Road

42. Further Description of Important Features

On the east facade are two single door entrances, one to the north and one to the south of the protrusion below the gable. Two double sash windows and a square one sash window are at the first story level while four double sash windows, one of which is centered below the gable are at the second story level. At the first story level at the north of the original structure are two double sash windows, one at the first story level and one at the

43. History and Significance

This house is typical of a frame house of the moderately well-to-do in a small town in the 19th century. A generation of college students remember the house as a place at which meals were served.

44. Description of Environment and Outbuildings

This house is located in a residential section of town near MSSU. There are no outbuildings.

45. Sources of Information

Mrs. Hazel Beaman, Interview.
Personal site survey.

Prepared by

Betty Brand

Organization

MSSU

Date

10-26-78
4. (continued) Second story.

On the south facade at each of the first and second stories are four double sash windows. A rectangular one sash window with partially stained glass and hooded mouldings are directly beneath the south gable. On the west side of the protrusion beneath the gable is a one sash window at the first story level.

Two double sash windows are at each of the first and second stories of the original structure on the west facade.

A porch on the west side of the north facade was enclosed to extend the kitchen and a patio on the northwest corner.
### Historic Inventory

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Column</th>
<th>Description</th>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>County</strong></td>
<td>Adair</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Location of Negatives</strong></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Specific Location</strong></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>City or Town</strong></td>
<td>Kirkville</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Site Plan with North Arrow</strong></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Fillmore St.</strong></td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Northerm</strong></td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Owner's Name &amp; Address</strong></td>
<td>H.B. Novinger, Kirksville, Mo. 63501</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Preservation Underway?</strong></td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>History and Significance</strong></td>
<td>This house was built by John Caskey who in 1910 sold it to Dr. John R. Kirk, then President of the First District State Normal School, which became in 1929 the Northeast Missouri State Teachers College and is today NMSU. President Kirk lived there until his death in 1937, during which time the house was the locale at which distinguished visitors, including Chancellor William H. Taft in 1929, were entertained. Residential area, one block north of NMSU campus. No outbuildings</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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**Thematic Category**
- **Date(s) or Period:** c.1890
- **Style or Design:** N/A
- **Architect or Engineer:** N/A
- **Contractor or Builder:** John Caskey
- **Original Use:** Residence
- **Present Use:** Apartment House
- **Ownership:** Public
- **Preservation Underway?** No
- **Endangered?** No
- **Visibility from Public Road?** Yes
- **Distance from and Frontage on Road:** N/A

---

**Foundational Material**
- **Wall Construction:** Brick

---

**Additional Information**
- **Source of Information:** Mr. Gail H. Novinger, Interview
- **Organization:** NMSU
- **Date Prepared:** 12/1979
- **Revision Date(s):** N/A
- **Prepared by:** Sherrie Roe

---

**Notes:**
- A wood bannistered porch on the northwest with a roof supported by seven ornamental wood posts and with dentil molding below the cornice leads to the main entranceway, a wood and glass door with an arched transom.
- All windows have concrete lugsills and arched radiating voussoirs of brick in a soldier pattern, except that the small windows beneath the gables have voussoirs consisting of two rows of header brick.
Exterior alterations include a gabled dormer with a double sash window protruding from the roof above and behind the porch, a bricked-in door on the north facade, an exterior wood stairway leading to the second story where a wood and glass door fills the entranceway. Six leaded stained glass windows have been removed.

On the interior all three floors have been made into apartments with the use of wood paneling. The ceilings have been lowered with ceiling boards replacing plaster.

After Mrs. Kirk’s death in 1941, the house was sold to William G. Bondurant. Mr. Bondurant remodeled part of the first floor to make two apartments and then for a brief period rented it to an NMSU fraternity. He sold it in 1973 to Gail H. Novinger, the present owner, who has made all three floors into apartments.

John R. Kirk, who resided in the house from 1910 to 1937, served as Missouri State Superintendent of Schools from 1895 to 1899. In the latter year he became president of the State Normal School at Kirksville, which in 1919 became Northeast Missouri State Teachers College. He remained on as president until 1925. Two buildings on the NMSU campus bear his name -- the Kirk Building, which he designed in 1922, and the Kirk Memorial, a smaller building erected in his honor.
illmore Sts.

Corner of High & Fillmore Sts.

City or Town II Rural, Township & Vicinity

Kirksville

Site Plan with North Arrow

Coordinates

UTM

Kirkville

Site 1

Building 00

Structure 1

Object 11

On National Register? Yes / No

Eligible? Yes / No

Part of Estab. Yes / No

Hist Dist? Yes / No

Name of Established District

Thematic Category

Date(s) or Period

Style or Design

Architect or Engineer

Contractor or Builder

Original Use, if apparent

Residence

Present Use

Apartment

Ownership

Public / Private

Owner's Name & Address, if known

Open to Public?

Yes / No

Local Contact Person or Organization

NEMO Regional Planning Comm.

Other Surveys in Which Included

Condition

Interior

Poor

Exterior

Poor

Preservation Underway?

Yes / No

Endangered?

Yes / No

By What?

Visible from Public Road?

Yes / No

Distance from and Frontage on Road

History and Significance

John R. Kirk was born in Bureau Co., Illinois, on Jan. 23, 1851. In 1856 his father moved his family to Harrison County, Missouri. His early education was in the area schools, and the Bethany High School. He entered the Normal School at Kirksville in 1873, and graduated, after attending, at irregular intervals, in 1878. He began teaching that same year. From 1878 until 1899 he served as superintendent of schools at Bethany, MO, and at Moulton, Iowa. Principal of a Ward School in Kansas City; and as a superintendent (cont)

Description of Environment and Outbuildings

The house faces west. No original outbuildings remain.
a small transom, at it's left is a window. A single window is centered on the upper story. Above this is a single dormer. Originally this dormer had a pair of small lights, now it is a modern storm window. The north facade of the house shows a large gable end. It has paired windows on each story, centered, and a small arched attic light. To the gables right is a round arched stair-well window which was originally of stained glass. Near the rear of the house was a small porch which has been removed.

in Westport. From 1895, he served as State Superintendent of Schools. In 1899 he became president of the State Normal School at Kirksville (now NMSU), retiring from that post in 1925. He then completed a B.S. degree from that institution, and a Master of Science from the George Peabody College for Teachers. He was then 79 years old. He passed away in 1937.

He was married to Rebecca Burns of Fort Dodge, Iowa, in 1875. They had six children. It is thought that he constructed the house soon after his return to Kirksville in 1899. The house is located about 3 blocks from the John R. Kirk Memorial, erected in 1940. The Memorial marks the site of the old Normal School Bldgs. destroyed by fire in 1924. To it's east is a large auditorium/class room building included in 1924.
<table>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>55</td>
<td>Dunbar House</td>
<td>Wayman Residence, Gibbs House</td>
</tr>
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### Historic Inventory Details

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<tr>
<th>Column 1</th>
<th>Column 2</th>
<th>Column 3</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>16. Thematic Category</td>
<td>17. Date(s) or Period</td>
<td>18. Style or Design</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19. Architect or Engineer</td>
<td>20. Contractor or Builder</td>
<td>21. Original Use, if apparent</td>
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<td>22. Present Use Residence</td>
<td>23. Ownership</td>
<td>24. Owner's Name &amp; Address, if known</td>
</tr>
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<td>25. Open to Public?</td>
<td>26. Local Contact Person or Organization</td>
<td>28. No. of Stories</td>
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<tr>
<td>32. Roof Type &amp; Material</td>
<td>33. No. of Baths</td>
<td>34. Wall Treatment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Underway?</td>
<td>By What</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
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</table>

#### Further Description of Important Features

The house has been entirely remodeled, and lacks most of its original features: only its basic form remains the same. Originally the house was fronted with an elaborate mansard roofed porch. A course of fishscale shingles surrounded it and continued onto the porch roof. A large gable end was centered on the roofline of the front facade. When the house was purchased by the Dunbars it was stripped to its super structure and given new windows, doors, porches and a porte-cochere to give it a colonial appearance. Also, Mr. Dunbar added a large den with paneled walls in the basement, 2 fireplaces, 2 bathrooms, and dozens of...

#### History and Significance

Frank W. Gibbs was the probable builder of the house in c1900. He was the son of Judge Alonzo L. Gibbs and Elizabeth Barra Brant Gibbs, and was born in Adair Co., in 1860. He lived with his parents, on their farm in Wilson Township, until 1878, when he came to Kirksville to attend the State Normal School. He returned to Wilson township after graduating...

#### Description of Environment and Outbuildings

The house faces south. It is situated on an oversized lot. A double garage situated to the northwest of the house is the only remaining outbuilding.

#### Sources of Information

- Violette's History of Adair County, 1911, p. 685
- A Book of Adair County History, 1976, p. 286-7
- Cemeteries of Adair County, Missouri, 1980

#### Prepared by

John Thomas

NEMO RPC

Date: 45
Revision Date(s):
42. Other modern features. He changed the original stair to an open curved one, with a metal rail.

43. and began farming. In 1887 the Santa Fe Railroad passed thru his land, and the town of Gibbs was founded. Mr. Gibbs donated for the depot and stockyards. During the 1890's and early twentieth century Gibbs was a large stock shipping center. In 1900 he was elected county collector, he served that post until 1912. In 1906 he became one of the directors of The Kirksville Trust Company. He was married in 1883 to Emma McCoy, a native of Adair Co., born in 1861. Of their three children, only one, Lonnie, survived until adulthood. Lonnie, however, committed suicide in 1923, because of alleged improprieties in his bookkeeping at The Kirksville Trust Company. In the ensuing scandal it was discovered that Lonnie Gibbs had kept tow sets of books, one showing assets of $500,000 and the other, unrecorded loans of over $150,000. He also had insurance policies totaling nearly 2/3 of a million made payable to his wife, his father, (Frank), and his estate. These claims were partially paid after long court battles. Frank Gibbs was convicted of receiving deposits into the company when he knew it was filing. He served a two year sentence at the State Penitentiary, returned to Kirksville and took his life in 1925. The family never recovered from the scandal. The Gibbs never regained their prominence.

Irwin Dunbar purchased the house in the 1920's. He was born in Glenwood, MO, to Camillus and Mary Ann Rigg Dunbar, on November 4, 1888. He attended schools there and in Lancaster, graduating from the Lancaster two year High School in 1910. The family sold the Dunbar Brothers foundry in Lancaster after Camillus Dunbar's death, and moved to Columbia, MO. He attended the University of Missouri there, receiving a degree in Mechanical Engineering. He came to Kirksville in 1914 and until 1917 designed many buildings here among them: The Princess Theater, The Episcopal Church and The Soujourners Club. He served in France for 19 months and remained there studying at the Beaux-Arts University in Toulouse. He returned to Kirksville in 1922 and married Margaret Baxter. They resided here until 1926, during which time he designed the Kennedy Theater, the Rollins Apartments, the Baxter-Miller Building, and the Citizens National Bank. They moved to Whittier, CA, in 1926 where he continued his education. He returned to Kirksville during the Depression remaining here until 1944, during this time he designed the Rieger Armoury. During World War II he was an architect for the John Deere Co. in Moline, Illinois. He returned to Kirksville in 1958 upon retiring. He passed away in 1975, his widow in 1984. The house was sold to the Waymans in 1980.
The main entrance to the house is located in an octagonal tower on the west facade. The tower has a square base lighted with a diamond window. The upper story of the tower has been removed. To the left of it is a gable wing, to its right is a gable end. The gable end is 2 ranked. The wing is shaded by a single story porch supported by Tuscan columns set on concrete block piers. Some of the porch supports have been replaced. The north facade of the house has a two ranked gable end and wing, and a similar porch. The interior of the house retains its original appearance. Many of the house's rooms have 1920's woodwork and fixtures. The stairs is also of that era.

The house was built probably by Charles Christopher Gardner. He was born in 1866, to Christopher Columbus and Susan Bartlett Gardner, natives of Hill, New Hampshire. He graduated with a degree in engineering from Dartmouth College, Hanover, New Hampshire, in 1887. He became assistant to the resident engineer in charge of construction for the Burlington and Missouri Railroad in Nebraska. He was married to Jennie Gilpatrick.

It has some of its original brick walk.
42. Two fireplaces in the two front rooms appear to date somewhat later. The rooms in the rear of the structure have roundeled or chipcarved surrounds. The kitchen has some of its original cabinets.

43. In 1891, they had 5 children. From 1891 to 1902 he was the cashier at a bank in Sargent City, Nebraska. In 1902 he came to Kirksville where he was engaged in the farm loan business. It is believed he constructed the house upon his arrival in town. Mr. Gardner was very active in public affairs and Masonry. He died in 1934, his widow passed away in 1950. After her death the house was used as a boarding house, now it is divided into apartments.
**Historic Inventory**

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<td>Site Plan with North Arrow</td>
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**Present Name(s)**

- Stamper Feed Building
- Kennedy Building, Collins Rentals

**Thematic Category**

- Victorian

**Data(s) or Period**

- c. 1895

**Style or Design**

- Victorian

**Architect or Engineer**

- No Designation

**Contractor or Builder**

- No Information

**Original Use, if apparent**

- Implement store

**Present Use**

- Vacant

**Ownership**

- Public

**Owner's Name & Address**

- Evelyn Martino, Kirksville, MO

**Open to Public?**

- Yes

**Local Contact Person or Organization**

- NEMO Regional Planning Comm.

**Other Surveys in Which Included**

- No

**Condition**

- Interior: Good
- Exterior: Good

**Preservation Underway?**

- No

**Endangered?**

- Yes

**Visible from Public Road?**

- Yes

**Further Description of Important Features**

The building was 3 ranked prior to 1904. When it was sold by the Kennedy family. It was then doubled in size and new 1st story street facades were added. One of these now remains. The other having been removed during the building's last renovation. The remaining one consists of two large windows which flank a recessed single leaf door. At this time, the parapet of the building was also changed, the newer one being taller and more elaborate. The north and rear sides of the building retain most of their original features including 4/4 windows. A long ramp extends the length of the north facade, this was used to load and unload rail freight which was delivered directly to the (cont)

**Description of Environment and Outbuildings**

The building faces east. Most of the other historic structures which surrounded it have been demolished to make way for parking lots. The railroad runs directly behind the structure. A small spur of track allows access from the train directly to the structure.

**Sources of Information**

- The Kirksville Daily Express, November 19, 1942
- The Kirksville Journal, December 31, 1914
- Interview - Evelyn Martino, 7/86
- Violette's History of Adair County 1911
- Picturesque Kirksville - Souvenir Gems of 1900

**Prepared by**

- John Thomas

**Organization**

- NEMO RPC

**Date**

- 10/86

**Revision Date(s)**

- No Revision
42. building via a small spur which branches from the adjacent rail system. The
upper story of this facade is decorated with numerous painted advertisements, some of
which date previous to 1900. The main doorway on the north side has been enlarged
and a new glass and aluminum door has been fitted to it. The interior of the
structure has been modernized.

43. implement business in 1904. At that time the building was doubled in size. In the
1930's the building was purchased by the Stamper Feed Company. That business remained
there until the 1970's. From 1980-1985 the structure served as the main Collins
Rental's building. Currently it is vacant.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1. No.</th>
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<td>3. Location of Negatives</td>
<td>HEMO Regional Planning Comm.</td>
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<tr>
<td>4. Present Name(s)</td>
<td>Siren's Palace</td>
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<td>5. Other Name(s)</td>
<td>Princess Theater</td>
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<td>6. Specific Location</td>
<td>SW corner of McPherson &amp; Franklin</td>
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<td>7. City or Town</td>
<td>Kirksville</td>
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<td>8. Site Plan with North Arrow</td>
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<td>9. Coordinates</td>
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<td>Building 0</td>
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<td>Yes</td>
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<tr>
<td>12. Is it Eligible?</td>
<td>Yes 00</td>
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<td>13. Part of Estab Yes 11</td>
<td>Distri</td>
</tr>
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<td>20. Contractor or Builder</td>
<td>M.N. and Son, 00</td>
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<td>21. Original Use, if apparent</td>
<td>Theater/Shops</td>
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<td>Stores</td>
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<td>23. Ownership</td>
<td>Public 11</td>
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<td>24. Owner's Name &amp; Address</td>
<td>Herb Siren, Kirksville, MO</td>
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<td>Yes 00</td>
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<td>26. Local Contact Person or Organization</td>
<td>NEMO Regional Planning Comm.</td>
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<tr>
<td>27. Other Surveys in Which Included</td>
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<td>28. No. of Stories</td>
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<td>29. Basement?</td>
<td>Yes 11</td>
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<td>30. Foundation Material</td>
<td>Stone/Concrete</td>
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<td>31. Wall Construction</td>
<td>Brick</td>
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<tr>
<td>32. Roof Type &amp; Material</td>
<td>Flat/Asphalt</td>
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<td>33. No. of Bays</td>
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<td>35. Plan Shape</td>
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<td>36. Changes</td>
<td>Addition</td>
</tr>
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<td>37. Condition Interior</td>
<td>Good</td>
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<td>38. Preservation Underway?</td>
<td>Yes 11</td>
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<td>39. Endangered?</td>
<td>Yes 11</td>
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<td>40. Visible from Public Road?</td>
<td>Yes 11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41. Distance from and Frontage on Road</td>
<td>Adjacent</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Further Description of Important Features**: The structure has been substantially altered since it was built. Originally two main blocks of the front facade extended up above the roofline. These formed two towers which have been truncated to allow them to fit into the present roofline. At the same time the flat roof which provided a wide overhang around the parapet was removed. Since the closing of the theater the shop facades, excepting the southern one were removed and modern ones installed. The white palace barber shop which occupies the northeast corner has a lower facade of glass and random limestone blocks. The central shop front, where was originally the ticket window, is now occupied by a multi- (cont)

**History and Significance**: The theater rests on the site of an 1880's Presbyterian Church. Prior to that, probably there was an antebellum church on the lot. The later church burned in 1892 and the lot was left vacant until 1915 when it was purchased by Valentine Miller. A very prominent business man in Kirkville during the late 19th century. In 1915 he constructed the theater. The structure was designed by Irwin Dunbar, a Kirkville architect. Mr. Dunbar was related by marriage to the Millers, and later designed many structures (cont)

**Description of Environment and Outbuildings**: The building faces east. Diagonally across the intersection is the Miller Block also built by Valentine Miller. To the west of the theater, across an alley is the Kennedy Theater.

