ALEXANDRIA

Alexandria is located in Vernon Township in Section 8 & Section 9 just below the confluence of the Des Moines & Mississippi Rivers. Originally the town was known as Churchville. Francis Church made the survey & plat in 1833 to include seventy-three blocks and four public squares. It was thought that such an excellent location could not help but become a prominent town. Soon several additions were made including Church's, Sanford's, Wilcox's, Ford's, Wright's, & Rose's. The first plat under the name Alexandria was laid out in 1839 by the Mitchells. By 1848 the town's name was changed to Alexandria due to "alleged improper domestic relations of the original proprietor of the town" according to the 1887 History. An early inhabitant was here by 1832 & running a ferry. In 1833 John R. Wilcox had a license for the ferry. His rates were: a four-horse wagon, $2; a two-horse wagon, $1.50; a man & a horse, $.50; a horse, $.18; a footman, $.25; a head of cattle, hogs, or sheep, $.12½. Several other ferries ran across both the Des Moines & the Mississippi in the early years.

Some of the original merchants were Robert Henning & George Gray, by the 1850's Brown & Bishop, Ed Harper, Moore & McCoy were doing business while just prior to the civil war Maxwell & Johnson, Becker, Hoppe, Keeney, Cunningham & Mitchell, Quisenberry & Foster, Fitzpatrick, & Beard were in business here. Alexandria was very important to the history of Clark County as a commercial center for shipping & trade. It was the headquarters for the Alexandria & Bloomfield Stage Company and the Alexandria, St. Francisville, & Des Moines steamboat line. Between 1858 and 1872, Alexandria was famous for the large amount of pork packed & shipped. The town reached its peak in 1864 and was known as the pork packing capitol of the United States, north of St. Louis. Maxwell, Roe, Henry, & Pritchett were the leading pork packers. During the years 1869-70, 42,557 hogs were slaughtered. There was a yearly mercantile business of $250,000. The price of pork dropped drastically in 1872 and this
contributed to the decline of the town. The St. Louis, Keokuk, & Northwestern Railroad was built through the town connecting Keokuk, Iowa to St. Louis. West of Alexandria, the Missouri, Iowa, & Nebraska Railroad was constructed to connect Wayland, Clark City, Kahoka, Ashton, & Luray.

Alexandria had a considerable number of businesses & establishments including warehouses, two hotels, retail & wholesale businesses, newspapers, grain & livestock buyers, doctors, lawyers, a blacksmith shop, a barber, several grocery stores, and three churches (Methodist, Baptist & Catholic). At one time a large cooper shop produced sufficiently to fill three railroad cars per day. There was also the Alexandria College, which was established in 1870 by Professor T.J. Musgrove. It functioned for about five years until the frequent flooding caused its demise, mostly due to the water preventing students from attending class. There was also a dormitory plus there were several public schools. Alexandria was the county seat from 1847 to 1855. A courthouse was built but a flood in 1851 made it obvious that Alexandria was not a good location. The county seat went back to Waterloo.

The town suffered a major fire in 1862 which destroyed the Delta Hotel, and at least seven other buildings amounting to a loss of $45,000. Several other businesses beside the packing houses closed during the "pork panic". Another fire in 1875 ruined several large businesses. The next "disaster" was a large ice gorge in 1880 which formed in the Mississippi River & hit the town so hard it destroyed several businesses & houses. High waters also wrecked havoc in 1881.

According to a reprint in the Daily Gate City of February 12, 1911, there was a "new capitol at Alexandria, MO". This golden domed structure was reputedly worth ten million dollars and sat at the head of Page Avenue. John Page had offered to donate five million dollars for a state capitol in Alexandria & later doubled his offer.* After only a few years this capitol was destroyed by fire. This seems to have been a frequent motif in the town's history. Floods

*He felt indebted to the town for the care & concern it had shown his family after their losses in the fire in 1875 and a short time later the structure was built. Intermurban trains filled with passengers traveled to Alexandria each Sunday to see the new courthouse. According to Jake Gates, it sat over the levy north of town where the park is today. The site has been plowed over & no visible traces of the building remain.
& fires continued to damage the town. In 1947 a levee on the Des Moines River broke, it rained three weeks, and residents were forced out of their homes for one month. A large celebration was held in July 1948 to raise $5,000 to incorporate Alexandria & in October this was accomplished. Charles Gray, Sr. became the first mayor in 1949. The first woman mayor was elected in 1958, this was Verna Rose Mitchell. In 1983 Alexandria consisted of nine businesses, a Baptist & a Presbyterian Church, a school, the Kara Baptist Academy, and two taverns in addition to the residences. On July 2 & 3, 1983, Alexandria celebrated its sesquicentennial.
Steamer Cleek

C.B. & Q. R.R. Depot
no longer extant
Anchor Pickle & Canning Works

Maxwell House

Alexandria Had Other Floods 1903
Looking West Down Pearl Street

Pork Packing, Mercantile Industry on River Front
HISTORIC INVENTORY

**Lot Information**
- **County**: Clark
- **Location of Negatives**: NEMO Regional Planning Comm.
- **Specific Location**: Lot 10, Block 5, Wilcox's Add. Section 9, T 64 N, R 5 W
- **City or Town**: Alexandria
- **Site Plan with North Arrow**

**Information**
- **Owner's Name & Address**: Ira Jones
- **Present Name**: (Now Razed)
- **Date of Period**: c. 1860's
- **Style or Design**: Greek Revival Temple Style
- **Architect or Engineer**: 
- **Contractor or Builder**: 
- **Original Use, if apparent**: Residential
- **Present Use**: Storage
- **Ownership**: Public
- **Owner**: Public
- **Exterior**: Poor
- **Endangered**: Yes
- **Condition**: Neglect
- **Visible from Road**: Yes
- **Open to Public**: Yes
- **Preservation Underway?**: No
- **Local Contact Person or Organization**: NEMO Regional Planning Comm.
- **Other Surveys in Which Included**: 
- **Foundation Material**: Stone
- **Wall Construction**: Heavy timber
- **Roof Type & Material**: Cable/Asphalt Shingle
- **No. of Days Front Side**: 2
- **Closure**: Moved
- **Changes**: Altered
- **Plan Shape**: Rectangular

**Description**

This structure is a fine example of the Greek Revival Temple style with its characteristic gable end entrance. The highly decorative cornice is pedimented, heavily molded, has dentils, and paired brackets with pendants. There is a wide freize & wide capped corner boards. Windows are square shaped, double hung & 6/6. Shutters are gone. The single leaf entrance is on the southwest corner & has molded trim. On the west side the clapboarding is gone in places exposing the heavy timber walls. The front (S) portion of the west facade has no windows. It seems likely the rear 2 story section was added on. Windows there have been altered on both the east & west to an elongated (cont)

This structure is significant for its Greek Revival Temple style & for its ornate details. Information was sparse. Apparently this was used as the parsonage for the Presbyterian church across the street. A subsequent owner was Louie Spicer. It now belongs to Ira Jones.

This structure is situated at the northeast corner of the intersection of Market & Mulberry Streets. It faces south, other houses are to the north & east.

**Sources of Information**
- Jake Gates
- Photo: Linda Harper, 1983

**Prepared by**
- Margaret Keller HPC

**Organization**
- NEMO Regional Planning Comm.

**Date**
- 10/84

**Revision Dates**
42. rectangular shape on the lower level. Across the rear is a one story gable roofed addition.
**Office of Historic Preservation, 700 East 175th Street, Jefferson City, Missouri 65101**

**HISTORIC INVENTORY**

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
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<td>Clark County Historical Society</td>
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**Specific Location**

Lot 8 & 9, Block 6 Wilcox's Add. Section 9, T 64 N, R 5 W

**City or Town**

Alexandria

**Unit Plan with North Arrow**

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**Style or Design**

Queen Anne

**Architect or Engineer**

J.C. Waples

**Contractor or Builder**

J.C. Waples

**Original Use, if apparent**

Church

**Present Use**

Church

**Ownership**

Public

**Open to Public?**

Yes

**Local Contact Person or Organization**

NEMO Regional Planning Comm.

**Other Surveys in Which Included**

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<th>Changes</th>
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<tr>
<td>Additions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moved</td>
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**Condition**

Exterior: good

**Preservation Underway?**

Yes

**Endangered?**

No

**Visible from Public Road?**

Yes

**History and Significance**

This congregation was organized in 1847. Dr. George Alexander, Alice R. Alexander, J.S. Henning, Susan Henning, James Watson, Elizabeth E. Hill, Priscilla Robertson, Mary Robertson, & Edin Hyde left the Des Moines Presbyterian Church so as to start a branch in Alexandria. In 1851 they purchased a lot & "had the lumber in the ground" to erect a church but "the great flood of that year washed the materials down the Mississippi River".