**Sources of Information**
- Kirkville Daily Express, November 19, 1942
- A Book of Adair County History, Pg. 131
- Violette's History of Adair County, 1911
- Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps, 1886, 1898

**Prepared by**: John Thomas

**Organization**: NEMO RFC

**Date**: 10/86
42. pane display window and a colonial door. The upper story of the building is stuccoed. It retains it's quoin, window placement and some surface decoration.

The interior of the theater is the only room which retains it's original appearance. Even here though, it's seat's and stage have been removed to allow for a larger sales room. The plaster work in this auditorium is the best remaining in Kirksville. It extends around the stage to the walls and the squared-U shaped balcony. The balcony is supported by large brackets which terminate at their base in cherub's heads. The balcony retains it's original brass rail and some of it's seats. The front part of the theater, were was originally the concession booth, has been entirely cleared of partitions but it retains some fine plaster ceiling medallions.

The other shops in the building have all been drastically modernized and now have few if any original features.

43. for the Miller family including the adjacent Kennedy to the west. Mr. Miller operated the theater until his death in the 1920's. After that the theater was operated by his daughter, Caroline Miller Kennedy, after whom the later theater was named. The Princess theater closed in the 1950's. It remained vacant until purchased by the Sierens to be converted to a retail store. The shops which flank it and extend along it's north facade have always been occupied with various businesses.

The building is important because of it's association with the Miller and Kennedy families. It is also a significant example of theater architecture.
**HISTORIC INVENTORY**

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<td>church</td>
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<td>28. No. of Stories</td>
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<td>35. Plan Shape</td>
<td>2-CR</td>
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<td>36. Changes</td>
<td>Addition to building, Nov 1912</td>
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<td>37. Condition Interior</td>
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<td>38. Condition Exterior</td>
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<td>39. Endangered?</td>
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<td>40. Visible from Public Road?</td>
<td>Yes</td>
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<tr>
<td>41. Distance from and Frontage on Road Adjacent</td>
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<tr>
<td>42. Further Description of Important Features</td>
<td>The main part of the Church, which contains the workshop area and community hall is fronted by a very large gothic window. Under this window is the main entrance. These bays are surrounded by buttresses and topped by a stepped parapet. The sides of the main section are lit by two courses of windows. The upper are of stained glass and have gently arched heads. Beneath these, at ground level, lighting the basement community hall are large 9/9 lights. Small windows which light the interior stairs behind the main facade have gothic</td>
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<tr>
<td>43. History and Significance</td>
<td>The Church was constructed under the pastorate of Reverend Anthony Ziegler. He began his ministry there in 1912. The history of the Church traces itself back to two separate religious groups: the Cumberland Presbyterians and the &quot;Old School&quot; First Presbyterian Church. The former was organized in Adair Co. in 1846, when a group of settlers met with Rev. James</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>44. Description of Environment and Outbuildings</td>
<td>The Church faces west directly south of it, across the alley is a brick prairie house which is owned by the Church, it houses several students. The opposite corner of the block is occupied by the Rollins Apartments which were also designed by Irwin Dunbar.</td>
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<tr>
<td>45. Source of Information</td>
<td>Violette's History of Adair County 1911</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>A book of Adair County History P. 225</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Kirksville Daily Express &amp; News, Thursday, April 26, 1984, p. 10</td>
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<tr>
<td>46. Prepared by</td>
<td>John Thomas</td>
</tr>
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<td>49. Revision Date(s)</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
42. Perpendicular to the main section of the building is a 3 story structure which contains the church offices, school rooms and parlor. In its basement is the church kitchen. It has stepped parapets on either end. Its windows are 9/9 with low arches, on the top floor the windows are 6/6. The rear of the building is dominated by a two story educational wing added in 1965. The church was entirely renovated in 1983.

Over the main altar is a three panel mural depicting the life of Christ. It was completed in 1940 by Jack McMillen. His brother Rev. Pyron McMillen was at that time pastor of the Church. The mural was a gift of the women's association.

43. Dysart at the courthouse. Services were held for the congregation by various itinerant preachers until 1857. In that year JE. Sharp became Pastor, he headed the church until 1863. The church was revived in 1868, when George W. Sharp, brother of the above, was called as pastor. He had a frame structure erected on the corner of Franklin and Illinois St. Various pastors served until 1872 when the church traded its building for the Baptist Church which is the present site of the modern structure.

The other branch of Presbyterians organized themselves in 1859, also in the courthouse, under the direction of W.T. Beatty. In 1859 the First Presbyterian Church was founded, having 15 members, by Reverand Andrew Grenless. It was served by various pastors, and conducted in the Cumberland Academy Building, the free will Baptist Church, and often, outside. In 1868 a Building was constructed on the corner of McPherson and Franklin St. this structure was rebuilt in 1892 after a fire it is currently the location of the old Princess Theater (K# ).

The two churches were united in 1906. Services were held in the First Presbyterian Church building. The present Church is on the site of the Cumberland Church Building.
42. Further Description of Important Features: The original structure lacked the tower, it was added c. 1920. Originally the sides of the church had four arched windows each. The rear-most one on the north facade has been converted into a door. The interior of the church has been remodeled, but still retains its original pews and other fixtures.

43. History and Significance: The A.M.E. Church was first organized in Kirksville in 1872. It was organized by a Reverand J.W. Wilson. He was transfered to Kansas prior to 1878 where he became a presiding elder of the Kansas City District. It was under Reverand J.P. Watson, that the church was constructed in 1878. He was replaced by Reverand J.H. Smith in 1910. Reverand Smith was born, in 1853, in Macon County, MO to Jess and Harriet Smith, both of (cont)

44. Description of Environment and Outbuildings: The structure faces east, it has no outbuildings.

45. Sources of Information: Violettes History of Adair County, 1911, p. 1167-68
Interview - Mary Jane Denslow

---

### Historic Inventory

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Missionary Bible Church (DOE)</th>
<th>African Methodist Episcopal Church</th>
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<td>Location of Negatives</td>
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<td>Object #1 Structure #1</td>
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<td>11</td>
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<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Is it Eligible?</td>
<td>Yes</td>
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<td>13</td>
<td>Part of Estab Hist Dist.</td>
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<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Distinct Age Potent?</td>
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<tr>
<td>15</td>
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<td>26</td>
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<td>NEMO Regional Planning Comm.</td>
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<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>Other Surveys in Which Included</td>
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</table>

---

| 28 | No of Stories                  | 1                                |
| 29 | Basement?                      | Yes                               |
|    | No                              |                                   |
| 30 | Foundation Material            | Concrete                           |
|    | Piers                          | C65                                |
| 31 | Wall Construction              | Frame                              |
|    |                               |                                    |
| 32 | Roof Type & Material           | Gable/Asphalt Shingle              |
|    |                               |                                    |
| 33 | No. of Bays                    | 1                                 |
|    | Front                           | 4                                 |
| 34 | Wall Treatment                 | Clapboard                          |
|    |                               |                                    |
| 35 | Plan Shape                     | Rectangular                        |
| 36 | Changes (Explain in #42)       | Alteration moved                    |
|    |                               |                                    |
| 37 | Condition                      | Fair                               |
|    | Interior                       |                                    |
|    | Exterior                       | Fair                               |
| 38 | Preservation                   | Yes                                |
|    | Underway                       | Yes                                |
|    | No                              | No                                 |
| 39 | Endangered?                    | Yes                                |
|    | By What?                       | No                                 |
| 40 | Visible from Public Road?      | Yes                                |
|    |                                  | No                                 |
| 41 | Distance from and Frontage on Road |                                   |

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| 46 | Prepared by                   | John Thomas                        |
| 47 | Organization                  | NEMO RPC                            |
| 48 | Date                          | 10/86                              |
whom were slaves. He attended a colored highschool in St. Louis and after graduating worked in a store there, for several years. In 1886 he was ordained a minister of the A.M.E. church. He served in such places as Colorado, New Mexico, Louisianna and Texas. He married Nellie Colquit in 1886: They had three children. The black population of Kirksville was never large. Need for it was minimal after the 1920's. It has served as a residence, although it is now again a church. The structure is interesting, not only because of it's history, but because of it's age, it is the oldest church building in Kirksville.
Office of Historic Preservation, P.O. Box 176, Jefferson City, Missouri 65101

HISTORIC INVENTORY

No. 78

County
Adair

Location of Negatives
NEMO Regional Planning Comm.

Specific Location
110 E. McPherson St.

City or Town
Kirkville

Rural, Township & Vicinity

Site Plan with North Arrow


16. Thematic Category

17. Date(s) or Period
1930

18. Style of Design
Art Deco

19. Architect or Engineer

20. Contractor or Builder

21. Original Use, if apparent
Newspaper Office

22. Present Use
Newspaper Office

23. Ownership
Public

24. Owner's Name & Address, if known
The Express Publishing Co., c/o M. Swain

25. Open to Public?
Yes

26. Local Contact Person or Organization
NEMO Regional Planning Comm.

27. Other Surveys in Which Included

28. No. of Stories
2

29. Basement?
Yes

30. Foundation Material
Concrete

31. Wall Construction
Brick

32. Roof Type & Material
Flat/Tar & Gravel

33. No. of Bays
Front: 3

34. Wall Treatment
30

35. Plan Shape
Rectangular

36. Changes
Addition of flat roof

37. Condition
Interior Good

38. Preservation
Underway

39. Endangered?
Yes

40. Visible from Public Road?
Yes

41. Distance from and Frontage on Road

42. Further Description of Important Features
The main facade is 3 ranked. The main entrance is deep-set in massive stone arch which projects from the wall surface. This has fluted dentil pilasters which support a heavy and rather blank entablature. This entablature, excepting the frieze extends across the facade and partially down the sides. The door is double leaf and its surround is carved with angular deco motifs. Above it is a small iron rail protecting the glassed upper arch. Surrounding the entryway is a stepped parapet of stone which terminates in a carved globe supported by volutes. Planking the main entrance are windows, these are in turn flanked by brick pilasters. Centered above windows, in the frieze are small (cont)

43. History and Significance
The building is one of the very few art deco inspired structures in Kirkville. It is also unusual in that rather than being an older building with a deco facade, it was conceived and built as one integral unit. It was built in 1930, and was fully occupied and operational the following year. Prior to that time the paper was published from the basement of the Journal building, and prior to that in the Trust Company building on the NE corner of the square. (cont)

44. Description of Environment and Outbuildings
The structure faces north, to its east is a parking lot.

On its west is the Kirkville City Hall.

45. Sources of Information
A Book of Adair County History (175-177)
Violette's History of Adair County, 1911, Pgs. 211-12

46. Prepared by
John Thomas

47. Organization
NEMO RPC

48. Date
10/86

49. Revision Date(s)
octagonal stone panels. Below the windows is a raised stone foundation which shows
the half windows lighting the basement. The entry of the building has an interior of
polished gray marbel, and an elaborate plaster cornice. The remainder of the building
retains its basic floor plan yet with many secondary alterations. The east side of
the structure is dominated by a modern addition built 1964-1965.

The paper itself was started in November of 1901 by N.A. Matlick and J. Orton Rice.
It was sold to C.S. Orcutt in 1905 who soon after sold it to the Journal Printing Co.
The paper was purchased by C.C. Howard in 1906 at which time it was moved to the basement
of the Trust Building. He also changed its name from the Evening News to the Daily
Express. He retained ownership until 1909 when it was purchased by Ridway, E.E. Swain,
and Joe Doyle. By 1913 it was owned entirely by Mr. Swain, father of the present owner.
The main entrance, south facade, consists of double glass doors with sidelights and transoms flanked with piers topped by battlements above the roof line. "Kirksville High School" is inscribed above the transoms. At the second story level, a segmented arch encloses a two-sash window with sidelights and l Butterfly. Immediately above third story is a bay consisting of three rectangular windows. The date 1914 is inscribed on a pediment above.

The school was built in 1914 to relieve overcrowding in the school district. In 1938 an addition was built on the northwest corner to provide more room. Finally, in 1960, a new school was built and this one was abandoned. It now serves as offices for the board of education, storage, and nursing classes.

The building is located in a residential area about two blocks from the main business district.

Mr. Charles Conklin, Interview.
A Book of Adair County History (Kirkville-Adair County Bicentennial Committee, 1976).
Personal Site Survey.
On either side of the piers are six two-sash windows separated by brick mullions at all levels, except some at the first story level have been bricked up. Flanking wings on the east and west each have three two-sash windows on the south facade at ground level—none above.

The exterior is decorated profusely with bricks arranged in rectangular patterns. Additional decoration is provided by inlaid white blocks.

Less ornamented entrances are on the east and west facades.
**HISTORIC INVENTORY**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>9</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>County</td>
<td>Adair</td>
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<tr>
<td>Location of Negatives</td>
<td>NEMO Regional Planning Comm.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Specific Location</td>
<td>402 - McPherson</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>City or Town</td>
<td>Kirksville</td>
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<tr>
<td>Site Plan with North Arrows</td>
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<tr>
<td>Coordinates</td>
<td>UTM</td>
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<td>Site</td>
<td>Building</td>
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<tr>
<td>Structure</td>
<td>Object</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>On National Register?</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eligible?</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Part of Established District?</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>District Poluntary?</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| 4. Present Name(s) | Jerry O. Johnson Property |
| 5. Other Name(s) | Talbott House |

| 16. Themeatic Category |  |
| 17. Date(s) or Period | 1860's - 70's |
| 18. Style or Design | I-House |
| 19. Architect or Engineer | |
| 20. Contractor or Builder | |
| 21. Original Use, if apparent | Residence |
| 22. Present Use | Apartments |
| 23. Ownership | Public |
| 24. Owner's Name & Address, if known | Jerry O. Johnson 1507 S. Lewis Kirksville, MO |
| 25. Open to Public? | Yes |
| 26. Local Contact Person or Organization | NEMO Regional Planning Comm. |
| 27. Other Surveys in Which Included |  |

| 28. No. of Stories | 2 |
| 29. Basement? | Yes |
| 30. Foundation Material |  |
| 31. Wall Construction | Frame |
| 32. Roof Type & Material | Gable/Shingle |
| 33. No. of Bays | 3 |
| 34. Wall Treatment | Asbestos Siding |
| 35. Plan Shape | Irregular |
| 36. Changes | Addition to \( #42 \) in 1942 Altered by \( #42 \) Moved |
| 37. Condition Interior | Fair |
| Exterior | Fair |
| 38. Preservation Underway? | No |
| 39. Endangered? | Yes |
| By What? | No |
| 40. Visible from Public Road? | Yes |
| 41. Distance from and Frontage on Road | Adjacent |

**Further Description of Important Features**

Although the structure has been re-sided, it retains many of its original features. The house is five ranked. The central opening on the first floor is now covered by an entryway. This protects and preserves the original door. The door has deep panels and a transom and sidelights of beveled glass. The door surround is chamfered and has roundels at the corners. The second story central bay was probably also a door, opening into a now missing porch roof. It has been replaced by a double window. The eaves of the house, and the gable ends, show a simple entablature. The west gable end has (cont.)

**History and Significance**

The earliest name associated with the structure is that of Alfred Donehy, a dry goods merchant. He resided there prior to 1892 and until 1890. The house antedates that, by at least 20 years. The next occupant of the structure was Mrs. Susanna Talbott. She conducted there a boarding house. Various names in the early directories are listed at that address. In the 1920's and 30's the structure was used as a sorority house for State (cont.)

**Description of Environment and Outbuildings**

The house faces north. Directly behind it is a small modern garage. Beyond the garage is another structure, two storied, that may have served as servants quarters.

**Sources of Information**

Kirksville City Directory 1892, 1899, 1908-9, 1910
Cemeteries of Adair County
Interview - Carol Hoover, 7/86
Interview - Mrs. Joyce Rollins, 7/86

| 46. Prepared by | John Thomas |
| 47. Organization | NEMO RPC |
| 48. Date | 10/86 |
| 49. Revision Date(s) | }
42. A large modern fireplace chimney which may replace an original one. The entablature at the gable's apex is indented around the flue. The east gable end also has a modern chimney. The rear of the house is dominated by a two story wing. Although it appears to be original it has been much altered. The front door opens into a wide hall with an open walnut stair. The stair has an octagonal walnut newel and octagonal balusters. The rail is of the same material. It rises 3/4 of the way then divides, 3 steps going up to a rear hall and the others giving access to the two rooms in the main section of the house. The interior of the house retains some of its original woodwork, despite paneling and remodeling. Some of the four paneled doors have procelain knobs, some are of pressed glass. The lower room on the right of the hall has a federal style mantel which may be original to the house. Other mantels in the house are of Renaissance Revival design. Structurally and stylistically the house has much in common with the Nagley-Brashear house (X # ), which is reputed to be Ante-Bellum. This house like the above rests on handhewn sills.

43. Teacher's College students. In the 1940's the property was purchased by Frederick Rollins Sr., and was used as apartments. The property was sold to the present owners by his son in the 1960's.

The structure is extremely rare both for its early date, and for it being the sole remaining full I-house within the original town of Kirksville.
The house is L shape with its front door situated at an angle in the corner of the L. The door is single leaf and is flanked by a window. The bays are shaded by a semi-circular porch. The porch has turned, bracketed posts, and a spindled rail and frieze. There are also 3 bays on the second story. The central one is topped by a small galley end which is faced with a half sun-burst. The main gable end of the house, which faces onto McPherson St., has an oversized window on the main floor, and a pair of windows lighting it's upper story. The lower window is shaded by a wooden awning with brackets. The gable, as are all of the others on the house, are faced with clapboards.

The house is listed as the residence of John T. Reynolds in the Kirksville Directory. It also lists him as a merchant, but no other information on him was available. The current occupant of the house, Miss Erma Brown, stated that her father had purchased the structure from Brown descendants in 1953. The house was originally situated on a street corner. This explains its rather unusual orientation. The street was moved about half a block to the west.

The house faces south. Behind it is a small modern garage. No other outbuildings are associated with the structure.

---

**Sources of Information**

Kirksville City Directory 1892, 1898
Interview - Erma Brown, 7/86

---

**Present Name(s)**

Erma Brown Property

**Other Name(s)**

Reynolds House

**Coordinates**

UTM

**Site & Building**

Structure: 1
Object: 1

**On National Register?**

Yes: 11
No: 11

**Is Eligible?**

Yes: 11
No: 11

**District?**

Yes: 11
No: 11

**Name of Established District**

NEMO Regional Planning Comm.
42. fishscale and diamond shingles. A one story kitchen wing extends from the rear of the structure. It has a modern addition on its west side. The interior of the house has been modernized, but it still has its original stair and chip carved eastlake woodwork.
**HISTORIC INVENTORY**

<table>
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<tr>
<th>No.</th>
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<th>Specific Location</th>
<th>Site Plan with North Arrow</th>
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<td>NEMO Regional Planning Comm.</td>
<td>703 McPherson</td>
<td>Kirkville (City or Town)</td>
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**Mathew House 0043**

<table>
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<th>Present Name(s)</th>
<th>Other Name(s)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Iver L. Solem</td>
<td>House</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Historic Significance**

The house does not appear in the City Directory until 1910. At that time it was owned and occupied by Iver T. Solem. If he did build the house, which seems likely, he must have occupied only a short while as by 1914 he no longer is listed at that address. The house is most unusual for Kirkville. In a town where the shingle style has never seemed to be popular, this is a very pure and well defined example. It is also the only example still standing.

**Description of Environment and Outbuildings**

The house faces south. No original outbuildings remain, although a small garage, c. 1930, is situated behind the house.

---

**Further Description of Important Features**

The front door is single leaf, and is shaded by a recessed porch set partially under the roofline. This porch has square, clapboarded posts and a rail of the same materials. An oversized window lights the remainder of the facade. The main roof is ornamented with two dormers. Both have semi hexagonal fronts. The larger one, on the left is a room in itself. Both have hipped roofs which flair slightly at the eaves. The sides of the house show returns and a narrow entablature which is set at just above window level. At the gables apex on both sides a palladian window lights the attic. A flat roof addition is located at the rear of the house. It's roof is hidded on two sides (cont).

---

**Sources of Information**

46. Prepared by John Thomas
47. Organization NEMO RPC
48. Date 10/86
by a low wooden parapet. A sliding patio door has been added to the rear wall of the house.
1. No. 47
2. County Adair
3. Location of Negatives NEMO Regional Planning Comm
4. Present Name(s) Young's Bike Shop
5. Other Name(s) Union Meat Market
6. Specific Location
7. City or Town Kirksville
8. Site Plan with North Arrow
9. Coordinates UTM East Long Kirksville
10. Site 1 Building # Structure Object
11. On National Register? Yes 11
12. Is It Eligible? Yes 00
13. Part of Estab? Yes 11
14. Historic District? No 00
15. Name of Established District

16. Thematic Category
17. Date(s) or Period c. 1890
18. Style or Design 48 / 64
19. Architect or Engineer
20. Contractor or Builder
21. Original Use, if apparent
22. Present Use
23. Ownership Public 11 Private 00
24. Owner's Name & Address, if known Mike Young Kirkville, MO 63501
25. Open to Public? Yes 11 No 00
26. Local Contact Person or Organization
27. Other Surveys in Which Included
28. No. of Stories 2
29. Basement? Yes 11 No 00
30. Foundation Material Stone 40
31. Wall Construction Brick 40
32. Roof Type & Material Flat/Asphalt 43
33. No. of Bays
   Front: 3 Side: 4
34. Wall Treatment Stone veneer/Pressed brick
35. Plan Shape rectangular
36. Changes
   Addition: 11
   Alteration: 00
   Moved: 11
37. Condition
   Interior: Good
   Exterior: Good
38. Preservation
   Underway: Yes 11
39. Endangered? By What? Yes 11 No 00
40. Visible from Public Road? Yes 11 No 00
41. Distance from and
   Frontage on Road Adjacent

42. Further Description of Important Features
    The lower facade has been altered many times. Currently it is plate glass, rough wood and random stone blocks all date c. 1950. The upper facade dates c. 1910 and is very elaborate and of tin. It is 3 bays with paired pilasters on the ends and single ones between the windows. Over the flanking windows are heavy cornices upheld by brackets. Over the central bay is a steep pediment. The pilasters, capitals, and brackets are all elaborately worked.

43. History and Significance
    The building dates c. 1890, constructed as the Union Meat Market it continued in operation until the 1930's. During the early 1900's the front facade, originally surmounted by an arch and having 6 bays was removed. The current 3 bay front was installed at that time.

44. Description of Environment and Outbuildings
    The structure faces west. Adjacent to it on the north are other store buildings though of a later date.

45. Sources of Information
    Kirkville City Directory 1892-1910
    Sanborn Fire Insurance maps 1890 and onward

46. Prepared by John Thomas
47. Organization NEMO RFC
48. Date 10/86
49. Revision Date(s)
### Historic Inventory

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<tr>
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<td>4. Other Name(s)</td>
<td>(B.F. Henry Drugstore)</td>
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<td>8. Site Plan with North Arrow</td>
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</table>

### Further Description of Important Features
Remains of the 19th century facade remain of the upper story of the structure, beneath it's modern siding. The main floor facade was entirely rebuilt in the 1960's. It appears that way today, with panels of plate glass and aluminum, and large sheets of blue murano glass. The exterior and interior were both remodeled in the c. 1965. The interior still retains some original features, among these are two very large sectioned cabinets. These are of pine partially veneered in walnut and burl. Two sections of the cabinets have apothecary drawers with glass labels in Latin. The original ceiling also remains above the present suspended one. The first floor is shaded by aluminum awnings.

### History and Significance
Since as early as 1886 the structure has been associated with B.F. Henry who operated a drugstore there until his death. Mr. Henry was involved in various other businesses in Kirksville as well. The store continued to operate under various owners until it was purchased by Ed Polovich Sr., he rented it in 1965 to Edna Millay Campbell who opened the book store which is currently operated there.

### Description of Environment and Outbuildings
The building faces north. It is situated in a block of other late 19th century buildings.

### Sources of Information
- A Book of Adair County History, 1976, Pg. 349-50
- Violette's History of A-aire County, Pg. 669
- Interview - Mildred Wheeler, Liz Srnica 8/36
- Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps 1886, 1898, 1910
- Kirksville City Directory 1910

### Other Information
- Prepared by: John Thomas
- Organization: NEMO RPC
- Date: 10/86
- Revision Date(s): 49
During the early 1900's the upstairs rooms were used as Doctor's offices by Dr.s Parrish and Martin. The former is associated with the Sloan/Parrish House (KV # ), being one of it's later owners.
42. the tin cornice which surrounded the upper story has been removed.

The interior of the store has also been much modernized. During the 1940's the original fixtures were removed and replaced by carefully fitted shelves, drawers and mirrors, in the art deco style. These extend from floor level to about 9' up the wall. The rear of the store has been entirely modernized. The second story is reached by a stair which rises along the north wall. The upper story retains some of its original woodwork and partitions, and some fairly early furniture.

43. been occupied by an antebellum structure, probably of wood, this burned in the 1880's. One of the first retail concerns in the newly built structure was the B and F store, of whom Harry Bamberg was the proprietor. Upon Mr. Bamberg's death in 1953 the store was operated by his son, Jerome H. Bamberg. Prior to Jerome's death in 1976, the business was purchased from him by Ed Smiser who owns and operates it today. This men's clothing store is one of the very few to survive since it's founding, un-moved.

The upstairs of the building served originally as offices and also a photographers studio. These rooms are now used for the store's stock and as storage for some of its early fixtures.

T. J. DOCKERY BLOCK.
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<td>Store</td>
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<td>23. Ownership</td>
<td>Public</td>
</tr>
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<td>24. Owner's Name &amp; Address, if known</td>
<td>Don Poe and Bill Winslow, Kirksville, MO</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Stone</td>
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<td>32. Roof Type &amp; Material</td>
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<td>Front 3</td>
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<td>34. Wall Treatment</td>
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<td>38. Preservation Underway?</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
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<td>39. Endangered?</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40. Visible from Public Road?</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41. Distance from Frontage on Road</td>
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</table>

**Further Description of Important Features**

Of the original 3-part building, only the southernmost retains its original upper facade. The two adjoining as well as its lower part have been drastically remodeled. This remodeling took place in the 1950's and resulted in the destruction of almost all the original details. The main floor is now fronted with sheets of glass in aluminum frames. The upper story is covered with large glass tiles. It is shaded by a modern aluminum walkway. The upper facade of the Singer building retains its elaborate pressed tin front. This is a 3-sided bay window, flanked by windows. Beneath the windows is a course of molded panels. Above them is a heavy dentiled entablature. The parapet (cont)

**History and Significance**

The block of buildings was constructed by Valentine Miller. He was born in Missouri in 1832. He came with his wife and 4 children to Kirksville in 1880. He started a lumber yard near the northwest corner of the square. He moved his lumber business to the site after the expansion of the downtown business district. He soon, however, realized the value of the location, tore down the frame lumber office building, and erected the present structure. The part of the structure occupied by Rider's was soon stocked as a (cont)

**Description of Environment and Outbuildings**

There are no outbuildings. The building is set next to an alley. On its south side is the Baldwin's building built c. 1900.

---

**Sources of Information**

The Daily Express, Feb. 26 and 27, 1925
Picturesque Kirksville, Souvenir Gems of 1900, pg. 55
Violettes History of Adair County 1911, Pgs. 724, 887-889

**Prepared by**

John Thomas

**Organization**

NEMO RPC

**Date**

10/86
42. is faced tin shaped as quarry faced blocks, it also has an entablature. The north side and rear of the structure retain their original windows.

The interiors of both stories have been entirely remodeled. In the Rider’s building. The ceilings have been lowered. The upstairs of that building, which is used for storage, still retains some of it’s original windows and chip carved woodwork.

43. store called "The Grand Leader". It's proprietors were James E. Goodwin and John Ryan. During the 1930-50's the building was occupied by the Owl Drugstore. The other part of the building was occupied by a jewel store, and the office of Dr. C.A. Conner. In the 1960's the drugstore was purchased by Rider's Drugs which it remains today. The other section of the structure served as various other retail concerns. Today it is occupied by the Singer Sewing Center.
### Historic Inventory

**Red Barn**

**City or Town:** Kirkville

**Site or Plan with North Arrow:** NMSU, Kirkville

**Date(s) or Period:** c. 1916

**Style or Design:**

**Architect or Engineer:** John R. Kirk

**Contractor or Builder:**

**Original Use, if apparent:** Barn

**Present Use:** Storage place for

**Ownership:** Public

**Owner's Name & Address:** MAX R. MILLARD, KB 106, NMSU, Kirkville, Mo.

**Condition:**

- Interior: Fair
- Exterior: Good

**Endangered?** Yes

**By What?**

**Not Immediately, but NMSU May Eventually Take Action**

**Thematic Category:**

**No. of Stories:** 2

**Basement?** Yes

**Foundation Material:** Concrete

**Wall Construction:**

**Roof Type & Material:** Bell-type gambrel-roofed on singles

**No. of Bays:** Front 3, Side 2

**Wall Treatment:** Lime, wood sheathing

**Plan Shape:** Rectangular

**Coordination:**

- UTM
- Lat: 12
- Long: 11

**Site & Building:**

**Structure & Object:**

**On National Register?** Yes

**Is It Eligible?** Yes

**Has it Changed?** No

**Distance from and Frontage on Road:**

**Visible from Public Road?** Yes

**Red Barn has just been painted and its trim and foundation were painted white. On the north side is an entrance, a haymow door and two small haymow windows. On the west there are four windows and the sills rest on the hollow walls below. The south end of the barn has an entrance, two haymow windows, and a haymow door. The east side has double doors, a single door, and two small haymow windows.**

**Description of Environment and Outbuildings:**

There are no longer any outbuildings. The grounds around the barn are frequently used for picnics, for it is somewhat isolated from other buildings on the campus.

**Sources of Information:**

- Dr. Leon Karel, Interview
- Mr. Wray Reger, Interview
- Mrs. Boyd King, Interview

**Prepared by:** Sherri Roe

**Organization:** NMSU

**Prepared Date:** 27/6/79

**Revision Date(s):**

---

42. Further Description of Important Features

43. History and Significance

44. Description of Environment and Outbuildings

45. Sources of Information

46. Prepared by

47. Organization

48. Date

49. Revision Date(s)
and one window. The outer cladding of the barn is made up of 1\(\frac{1}{4}\) inch wide sheathing. Plastic shutters on the ground floor windows are a recent addition.
The doors on the entrace of the structure have been replaced with modern ones. For the most part, the remaining bays are 6/6 windows, with low arched heads. Most of these have their original glass. The north facade has an entablature of pressed tin. Above this is a low stepped parapet. A modern shed addition is located midway on the east side. The west side of the building has various over-sized loading doors. The building is surmounted by a large water tank. The interior of the structure has been repeatedly modernized since it's construction. It retains few of it's original fixtures.

The building was constructed in 1908. It was the joint venture of the Friedman-Shelby Shoe Co. of St. Louis, and the community of Kirksville. The company provided the 60 x 300 ft. building and employed immediately upon it's completion 300 people. Kirksville provided a free lot, free water for five years, and $60,000 cash. The cash was raised by the sale of options on the lot. Each costing $200. The construction began in

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Sources of Information
A Book of Adair County History 1976, Pgs. 259-60

40. Revision Date(s) 10/86
1907. The building's output of shoes soon rose to 4,000 pairs daily. The factory operated without interruptions until 1973. At this time the factory moved to a modern facility on the outskirts of Kirksville. After that time the structure remained vacant for some years. It was purchased in the late 70's as a storage building by Baldwin Biz Mart, Inc. Currently it remains in their ownership. The structure was recently selected as the site of a "Small Business Incubator", but nothing further has been done to the structure.