**Description of Environment and Outbuildings**

The building faces north & sits at the southeast corner of the intersection of Mulberry & Market Streets.

**Further Description of Important Features**

Triple windows which are gothic arched are found under the front & side gable peaks. The windows are stained glass. Above them is a quatrefoil tracery round window with heavy molding. A square entry vestibule/bell tower is located on the northwest corner. The single leaf entrance has a stained glass gothic arched transom. The tower rises to a molded & bracketed cornice with round arched louvers above (one per side). Brackets are also found at the tower roof which is pyramid shaped & which continues to a steeple. To the rear is a two story addition with a gable roof.

**Sources of Information**

History of Clark County Churches by the Clark County Historical Society; article by Mrs. David Fox, p. 157
At some point they built their church of brick. Little happened until 1856; by then membership was down to three. In 1869 there were 6 new members. The congregation was greatly strengthened in 1897 by 34 new members and in 1905 they started a subscription list to erect a new church. After a delay due to flooding, construction began on August 14, 1905 & this resulted in the church which stands today. The building committee decided to tear down the old brick building & use & sell what material they could. They built on the same site. Ed Weaver laid the foundation & J.C. Waples was the contractor. The new building was dedicated on December 10, 1905 by Reverand T. T. Trimble & Dr. C.F. Richmond of Paris, Missouri. The building committee included James A. Jenkins, S.H. Fulton, Charles Krueger, Fannie M. Jenkins, Mamie Risser & Mrs. George Shaw. The women's group called themselves the Dorcas Society in 1898, they went as the Women's Auxiliary by 1921.

The church got a new roof, window repair, & a new furnace in 1938 & was debt-free. Redecorating was done in 1939. Vacation Bible School was implemented in 1941. Another flood occurred in 1947 & ruined the piano, pews, tables, bibles, hymn books, & walls. These were replaced or repaired. In 1951 the porches & chimney were rebuilt & the foundation was repaired. A two story annex 30' x 40' was added in 1953. It was used for Sunday School & social meetings.

In 1957 money was borrowed to build a manse. Construction began in 1964. In 1965 membership stood at 125. The church is important both for its turn-of-the-century architecture & for its long standing association with the religious life of Alexandria.
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<td>V-3</td>
<td>Gary Alvis Residence</td>
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**HISTORIC INVENTORY**

**Location of Property:**

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

**Specific Location**

- **Lot:** 4, **Block:** 6, **Wilcox's Add.**
- **Section:** 9, **T:** 64 N, **R:** 5 W

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**Ownership:**

- **Public:** Yes
- **Private:** No
- **Public Use:** Yes
- **Private Use:** No

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<th>27. Other Surveys in Which Included</th>
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<td>NEMO Regional Planning Comm.</td>
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</table>

**Exterior Condition:**

- **Fair**

**Preservation Underway:**

- **No**

**Endangered:**

- **Yes**
- **No**

**Visible from Road:**

- **Yes**
- **No**

**Prepared by:**

- Margaret Keller HPC
- NEMO Regional Planning Comm.

**Sources of Information:**

- Jake Gates
- Photo: Linda Harper, 1983

**Further Description of Important Features:**

The front facade (N) has a central single leaf entrance. Windows bordering it have been altered to a small square shape. Original doors & windows have wide wooden lintels; these windows are 6 panes over 6 & have square shaped sash. Additions are on both the east & west ends of the front. The area under the roof has been filled in with clapboarding on the east & has a garage door opening. To the west is a frame room with three part windows. Near the middle of the house the entire width is of brick construction; this continues to the rear. A massive chimney is centered on the roof (cont).

**History and Significance:**

The early owners are unknown. Cort Rebo owned the property during the period c. 1920-1940. R.J. Rebo (exact relationship to Cort unknown) was the state representative & owned a clothing store in Alexandria. Alice Davis, the Boones, the Duncans, Walt King & Dorothy Alvis later owned the property. The house is important for its early construction date & for its unusual appearance/plan.

**Description of Environment and Outbuildings:**

The house sits in mid-Alexandria & faces north onto Market Street.
& seems certain to have served a fireplace. The gable ends have a wide freize with molding, eaves are also molded. The south facade has four bays at first level; the center bay on the east is a single leaf door. Upper level bays are two windows with the 6/6 pattern. This may have been the front of the house when it was built. Since the photograph, masonite siding has been added to the exterior.
An impressive two story portico has been built onto the house. Three large fluted Ionic columns uphold each outer corner. They rest upon stone bases. The portico has a pediment with an imbricated eave. The cornice is boxed & molded, the freize is also molding & has dentils. A balustrade with turned posts crosses the portico at second level. The front (north) facade has a single leaf door on the east end. It is surrounded by sidelights and a transom. The entry has beveled glass. The second level entrance is above this. It is also single leaf & has a stone lintel & a transom. Two windows are to the west side of both doors. They are 1/1, square shaped & have stone (cont)

The Des Moines River is a very short distance to the east, over a small rise. A low stone wall defines the front yard. Large ancient trees surround the house. The two track auto drive leads to the rear to where a turntable existed.

The 1850 census shows Andrew Maxwell as a thirty year old merchant from Ireland. He was in Alexandria at this time & had a net worth of $1,500. In 1847 he had married Martha Ann Williams of Indiana. In their household at the time of the census was a two year old daughter, Mary J., James M. Johnson (14), & Nancy Long (26). The latter two were from Indiana. Andrew Maxwell was born in 1820. The house was built by Maxwell. He was head of the pork packing industry in Alexandria from 1858-1872. The largest (cont)
42. The wide frieze on the front facade has dentils with molding above. Round pavilions with conical roofs were at both ends of the front facade, now only the west one remains. These have columns on a smaller scale than on the portico. A low wall of stone provides the base. An open air room or porch was at the southeast corner. It too was upheld by matching columns & was crowned with a balustrade with molded square components. A door at second level had access to this area. This addition has been altered & rebuilt of molded concrete block. It is now enclosed.

The gable ends of the house have boxed returns, a wide frieze with dentils, and paired, corbeled chimneys on the north. A window borders each side of the single leaf door on the east end at second level. The west gable end has three windows at both first & second story's. The attic has one window at both gable ends. In the rear (S) is a one story brick gable roofed addition. An integral porch, now enclosed, was on the west. At the east end a pent roofed frame room has been built on. Currently the house is painted green.

43. The amount of hogs were slaughtered in 1869; 42,557. Maxwell & Foley were partners in a slaughterhouse/commission house. When the Union troops overran the town, the house was requisitioned for their hospital. Andrew Maxwell was prosectionist & was a member of the Citizen's Delegation to Colonel Moore's camp at Athens just prior to the Battle of Athens. From 1858 to 1863 he was on the County Court after serving as county treasurer from 1850-1854. In 1860 Maxwell owned two slaves. The Maxwell house was used as the administration hall & a dormitory of Alexandria College. It also was used as the Old Palmer Hotel. Remodeling was done in the early 1900's. Maxwell was grandfather of the actress Elsa Maxwell. *

Later owners of the house are believed to have included Dr. F.A.S. Rebos, Captain Hanlin (riverboat captain) & Viola Howell from c. 1920's to the 1950's & the Simmons. The Smeltsers owned this property in 1965. Other owners were Dwayne Balmer, Vernie Rose Griffin, Pete Pierce, Donnie Gregory & Jerry Gregory.

Located in the rear was a livery stable, slave quarters, & later an auto turn-table. The house is very important both for its historical association with the Maxwells & as an outstanding example of a 2/3rds I-house.

*The 1896 Atlas shows this as the Sage residence. D.H. Sage was born in 1865 in Missouri. He married Annie in 1897. The 1900 Census shows her as 23. He was a merchant & owned his house free & clear.
General Store of D. H. Sage, Alexandria, Mo.
This typical plan Z house is fronted by a hip roofed porch with turned posts & square balusters. The centrally located door is single leaf & has shutters. Front windows have 6 panes in the top sash. A wide frieze with molding is just visible along with the remains of a boxed cornice. Any other details such as returns or window trim has been obscured by the application of wide siding. Gable end windows are 4/4 and square shaped except for a 6/6 one at the northwest corner. A pent room is build across the rear wall. A gable roofed ell extends to the north. A pent porch which is partially enclosed is on the east side there.