The shoe factory is important in that it is one of the few factories remaining from the town's great period of expansion. It also remains in fairly good, original condition.
**HISTORIC INVENTORY**

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| Name of Established District | |

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<td>26. Local Contact Person or Organization</td>
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| 28. No. of Stories | 2 |
| 29. Basement? Yes No | Yes |
| 30. Foundation Material | Brick |
| 31. Wall Construction | Frame |
| 32. Roof Type & Material | Hip with deck/asphalt shingles |
| 33. No. of Bay | 3 5 |
| 34. Wall Treatment | Composite Siding |
| 35. Plan Shape | Irregular |
| 36. Changes Addition or Alteration Moved | |
| 37. Condition | Interior Good |
| 38. Preservation Underway? Yes No | No |
| 39. Endangered By What? Yes No | No |
| 40. Visible from Public Road? Yes No | Yes |
| 41. Distance from and Frontage on Road | |

**Further Description of Important Features**
The house is three ranked on it's front facade. The single leaf door and two windows to it's left are shaded by a one story porch. The porch has tapered posts resting on concrete piers. It replaces an earlier porch which probably had chamfered posts. The south side of the house was also three ranked, part of it's facade is now covered by a bathroom addition which was formerly a porch. It retains two of it's chamfered posts on it's west side, where it is used as a stoop. The rear of the house is dominated by a one story kitchen addition, a small room, possibly an enclosed porch has been added to it. Gable ends form small pediments on the roof lines of the east and (cont)

**History and Significance**
Although clearly one of the earlier structures in Kirksville, little information could be found on this structure. Neither of its street facades are listed in City Directories until the 1930's. Because of it's distance from downtown and manufacturing areas it is beyond the range of the Insurance Maps. The owner was contacted and is researching the structures builder and the date of it's completion.

**Description of Environment and Outbuildings**
The house is situated on a corner lot. It has street facades on the east and south sides. Behind the house is a brick well or cistern and a small c. 1930 garage.}

**Sources of Information**
- Kirksville City Directory 1892, 1899, 1908-9
- Adair County Platbook 1850
- Interview - Cleve Brown 8/86

**Prepared by**
John Thomas

**Organization**
NEMO RPC

**Date**
10/86

**Revision Date(s)**
No Date
42. south sides of the structure. Most of the windows are 1/1 and fairly modern. Windows on the main section of the house are topped by low pediments. The interior of the house has been divided into several apartments. As a result it lacks most of its original appointments. It's main stair has walnut balusters and rail and is curved for part of it's ascent. The house retains some of it's 4 panel doors and some of it's window surrounds.
The church, although basically of Gothic revival design, shows influence of Italian renaissance and craftsman designs. The former can be seen in the use of Spanish tile for the roof. The craftsman school influence is evident in the gable end brackets and the exposed rafter ends under the eave. The church has lovely stained glass windows. It is trimmed with limestone coping.

The Episcopalians organized the Trinity Church in 1870. They conducted their first meeting in the Combercand Presbyterian building and later in Trueman's Hall. The organization was due mainly to the efforts of Rev. Benjamin Sheetz and Rev. Ethelbert Talbot. Rev. Talbot later became bishop at Macon. A frame building was constructed in 1870 at a construction less than than the church.

A book of Adair County History 1976 p. 221
Violette's History of Adair County 1911
Interview - Linda Colton 7/86

<table>
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42. Further Description of Important Features

43. History and Significance

44. Description of Environment and Outbuildings

45. Sources of Information

A book of Adair County History 1976 p. 221
Violette's History of Adair County 1911
Interview - Linda Colton 7/86
cost of $1200. The interior fixtures cost another $300. The lot was donated by G.W. Browning. Stained glass windows were added in 1894. The present church was constructed in 1916-17. Irwin Dunbar, its architect, was a member of its congregation. He designed many of Kirksville's most important buildings during the 1920's and 1930's. The church is still active, although it remains a mission church.
## Historic Inventory

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<td>1950'S</td>
<td>Queen Anne</td>
<td>Joe Motter</td>
<td>Residence</td>
<td>Vacant</td>
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<td>Good</td>
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### Further Description of Important Features

The house's main facade and entrance were originally fronting Illinois St., but because of alterations, the house is entered through the Mulanix Facade. This side of the building has paired windows, two on each level, flanking a single leaf door, set in a small protruding entry-way. This entry has a mansard roof: it has recently been enlarged above it, on the main roofline, is a steeply pitched gable. The gable is lighted by a small rectangular window, which has been covered. The south facade of the house, originally the main one, has been altered considerably. Before the 1950's it had paired doors centrally placed on.

### History and Significance

Joseph Motter was a native of Adair Co., and was born in an old log house near the Chariton River, Dec. 7, 1851. He was the son of Judge Noah and Susan Dopendore Motter. He was also a native of Adair Co., born May 3, 1859. Mr. and Mrs. Motter had two sons Clyde C., born Jan. 10, 1880, and Noah born March 27, 1882.

### Description of Environment and Outbuildings

The house faces west. No original outbuildings remain. To the northeast of the house is a modern barn.

### Sources of Information

Violettes History of Adair County p. 1146
Picturesque Kirkville, Souvenir Gems of 1900

---

**History and Significance**

Joseph Motter was a native of Adair Co., and was born in an old log house near the Chariton River, Dec. 7, 1851. He was the son of Judge Noah and Susan Dopendore Motter. He was also a native of Adair Co., born May 3, 1859. Mr. and Mrs. Motter had two sons Clyde C., born Jan. 10, 1880, and Noah born March 27, 1882.

### Description of Environment and Outbuildings

The house faces west. No original outbuildings remain. To the northeast of the house is a modern barn.

### Sources of Information

Violettes History of Adair County p. 1146
Picturesque Kirkville, Souvenir Gems of 1900
both stories. These were shaded by a single story, turned post porch. The doors and porch have been removed, and the space is now occupied by a large brick fireplace. On either side are shallow, rectangular bay windows. Above these are large paired windows. All the windows are topped by jigsaw cornices. The cornices of the front entryway and the side bays are ornamented with decorative brackets. The north side of the house has a large, modern screened-in porch.

The interior of the house retains much of its original woodwork, despite its several modernizations. The two first floor parlours retain their original interior shutters.

Joseph Motter was raised on a farm near Connelsville, MO. He stayed with his parents and worked the farm until his marriage. He became owner of a large farm adjacent to his parents property. It is believed that he constructed his Kirksville residence during the 1880's. Upon his retirement from farming in 1906, he resided in the house until his death. The Motters descended, both from very early families of Adair, Co.
HISTORIC INVENTORY

1. No. 1
2. County Adair
3. Location of Negatives

4. Present Name(s) Brashear House
5. Other Name(s)

6. Specific Location
   1318 E. Normal Street
   Out Lot 1
   NW SW10-62-15

7. City or Town Kirksville
   If Rural, Township & Vicinity

8. Site Plan with North Arrow

9. Coordinates
   Lat: Long:
   UTM:

10. Site No. Building X
    Structure Object

11. On National Register? Yes No
12. Is It Eligible? Yes No
13. Part of Estab Hist Dist? Yes No
14. District Potent? Yes No
15. Name of Established District

16. Thematic Category
17. Date(s) or Period
   1882
18. Style or Design
   Elizabethan Farm House
19. Architect or Engineer
   Unknown
20. Contractor or Builder
   Unknown
21. Original Use, if apparent
   Residence
22. Present Use
   Apartments
23. Ownership
   Public No
   Private Yes
24. Owner's Name & Address
   Ralph Shain
   Rt. 3
   Kirksville, MO
25. Open to Public?
   Yes No
26. Local Contact Person or Organization
   Ralph Shain
27. Other Surveys in Which Included

28. No of Stories
29. Basement?
   Yes No
   Partial
30. Foundation Material
   Stone/Brick
31. Wall Construction
   Wood
32. Roof Type & Material
   Asphalt Shingle
33. No. of Bays
   Front 3 Side 3
34. Wall Treatment
   Weatherboard
35. Plan Shape
   Rectangular
36. Changes
   Addition X
   Altered X
   Moved X
37. Condition
   Interior fair
   Exterior poor
38. Preservation
   Yes No
39. Endangered?
   Yes No
   By What?
40. Visible from Public Road?
   Yes No
41. Distance from Road
42. Further Description of Important Features

The main entrance to the building, a single plain embrasure four panel door with transom, is on the north facade. Concrete steps lead to the front verandah which extends the entire length of the north facade of the house and across the west facade to the portion which extends on the southwest corner.

On either side of the main entrance are two double sash windows with shaped lintels and sillsills. On the second story, the windows

43. History and Significance
   The house was the home of Richard Matson Brashear, a well-known personage in Adair County. The town of Brashear which he laid out in 1872 was named after him. After moving to Kirksville in 1882 he purchased 250 acres of land east of the town which eventually became Brashear. First, second, and third additions. He donated to the city of Kirksville part of his land which became Brashear Park.

44. Description of Environment and Outbuildings
   This house is in a residential part of the east side of town. A garage is the only outbuilding. It is across the street from a park.

45. Sources of Information
   Mrs. Ralph Shain, Interview.
   A Book of Adair County History (Kirksville-Adair County Bicentennial Committee, 1975).
   P.O. Selby, Biographies of Deceased Faculty Members, NMSU Volume 1 Kirkville, 1972

46. Prepared by
   Betty Brand

47. Organization
   NMSU

48. Date 49. Revision Date(s)
   9-15-78
42. (continued) are similar to and parallel those at the first story. A circle with an interior design decorates a gable on the north facade, denoting the Brashear family was well-to-do. Around the verandah is a railing approximately two feet high with seven (remaining) round columns spaced at intervals from the railing to the top of the verandah. Along the west edge of the verandah are three square columns. The floor of the verandah is wooden. The use of both square and round columns is unusual. A "gingerbread" design porch support is on the northern edge of the west facade, along with three decorated brackets.

Two other entrances: one on the west facade and one on the original portion of the south facade are single four panel doors. The seven windows on the west facade and nine of the eleven windows on the original portion of the south facade are similar to those on the north.

A brick chimney and a one sash and transom window south of the chimney are on the east facade.

A chimney at the left side straddles the gable and another chimney is on the rear slope at the centre.

An addition on the southeast contains a plain single door and 16 double sash windows.

Over the years the interior has been converted into apartments, the first floor in 1963. Some remodeling has been done, although original features as well as some of the furniture still exist.

43. (continued) A daughter, Minnie M. Brashear, who earned a Ph. D. degree from the University of North Carolina in 1930, resided in the large frame house which faced this park in her later years. She was the first woman full professor of English at the University of Missouri, where she served from 1919-1944. She had previously taught English at the Kirksville, Missouri Normal School (1906-1914) and the University of Idaho (1914-1919). She became an authority on Mark Twain and a collector of Twainiana. After writing numerous magazine articles on Missouri and Twain, she authored in 1931 Mark Twain, Son of Missouri. She was co-author in 1959 of The Art, Humor, and Humanity of Mark Twain. A third volume on Twain, entitled The Birds and Beasts of Mark Twain was published after her death in 1963.

45. (continued) Personal Site Survey.
Brashears House

16. Thematic Category
17. Date(s) or Period
18. Style or Design
19. Architect or Engineer
20. Contractor or Builder
21. Original Use, if apparent
22. Present Use
23. Ownership
24. Owner's Name & Address, if known

Ralph Shain
Rt. 6
Kirkville, MO

25. Open to Public?
Yes

26. Local Contact Person or Organization
NEMO Regional Planning Comm.

28. No. of Stories 2
29. Basement? Yes

30. Foundation Material
Brick, Stone

31. Wall Construction
Frame

32. Roof Type & Material
gable/asphalt shingle

33. No. of Baths
Front 5
Side 5

34. Wall Treatment
Aluminum siding

35. Plan Shape L

36. Changes
Addition
Explain
Moved

37. Condition
Interior Good
Exterior Good

38. Preservation Underway? Yes

39. Endangered?
By What?
Yes

40. Visible from
Public Road?
Yes

41. Distance from and Frontage on Road
200 yds S. on Normal St.

42. Further Description of Important Features
The house is 5-ranked. It's central bay on the lower story is a single leaf door. This facade is shaded by a single story modern porch. It replaces an earlier, much more elaborate one (see 1911 photo). The current porch is concrete block, supported by wooden posts. The house has lost other details such as the low pedimented window frames and a small circular window which was situated in the small central gable end. The west gable end has a large fireplace and a window on both stories. The west gable end has only one window, centered, on each level. The rear of the house is dominated by a very large two story wing. Part of this wing rests on a foundation of rough-dressed lime- stone. (cont)

43. History and Significance
The house was purchased by Richard M. Brashear in 1882, along with it's 200 adjoining acres. Mr. Brashear was born near Brashear, Missouri in 1846. His parents were William and Rosa. His father passed away in 1862, as a result of strains brought on by the war. After his death Richard assumed responsibility of his estate and family. He began to study law in Monroe City, Missouri, but returned shortly afterwards to farm and start a livestock business. He was very prosperous. He was instrumental in having (cont)

44. Description of Environment and Outbuildings
The house faces north overlooking Brashear Park, once part of the house's grounds. It's lot extends from Normal to Highland St., behind it. To the southwest of the house is a small, modern garage. Behind the house is a well as the house was originally the center of a large farm, there were certainly other associated (cont)

45. Sources of Information
Violettes History of Adair County, 1911, Pg. 895
Trails to Rails, Brashear Centennial 1972
A Book of Adair County History
Interview - Jeannie Shain Buorus, 5/86
Boyd and Emily King 7/86

46. Prepared by Roger Boyd
John Thomas

47. Organization
NEMO RPC

48. Date 8/86
42. stone and a hand hewn sill. Most of the windows are 4/4, some are original.

The main part of the house has a large central hall. The stair in this hall is open and is constructed of walnut and cherry. The doors in this section of the house are all heavily molded and have transoms. Since it’s conversion to apartments several doors have been plastered over. The house was heated originally by stoves.

43. the railroad passed over his land rather than to the north, at Paultown. He invested all his holdings in getting a depot placed on his farm. In honor of his efforts, the people of Salt River Township named the newly platted town Brashear. He sold all his holdings ten years later and moved to Kirksville. So afterwards he laid out two additions to the City: Brashear First and Second. He continued to manage his stock business until the 1890’s when he was forced to give it up on account of ill health. He then began a real estate business, constructing and selling a large number of houses, as well as the ward infirmary. In 1908 he purchased a farm of 1400 acres for $100,000, in Pike County and ran it until his death in

He was married to Susan Montgomery on October 23, 1873. They had eight children. His eldest child, Minnie M. (b. 1874), became an assistant professor at the State Normal School, and an authoress. She was the last of the Brashear family to reside there. After her death in 196 , it was purchased by the Shains.

44. buildings. Mrs. King remembers Minnie showing her the location of a brick spring house in the kitchen yard.
**Office of Historic Preservation, P.O. Box 176, Jefferson City, Missouri 65101**

**HISTORIC INVENTORY**

<table>
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<tr>
<th>1. No.</th>
<th>2. County</th>
<th>3. Location of Negatives</th>
<th>4. Present Name(s)</th>
<th>5. Other Name(s)</th>
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<td></td>
<td>The Dockery House</td>
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<tr>
<td>90th E. Harrison St.</td>
<td>Queen Anne (originally)</td>
<td>Residence</td>
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<tr>
<td>Block 1, Part of Lots</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 8</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Falkenstein's First</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Addition</td>
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<td>Kirkville</td>
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<th>8. Site Plan with North Arrow</th>
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<tr>
<td>E. Harrison</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dockery House</td>
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<td>Yes</td>
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<th>21. Original Use, if apparent</th>
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<td>Queen Anne</td>
<td>Residence</td>
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<th>17. Date(s) or Period</th>
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<td>1867</td>
<td>Residence</td>
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<th>26. Local Contact Person or Organization</th>
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<td>Public/Private</td>
<td>Alfred Srinka</td>
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<td>90th E. Harrison, Kirkville, MO</td>
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<th>24. Owner's Name &amp; Address, if known</th>
<th>27. Other Surveys in Which Included</th>
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<tr>
<td>Alfred Srinka</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>90th E. Harrison, Kirkville, MO</td>
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<table>
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<tr>
<th>25. Open to Public?</th>
<th>28. No. of Stories</th>
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<td>Yes</td>
<td>2</td>
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<th>29. Basement?</th>
<th>30. Foundation Material</th>
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<tr>
<td>Yes 20%</td>
<td>Brick</td>
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<th>31. Wall Construction</th>
<th>32. Roof Type &amp; Material</th>
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<tr>
<td>Brick/Wood</td>
<td>Shingles</td>
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<th>33. No. of Bays</th>
<th>34. Wall Treatment</th>
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<tr>
<td>Front 2</td>
<td>Plank</td>
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<th>35. Plan Shape</th>
<th>36. Changes</th>
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<td>Irregular</td>
<td>Addition</td>
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<tr>
<th>37. Condition</th>
<th>38. Preservation</th>
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<tr>
<td>Interior</td>
<td>Yes</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yes 10%</td>
<td>Yes</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>41. Distance from and Frontage on Road</th>
<th>42. Further Description of Important Features</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yes 10%</td>
<td>An original black iron fence is along</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>the north and west portions of the yard.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Bricks laid horizontally on either side of a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>concrete sidewalk lead from the street to the</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>single door main entrance (north facade).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>A plain pediment is above the recessed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>exterior doorway. Two double sash windows</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>with plain moulding and aluminum shutters</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>are at the first story. At the second story</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>are two double sash windows with plain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>moulding centered in two gables (over)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>43. History and Significance</th>
<th>44. Description of Environment and Outbuildings</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>This house originally</td>
<td>This house is located in an eastern residential</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>belonged to Thomas J.</td>
<td>neighborhood.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dockery, a prominent and</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>influential man in Adair</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>County history. Mr. Dockery</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>was a schoolteacher,</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>County Surveyor, Bridge</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commissioner, delegate to</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>the National Republican</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Convention, delegate to</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>state conventions, City</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Councilman, and was twice</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>the Mayor of Kirkville. Mr.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dockery also owned several</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>substantial business houses</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>in Kirkville, including the</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dockery Hotel. (over)</td>
<td></td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>45. Sources of Information</th>
<th>46. Prepared by</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>History of Adair County,</td>
<td>Betty Brand</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E. M. Violette</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Srinka</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dr. P. O. Selby, Interview</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Personal Site Survey.</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>47. Organization</th>
<th>48. Date</th>
<th>49. Revision Date(s)</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NWSU</td>
<td>9-19-78</td>
<td></td>
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</table>
The building rests on a high half basement of rusticated brick. This lights the basement floor by means of large 1/1 windows, some of which have been bricked over or filled with glass blocks. The main entrance is on the east side, it is triple leaf and set in a wide arch. The door is set in a projecting pavilion which originally rose through the cornice, and was topped by a separate roof. It had also at this level, a band of small arched windows. A similar pavilion, though doorless, is found on the north facade. The main and second floors of the structure are lighted by 1/1 windows... (cont)