In the 1940's this house belonged to the Gilbos. Later owners were the Simmons & then the Sylvesters. The house is important both for its early construction date & as a good example of the "Z" style.

The house faces north onto Clay Street. A pent roofed shed is to the southwest.
The front facade of this two story I-house is highlighted by a central single leaf door with four rounded, molded panels. Four light sidelights are to either side; these are topped by a five light transom. The door surround is very wide & molded. Two windows which now have a 1/1 pattern border the door on each side. These have square shaped sash & heavy lintels & sills. The area above some windows & the door appears to have been reworked. A wide cornice extends around this structure & ends in molded returns. The east gable end shows evidence of a prior fireplace & chimney, now gone. Current

By 1887 there were at least three Rebo men in Alexandria. Richard Rebo was born near Palmyra in Ralls County in 1832 to Bartholomew & Helen Rebo of France & Kentucky respectively. The father came to Missouri in 1827 to Palmyra. He entered 400 acres of land below Alexandria & 520 acres near Waterloo in 1829. In 1833 the family came to Clark County. Bartholomew died in 1846. According to the 1860 slave schedule Helen

Located at the northwest intersection of Washington & Mulberry Street, the house faces south. Large trees dot the spacious yard.
42. chimneys are replacements. Basement widnows also have heavy lintels. To the rear (N) is a one story gable roofed brick addition with a pent roofed frame room on the east. A basement entrance is at the northeast corner.

43. owned four slaves. She died in 1867. Together Helen & Bartholomew had seven sons & two daughters. Richard, Benjamin, & James remained in the area. Richard lived on the family homestead near Kahoka prior to 1863 when he went to Alexandria. He estab­lished a mercantile business there in 1883 which included staples & "fancy groceries". In 1858 he had married Ruby J. (Greenleaf) Lyle. After her death, he took Lucinda Vice for his wife in 1862. Their children were Fannie L., William, Ella, Berry, Cortas, Elizabeth, & Jefferson. Richard lived in this house, it is believed. In 1887 J.D. Rebo was a practising attorney in Alexandria. This could have been either Richard's brother James or his son Jefferson.

Later owners included the Brumhalls & Alice Davis.
The house faces west & sits at the NE corner of Mulberry & Clay Streets. The back yard has a "living" well with water that comes in from miles away. An outbuilding is on the south side.

Mr. Mrs. Floyd Smeltser have owned the house for about nineteen years. They had six children. Floyd has a barber shop & has been mayor. They purchased the property from Don & Juanita Day who had rented the house out.

According to abstract records, John R. Wilcox entered the land where the house sits. John Wilcox died in 1839 without a will & Pickering S. Stanley & his wife Elizabeth bought this at the NE corner of Mulberry & Clay Streets. The back yard has a "living" well with water that comes in from miles away. An outbuilding is on the south side.
42. Window & door trim has bull's eye corner plates.

43. property. In 1853 James & Margaret Foley bought it for $500. Cortez & Isabelle Johnson owned the property in 1891. It is believed the house was built during the Foley ownership. A. Lutton was the owner in 1897; it next went to Margaret Foley (1901), W.E. & Sally Breitenbucher (1920), F.I. Feaster, F.E. Feaster, (1927), Donald E. & Ruth Breitenbucher (1942 - Donald was the sole heir of E.L. Breitenbucher who died in 1939), V.E. & Sylvia Carter (1946), J.C. Hennessy (1951), & Donald Day (1967). The Smelters purchased the property in 1967.

The house is significant as a good example of Temple style.
ANSON

Anson was a stage stop on the stagecoach line from Alexandria and Bloomfield. There was a tavern, a general store, a post office, & a church. The town's nickname was "Greasy Point". Located in Section 27 of Grant Township, Anson today consists of about eight buildings.
### Historic Inventory

**HISTORIC INVENTORY**

**No.** 5-14  
**Location:** Mrs. Estel Morss (Morris) Residence  
**City:** Anson  
**County:** Clark  
**Table:**  

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<td>c. 1900</td>
<td>Hip with Eastlake affinities</td>
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<tr>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>NEMO Regional Planning Comm.</td>
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### Description of Environmental Features

**A veranda with ornate decoration extends around the front of this structure. The main entrance is set across the SE corner diagonally. A large window is to each side of this door. Other windows are elongated rectangular shaped and 1/1 with trabeated headers. Diagonal latticework fills the porch area where a balustrade would be. The posts are turned & have spindle brackets. The foundation area under the porch is also filled with lattice work. At the NE corner the porch is enclosed to form a pent roofed room. Pent dormers are on the north & south. A corbelled chimney is centered on the roof. The original wooden steps have been replaced by concrete ones. The two rear (cont) (cont)**

---

### Outbuildings

**Outbuildings are to the rear. The house sits in the "Y" formed by State Highway 81 on the east & a gravel road on the west in the small community of Anson.**
42. Facades each have 3 bays. All entrances are the single leaf type and there are two more on the east.

43. House is significant for its Eastlake porch ornamentation & its unusual square plan which includes a diagonal entrance.
The house has been altered so that it is not certain what the original front facade appearance was. Now the single leaf entrance is off center. There is an unevenly spaced square shaped 2/1 window to each side of the door on this front (N) facade. These openings are sheltered by a pent roof porch with chamfered posts. The gable ends have 2 bays in the original ell. Asbestos siding covers any architectural details that may have been present. A gable roofed addition is to the rear (S) on the west side. It ends in a pent porch (S) & has one square 6/6 window on that facade. A pent roofed room is to the east here.

John Schie owned this property in 1878. The census for 1870 portrays him as a forty-two year old native of Ohio with a net value of $25,500. He was married to Mary T., also from Ohio, and thirty-seven years old. Children at home were: William (16), Charles Edward (13), James (9) & Lizzie B. They were all born in Missouri. John Schie ran a business in Anson in 1878. He had been elected sheriff of Clark County for 1863-1866 and

Located just south of Anson on the west side of Highway 81, this structure is only a short distance west of Cedar Creek. To the rear of the house is a gable roofed structure with paired 6/6 square windows.
In 1881, he helped found the Clark County Agricultural & Mechanical Association. Not only did he serve as a director of this group but also became president (1887). The son, Charles, had a dry goods establishment in Anson and was a stock & grain dealer. It seems likely this was the same business his father was in. The store stood north of here, on the west side of the road. Charles married Lorretta Mantle (See J-12) and later ran a business in Athens. John Schee died in 1901 & Mary died in 1893. Both are buried in the Anson Cemetery.

J.M. Wallingford is recorded as in possession of this by 1896. James Mark Wallingford was a forty-two-year-old farmer from Illinois who owned his land free & clear in 1900. Fannie, his spouse, was thirty-nine and had been born in Iowa. Children living under James & Fannie's roof in 1900 were: Sarah E. (20), Alta T. (19), & Worthy E. (16). All were born in Missouri. James lived from 1857 to 1907 & Fannie lived from 1859 to 1914. They are buried in the Anson Cemetery. The farm was passed on to the son Worthy E. Wallingford. He owned 86 acres in 1930 and was married to Hattie Peacock. There were six children in the family. Robert Wallingford bought the property and his son Mark lives here now.

The house is important because of its long association with the Wallingford family.
Located in Section 29 of Grant Township, this once busy river port town was laid out in 1844 by Isaac Gray. Originally its area consisted of nine blocks but six later additions increased it to 30 blocks. The town was expected to prosper & reach a high degree of importance. George Gray built the first store here. The town faces toward the Des Moines River in the far northeast corner of the state. At one time it was the center of commerce for northern Clark County. Arthur Thome built a three-story stone mill on the bank of the river. Before the Civil War there were eight dry goods stores, in its past Athens has also included general stores, a wagon shop, blacksmiths, a pork packing business, a paint shop, a tin shop, and law & medical offices. There was a two-story brick school & a Methodist Church. Athens was the site of the northern-most battle of the Civil War as the Union forces led by Colonel David Moore defeated the rebels led by Colonel Martin Green. This decisively established northern supremacy in northeast Missouri. Athens declined with the coming of the railroad & the end of the steamboat era. Now a state park is located within this historic area.
Cannonball House & Mill  
Battle of Athens State Park Property  
Thome Residence, Benning Residence

Arthur Thome, his wife Eliza, & their children came from Augusta, Kentucky to Clark County in 1843 & settled in the Athens community. It is believed that he built this house (1843-45) as a duplicate of his Kentucky residence, but on a smaller scale. Eliza, b 1803, died in 1857. Arthur, who had established a large 3 story mill beneath the house to the N of the W door where the famous cannonball hole is located (see photo). At the SE corner is an integral (cont)