Prior to the construction of the building all of the classes of the Normal School were held in either Baldwin Hall or the library hall which adjoined it. The former was erected in 1871 and the latter in 1901. The State Normal School was created by the passing of a bill in 1870. This bill created two Normal School Districts in the State, one of which was centered at Kirksville. The reason for its establishment here, was (cont)

The building faces east, overlooking the Kirk Memorial, erected in 1940. Pickler Memorial Library is set very close to it's northwest corner, the newest wing of this library will occupy the site of the building... (cont)

Sources of Information
A Book of Adair County History, 1976, Pgs. 327-329
Violette's History of Adair County, 1911, Pgs. 190-215
Cemeteries of Adair County Missouri, 1980
1919 Plbook of Adair County
1876 Atlas of Adair County
Interview - Mrs. Odessa Ofsted 8/86

Prepared by
John Thomas
NEMO RPC
Date 10/86
Revision Date(s)
42. set singly or tripled. Some of the second floor windows have arched heads. The
corners of the building have simple brick pilasters which originally supported a
very elaborate entablature of tin. Sections of this remain over the main entrance,
and a basement entry way. They are heavily molded, and have modillions and denils.
A one story maintenance addition was added to the southeast of the building in the
1940's. Originally the structure was surmounted by a hipped roof. This was remov-
ed in the 1940's. A flat roof was then installed with a low parapet surrounding it.

The interior of the building retains some of it's original features. The
staircase however, has been replaced with a metal one. Most of the ceilings have been
lowered, but the original fitted tin ones remain in place. On the south end of the
building, the main floor has been eliminated to create an auditorium in the basement.
The woodwork is of oak and pine. The doors have large transoms.

43. due to the existence of a school started here in 1867 by Joseph Baldwin. He was a
native of Logansport, Indiana who had come to Missouri seeking to establish a Normal
School. At that time only one other existed, it was in St. Louis. He arrived in
Kirksville on February 13, 1867 and decided to start a school here. He made arrange-
ments for the use of the Cumberland Academy with the Cumberland Presbyterian church,
then left to bring his family to Kirksville. They came in September and the school
was opened in the newly remodeled Cumberland Academy. Until 1870 the school operat-
ed as a private institution. It was adopted as the State Normal School in 1870. At
that time the county issued bonds to fund the building of what became Baldwin Hall.
The structure was completed after various delays in 1873. A procession was held from
the Cumberland Academy to the new building on January 16, 1873. It remained the only
building until the library annex was added in 1901.

In 1905 the Missouri State Legislature appropriated $50,000 for the construction of
another annex which was to serve as a center for the study of science. Ground was
broken for it on July 12, 1905, it was completed that same year. the President of the
school during it's construction was John R. Kirk. He was also responsible for the
construction of the Northeast annex and later, in 1924, the Kirk Building. On January
24, 1929, Baldwin Hall and the northeast annex were completely destroyed by fire.
Thus Lauphin Hall, as it was renamed, is the only one of the three earliest buildings
built on the campus. It is slated for demolition to make way for a library wing.
**HISTORIC INVENTORY**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
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<tr>
<td>County</td>
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<tr>
<td>Location of Negatives</td>
<td>NEMO Regional Planning Comm.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Specific Location</td>
<td>803 W. Dodson</td>
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<tr>
<td>City or Town</td>
<td>Kirksville</td>
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<tr>
<td>Plan with North Arrow</td>
<td>[Diagram]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coordinates</td>
<td>UTM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Site</td>
<td>Building</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>On National Register?</td>
<td>Yes 11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eligible?</td>
<td>Yes 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Part of State Historic District?</td>
<td>Yes 11</td>
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<td>District</td>
<td>NEMO Regional Planning Comm.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name of Established District</td>
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### Thematic Category
- Date(s) of Period: c. 1890, 1940
- Style: Queen Anne
- Architect or Engineer: J.A. Bragg
- Contractor or Builder: F.J. Bragg
- Original Use: Residence
- Present Use: Apartments

### Owner's Name & Address
- Name: Perry Putnam

### Additional Information
- Owner: Public 11
- Other Surveys: NEMO Regional Planning Comm.

### Physical Description
- Northern facade: Original house was entered through a tower on its northern facade. This side of the house was also sheltered by a wraparound porch with Tuscan colonettes. Both of these features have been removed. In c. 1920 the tower was shortened to the regular roof line, and it was enlarged to enclose a stair. Another small addition was built on the northeast corner of the house in c. 1940. The main entrance is now on Osteopathy St. It is single leaf with large sidelights. It is gained by a roofless porch surrounded by a low brick wall dating c. 1930. The rear (south) facade of the house is occupied mainly by a long porch with Tuscan posts and a simple rail. The gable (cont)

### History and Significance
- The house was constructed by Presiding Adair County Court Judge, Jason A. Bragg in the 1890's. It was during one of his terms that the present Adair County Courthouse was erected. In 1898, he was a member of the same family of Braggs who settled a part of Pettis Township, Adair County, in the 1840's. He was born in the 1860's and wear the Illinois bend community in Pettis Township. The home was still in his family when it was remodeled in the 1920's.

### Description of Environment and Outbuildings
- The house faces west. It is situated on a hill approximately half a block. No outbuildings are remaining on it's grounds.

---

**Sources of Information**
- Interview - Joe Gully 8/86
- Violette's History of Adair County

---

**Prepared by**
- John Thomas

**Organization**
- NEMO RPC

**Date**
- 10/86

**Revision Date(s)**
- 10/86
ends of the house are ornamented on the second story with tripartite windows. These are two short windows flanking a tall central one, with half fan ornaments above them.

The interior of the structure has elements of both it's 1890's and 1920's decoration. In most rooms are elaborately chip carved woodwork. The parlours are divided by large sliding double doors. The rear parlor is connected to the dining room in the same fashion. The kitchen retains large glass paned cabinets. In the basement is a handpump. There is a section of curved wall on the first floor, and a curved hall on the upper story. The attic has been converted into apartments. It is now approached by a modern stair. The attic may have served as servants quarters.
Breaking of the Ground for Science Hall, July 12, 1907.
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<td>City or Town</td>
<td>Kirkville</td>
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<tr>
<td>Site Plan with North Arrow</td>
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<tr>
<td>Architect or Engineer</td>
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<td>Original Use, If Apparent</td>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Other Surveys in Which Included</td>
<td></td>
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</table>

Further Description of Important Features:
The First School of Osteopathy is a very simple two room structure. It's main facade has a single leaf door and to it's right two l/l windows. The exterior of the school is barren of any architectural ornament. It may be that the building was originally fronted by a porch, this porch was probably removed during the transfer of this building from its location. The main door opens into a small class room. Adjoining this is the smaller office/study of Dr. Still. Both rooms have very simple Eastlake woodwork and plastered walls. The school retains its original stove and flooring. It has been furnished with appropriate furnishings including Dr. Still's desk.

History and Significance:
The school was built sometime during 1892 by Dr. Andrew Taylor Still, founder of the first school of Osteopathy. The first class of 17 students started their studies there on October 3, 1892. Dr. Still had received a charter from the State of Missouri granting his right to teach his philosophy of medicine. Probably the school was started soon afterwards. By the fall of 1894 forty more students sought to enter the

Description of Environment and Outbuildings:
The structure faces east it is flanked on it's left by the A.T. Still birthplace cabin, and on it's left by the Osteopathic museum.

Sources of Information:
Interview/Jane Denslow 6/86, 10/96
A Book of Adair County History, 1976, Pgs. 322-3
National Register Nomination Sheets

Prepared by:
John Thomas
NEMO RPC

Date: 10/86
Revision Date(s): 49
Since the first school proved inadequate, it was moved across the street and a large brick building was erected in its place. The school was still used as a school room and as Dr. Still's study up until the death of Dr. Still in 1917. It was moved to its present location in 1976 to allow for KCOM campus expansion.
The house is fronted by a large enclosed porch, a gable end, and a gable wing. The porch has its original roof, cornice, and floor. During the 1950s, the porch posts were removed and the porch was enclosed. The gable end of the house has paired windows on each story. The lower pair is shaded by a heavy wooden awning. The awning is supported by very heavily molded brackets. The cornice is also heavily molded and has hanging dentils. The gable end on the south side of the house has a 3 sided bay window on its lower floor. It has heavily molded brackets, set in pairs around its eave. There are several additions on the rear of the structure, one of which was originally a two (cont).

The house was constructed by Summerfield Still in the 1880's. Summerfield was the son of James Moore Still, D.O., M.D. He was born in 1851 in the vicinity of Baldwin, Kansas. His uncle was Andrew Taylor Still, the founder of the Osteopathic School of Medicine. Summerfield came to Kirkville in the 1880's, in order to attend his uncle's school, he graduated in c. 1885. He married Ella Dauhtery, D.O. in 1879. Together they founded the S.S. School of Osteopathy in Des Moines, Iowa. The resided in the house until 1931. (cont)

The house faces east. It is situated on a very large lot near the KCOM campus. No outbuildings remain which can be associated with the building.

**Sources of Information**

45. Prepared by
John Thomas

47. Organization
NEMO RPC

48. Date
10/86
42. Story porch.

43. It has been owned privately since then and has always housed medical students. It is the oldest of the Still houses which remains in Stitu.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Present Name(s)</th>
<th>Other Names(s)</th>
<th>Thematic Category</th>
<th>Date(s) or Period</th>
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<th>Architect or Engineer</th>
<th>Contractor or Builder</th>
<th>Original Use, if apparent</th>
<th>Present Use</th>
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<th>Owner's Name &amp; Address</th>
<th>Noted As Public?</th>
<th>Condition Interior</th>
<th>Condition Exterior</th>
<th>Preservation Underway?</th>
<th>Endangered?</th>
<th>Visible from Public Road?</th>
<th>Distance from and Frontage on Road</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**Further Description of Important Features**
The house is probably the most significant example of a residential structure of any style remaining in Kirksville. The front facade is shaded partially on it's lower story by a porch. This porch is supported by Tuscan columns, set singly or paired with square brick piers. These rest upon a low wall capped with coped limestone. This in turn rests on a high foundation for quarry faced limestone. The columns support a heavily molded, dentiled cornice. Brackets with pedunds mark the columns on the north side of the porch. A rail of square balusters set between paneled plinths missing girds the porch roof. The porch extends along the north/north part of the facade, shading (cont)

**History and Significance**
The house was built by Charles Edward Still in 1912. He was the son of Andrew Taylor and Mary Elvira Turner Still. He was born near Baldwin, Kansas in 1865. His father left that area of Kansas in 1874, coming to Kirksville. His wife and 4 children came the following year. He had left Kansas because his controversial approach to medicine was not well received. He first sought a more receptive situation in Macon, Missouri, but (cont)

**Description of Environment and Outbuildings**
The house faces east from a steep rise. It is surrounded by large spruce trees planted by one of the Stills. Originally there was a two car garage which matched the house, located to the northwest of it. Directly to the south is the site of the A.T. Still mansion, demolished c. 1960.

**Sources of Information**
Violettes History of Adair County Interview - Mary Jane Denslow, 7/86
42. The single leaf main door, and one window. Both windows and the door are tripartite showing Palladian influence. The windows on the second story are simple 1/1 which flank an elaborate Palladian door opening onto the porch roof. Centered over this door is a large gable end, lighted by a small tripartite window. This gable has a heavily molded dentiled cornice and is supported by modillions. The low wall which surrounds the porch on this side of the house continues around onto the south facade, where another porch is found. This also is of Tuscan columns set with brick piers. It shades two small square windows of leaded glass which flank a fireplace chimney. A gable end extends along the west side of the porch. It terminates in a semi-circular bay. This bay is pilastered and paneled and has a roof of fitted tin. The gable end is lighted by a tripartite window and has a modillioned entablature, as do all the others on the house. To the west is a three story glassed-in porch. It's first floor windows protrude slightly and are supported by stone brackets. The 2nd story windows have panels beneath them. The rear of the house shows a large fireplace chimney and a porch. The porch has been entirely sided to serve as a bathroom. A small extension of it on the second floor has also been sided. A large gable end is located above it. The north facade is dominated by a large 3-sided bay window. This has full sized 1/1 windows on it's diagonal surfaces and 3 small square windows. Set above a masonry panel on it's main side. The bay is topped by a rectangular mansard roof (low curve) a bracket supports it on either end. All the windows in the house are 1/1 with triple keystone lintels. The eave of the house is ornamented with a heavy entablature which contains the gutter. The attic is lighted by two arched dormer windows. These have pilasters and palladian transoms. Brick quoins are on all the exterior corners.

The interior of the home has been considerably altered. Many of the walls have been covered over with paneling and numerous alterations have been made to the second floor. The third floor attic was originally a single large room used for social functions. This has been divided into various small bed and bath rooms. In the 1960's an elevator was installed to the central air shaft. Despite these and other changes the house retains it's overall integrity. The downstairs rooms have elaborate plaster cornices and many have their original fireplaces and bookcases. The dining room has shoulder high mahogany veneered wainscoating. The original main stair of oak and maple also remains intact.

43. It was only in Kirksville that he found a liberal enough climate. It was here that he established the School of Osteopathic Medicine. Charlees Edward Still, his eldest son graduated from the school in 1902. He was married to Anna Rider, of Clarence, Missouri, prior to his graduation. They had two children: Elizabeth and Charles E. Jr. Both were graduates of their grandfathers school. Aside from his association with the School of Osteopathy and it's practice, Dr. Charles Still was important politically. He maintained another home in Jefferson City where his family stayed during his terms in the Congress. He served 17 terms as representative of this district. The house in Kirksville was the scene of much entertaining. After the deaths of Mr. and Mrs. Still the house passed to the school. It was then made into
43. (Cont)

a convalescent home. As it gradually became ill suited for this use, it was pur-
chased by the Atlas Club, a KCOM fraternity, for use as a club house. Currently
several members of that organization reside there.

The house is on the site of an earlier structure. Dr. Charles Still and his
family resided in it, the Brewington house until plans were completed for the
mansion. The previous house was a brick Italianate structure. While the present
structure was being built, the family lived in a cottage on the southwest part of
the grounds. After the mansion's completion this cottage was used as servants
quarters.
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**42. Further Description of Important Features**

The main entranceway, on the south facade, is under an extended wood arch. A brick design above the door in the center of the arch is repeated in the round arches above the windows at the first story level on either side of the entrance. A wood and glass door with rectangular sidelights, matched at each of the windows, fills the entranceway.

Below the stone jugsills at each of the two windows is a stucco...

**43. History and Significance:** This is the best example of an English townhouse in this part of Missouri. It was built for E. Sanborn Smith, M.D., in 1924-25, at the time he became affiliated with the Grim-Smith Hospital. Smith resided there until his death, when the property passed to his daughter, Emily Smith King, who, with her husband, Boyd, resides there. Boyd King was until he retired basketball coach at NMSU for many years.

**44. Description of Environment and Outbuildings**

The property is surrounded on the north, west, and east by the NMSU campus. Parking lots are on the north and west, with a street passing through part of the campus on the east. Across Patterson Street is the Grim-Smith Hospital. There are no outbuildings on the King lot.

**45. Sources of Information:**

Interviews with Emily Smith King and P. O. Selby.

**46. Prepared by:** Sherrie Roe

**47. Organization:** NMSU

**48. Date:** 2-7-79

**49. Revision Date(s):**
surrounded by brick headers, below which, at the basement level, are windows with brick sills and lintels.

At the second story level the three windows match those at the first story, except there are no arches and the windows are protected by an overhanging eave. Under the middle window is a flower box which rests on the arch above the main entrance. The wall is stucco, which contrasts with the brick wall below.

Above each of the windows at the second story is a gabled dormer window (a window pair in the center) below a decorative pediment.