The house faces E toward the Des Moines River. It sits on the edge of the bluff & in the extreme N of the town of Athens. There are no extant outbuildings except the foundation walls of the large mill. The mill sits between the house on the river beneath the bluff, almost at river level. Three walls remain. They are approximat- (cont)

Sources of Information
1878, 1896, 1915  
1876, 1898, 1916 Atlas  
State signs  
Interview with B. Parks

HISTORIC INVENTORY
1 No.  
G-1  
2 County  
Clark  
3 Location of Negatives, etc.  
H. O. Missouri Historic Sites Catalog

4 Present Name(s)  
Arthur Thome  
5 Other Names(s)  
E. Dale

6 Specific Location  
NW 1/4 of NW 1/4 of Section 29  
T 67 N, R 7 W  
7 City or Town  
Athens

8 Site Plan with North Arrow

10 S/N of Structure  
Building #  
11 Structure Object  
12 Is it  
Yes #  
13 Is it  
Engaged #  
14 District  
Yes No  
15 Name of Established District

16 Thematic Category  
17 Date(s) or Period  
1840's (1843, 1845)  
18 Style or Design  
Vernacular  
19. Architect or Engineer

20 Contractor or Builder

21. Original Use, if apparent  
Residence  
22 Present Use  
Vacant  
23 Ownership  
Public #  
24 Owner's Name & Address, if known  
State of Missouri Dept. of Natural Resources  
P.O. Box 176, Jefferson City, MO

25. No. of Stories  
1  
26 Local Contact Person or Organization  
NEMO Regional Planning Comm.

27 Other Surveys in Which Included  
Missouri Historic Sites Catalog

28 Preservation Underway?  
Yes No  
29 Endangered?  
Yes No  
30. Foundation Material  
stone  
31. Wall Construction  
heavy timber  
32. Roof Type & Material  
gable  
33. No. of Days Front & Side --  
34. Wall Treatment  
clapboard  
35. Plan Shape  
rectangular  
36. Changes in #22  
Addition:  
Moved:  
37. Condition  
Interior deteriorated

38. Preservation Underway?  
Yes No  
39. Endangered?  
Yes No  
By what?  
Neglect, vacant

40. Visible from Public Road?  
Yes No  
41. Distance from and Frontage on Road

42 Further Description of Important Features  
The top course of the stone foundation is of larger cut & dressed stones. The sill is of hewn log. Despite its early date & typical styling, the house exhibits a fine detail at the eaves & cornerboards. The molded cornice has returns & the cornerboards are chamfered with a cut away top & bottom motif (see photo details). The primary entrances have the classical doorways of the period with a multi-light transom & sidelights. The house has a central hall plan. At the S end is an attached kitchen under the same gable roof. It has single leaf doors to both E & W. It is to the N of the W door where the famous cannonball hole is located (see photo). At the SE corner is an integral (cont)

43 History and Significance

44 Description of Environment and Outbuildings  
The house faces E toward the Des Moines River. It sits on the edge of the bluff & in the extreme N of the town of Athens. There are no extant outbuildings except the foundation walls of the large mill. The mill sits between the house on the river beneath the bluff, almost at river level. Three walls remain. They are approximat- (cont)

45 Sources of Information
1878, 1896, 1915  
1876, 1898, 1916 Atlas  
State signs  
Interview with B. Parks

46 Prepared by  
Linda Harper  
Margaret Keller HPC

47 Organization  
NEMO Regional Planning Comm.

48 Date  
11/82  
49 Revision Date(s)  
7/84
42. porch with a small pent addition within it. The gable ends are enclosed by board & batten sheathing and a small windows is located at the attic level of each end. Windows are squarish & 6/6. The residence is now covered by a pole barn with metal roof.

43. businessman. He died in 1855 at age 80. It is unclear what happened to the house at that time, but a son Paul S. & his wife & family lived in Athens for a number of years. Prior to 1861, the house came under the ownership of Joseph Benning. "Uncle Joe" (1808-1893) & his wife Susan (1807-1887) were both from Kentucky; their 5 children were born in Missouri, beginning as early as 1834. "Uncle Joe" Benning was among the earliest settlers of this area, in 1834 he settled two miles south of Athen. He was such a talented hunter that his wife used to scold him for bringing home so many turkeys. It is unclear who lived in the house following their deaths, possibly M. Sadonia (1853-1921) but the house & property remained in the family until 1970 when Lucy Sardonis Burner, a descendant, gave it to the Athens Park Development Association. It was later incorporated into the Battle of Athens State Park.

The house is significant for its early classical design. & for the role it played in the Battle of Athens. Colonel David Moore was a charismatic man who can be given much of the credit for placing northeast Missouri securely in the hands of the Union. He began by raising a squad of ten men & through the use of handbills eventually encouraged a large group of men to join. By June 1861, Col. David Moore's Union "First Northeast Missouri Regiment" had about one thousand men although half were usually gone at any one time to tend to crops & family. Moore decided to establish camp at Athens so as to have supplies readily available through river transport & to give reinforcements from Keokuk & Burlington ready access. When Col. David Moore established his Union troops along the river at Athens in the summer of 1861, a group of the citizens of the town (Andrew Maxwell, Chas. Sanford, Capt. Baker & others) formed a delegation, assembled at this home on July 25th, & invited Col. Moore to lay down his arms, to prevent bloodshed & to establish a "peace". Supposedly Colonel Martin E. Green had a rebel force of 1,000 men with 500 on call and two cannons. The Union commander was prepared for battle, dismissed the delegation, & met Col. Martin Green's Confederate forces on August 5th, 1861. The ensuing battle was the only battle fought in Clark County & was the Northernmost battle fought west of the Mississippi River of the Civil War. It was the rebel artillery, under the command of Capt. J.W. Kneisley, that gave this house its nickname. The cannons fired down the main street of town, 300 yards away toward the enemy troops, but shooting was erratic. One cannon ball went through the Benning residence (see photo), many landed across the river, several as far away as 1/2 mile into Iowa. Despite Col. Green's larger force & 2 pieces of artillery, he was defeated & NE Missouri remained under Union control for the remainder of the war.

The Athens' Mill served as a grist, flour & saw mill with a woolen mill on the upper story. It is believed that a Mr. Colton, a relative of A. Thomas, became manager after Thome's death. Following owners &/or operators were Major McKee, John Parker, George Gray. Issac Gray & Hiram Beidman. Issac Gray was the founder of Athens.
43. George Gray built the 1st storehouse. "This building stood under the bluff, near the present residence of Uncle Joe Benning." It is unclear if this building was a part of the mill structure.

44. ely 8' - 10' tall & are of field stone. There are several small, arched windows extant.
4. ARTHUR THOME, KENTUCKIAN WHO SETTLED AT ATHENS
5. HIS OLD HOME, WHITE HALL, AT AUGUSTA, KENTUCKY
6. CANNONBALL HOUSE, THE HOME HE BUILT AT ATHENS
7. THE RUINS OF ARTHUR THOME'S GREAT 3-STORY MILL
**Historic Inventory**

**Office of Historic Preservation, P.O. Box 175, Jefferson City, Missouri 65101**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Present Name(s)</th>
<th>Other Name(s)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>G-2</td>
<td>Smith's Hotel</td>
<td>Gallard Residence, Battle of Athens State Park Property</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Specific Location

- **Block 14, Gray's 2nd Addition**
- **N ½ of N ½ of Section 29**
- **T 67 N, R 7 W**
- **City or Town**:
  - Athens
- **Rural, Township & Vicinity**:
  - Grant

### Site Plan with North Arrow

---

**HISTORIC SIGNIFICANCE**

The Smith family owned this structure & used it as a hotel. Alex Smith was living in Jessamine Township in 1840 (this later became Grant Township) and he served as the justice of the peace. This may have been the same Smith that owned the hotel as the hotel dates from the 1840's. Athens was laid out in 1844 & in its early days was the center of commerce for northern Clark County. Known as the Old Hotel, it served as a hospital.