The east facade is dominated by a glassed-in porch which was once a screened-in porch. A wood railing along the top has been removed.

An attached double garage of brick is on the north side. It has two windows on the east and an entrance on the west.

On the west facade is a small closed-in porch.
The house is 3-ranked with a central door. The lower windows and door are set in round arched bays of brick. The door is protected by an arched stoop. The door is single leaf with sidelights. The glass in the 12 pane door and the sidelights is beveled. The windows flanked by this door are tripartite windows: each a 8/8 flanked by sidelights. The upper story of the house is half timbered, as are some smaller components of the lower story. The west gable end of the house has a small bay window and a laundry room of this construction.

Dr. E. Sandburn Smith was the son of Edward S. and Minnie Webster Sandburn Smith. He was born in Salina Kansas where his parents owned a clothing store. In 1883 the family moved to Macon, MO., so that E. Sandburn could attend the St. James Academy located there. After completion of his lower education, he went to the east coast where he attended the Maryland

The house sits on a large lot facing south. Directly across Patterson St., to the south is the Grim-Smith Hospital Building erected in 1909. No outbuildings are associated with the house.

Sources of Information
Interview - Boyd and Emily King 7/86
A Book of Adair County History, 1976
42. on it's lower story. The rear of the house is dominated by a story and half garage. This garage was built as a double one, and doubtless two model T's would fit inside it. It is entered by a large vertically folding door. The east facade of the structure has a large glassed-in porch which is original. The windows are grouped between brick piers. The roof pitch is very steep. The large gable ends are lighted of full size windows. The roof retains it's copper guttering and downspouts.

The front door opens into a large hall with a reverse stair. This stair also has a landing which gives access to the rear of the first floor. French doors with beveled glass open into a dining room on the left, and a living room on the right. The latter has a large fireplace flanked by glass door book shelves and small square windows. Another set of french doors opens onto the glassed in porch. Directly behind this room is a small study which was used as quarters for the families' nanny. The dining room has a large bay window behind it is a bedroom, and the kitchen. Both these rooms retain their original glassed cupboards. Most of the main floor retains it's original light fixtures and oak and walnut woodwork. Upstairs are 3 bedrooms. A linen closet, 2 baths and a large sleeping porch. The sleeping porch is situated over the garage. It has been paneled, the room has 14 windows. There are 3 other rooms in the basement.

The house retains most of it's original light fixtures, all of it's hardwood floors, it's laundry chute system. The closets are all walk-in's which light automatically when opened. The door hardware is all of brass, the upstairs doors having cut glass knobs. The house is still heated by it's original radiators.

43. University Medical School. After graduating from that school. He returned to Macon, MO. He served in World War I as a field Doctor, and returned again to Macon at the war's close. In 1924 he entered a partnership with Drs. Ezra and Edward Grim. And moved his family to Kirksville. The foundations of the house were laid in 1924, allowed to settle for a year, and the house was completed in 1925.

Dr. Sandburn was married to Emily Frey Smity in 1902. She was a native of Georgetown, D.C. Her parents were Emmal Wilson Frey and John Frey, both natives of the east coast. Dr. and Mrs. E. Sandburn Smith had one daughter, Emily Montague Frey Smith King. She and her husband, Boyd King have resided in her parents house since 1946.
Benjamin F. Henry House

Historic Inventory

1. Number: 0035
2. County: Adair
3. Location or Negatives: NEMO Regional Planning Comm.
4. Present Name(s): Benjamin F. Henry
5. Other Name(s):

6. Specific Location: Kirksville, MO

7. City or Town: Kirksville, MO
8. Site Plan with North Arrow:

9. Coordinates: UTM

10. Site Plan: Kirksville

11. Building on National Register: Yes
12. Eligible: Yes

13. Part of Established District: Yes
14. Potential: No

16. Thematic Category: Queen Anne
17. Date(s) or Period: 1890
18. Style or Design: Queen Anne
19. Architect or Engineer: B. F. Henry
20. Contractor or Builder: B. F. Henry
21. Original Use, if apparent: Residence
22. Present Use: Residence

23. Ownership: Public
24. Name & Address, if known: NEMO Regional Planning Comm.

25. Open to Public: Yes
26. Local Contact Person or Organization: NEMO Regional Planning Comm.
27. Other Surveys in Which Included: None

28. No. of Stories: 1
29. Basement: Yes
30. Foundation Material: Brick
31. Wall Construction: Brick
32. Roof Type & Material: Siding
33. No. of Bays: 5
34. Wall Treatment: Common bond brick
35. Plan Shape: Irregular
36. Changes:
37. Condition:
38. Preservation Underway: Yes
39. Endangered: Yes
40. Visible from Public Road: Yes
41. Distance from and Frontage on Road: Adjacent, Franklin St.

Further Description of Important Features:

Porch with double & triple Tuscan columns resting on paneled piers shelters the two front entrances. A 3-sided bay window projects from the front (W) facade. The flat brick headers have concrete keystones. The roof is a truncated hip with two gables to the west & north with a hip roofed dormer centered. The windows in the structure are all one over one. Some of the larger have leaded glass transoms.

History and Significance:

A native of Jacksonville, Ill., he was born Sept. 26, 1847 to John & Elizabeth Henry. He was married Nov. 3, 1872, to Belle Botts, and they had one child, Clifford Elmore, born Dec. 20, 1873.

(Continued on back)

Description of Environment and Outbuildings:

The house faces west onto Franklin Street. It's north facade faces Pierce Street. Behind it is a large fenced yard with a modern, frame garage.

Sources of Information:

Violette's History of Adair County, Page 668.
Mr. Henry came to Benton County, Mo., in 1867 and was a farmer. In 1869, he came to Kirksville and was a clerk in a drug store for F. A. Grove. He became part-owner of the store in 1883. The store burned in 1890 and Mr. Henry bought the entire store. Since then (1890-1911) he has run Henry's Drug Store. He operated out of the same building for the 34 years prior to 1911. B. F. Henry was a Democrat and was in the Masonic Lodge. He was also president of Kirksville Gas, Heat & Electric Co., and was involved in many other business enterprises.
The house is two-ranked. Originally a porch shaded the lower width of the structure, now it extends only in front of the door. The other sides of the structure are also two-ranked. The rear door also has a small porch. The hip roof on the main block of the house is slightly flared showing a vague Japanese influence. A gable dormer is centered over the main facade. The interior of the structure has been divided into apartments. It has also been much modernized.

Charles A. Chadwick was born to John M. and Cantuberry Chadwick on June 22, 1869. He was a native of Knox County, his birthplace being his grandfathers farm which was settled in 1842. At the age of twenty, he left home and started a business for himself at Brashear. He started a hardware business for himself in 1894. He was appointed Post-Master of Brashear in 1907, a post he kept for 7 years. In 1907, he was elected county (cont)

The house faces north, it is situated on a narrow lot. There was originally a garage situated behind it, this has been removed.

Sources of Information
Violetttes History of Adair County, 1911, p. 899
Kirksville City Directory, 1908-9, 1910
43. collector and moved to Kirksville. It was during that time that the house was probably constructed.
The house is of gable and wing design. The gable is fronted by a modern adaptation of the original. It shades 3 bays, the center being a single leaf door. A window lights the attic level. The sides of the house have single window wall dormers. The exterior doors have transoms which show Italianate influence. The house retains its deeply moulded 4-panel doors. They all have low pepimented cornices. The house rests on a new foundation of concrete block.

The house was constructed by Joseph Douglass prior to 1876. It is pictured in the Adair County Atlas of 1876. It is the only house of several shown there that is still standing. Apparently Mr. Douglass left the area by 1892 as his name is absent from the city directory of that year. The address at that time was under the name of Mrs. Cornelia White. She is located directly behind it.

Sources of Information:
Adair County Atlas of 1876
Interview Estelle and C.A. Pack 7/86
Kirksville City Directory 1892, 1899
listed in the 1899 City Directory as having rooms for rent at that location. Neither Mr. Douglass or Mrs. White have records of burial within Adair County. The house served as a boarding house very early and continues to serve a similar function. The house is important owing to its age and the rarity of similar houses within Kirksville.
**Historic Inventory**

**No.** 61

**County:** Adair

**Location of Negatives:** NEMO Regional Planning Comm

**Corner of Stanford St. and Normal**

**City or Town:** Kirksville

**Site Plan with North Arrow**

---

**Present Name(s):** Waddell Property

**Other Name(s):** Miller House, Downing House

**Thematic Category:** Queen Anne

**Date(s) or Period:** c. 1890

**Style or Design:** Queen Anne

**Residence:** 189

**Architect or Engineer:**

**Contractor or Builder:** Roof east

**Original Use, if apparent:** Front 2

**Residence:** Drch OR

**Ownership:** Public XI

**Owner's Name & Address:**

**NEMO Regional Planning Comm.**

**Open to Public?** Yes

**Local Contact Person or Organization:**

**Other Surveys in Which Included:**

---

**Further Description of Important Features:**

The main facade of the house has a tower and a large gable end. The single leaf main entrance is in the tower. It is sheltered by a modern stoop. The stoop has turned posts which were probably taken from an earlier, original porch. The gable end is lighted by an oversized window. A band of multi-colored stained glass is set above the window. The gable is lighted by a single 1/1 window. A course of fishscale shingles extends from eave level to the top of the window. The remainder of the gable is faced with diamond shingles. The adjoining tower is also faced with shingles. It is lighted by a 1/1 window. The tower is topped by a low, re-curved roof. The south side of (cont)

**History and Significance:**

The house was built probably by Ullysses Grant Downing in the 1890's. It may also have been purchased by him and moved to the site. Mr. Downing was a county collector and served various terms during the late 19th and early 20th centuries. Whether because of financial reverses or the inconvenience of the house's location to downtown Kirksville he sold the property to George Miller in 1910. It may have been the latter (cont)

**Description of Environment and Outbuildings:**

The house is located on a corner lot. It faces east onto Brashear Park. Aside from the garage, no outbuildings are associated with it. Originally there was a carriage house located to the northwest of the structure

---

**Prepared by:** John Thomas

**Organization:** NEMO RPC

**Date:** 10/86

---

**Interview:** Floyd Waddill, 8/86
42. The house is very similar, having another gable and showing the other side of the tower. The north side of the house has a large central gable, decoratively faced. Some of the windows on this elevation have been changed to 6/6. A small addition connects the house to a c. 1940 frame garage directly north of the house. The interior of the structure was modernized when it was divided into apartments. The house is currently being re-sided. This process will cover most of its details.

43. reason as up until the 1940's many of the adjoining lots were vacant, and adjacent to the property was the two hundred acre Brashear farm, these surroundings would have to be considered almost rural.

The house is interesting not only for its association with Mr. Downing, prominent early resident of Kirksville, but also because of its unusual details, especially its tower with reverse curved roof.
Office of Historic Preservation, P.O. Box 176, Jefferson City, Missouri 65101

HISTORIC INVENTORY

1. No. 43
2. County Adair
3. Location of Negatives NEMO Regional Planning Comm.
4. Present Name(s) Burrows House
5. Other Name(s) 506 S. Stanford, Stauden Street House

506 S. Stanford
City or Town Kirksville
Site Plan with North Arrow

9. Coordinates

10. Site II
   Building No. Structure Object
   
11. On National Register? Yes X
12. Is It Eligible? Yes X
13. Part of Estab Yes X
   Hist Dist? No X
14. District Yes X
   Potential? No X
15. Name of Established District

16. Thematic Category
17. Date(s) or Period
   1890's
18. Style or Design Queen Anne
   Roof: Pitch Code
   19. Architect or Engineer
   20. Contractor or Builder
   Pitch code
   21. Original Use, if apparent
   Residence
   22. Present Use
   Residence
   23. Ownership
   Public X Private B
   24. Owner's Name & Address, if known
   506 S. Stanford

25. Open to Public? Yes X
26. Local Contact Person or Organization
   NEMO Regional Planning Comm.
27. Other Surveys in Which Included

28. No. of Stories
29. Basement? Yes X
   30. Foundation Material
       Concrete Block
   31. Wall Construction
       Frame
   32. Roof Type & Material
       Hip & Gables/Asphalt Shingles
   33. No. of Bays
   34. Wall Treatment
   Composite Siding
   35. Plan Shape
       Irregular
   36. Changes
       Addition X
       Addition X Altered X Moved X
   37. Condition
       Interior Good
       Exterior Good
   38. Preservation
       Yes X
   39. Endangered?
       Yes X
       By What?
   40. Visible from Public Road? Yes X
   41. Distance from and Frontage on Road

42. Further Description of Important Features
The house has a standard hip roof of the Queen Anne period almost hidden by gable ends and a tower. The single leaf main entrance is located in a centrally placed gable end. Next to it is an oversized window and the tower base gable wings extend from either side of the central gable. It appears that the porch originally shaded the entire length of the front facade. This has been shortened, and now only comes to the edge of the tower. The location of part of the porch has a small bathroom addition now. The porch is supported by aluminum tracing posts and has a similar rail. These replace what were probably spindled wood. The central gable is lighted by a small square light.

43. History and Significance
No history is available on the house prior to 1898. At this time it was first listed as a street address in the Kirksville City Directory. The owner of the house in that year, and presumably its builder, was Mark Burrows. Unfortunately no information is available on him either. Probably it was constructed just prior to 1900. At that time the Brashear farm was made into an addition to Kirkville, it is within this addition that the house is situated. The importance of the structure lies in the fact that a short driveway is located on the south side of the house. No outbuildings remain that are contemporary with the structure.

44. Description of Environment and Outbuildings
The house faces east. A short driveway is located on the south side of the house. No outbuildings remain that are contemporary with the structure.

45. Sources of Information
Kirksville City Director 1898, 1908-9
Violette's History of Adair County
Interview - Robert Link

46. Prepared by
John Thomas
47. Organization
NEMO RPC
48. Date 49. Revision Date(s)
10/86
42. window. The tower has an upper most course of paneled tin, it is octagonal, and is surmounted by a wooden finial. Since the house has been re-sided most other architectural details have been lost. The interior of the house has been modernized. It has none of it's original features.

43. that it shows the large number of variations that the simple pyramid-roofed house could assume. In this example side gables greatly extend it's facade and a tower adds further surface interest.
**Office of Historic Preservation, P.O. Box 176, Jefferson City, Missouri 65101**

**HISTORIC INVENTORY**

1. No
2. County
   - Adair
3. Location of Negatives
4. Present Name(s)
   - Lincoln School
5. Other Name(s)
6. Specific Location
   - 907 South Wabash Street
   - Dodson Addition
   - Block 12
   - Lot 4
7. City or Town
   - Kirksville
8. Site Plan with
   - North Arrow
9. Coordinates
   - UTM
10. Site
    - Building
    - Structure
11. On National Register
    - Yes
    - No
12. Is II Eligible
    - Yes
    - No
13. Part of Estab Hist Dist
    - Yes
    - No
14. District
    - Yes
    - No
15. Name of Established District
16. Thematic Category
17. Date(s) or Period
   - 1914
18. Style or Design
19. Architect or Engineer
   - Trank & Gordon
20. Contractor or Builder
   - L.W. Dumas
21. Original Use, if apparent
   - School
22. Present Use
   - Residence
23. Ownership
   - Public
   - Private
24. Owner's Name & Address, if known
25. Open to Public
    - Yes
    - No
26. Local Contact Person or Organization
   - P.O. Selby
   - [Kirksville, Mo.]
27. Other Surveys in Which Included
28. No. of Stories
   - 1
29. Basement
   - Yes
   - No
30. Foundation Material
   - Concrete
31. Wall Construction
   - Brick
32. Roof Type & Material
   - Centre Bellcast/Shingle
33. No. of Bays
   - Front
   - Side
   - 3
34. Wall Treatment
   - Stretcher Bond
35. Plan Shape
   - Square
36. Changes
   - (Explain in #42)
   - Addition
   - Moved
37. Condition
   - Interior
   - Exterior
   - Excellent
38. Preservation Underway
    - Yes
    - No
39. Endangered
    - Yes
    - No
40. Visible from Public Road
    - Yes
    - No
41. Distance from and Frontage on Road

42. Further Description of Important Features
    - Concrete steps lead to the main entrance, on the west (front) facade, which is a single glass door with a transom. On either side of the door are double sash nine-over-one light windows with concrete lugsills. At the basement level are two one-sash nine-light windows with concrete lugsills, one on either side of the concrete steps. A palladian window is centered in the front pediment.

43. History and Significance
    - Lincoln was the only school ever established for black children in Adair County. Charles Bank, superintendent of schools in 1914, deserves the credit for initiating and implementing a building program which included both this school and a new high school building. Some say Lincoln School was built to get black votes for the construction of the high school.

44. Description of Environment and Outbuildings
    - This building is located in a residential section. There is one small outbuilding.

45. Sources of Information
    - Personal site survey.
    - Dr. P.O. Selby, Interview.

46. Prepared by
    - Betty Brand
47. Organization
    - NMSI
48. Date
    - 10-13-78
49. Revision Date(s)
42. (continued) On the south facade at the basement level are three one-sash nine-light windows with concrete lugsills. Centered in the pediment are two rectangular one-light windows with a mullion.