---

**Sources of Information**

- 1878 Atlas
- 1887 History
- Interview with B. Park
- Census, Marriage, Cemetery Records
- Martin Green's Boomerang by Ben F. Dixon
- Missouri Historic Sites Catalog

---

**Prepared by**

- Margaret Keller HPC

---

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Value</th>
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<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Smith's Hotel</td>
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<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Structure XI</td>
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<td>Building XI</td>
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<td>Style(s) or Design</td>
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<td>Ownership</td>
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<td>Owner's Name &amp; Address, if known</td>
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<td>25</td>
<td>Other Surveys in Which Included</td>
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<td>26</td>
<td>Local Contact Person or Organization</td>
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<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>小姐y Historic Sites Catalogue</td>
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<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td>No. of Stories</td>
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<tr>
<td>29</td>
<td>Basement?</td>
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<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>Foundation Material</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31</td>
<td>Wall Construction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32</td>
<td>Roof Type &amp; Material</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33</td>
<td>No. of Bays</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34</td>
<td>Wall Treatment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35</td>
<td>Plan Shape</td>
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<td>36</td>
<td>Change(s)</td>
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<tr>
<td>37</td>
<td>Condition</td>
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<td>38</td>
<td>Condition of Interior</td>
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<tr>
<td>39</td>
<td>Condition of Exterior</td>
</tr>
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<td>Visible from Public Road?</td>
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<tr>
<td>41</td>
<td>Distance from and Frontage on Road</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>42</td>
<td>Further Description of Important Features</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

- **Further Description of Important Features**
  - This typical I house has a 5 bay front facade & is 2 bays deep. The openings are boarded but windows appear to be squarish & probably 6/6. The boxed eave ends in returns. At the N corner is a 1½ story gabled ell. It forms a small integral porch on the E. The house sits on a log sill. The corner studs are also of heavy timber.

---

**Description of Environment and Outbuildings**

The building is now located within the park boundaries. It is fenced & there are no outbuildings. It faces SE, is in what was once the business district of the City of Athens (the N end of the City), & sits on the W corner of Spring & Virginia Sts. A large open park area now extends to the N & W.
tal during the Civil War & as the headquarters of Moore's Union troops. John A.W. Smith married Isabell P. Shackelford in 1863. They lived here for quite sometime. Isabelle (b. 1839) died in 1903 & in 1906 John A.W. (b. 1837) married Louisa M. Bryant. John Smith still resided here about 1910 although the structure no longer served as a hotel. He died in 1916 & is buried, along with Isabell, in Athens Cemetery. Louisa Bryant lived until 1940. Robert L. Smith (possibly a son of John Smith) also owned the property. He married Ada F. Loveless in 1887 and they had two children. Robert L. lived from 1864 to 1929 & Ada lived from 1866 to 1929. They lie in Revere Cemetery. The property was sold to Andrew Gallord. He owned the Old Hotel in the 1930's & 40's. The last person to live here was a woman from Fort Madison, Iowa whose name is unknown.

The structure is significant as one of the very earliest built in the county & especially because it is an example of a sophisticated style - the I-house- rather than the more commonly built early log structures.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
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<tr>
<td>G-3</td>
<td>2-1</td>
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<th>29. Basement?</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>stone (?)</td>
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<tr>
<th>31. Wall Construction</th>
<th>32. Roof Type &amp; Material</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>brick &amp; mortar</td>
<td>gable, asphalt shingle</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>33. No. of Bays</th>
<th>34. Wall Treatment</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Front 4 Side 3</td>
<td>common bond</td>
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<th>35. Plan Shape</th>
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<th>36. Changes</th>
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<tr>
<td>Addition</td>
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<td>Move?</td>
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<th>38. Preservation Underway?</th>
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<tr>
<td>Underway?</td>
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<tr>
<th>39. Endangered?</th>
<th>Yes No</th>
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<tr>
<td>By What?</td>
<td></td>
<td>Yes No</td>
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<table>
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<th>41. Distance from Frontage on Road</th>
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<td>Public Way</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>42. Further Description of Important Features</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The roof has a molded cornice which rakes at the gable ends where there are returns. The building is accented by stars at the ends of reinforcing rods. Wood sills &amp; lintels frame the 6/6 rectangular windows. Some have been altered to 2/2. The transoms over the single leaf entrances on the S &amp; E are closed. A 1 story rear ell is frame &amp; it too has 6/6 windows. On its W facade it has an enclosed pent porch.</td>
</tr>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>43. History &amp; Significance</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>James Townsend, son of Rives H. Townsend (b. 1815, Maryland) who came to Clark County in 1830 &amp; married Elizabeth E. Bedill (b. 1823, Kentucky) in 1846, was a politician, merchant &amp; at one time the largest grain dealer in the northern part of the county. Born in 1847, James purchased a 1/2 interest in 1868 in the stock of goods of John Stafford, the firm being Stafford &amp; Townsend for 8 years, after which Townsend became sole proprietor.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>44. Description of Environment and Outbuildings</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Located in the central part of Athens, the large house faces SE onto County Road CC. It sits on an embankment. It is located outside of the park area.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>45. Sources of Information</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1900 Census</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1878 Atlas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interview with Mrs. Gray</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cemetery &amp; Marriage Records</td>
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<tr>
<td>1887 History</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>46. Prepared by</th>
<th>47. Organization</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Linda Harper</td>
<td>NEMO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Margaret Keller HPC</td>
<td>Regional Planning Comm</td>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>48. Date</th>
<th>49. Revision Dates</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>11/82</td>
<td>7/84</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
43. During this time James married Addie Whetstone in 1870, however she died the following year at age 22. In 1873 Hattie Curtis, daughter of J.C. Curtis of Athens, became Mrs. Townsend & bore 6 children. This was the Townsend residence. About 1876, T.M. Gare became a business partner. James was elected to a 4 year term in 1882 as Circuit Court Clerk. During this time his parents ran the mercantile operations in Athens. Upon his return in 1886 he again became sole proprietor & increased his business. It is unclear what year James & his wife died or moved away from the area, they later moved to Keokuk, Iowa.

Later James (1843-1916) & Emily V. (1846-1929) House made this their home. James House originally came from Ohio, "Emma" was from Iowa. Living in their household in 1900 were Frances L. (18 & of Missouri), Lillie Davidson (30 & their married daughter), Vern (9), & Cora (11). The later two were the grandchildren. Owen King (27), a nephew, was also here. They lived until sometime in the 1920's. Harry Bedill also lived here a number of years.

The property is currently owned by Lonnie Gray. It is significant as a fine example of an early brick I-house.
A square bell tower, which has been slightly altered, is located centrally on the front (NW) facade. A single leaf entrance & a pointed arched window are on the 1st story level of the tower. Windows are rectangular & 9/9. The current wide siding obscures all other detailing. Double leaf doors give access into the interior where a central aisle leads to a platform in the SE end. The gambrel ceiling has been lowered. There is a chair rail with beaded siding below & new paneling above.

Organized in 1867, the congregation of the Athens Methodist Episcopal Church was 1st served by Rev. W.J. Stubbles, who also served in Alexandria. Neither location had buildings that year, but both had Sunday Schools, with the 1st recorded enrollment of 150 from both communities. The Athens Sunday School continued until 1956. This building was constructed in 1868 under the auspices of the charter members including Albert M. Doud, (cont)
43. George Wilson, & family, & William French, & Rev. Robert H. Collins. Timber was cut by Hamilton Hanson & Alber Doud. Chambersburg, Athens & other northern points belonged to the Athens Circuit in 1887.

In 1901 the building was painted & the interior redecorated. It was again painted in the late 1940's and new carpeting was added. In 1952 oil lamps were replaced by electricity, and in 1961 the coal & wood stoves were changed to an oil furnace. The inside had been reworked in 1953, but new floors were laid in 1961. In 1966 an extensive amount of work was done to the church: interior was completely remodeled by lowering the ceilings & paneling the walls, & a new gas furnace was installed. M.E. Westerbeck was the carpenter & in addition to the donated labor & materials, the renovations cost $1,200. Rededication services were held on New Year's Day 1967. In recent years the United Methodist Church has been covered with a new exterior sheathing. The belfry was lowered slightly at some point.
Simon Conway & Henry Snively opened the first store here in 1837. That year also marked the establishment of Chambersburg. It is about eight miles northwest of Kahoka. Another store was run by Jack Noe in 1850. The village eventually had a post office, a school, two churches and several residences. Later a man named Edmonson ran the store. The St. Thomas Catholic Church was built in 1883 & the Chambersburg Methodist Church was built in 1875. Chambersburg is in Section 17 of Jefferson Township and today consists of approximately eleven buildings. The Catholic Church no longer exists & the Methodist Church was rebuilt in the 1920's.
This rectangular plan church has a steep gable roof with exposed rafters & knee braces on the wide eaves. A square bell tower serves as an entry vestibule on the SE corner. The double leaf entrance here has a gothic arched transom with tracery. The door has an ornate design of raised panels with a border. The east facade has three tall narrow gothic arched windows. These are 4/4 within the top arched portion. There is a wide hoodmolding here. Also on this side is a five paneled single leaf door. On the rear (N) is the cellar entrance. An altar bay is on the west. Remaining windows