The north facade is the same as the south except that there are three one-sash nine-over-one light windows with concrete lugsills.

On the east facade are five double sash nine-over-one light windows, all on concrete lugsills, and at the basement level are two one sash nine-light windows.

A basement entranceway is enclosed with corrugated plastic.

One red brick chimney straddles the ridge of the center protruding gable.

All of the exterior corners are decorated with brick quoins. Eaves extend approximately two feet around the building.

Alterations include making the one schoolroom and vestibule into a living-room, bedroom, kitchen, and bath. A walk-in closet has also been built. The finished basement can be reached by stairs on the inside, to the south of the main entrance, and by an outside entrance at the east. The basement was made into two rooms, one bath, and a washroom.

The walls are of plaster and the ceiling is a decorated metal. Plaster walls and a concrete floor, partially covered with tile, are in the basement.

43. (continued) Lincoln School operated from 1914 until the United States Supreme Court's desegregation decision in 1954 when the building was sold and the black students attending, about nine, were absorbed into the other Kirksville schools.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>HISTORIC INVENTORY</strong></th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
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<tr>
<td><strong>County</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Location of Negatives</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Specific Location</strong></td>
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<td><strong>City or Town</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Private Arrow</strong></td>
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<td><strong>End Date?</strong></td>
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<td><strong>End Dist?</strong></td>
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<td><strong>12. District</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Potent?</strong></td>
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<td><strong>14. District</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Potent?</strong></td>
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<td><strong>15. Name of Established District</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>16. Thematic Category</strong></td>
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<td><strong>17. Date(s) or Period</strong></td>
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<td><strong>18. Style or Design</strong></td>
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<td><strong>24. Owner's Name &amp; Address, if known</strong></td>
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<td><strong>25. Open to Public?</strong></td>
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<td><strong>26. Local Contact Person or Organization</strong></td>
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<td><strong>27. Other Surveys in Which Included</strong></td>
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<td><strong>28. No. of Stories</strong></td>
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<td><strong>29. Basement?</strong></td>
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<td><strong>30. Foundation Material</strong></td>
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<td><strong>32. Roof Type &amp; Material</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>33. No. of Bays</strong></td>
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<td><strong>35. Plan Shape</strong></td>
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<td><strong>36. Changes</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>37. Condition</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Exterior</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>38. Preservation Underway?</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>39. Endangered?</strong></td>
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<td><strong>By What?</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>40. Visible from Public Road?</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>41. Distance from and Frontage on Road</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>42. Further Description of Important Features</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>43. History and Significance</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>44. Description of Environment and Outbuildings</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>45. Sources of Information</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>46. Prepared by</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>47. Organization</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>48. Date</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>49. Revision Date(s)</strong></td>
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</tbody>
</table>
town was Francis Martin Harrington in 1866. Like his descendants, he was very prosperous and instrumental in the town's rapid expansion in the late 1800's. Charles Harrington's store was taken over by his wife, Nora, and their son John when he retired in 1932. John was the last proprietor of the store. When it closed it was purchased by Jim Miller who established Mr. Jim's Inc. There, it continues under that name.
altered, the last time being in the late 1970's. The interiors have also been similarly
remodeled and modernized. Historic photo's of the structure show it with a lower story
of oversized windows and spiral pilasters. The upper story still shows it's low arched
windows, and also it's brick cornice. The parapet wall has been shortened somewhat. Also,
the signs which originally occupied these spaces have been removed.

The current structure occupies the site of the Under building. This
3 story structure of wood had been built in 1858. It was destroyed by fire during the
1880's, as were most of the wooden ante-bellum structures surrounding the square. In 1886
the present structure was erected. It's west side served at that time as a grocery, the
east side was occupied by a millinery shop. The upper story of the structure contained the

The building is situated on the southeast corner of
the square. It has facades on the north and west opening onto Washington and Franklin
respectively.

Sources of Information
Violettes History of Adair County 1911
Sanborn Fire insurance maps of 1886, 1898-9, 1914
Kirksville City Directory 1892, 1910
Book of Adair County History, 1976, pgs.

Prepared by
John Thomas
Organization
NEMO RPC
Date 10/86
Revision Date(s)
43. Kirksville Real Estate Exchange. This business was there in 1898 when the west side of the lower story was converted into a barber ship. In c. 1910 the barber was ousted by the Bon-Ton Shoe Company which after 1908 became the Myers Brothers Shoe Store, which it remains currently. Edgar and Orville Myer, the Brothers, came to Kirksville with their widowed mother in 1888. They were both prominent residents of the town. They ran the business jointly until Orville's death in 1951. The business continued to be operated by Edgar until his death in 1970. The store was sold after that time.

The east side of the building was occupied by a barber shop from c. 1898-1900, then as a grocery until after 1914. It has since served as a jewelry store and as a photography studio. It is currently vacant.
Further Description of Important Features: The elaborate exterior features originally on this building have largely been removed. Only the heavy cast iron window hoods and the quoins remain of the structure's decor. Blank spaces mark the locations of Corinthian capitals, paneled window bases and heavily molded and dentilled cornices. The upper story windows have been enclosed to allow the placement of modern window frames within them. Each original opening has two windows which light the upper floor which has been divided into two levels. The ceiling on the lower floor has been lowered. The interior of the building retains none of its original fixtures.

History and Significance: The building is situated on the site of at least one earlier structure. This earlier building burned on Dec. 27, 1880. In 1856, the lot was purchased by N. A. Baylor, who constructed the building, as a dry goods store.

In 1856, the building was purchased by the Kirksville Savings Bank for their business functions. This bank was started in 1852, by A. J. Knight, C. H. Dutcher. (Cont'd on back)

Sources of Information:
Violette's History of Adair County, 1911.
R. M. Ringe, F. M. Harrington and H. W. Snyder. It's capital stock was $10,000. In June of 1886, the bank was reorganized, new stockholders were added and the capital was doubled. The bank thrived until 1898, when it was burglarized. The bank lost over $10,000, which the insurance refused to pay, since the burglary was thought to be an inside job. The insurance company was taken to court, but judgment was passed in favor of it. Despite the setback, the bank continued to function until Feb. 7, 1933, and was considered one of the strongest in the county. The building has since been used for various retail businesses.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Present Name(s)</th>
<th>Other Name(s)</th>
<th>Date(s) or Period</th>
<th>Thematic Category</th>
<th>Style or Design</th>
<th>Architect or Engineer</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Beard's Gallery</td>
<td>Burk Brothers Building</td>
<td>1973</td>
<td>c. 1880</td>
<td>Eclectic Revival</td>
<td>Other</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Remarks</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The building first appears on the fire insurance maps of 1886. At that time it was occupied by a sawing machine store. By 1896 it was occupied by the A.J. Burk or Burk Brothers retail meat store. Aurthur Burk who owned the store with his brother, Louis, was a major promoter of livestock in Adair County during the late 19th and early 20th century. Although the store closed in the 1920's, the meat processing associated with it continued. The building faces north. Adjacent to it on the left is the site of the old North Missouri Hotel. This lot is now occupied by the Foster Building c. 1910, which is also owned by the Beard Family.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**42. Further Description of Important Features**

Originally the building was entered by a central double leaf door. This door was deeply set and flanked by large 4-paned display windows. The front of the building was embellished with cast iron pilasters and a heavy, elaborate entablature. The front has since been radically changed. The windows and doors have been removed and replaced with modern ones. The door is now single leaf and is set on the west side of the front. The remainder of this facade is occupied by a large multi-pane display window. During these renovations the cast iron pilasters, except two, were replaced by wooden turned half posts. There is also modern brickwork on this facade. The original entablature (cont)

43. **History and Significance**

The building first appears on the fire insurance maps of 1886. At that time it was occupied by a sawing machine store. By 1896 it was occupied by the A.J. Burk or Burk Brothers retail meat store. Aurthur Burk who owned the store with his brother, Louis, was a major promoter of livestock in Adair County during the late 19th and early 20th century. Although the store closed in the 1920's, the meat processing associated with it continued. The building faces north. Adjacent to it on the left is the site of the old North Missouri Hotel. This lot is now occupied by the Foster Building c. 1910, which is also owned by the Beard Family.

**44. Description of Environment and Outbuildings**

The building faces north. Adjacent to it on the left is the site of the old North Missouri Hotel. This lot is now occupied by the Foster Building c. 1910, which is also owned by the Beard Family.
42. has been lowered and is minus it's finials.

The interior of the building has been entirely remodeled. Only some of the rear storage areas retain their original appearance.

43. it continues production today. Mr. Burk and his brother kept the store open until their deaths. Author Burk passed away in 1926. After that the building housed various businesses until it was purchased by the Beard's. In 1973 the building was remodeled and Beard's Gallery was opened in it.
### Historic Inventory

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>County</th>
<th>Town</th>
<th>Location of Negatives</th>
<th>NEMO Regional Planning Comm.</th>
<th>Specific Location</th>
<th>City or Town</th>
<th>Site Plan with North Arrow</th>
<th>Coordinates</th>
<th>Grid UTM</th>
<th>Site (Building #)</th>
<th>Structure Object</th>
<th>On National Register?</th>
<th>Part of Estab</th>
<th>District</th>
<th>Name of Established District</th>
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<tr>
<td>38</td>
<td>Adair</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>109-111 West Washington</td>
<td>Kirksville</td>
<td></td>
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</table>

#### 16. Thematic Category
- Gardner Colliers, Mister Jim's
- Reliable Shoe Company Store
- Reliable shoes, Stout's Music House

#### 20. No. of Stories
- 2

#### 21. Original Use, if apparent
- Store

#### 22. Present Use
- Store

#### 23. Ownership
- Public

#### 26. Local Contact Person or Organization
- NEMO Regional Planning Comm.

#### 34. Wall Treatment
- Glass Brick

#### 36. Changes
- Addition (Explain in #42)

#### 37. Condition
- Interior: Good
- Exterior: Good

#### 40. Visible from Public Road
- Yes

#### 45. Sources of Information
- A Book of Adair County History, 1976, 420-21
- Violette's History of Adair County, 1911
- Kirksville City Directory, 1892, 1898
- Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps, 1898, 1910, 1914

#### Description of Environment and Outbuildings
- Neither of these two buildings retain their original lower facades. Mister Jim's was remodeled as recently as 1976. Gardner Colliers sports a front of murand glass tiles from the 1940's this glass is in good original condition. The facade of the latter's upper story was remodeled in the 1940's and remains that way, being off dressed stone. Part of the original facade remains under the sheet metal which covers the 2nd floor of Mr. Jim's. In 1890's the two store fronts had virtually identical Eclectic Revival facades. Both are minus original interior fixtures, and both are shaded by aluminum awnings.

#### History and Significance
- The store which is now Mr. Jim's was built after the 1890 fire as a grocery. It was then occupied by the Reliable Shoe Company until 1915 when it was purchased by Barret Stout & John Goetz. They started a music store which survived under various owners, last by Harold Epperson, until 1978. At that time it was purchased by Mr. Jim Miller of Kirksville who combined it with his store next door. The remaining half of the pair was originally a dry goods store. From 1890-1914 it was occupied by a bookstore. (cont.)

#### Prepared by
- John Thomas

#### Organization
- NEMO RPC

#### Date
- 10/86
Prior to 1924 the building was purchased by the Miller Jewelry Company. In 1924 Mr. Ray P. Gardner purchased into the company. This later became Gardner and Cook Jewelry, then in 1935 became the Ray P. Gardner Jewelry Store. In 1950 Mr. Gardner entered into a partnership with his son-in-law, Bruce Collier. The store is still operated by Mr. Collier.
**Office of Historic Preservation, P.O. Box 176, Jefferson City, Missouri 65101**

**HISTORIC INVENTORY**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Present Name(s)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Grim Building</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**Location**
- **County**: Adair
- **Location of Negatives**: NEMO Regional Planning Comm.
- **Specific Location**: 113-115 E. Washington

**City or Town**
- **Rural, Township & Vicinity**: Kirksville

**Site Plan with North Arrow**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Coordinates</th>
<th>UTM</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lot</td>
<td>Long</td>
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</table>

**Structure**
- **Site**: Building No. 113-115 E. Washington
- **Structure**: Kirkville, MO

**Ownership**
- **Public**: Yes
- **Private**: No

**Owner's Name & Address**
- **Known**: Mike Helford
- **Address**: 113 E. Washington
- **City**: Kirkville
- **State**: MO

**Open to Public?**
- **Yes**: Yes
- **No**: No

**Local Contact Person or Organization**
- **NEMO Regional Planning Comm.**

**Other Surveys in Which Included**
- **Yes**: No

**Thematic Category**
- **1905**: Jacobean Revival

**Style or Design**
- **Weber and Groves**

**Contractor or Builder**
- **Albert L. Holmes**

**Original Use, if apparent**
- **Office/Examining rooms**

**No of Stories**
- **2**: 1905

**Foundation Material**
- **Concrete**: Yes

**Wall Construction**
- **Brick**: Yes

**Roof Type & Material**
- **Flat/Asphalt & Tar**: No

**No of Bays**
- **Front**: 10
- **Side**: 0

**Wall Treatment**
- **Brick w/ceramic tile**: No

**Plan Shape**
- **Yes**: No

**Condition**
- **Interior**: Excellent
- **Exterior**: Excellent

**Preservation**
- **Underway**: Yes

**Endangered?**
- **By What?**: No

**Visible from Public Road?**
- **Yes**: No

**Distance from and Frontage on Road**
- **Yes**: No

**Further Description of Important Features**

The building is of a style unusual in rural areas. The main facade is of red brick accented by buff ceramic and stone details. The main entrance is double flanked by, first, a small window, and then a band of three larger windows. The upper story is lighted by pears or triplex of 1/1 lights. It also is accented by bands of stone, as well as ceramic tile. The parapet which tops the building is of particular interest being elaborately decorated with ceramic medallions and urns.

The interior of the structure has been very well preserved. It retains almost all of its original woodwork and floors. Many of its offices have fireplaces faced with (cont)

**History and Significance**

In 1904, Ezra and Edward Grim, two prominent MD's. planned to build the structure. They engaged the firm of Weber and Groves to originate a plan which would include offices, business offices for rent, operating and examination rooms. Albert L. Holmes of Kirkville was the principal contractor, and the building was completed in 1905, at a cost of $11,248. After the construction of Grim-Smith Hospital in 1924, Ezra moved his practice there. Dr. Edward Grim kept his practice in the building until his death (cont)

**Description of Environment and Outbuildings**

The building faces south, it occupies all of it's lot.

**Sources of Information**

The Kirksville Daily Express, August 8, 1979, Page 12
Interview - Emily King 7/86
National Register Nomination Forms.

**Prepared by**
- John Thomas

**Organization**
- NEMO RPC

**Date**
- 10/86

**Revision Date(s)**
- 49. Revision Date(s):

---

42. **Further Description of Important Features**

43. **History and Significance**

44. **Description of Environment and Outbuildings**

45. **Sources of Information**

46. **Prepared by**

47. **Organization**

48. **Date**

49. **Revision Date(s)**
42. green tile, and with elaborate mantles. The suites of offices have also remained intact.

43. in 1936. The structure remained in the Grim family until 1864 when it was purchased by Gordon H. Collet. He sold it, in turn, to Dr. Barry Cushleff. In 1975 it was purchased by Michael Mulford and Gary Lewis. Mr. Mulford is the current owner of the structure.
42. **Further Description of Important Features**

A single leaf entrance is sheltered by a brick gable roofed porch of c. 1930 addition. The attenuated 2/2 windows with single row lock segmentally arched headers and concrete sill no longer have shutters. The south and east gables are ornamented with decorative cross-bracing. These have pediments in the center and were once surmounted by finials. The braces themselves are decorated with roundels.

The eaves are bracketed and paneled. The 2 story front block is L shaped. The original porch had a truncated hip roof and was located under the 2 bays of the second story of the

43. **History and Significance**

William G. Fout was born Oct. 11, 1851 at Frederick, Maryland to Greenberry and Eliza Fout. He was married on May 5, 1876 to Ada DeReam and had 3 children: George Eugene (born Aug. 21, 1877) Anna Maude (born Feb. 9, 1879), and Clara Dereamer (born March 26, 1885).

44. **Description of Environment and Outbuildings**

The house faces south onto Washington St. It's east facade overlooks Florence St. The house sits on a double lot. Behind it is a modern brick garage/workshop.
42. front facade. It had 4 chamfered posts of Halianate design. A three bay window is on the East gable facade. This bay replaces an earlier semi-hexagonal one. Also on the East side of the house is a two-story frame addition (c. 1940). The windows on the exterior of the house now have wrought iron grills.