(cont)

In 1836 the Reverend John Martin came to Chambersburg as a circuit rider & organized the Methodist Church. For years the schoolhouse was used as the meeting place. This would have been the Brown schoolhouse which was east of the present school building. This was also the site of the first Sunday School. Large, long revival meetings were held & Baptisms took place in the Fox River. Around 1875 the congregation applied for

(cont)

The church faces south onto road NN, the lane slopes away to the rear. An outhouse is to the NE, the cemetery is to the W & NW, this is fenced. Directly across the highway is the Catholic cemetery. The Catholic church no longer stands

Sources of Information

1878, 1896, 1915 Atlases

History of Clark County Churches by Clark County Historical Society
a Methodist church at Chambersburg. The application was signed by William Wickell, William Yalton, Willis Mayhew, and Conrad Wasters. A church was built and in 1894 a belfry was added by Ham Hanson. John Mantle donated the bell. That church was destroyed by wind in 1921 & two years later the present church was complete. Reverend Brott preached the dedication sermon, he was a former pastor. This church was erected under the trusteeship of J.A. Seamon, T.F. Lakin, and Fred Hopp.

Ministers who served here have been the Reverends: Schultz, Lewis, Boone, Burk, English, Martin, Kions, McBeth, C.W. Woods, Rose, Ingram, Brott, Francisco, Campbell, Monroe, Toops, LaFrentz, Skinner, & Hemmerla. S.A. Kaylor was the Sunday superintendent for many years; he was the janitor, bell ringer, & a conference delegate.

The church is important both for its long history in this area and as an example of the vernacular type church built in the 1920's.
This large 2 story brick I house shows restraint in its adornment. The 5 bay front facade has a centrally located 1st floor single leaf entry; the door is gone but an Eastlake screen remains. Sidelights with 4 panes in the top half and with wood panels in the bottom half along with a 6 pane transom frame the entry. Large stone lintels and sills are located on all the doors & windows. The 2nd story's 5 bays are all windows (E), these & all the other windows are square shaped & 6/6. A wide wood cornice topped with a single line of molding runs across the front & back facades. The brickwork is common bond. Four iron tie rods adorned with stars are found on the front of the (cont)

William Wickell owned this house & land in 1876. In the 1870 census, William is shown as a farmer of 42 years who was born in Ohio. His net worth was $9,000. Cassandra was his wife, she was 37 & born in Ohio. At this time William & Cassandra had four children: Elizabeth (11), "Missouri" (9 & female), Clara (7), & Lewis E. (4). Also in the household was Sarah Gray (28), who was a domestic. William lived from 1828 to 1896 & which runs north of Chambersburg.

The house sits atop a rise back from the gravel road.
42. The house and 2 are on the gable ends. The gable facades have no fenestration. The cellar entrance is on the W end of the S wall. A large stone lintel is over this entrance & the cellar window beside it. On the N & S gable facades there are wide boxed returns & the gables are filled with vertical boards that end in half octagon shapes. The N gable has an interior brick fireplace. A one story gabled ell is located on the NW end of the main ell. It has a pent roofed room extending to the SW & a pent roof porch reaching from this room to the main block of the house. A chimney serviced a stove in the west gable end of this ell. Two single leaf entries are found under the pent porch, one in the main ell & the other in the one story ell. There is a concrete floor under the pent roof. Another single leaf door is on the N wall of the small ell. It & the main entry have stone stoops. The interior has a central stair with a massive newel post, rounded bannister, & cutwork scrolls on the stair brackets. The stairs, woodwork, & flooring are apparently pine but the large presses flanking the fireplace are walnut. The mantle is covered with white paint so the wood type is uncertain; it is decorated with heavy plain panels and molding. The house has been vacant 6-7 years.

43. Cassandra lived from 1833 to 1903. They are buried in the Chambersburg Methodist Cemetery. Also found here are the children Wesley, Charles E., & Ida, who all died at young ages. The Wickells were a prominent & wealthy family. They were still the owners in 1898. It is not known who the builders or owners of the house were before the Wickells. By 1916 this was the A.E. Kerr property. Alvin (1880-1970) & Mary (1883-1958) (Jenkins) Kerr had two children: Forrest & Violet. The parents are buried in Kahoka cemetery. Forrest & Beatrice (Morrison) Kerr lived here after their marriage. Patty (Kerr) Wood was born in this house & lived here until she was about 1 year old. The children born to Forrest & Beatrice were: Ida Mae, Patty, Hollis, Hillis & Stuart. Most of them live in the Farmington area. The next owners were the Dietrichs. Bert Dieterich may have gotten the property from the land bank in St. Louis after the Kerr's ownership. Bert's son Francis got the property from his father. The father died in 1981, the son recently died & the estate has not been settled. Boyd & Patty Wood are hoping to buy the property.

The house is significant for its association with the prominent Wickell family & as a fine example of the early brick I house.
The Chambersburg School has an inset entryway on the south (front) facade. Within this area is a double leaf door which has glass on top & 3 horizontal panels on the bottom. There is a two light transom over both leaves. The gable end is filled with rough wooden shingles & a palladian style louvered vent is centered here. Simple wood molding surrounds the arched vent & the two square openings on either side of the vent. The S facade has two 1/1 paired attenuated windows flanking the entryway. These have heavy shutters made of vertical pieces of lumber. A plain wide board runs across the (cont)

A school existed in this location at least by 1878 if not earlier. Then it was called School #1. William Wickell had built a school here by 1887 as it is referred to as the Jefferson Township voting place prior to 1887. By circa 1910 this school had been built & it was known as the Chambersburg School and/or the Wickell School. It is significant as a fine example of the post turn-of-the-century rural school.

The school building faces south and is located on the west side of the gravel road which goes north of Chambersburg. It is about 1/2 mile north of Chambersburg.
42. Front exterior at ceiling level. The building is covered with clapboard & has plain cornerboards. The E facade of the building has no fenestration due to the wall-length blackboard located on the interior. It also has a Palladian shaped vent under the gable. The W face of the school has 2 square shaped 1/1 windows on either side of an exterior chimney that was used with a stove. The N facade has eight double hung 1/1 square windows running along its entire length, creating a very well lit interior. Rafters are exposed on each gable end. Trabeated trim is found over the doors & windows. The interior has a wide vestibule with coat hooks, on either side is a small square room or perhaps office. The main school room has a chair rail, trabeated window trim & wide baseboards. Several old school desks remain.
James A. Townsend was a farmer born in Maryland who was forty-eight in 1870. His personal worth was listed as $8,800. Sarah was his wife & was thirty-three years old. She was a native of Indiana. No house is shown on this site in the 1876 Atlas although this house's appearance dates it to 1850-1860. By the time of 1898 the property & house is shown as belonging to Sarah A. Townsend. James A. had died, he lived

The house is about one mile north of Chambersburg on a gravel road. It is set back from this road & located on a small rise facing south. To the rear is a large barn, other outbuildings are to the east.
stoops. A one story gable roofed ell projects to the rear & a single leaf door is on its W side; a chimney for a stove is in the gable end while a pent roof frame porch addition is attached to the E. side.

A boxed stair is located in the center of the house.

from 1822-1879. Sarah lived from 1838-1917. The children living at home in 1870 were Liborn A. (12), Gidian (9), Edward (7), John H. (4), Mary (2), and a Lucinda Mosier (12). All these children were born in Missouri. Children who died in infancy were; William A. who died in 1860 when he was one and Rives Henry who died in 1877 when he was one. These Townsends are buried in the Chambersburg Methodist Church Cemetery. By 1916 this house was the property of Liborn A. Townsend who lived from 1857 to 1931 and had married Pernie E., who lived from 1868-1961. Wes Irvin says the Townsends were farmers; they raised Black Angus cattle & his dad, Ernist Irvin, helped with this operation. Subsequent owners were Ray Elder & then Ben Elder, next the house was rented to Dewey Soaper. The house has been vacant for about fifteen years. It is significant both for its long association with the Townsend family & for its early date of construction as a brick structure.
This gable peaked clapboard house retains the original wood shingles. The windows are 2/2 and attenuated. Features of the house include capped cornerboards, a raking cornice, a gable roofed dormer with one window over the porch, and a truncated hip-roofed porch in the Eastlake style which is decorated with a spindle frieze. The main block of the house faces E with two single leaf doors on the front facade. A pent porch has been added to the SW, with 4 1/2/4 windows. The house is heated by stoves. The porch on the north is collapsing.

In the 1876 Atlas this land & a residence upon it belonged to George W. Heath. The 1870 census shows him to be twenty-three years old & from Ohio. He was a farmer & had a personal worth of $750. His wife, Amanda, was also twenty-three. George W. Heath lived from 1847 to 1904; Amanda lived from 1847 to 1928. They are buried in the Chambersburg Methodist Cemetery. To this union were born John W., who died in 1881 when he was three, (1870 Census, G.W. Heath, L.E. Schee, L.B. Schee, 0023)

There are 3 outbuildings to the SW; the house is located in the Y of the rural road, directly south of the Fox River north of Chambersburg.
Woodford who lived from 1873 to 1912, and possibly Edward, who lived from 1872 to 1940. After the Heath ownership the property is shown as belonging to L. (or C.) E. Schee in 1898. The John & Mary Schee family was located in the next township, Sweet Home, and John was the sheriff from 1863-1866. He was a founding member of the agricultural association organized in 1881 & the president of it by 1887.

John & Mary Schee had a son, Charles Ed Schee. He was born in 1857 & went into partnership with J.W. Townsend in a dry goods business in Athens in 1887, prior to this he had a business at Anson. In 1880 he married Lola B. Mantle, the daughter of John Mantle, and they had two sons. According to Wes Irvin, Ed Schee built this house. This would have been Charles Edward. Irvin believes that John Mantle had the original land grant for this area. The property owned by G.W. Heath in 1876 included the house which was west of this house. (Now gone) Lola B. Mantle & her sister, Mrs. Harr, eventually ended up with these two houses which seems to indicate that John Mantle had been connected with this property. He owned the property in Section 7 in 1876. By 1916 this property (J-12) was owned by L.B. Schee, a decade or so later it belonged to Frank Schee. It is thought Gail Martin owned this later. The present residents are Wes & Hattie Irvin. They have lived here fifteen years. Wes's family; including his father, grandfather, & great grandfather; were all from this area. The Irwins have five children: James, Tony, Tammy, Marie, & Arlen. The house is significant as a good example of the gable peak type & for its association with several early families.
This house has a central single leaf door on the front facade. The top half is glass while the bottom features a carved scroll design. Windows are 1/1 rectangular shaped & trabeated. The house has capped cornerboards & a wide cornice. A rear ell is of two stories, to its east is an enclosed pent porch room of one story. Although it lacks paint the house seems in good condition.

According to the 1898 & 1916 Atlases John Kaylor owned this property at these times. A John Kaylor is discussed in J-8. He died in 1894 according to cemetery records. There may have been another John Kaylor, possibly a son, but there are no records establishing this. More likely it was the John & then E. Jane Kaylor estate during these years before it went to the son Samuel. By the 1920-1930's this property was Samuel A. (cont)

A well is found on the north side of the yard while barns & outbuildings are situated to the west. The house is south of Chambersburg on the gravel road off of NN. The front facade faces southeast.
43. Kaylor's. No subsequent owners are known.

Currently the house is vacant. It is notable as a fine example of a later I house dating to the 1890's & showing the long building tradition of this particular style.
DUMAS

Dumas was situated in Sweet Home Township in Section 14. The village was created by the construction of the Santa Fe Railroad. Civil engineers recommended the name Dumas to the railroad company & it was adopted when the town was established in 1887. Ben Armstrong was the first merchant & soon the town also had a post office. Additionally there was a church (M.E. South), a sawmill, and the Santa Fe tank. In 1899 the Christy general store opened. By 1900 Dumas was described as a picturesque town on the Des Moines River. The railroad bridge which had been completed in 1887 was rebuilt in 1927 to a double track structure. Cement supports replaced the original ones of cut stone. The railroad depot closed in 1927. The original store run by Armstrong was last run by the McPherson family. It & the post office closed in the 1920's. The old Christy store was last run by Riley Jones. It consisted of two stories with the upper level housing a hotel. This closed in the 1930's. The area's first school was built of log & sat at the bottom of the bluff near Dumas Creek. A frame school was later built north of Dumas Creek on a hill. Mrs. Evelyn Teel taught the last term. The depot was purchased by David Teel & moved to his farm about 1945. As of September, 1983 both the school & depot were standing. Paul & Evelyn Teel are the last remaining residents of Dumas.
This house is believed to have originally consisted of one story. It has heavy timber construction. The front facade (E) has an enclosed pent porch with a central single leaf door with a transom. Windows on the main block are 6/6 & square shaped. On the south wall the paired 4/4 rectangular window was used as the Dumas depot/ticket window in 1887. The interior of this structure has an early octagonal newel post and brackets on the stair (to the rear). Other gable end windows are 6/6. A pent room addition has been built across the rear (W) facade. This houses the kitchen & living area. On the north wall the paired 4/4 rectangular window was used as the Dumas depot/ticket window in 1887. The interior of this structure has an early octagonal newel post and brackets on the stair (to the rear). Other gable end windows are 6/6. A pent room addition has been built across the rear (W) facade. This houses the kitchen & living area. On the north corner is an enclosed pent porch with a continuous band of windows on three sides. The (cont)

It is thought that one of the Waylands owned this property in 1849. A Mrs. A. Wayland is shown as the landowner just to the north of here in 1878. An Abraham Wayland lived in Clark County in 1850 & owned 7 slaves. This property was owned by J.M. Little at that time. Several John Littles were in this township & it is not known which was the owner. By 1896 this belonged to A. Christy. The 1900 census shows only Albert Christy, (cont)

The house faces east toward the river (Des Moines) & the railroad track is just to the south.
42. Cellar was built by the Armstrongs, it is under the north end.

43. Seventeen years old, and the son of Henry & Sarah Christy of Kentucky. It is doubtful this Albert would have been the owner at age thirteen. It is known that a Victor Christy worked here in the section house. A subsequent owner was L.E. White by 1915. Leaf White didn't live here. He married Cecil E. Frazer in 1911 & lived from 1871-1944. He is buried in Revere Cemetery. Then by 1930 Robert H. McPherson was the owner of this property which consisted of at least 151.96 acres. Marvin & Reta McPherson were here 5-6 years. In 1927 the depot had closed down. David Teel was the last depot operator. Apparently this house was used as the depot as early as 1887, when the railroad first came through. The large window at the south end of the house was used as the ticket window. The railroad track is just to the south of the house. Later a separate depot building was in use & it was this building that David Teel bought & moved to his farm in 1944 or 1945.

Paul Teel married Mary Evelyn Howell & lived here in 1940. They bought the property in 1946. Paul & Mary Evelyn had three children: Dorothy Kussman, Mary Redding, & Rex Paul.

The structure is significant both for its early age & for the part it played in the history of the railroad & the town of Dumas.
FAIRMONT

This community is located in Section 21 of Washington township. It was surveyed in 1851 and originally consisted of eight blocks and a public square. Surveyors were T.A. Gassoway & James Owen. Additions were made in 1852 by James Owen & in 1885 by Thomas Rowe. The town grew to contain sixteen businesses in a short time; the Fairmont Plow & Wagon Factory was the town's main industry. It was set up in 1857 by M. Mills. Also in operation was a saw and corn mill. Two churches were built; the Baptist & Methodist denominations were active. They were both constructed by 1879. By the 1880's and 1890's the town contained about forty residences. Fairmont was a busy stage stop in its early days. Produce & livestock were shipped out via Canton. The town also served as a major recruiting point during the Civil War. A stockyard operated here as much livestock from the area was either bought in Fairmont or shipped from it. A planned railroad from Canton on to Memphis never materialized in spite of preparation that included grading & some rails put down. This lack of rail service led to the establishment of Wyaconda as a more important shipping center.

The town retains two schools, two churches, a grocery, and about nine residences today.
Fairmont United Methodist Church

Former location of Fairmont M.E. & M.E.S. Church

| No. 1211, No. 01 Smith V. M.E.S. Church Former location of Fairmont M.E. Church |
| SE$rac{1}{2}$ of SE$rac{1}{2}$ of Section 20 |
| T 64 N, R 9 W |
| City of Town: Fairmont |
| Rural Township & Vicinity: Fairmont |
| Site Plan with North Arrow |

### Historical Inventory

| 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 the Public? |
| 26. Local Contact Person or Organization |
| 27. Other Surveys in Which Included |
| 28. No. of Stories |
| 29. Basement? |
| 30. Foundation Material |
| 31. Wall Construction |
| 32. Roof Type & Material |
| 33. No. of Days |
| 34. Wall Treatment |
| 35. Plan Shape |
| 36. Changes |
| 37. Condition |
| 38. Preservation Underway? |
| 39. Endangered? |
| 40. Visible from Public Road? |
| 41. Distance from Major Frontage on Road |

### Further Description of Important Features

An entry vestibule features double leaf doors with a seven light transom (E). It's gable roof is highlighted by an open air belfry with a pyramidal roof, topped with a ball & finial. The door & window headers have a classical pedimented configuration. Generally windows are 6/3, elongated, & rectangular shaped. The south gable facade has the attenuated center window sized by ones of less length. The cornice rakes on the gable ends. Interior millwork is plain & of oak. The altar rests along the west wall. A single leaf entrance gives basement access, north of the main entrance.