The interior of the house has been altered somewhat. The original kitchen has been changed into a dining room. The original dining and breakfast rooms have been made into a kitchen, full bath, and closets. The upper story has been closed off by means of a temporary wall, in order to allow it's use as an apartment. Two of the bedrooms, those above the living room have been combined to make a living/dining room. At the end of this room is a modern closet and bath. A bedroom further down the hall has been converted to a kitchen. The house retains two of it's original fireplace mantles as well as a cherry and walnut open stair. The stair was constructed by Harry Tull, he built stairs for other houses in Kirksville during the 1860's - 80's.

43. Mr. Fout was a clerk in a store in Petersburg, West Virginia. After two years (1869) he came to Kirksville. He clerked in the drug store of Dr. F.A. Grove for three years, then went into the drug business on his own. When the Citizens Bank was organized in 1904, he sold his drug store and entered the bank business and was elected cashier of the bank.

In 1906 the Baird Bank was bought, it went under the name Citizen's National Bank in 1911. Mr. Fout continued as cashier of this bank. The bank's capital at that time was $100,000.00 and it had a surplus of $10,000.00. In addition to the house, Fout owned 2,000 acres two miles northwest of the city. Fout developed the coal deposits on his acreage. He was president of the Kirksville Building and Loan Association and was a member of the Knights Templar Body of Masonry.

The house was also owned by Mrs. Laura Sneed, a prominent Kirksville Business woman. It was during her ownership that the house was modernized.
### Historic Inventory

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16. **Thematic Category**
- Thematic Category: 
  - Date(s) or Period: c. 1880
  - Style or Design: Modern (Facade)
  - Architect or Engineer:

17. **State of Period**
- Original Use, if apparent Store: D
- Present Use Store: D

21. **Ownership**
- Public
  - Private

24. **Owner's Name & Address**
- Name: Bulah Markham
- Address: Kellwood, Kirksville, MO

26. **Local Contact Person or Organization**
- NEMO Regional Planning Comm.

27. **Other Surveys in Which Included**

---

### Further Description of Important Features
The original facade on both stories have been replaced by modern ones. Traces of the second story 1880's facade may remain beneath the modern one on the second story. The main floor now is fronted by plate glass and aluminum. Above it are morano glass panels upon which are painted the stores name. The second story is clad by composition siding. The facade is shaded by an aluminum awning. No original fixtures remain on the interior.

### History and Significance
Since it's construction in the 1880's until the 1940's the building has always held dry good businesses. In 1914 the store also sold carpet. In 1946 the building was purchased by Beulah and Ila Markham who opened a children's clothing store. This store is operated yet today by Mrs. Markham and her daughter Joan Sorrel. The store is almost certainly on the site of an ante-bellum structure which burned c. 1890. It is assumed that (cont)

### Description of Environment and Outbuildings
The building faces north.

---

### Sources of Information
- A Book of Adair County History 1976, Pg. 392
- Interview with Joan Sorrel 8/86
- Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps, 1880, 1898, 1914

---

### Prepared by
- Prepared by John Thomas

### Organization
- NEMO RPC

### Date
- Date of revision: 10/86
43. the structure retained its 19th century facade until it was purchased by the Markhams.
The house shows a single story porch and a large gable end with cutaway corners on its front facade. The porch is supported by paired ionic posts set upon brick piers. These piers replace older wooden ones. It shades a single leaf door, part of the gable end and on the south end of the house a square bay window. It also shelters an over-sized window with a stained glass transom. The gable end of the house has similar windows on each level. The cutaway surfaces have simple 1/1 lights. A course of round shingles marks the floor line between the two main stories. The gable ends of the house are rounded shingles and lighted by small 1/1 windows. There is a small, (cont).

Further Description of Important Features

42. The house faces east. On its south side is a large modern garage. No other outbuildings remain.

Sources of Information

45. No other information on the history of structure is available. It is located adjacent to the site of the Cumberland Academy, an antebellum structure and is across the street from Memorial Park. It is one of few homes of the late 19th century remaining in that area. Most of the others have been replaced by 20th century structures.
original porch on the north side of the house, it has turned posts. At the rear, a large modern stair rises to the second story sunporch which now serves as an apartment entrance. The south side of the house has a large modern addition.
### Historic Inventory

**Office of Historic Preservation, P.O. Box 176, Jefferson City, Missouri 65101**

**HISTORIC INVENTORY**

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#### Further Description of Important Features

The north and south facades of the building are basically identical, as are the west and east. The former are seven ranked. The square towers on the corners of the structure are lighted by single windows on each level. The main entrance is situated in a projecting through the cornice over the door. The remainder of the facade is lighted by paired, or on the center projection, tripled windows set with colonettes and topped with arched transoms. The first floor of the structure is a basement/entrance level. Its walls are slightly inclined, a set of stairs rises to the main double leaf entrance. The stairs is flanked by stone platforms, from these various public sales (cont)

#### History and Significance

Adair County was organized in 1841, previously being an extension of Macon County to the south. Kirksville was selected as the county seat after it was platted in that same year. A building was erected on the Northwest corner of the square for the sum of $1,000. Apparently this structure was inadequate as a new courthouse was built where the present one stands, in 1855. This structure cost $2,250 and was used until it burned in 1866. During the Battle of Kirksville, the courthouse was occupied by Confederates (cont)

#### Description of Environment and Outbuildings

The structure is located on Kirksville's central square. No other structures are standing on the block. North of the building is a large parking lot. Originally the courthouse grounds had a fountain for horses and dogs. A bandstand stood on the south lawn during the early 1900's. A statue of Dr. Andrew Taylor Still, the (cont)

#### Sources of Information

- The Chariton Collector, December 1983, Pgs. 8, 9, 10
- Violette's History of Adair Co., 1911, pgs. 61, 62, 63
- A Book of Adair County History, 1976, Pgs. 105-113
- The First Hundred Years, 1879-1979, the Nievinger Centennial, 31-34
- National Register nomination form

#### Prepared by

John Thomas

#### Organization

NEMO RPC

#### Date

10/86
have been conducted. The doors are deeply set into a columned arch. The columns are squat and of polished granite. They have heavily carved, celtic, cushioned capitals which extend backwards into the wall line. The second story windows are paired and are divided by colonettes. They have rectangular transoms. At this level a bracketed cornice tops the entrance archway. Above it is a low wall forming a balcony for the central, third story window. The corners of the dormer end are rounded and projecting, at their bases are stone grotesque faces, similar to gargoyles. The dormer Lights the attic level with a tri-panel window above which is a semicircular panel of heavily carved stone. The apex and corners of the gable, as well as the peaks of the towers were originally ornamented with bronze finials. On eigher side of the main dormer, are small hipped ones.

The east and west sides of the building are similar, but have only 1/1 windows with transoms except beneath the central dormer. Here they are tripled. There are ground floor entrances here with arches and balconies, and similar granite columns. A cornice of bracketed stone runs around the large hipped roof. Prior to 1949 the structure was topped by a square stone tower, surmounted by a statue of justice. This tower also had a clock on each face. The statue is now situated on a small platform centered on the roof.

The interior of the building is divided by a hall on it's first floor. The first (basement) floor contains the boiler room, public restrooms and various offices. Recently the Veterans Administrations office was also moved to this floor. The hall is divided in half by the landing of a twin stairs which rises to the main entrance where it joins and rises to the main (second) floor. The stair opens into a large arched lobby which is surrounded by various county offices. The stair is again divided and rejoins on the third floor lobby. Here the Circuit Courtroom and more offices are found. Both floors are decorated with elaborate plasterwork. The 2nd floor has a frieze of acanthus leaves and shells and it's arches are decorated with male busts, palm leaves and scrolls. The third floor is decorated in a similar manner. The stairs is of iron with an iron and oak rail. The building retains almost all of its golden oak woodwork some of this is hidden beneath suspended ceilings. An elevator has been installed near the center of the structure. The ceilings were lowered, and the transoms closed over in the 1970's. Some of the rooms have the original oak furniture.

43. who traded shots with Union forces in and around the square. Land records and marriage records were saved due to the efforts of John L. Porter who was deputy clerk and record-er. Most of the circuit court records could not be saved. (John L. Porter later became very important and wealthy, owning several stores around the square).

Until 1890 the county offices and court were situated in various rented rooms around the square. At that time they were moved to the Masonic Lodge Hall on North Elson Street. Attempts were made in 1872, 1891, 1892, 1896 and 1897 to have bonds issued in order to fund the building of a new structure. However, the 2/3 majority necessary to pass the bond issue did not succeed until 1897. The structure was started the following year, and completed in 1899. It has been occupied by the county offices and courts, as well as various businesses which rented rooms, ever since its construction.
43. The architects of the structure, R.G. Kersh and Company of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, also designed similar buildings for the Missouri Counties of Carroll, Cooper, Polk and Vernon. The contractors, Anderson and Menke, completed the building at a cost of $46,675, roughly the same as the other structures designed by the firm.

The building has had various minor changes made to it since its construction. I was sandblasted in 1971, to remove its 60 year accumulation of grime. In 1979 the structure was placed on the National Register.

44. founder of Osteopathy, is located on the southeast corner of the lawn.
The structure has a half raised basement with full sized windows set at ground level. The main door is approached by a flight of nine steps with low plastered sides. The main door is single leaf, centrally placed and flanked on each side by two 9/1 windows. Above the door is a gable end ventilated by a palladian covered vent. The corners of the school have brick quoins.

The school was built to accommodate several black students living in Kirksville. The school was first organized in 1874, classes were conducted at another location until 1877. In that year a contract was let for a structure on the site of the present school. It was enlarged in 1890. In 1914 the present school was started. Classes were held there until

The building faces west. No outbuildings are associated with it.
1954. The schools students were absorbed into the Kirksville system. The structure was then sold and remodeled into a residence.
16. Thematic Category: 030
17. Date(s) of Period: c. 1920
18. Style or Design: Spanish Eclectic, 65/49
19. Architect or Engineer: Other
20. Contractor or Builder: -70
21. Original Use, if apparent Residence: 01
22. Present Use Residence: 01
23. Ownership: Public
24. Owner's Name & Address: Al Powell, Kirksville, MO
25. Open to Public? Yes
26. Local Contact Person or Organization: NEMO Regional Planning Comm.
27. Other Surveys in Which Included: No

The house has a parapet which extends around 3 sides. Exposed roof areas show ceramic tile and faux timber supports. The stucco is textured to look like adobe and is painted an earthy pink/brown. The main entrance was originally protected by a shallow archway. This has been fitted with modern storm door and glass to serve as an entryway. Other doors and windows on the structure have been similarly modernized.

The home was constructed in c. 1920 by Eldon Alexander. He was a Kirksville businessman whose photography concern survived until very recently. The home and its smaller companion next door are the only examples of their type in Kirksville. Their significance lies in the fact of their rarity and good state of preservation.

The structure faces south. A house of similar style is adjacent to it on the west.
**HISTORIC INVENTORY**

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**4. Present Name(s)**

George England House, Beard Property

**5. Other Name(s)**

England, George and Priscilla Holman House and Garage

George W. England/Citizens/Priscilla Holman

**16. Thematic Category**

030

**17. Date(s) or Period**

1926 - 1930’s

**18. Style or Design**

Prairie

**19. Architect or Engineer**

Albert Bartlett

**20. Contractor or Builder**

Porch

**21. Original Use, If Apparent**

Residence

**22. Present Use**

Apartments

**23. Ownership**

Public 11

**24. Owner’s Name & Address, If Known**

Walt Beard

Rt. 5

Kirksville, MO

**25. Open to Public?**

Yes 11

**26. Local Contact Person or Organization**

NEMO Regional Planning Comm.

**27. Other Surveys in Which Included**

**28. No. of Stories**

2

**29. Basement?**

Yes 00

**30. Foundation Material**

Concrete 05

**31. Wall Construction**

Brick 1D

**32. Roof Type & Material**

Hipped/Ceramic Tile 1D

**33. No. of Bays**

Front 3

Side 3

**34. Wall Treatment**

3D

**35. Plan Shape**

Square

**36. Changes**

Addition 11

(Explain) Altered 00

Moved 11

**37. Condition**

Interior Excellent

Exterior Excellent

**38. Preservation Underway?**

Yes 00

**39. Endangered?**

Yes 11

By What?

No 00

**40. Visible from Public Road?**

Yes 00

**41. Distance from and Frontage on Road**

Adjacent

**42. Further Description of Important Features**

A porch set on square brick piers fronts the house and extends onto its south side. It shades a single leaf door set on a slight projection, and a tripartite window on either. The porch has a low brick wall rather than a rail, and a low pitched gable end over the main entrance. The porch roof extends to just below the second story windows. These are also tripartite, one on either side and one on the slight projection. The projection extends through the cornice and becomes a wall dormer. It terminates in a brick, open work rail. The dormer is hipped, and a small curved wall dormer also pierces it. Three other hipped dormers light the attic, all have 6/1 lights (cont)

**43. History and Significance**

The house was constructed by George W. and Priscilla Holman England in 1926. Mr. England was a native of Kirksville, and one of the major stockholders in the Citizens National Bank. He had been associated with it since 1904, when it was opened. He had his wife purchased the lot in 1921. After razing the frame structure which stood there, they started on the present structure. The plans for the house were copied from a (cont)

**44. Description of Environment and Outbuildings**

The house is on a double lot. Behind it, to the north, is a matching garage built at the same time as the main structure.

**45. Sources of Information**

Interview - Walt Beard, 7/86

Interview - Mrs. Virginia England

Violette's History of Adair County, 1911, p. 336

**46. Prepared by**

John Thomas

**47. Organization**

NEMO RPC

**48. Date**

10/86

**49. Revision Date(s)**
except for the frontal, it has casement windows. The south and north sides of the house show large fireplace chimneys, windows flank these on both levels. The rear of the house has a integral proch which has been glassed in. The south side of the house has a 3-sided bay window.

The house has approximately ten rooms. All except the kitchen have oak floors. The living room and dining room ahve birch woodwork stained mahogany with aniline dye. Oak woodwork is found throughout the remainder of the house.

set for a house in Colorado the Englands saw while vacationing. The contractor for the structure, Albert Bartlett, worked on many Kirksville homes during the era. He himself rose to prominence, serving several times as Mayor. Upon the death of Mr. England, Sr., the house went to his son, George. George and his wife, Virginia, resided there until his death. Mrs. England remained some years longer, but sold the property to the Beards in the early 1970's. Prior to selling it, she had the floors seperated from one another, and the upper converted to an apartment. The Beard's had the attic floor made into a third rental unit.
**HISTORIC INVENTORY**

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**16. Thematic Category**: 15D

**17. Date(s) or Period**: c. 1828, moved 1926, 1976

**18. Style or Design**: Single pen

**19. Architect or Engineer**: 

**20. Contractor or Builder**: 

**21. Original Use, if apparent Residence**: 

**22. Present Use**: 

**23. Ownership**: Public: X | Private: X

**24. Owner's Name & Address**: Known Kirksville College of Osteopathic Medicine

**25. Open to Public?**: Yes: X | No: X

**26. Local Contact Person or Organization**: NEMO Regional Planning Comm.

**27. Other Surveys in Which Included**: 

**28. No. of Stories**: 1

**29. Basement?**: Yes: X | No: X

**30. Foundation Material**: Concrete: X | Brick: X

**31. Wall Construction**: Log: X | Stone: X

**32. Roof Type & Material**: Gable/Roof Shakes: X | Shingle: X

**33. No. of Bay**: Front: X | Rear: X

**34. Wall Treatment**: 

**35. Plan Shape**: Rectangular


**37. Condition**: Interior: Good | Exterior: Good

**38. Preservation Underway?**: Yes: X | No: X

**39. Endangered?**: Yes: X | No: X

**40. Visible from Public Road?**: Yes: X | No: X

**41. Distance from and Frontage on Road**: 

**42. Further Description of Important Features**: The structure is a single pen log house. It is entered by a single leaf door on the west, and lighted by two windows. Both windows are on the south gable end, one lighting the first floor, and one the loft. Both are shuttered from the inside, and unglazed. The north gable end of the house is dominated by a very large fireplace chimney. Although this is situated outside the main plan, the roof extends to surround it. The interior of the structure is very roughly finished. It is dominated by the large fireplace. A very small, steep stairs ascends to a small sleeping loft.

**43. History and Significance**: The structure was built c. 1828 near Jonesville, Lee County, Virginia. It was built by Abram and Martha Still, parents of Andrew Taylor Still who founded KCOM in Kirksville in 1892. This house, Andrew's birthplace, was dismantled and brought to Kirksville in 1926 in anticipation of the 100th anniversary of Dr. Still's birth. The structure is important mainly in that it is the earliest example of the preservation (cont) of Osteopathy, and further beyond, the KCOM main museum building.

**44. Description of Environment and Outbuildings**: The house faces west, to the south is the first school of Osteopathy, and further beyond, the KCOM main museum building.

**45. Sources of Information**

Interview - Jane Denslow 8/86, 10/86
A Book of Adair County History 1976- Pgs. 322-323
Viollettes History of Adair County
National Register nomination sheets

**46. Prepared by**
John Thomas

**47. Organization**
NEMO RPC

**48. Date**
10/86
43. movement in Kirksville. It also reflects a national trend during the 1920's, a trend which culminated in the Williamsburg project.