### History and Significance

When Fairmont was settled in 1851, according to the article by Mrs. Pfeiffer, the congregation of this church met in the brick school southwest of town and also in a white frame school located near the cemetery road. In 1879 a building was raised for the Methodist Episcopal Church & the Methodist Episcopal Church South. It was also used by the Christian Church congregation until they constructed a building in 1888 in 1896, 1915 Atlases

### Description of Environment and Outbuildings

The church faces east, a small outbuilding is to the northwest. Several old trees grace the spacious church yard.
Wyacconda. The church ground in use today was deeded to the M.E. & M.E.S. Church in 1900 by Kate E. Brown, heir of Isaac Brown of Denver, Colorado. The last Sunday School in the old building was held in October 1839, then the church was demolished & the current structure was built, by October 27, 1940. It remains in use today.
Situated nearly in the center of Clark County in Section 24-25, Lincoln Township, Kahoka was among 25,000 acres that belonged to William Muldrow in 1856. He was a native of New York who had come to Missouri in 1838. Several early settlers bought portions of this ground to establish a town. Actual survey work was done by Hiram H. Hiller & completed in 1856. John Dramling built the first residence in town using frame construction. He traded a gun & a watch for the lot. E.Z. Shannon opened the first business, a dram shop; Mr. Huston started a blacksmith business; and William Bush opened a dry goods store in 1858. By 1857 the town had about six houses, the next year saw the establishment of a post office. The post office was used as a Chinese laundry in the 1890's. The first school began in 1857 & that same year progress resulted in a public well. Kahoka had its first hotel by the next year. Built by W.H. Huyck it was of two stories and had eleven rooms. The 1860's saw the setting up of the John Spanoler drinking establishment & the Jordan general store. A celebration was held on July 4, 1861 by Colonel David Moore & his men at the town square. Other businesses by the mid 1860's were Sansom's blacksmith shop, a meat shop, & Jacob Trump's shoe store. Shortly after Dr. Joseph Myers opened his drugstore on the southwest corner of the square which was later used by the Clark County Courier (1901-1952). Kahoka was incorporated in 1869. Mr. Trowbridge came to town to become the first depot agent & telegraph operator.

Kahoka eventually became the county seat. Muldrow had kept his title to the city park when the land in Kahoka was purchased from him. For this reason when Kahoka was chosen as the county seat in 1870, the site for the courthouse was not the likely choice of the town square. Rather the site was a few blocks northeast of the city park. Mr. & Mrs. William Johnson & John Hiller worked out an arrangement so the land & $12,000 was available for the courthouse. It was built in 1871. The flag first flew there in 1872 & continues to fly there today.
After Muldrow died, the city got a clear title to the city park. Mr. Owens & his sons planted trees there. Cahoka became Kahoka in 1874, the name is Indian in origin. In 1871 the Clark County Gazette was printed by E.B. Christy. The cost for a year's subscription was one dollar. Other papers in Kahoka's past included the Clark County Democrat, the Kahoka Journal, the Kahoka Herald, the Kahoka Gazette-Herald, the Free Press, the Clark County Courier, & The Media. The Media was started in 1977 by Hazel Bledsoe. She purchased the Gazette-Herald in 1978 & combined it with The Media to publish a paper which serves the entire county.

By 1887, Kahoka had grown to such a size that it included six dry goods businesses, eight groceries, two drugstores, three hardware stores, two stove & tin merchants, three blacksmiths, 1 jeweler, 1 gunsmith, 1 furniture store, four hotels, three butcher shops, two barber shops, one ice cream parlor, one restaurant, a marble works, two grain dealers, two livery stables, a billiard room, a boot & shoe maker, a lumberyard, two dealers in machinery including farm implements, wagons, buggies, sewing machines, etc. and a poultry dealer. The town had its own steam powered flour mill with rollers. The town exported mules, horses, cattle, hogs, sheep, poultry, wool & grain. Several fires hindered the town. The east side of the square was destroyed in 1880, except for one brick building. In 1901 the north side of the square had a major fire that damaged and/or destroyed seven buildings. A later fire in 1967 caused much damage on the south side.

The town had its share of financial institutions. In 1874 the Clark County Savings Bank was organized & in 1893 the Kahoka Savings Bank was begun. Next to be set up was the Exchange Bank of Kahoka which was in the Hiller family until 1963. In 1975 the name was changed to the Commerce Bank of Kahoka. In 1968 the Kahoka State Bank was established.

Several churches figured in Kahoka's past. The Congregational Church started here in 1865, while in 1866 St. Paul Evangelical Church was set up. Some early Sunday schools were held in the school (1869). In 1869 the Union Sunday School was organized. Prior to this in 1862, the Kahoka Methodist Episcopal Church
began. 1870 saw the Southern Methodist Church start. The First Baptist Church of Kahoka was organized in 1873. The Cumberland Presbyterian Church opened in 1880, in 1883 the Presbyterian Church came into existence. The Christian Church started in 1886. The St. Michael Catholic Church built its church in 1897.

In 1884 it was decided that Kahoka should have a college. The site was chosen at the north end of Washington Street. From 1885 to 1896 the college was in operation there. The four room brick public school was constructed in 1872. In the late 1880's the seventh & eight grade classes were moved to a separate two story brick building. The early 1890's saw the construction of another four room brick school building. In 1906 the district bought the old college for its use & by 1917 had built a new school on Jefferson Street, south of the railroad.

Kahoka has a large cemetery east of town, originally it was part of the land grant Isaac Diamont received in 1836. By 1896 Kahoka had a light & water plant. Then A.H. Frazier had the contract to supply these utilities. Kahoka had no lack of cultural resources due to the establishment in 1893 of a library by Miss Lida Hiller. The present day Sever Library was built in the late 1940's. By 1871 Kahoka had railway service. The Chicago, Burlington, & Quincy Railroad completed a line through Kahoka that year, although it then was known as the Keokuk & Western Railroad. The last train ran in 1982, tracks have been removed. The depot built in 1896 to replace the original one (which burned) still stands.
the Cornbelt Cube style, the Z style, the Gable Peak style, the Hip style, and houses built in the decades from the 1940's onward. Efforts were made to have either the most outstanding example of a type surveyed or else to record one very common representative of a style.
Residence Mr. Charles Hiller, Kahoka.

Taylor House, S. A. Taylor, Proprietor.

Kahoka Scenes 1896

Geo. Trump, Grocer, Kahoka, Mo.
Kahoka Landmarks - 1896
North Side of Square

Kahoka
South Side of Square

Kahoka

1896
East Side of Square

Kahoka

1984
Kahoka

West Side of
Square
1984
602 Morgan
Typical Cornbelt Cube Style

North Jefferson
Typical 1½ story brick structure with 6/6 square windows, segmentally arched headers
Residence J. N. Hueston, Kahoka.

1896

Kahoka

1984
A two story portico with pediment graces the front (N) facade. The Ionic columns have been recently replaced & now have faceted sides, they rest upon brick bases. A balcony is situated under the pediment at second story level and has a balustrade with square posts and a diagonal design. The cornice area has dentils. The front facade windows are generally 2/2, rectangular shaped and have double rowlock segmentally arched headers & stone sills. The front entrance is single leaf and has a transom with a double rowlock segmentally arched header. At the west gable end, a one story 3 sixed polygonal bay has been added while on the east gable end a two story similar bay has (cont)
42. been built on. Major remodeling done at the turn-of-the-century included these plus the portico. Also lower windows at the east gable end were filled in and a fireplace was added. A two story rear ell is constructed of a different softer brick. It has three types of windows and was probably the first house. Evidence for this ell to predate the front portion of the house is that one window remains (west) that has a 1/1 square shape (the upper and lower sash both have a square rather than rectangular shape). These probably had a 6/6 lighting pattern. They have flat headers and are an earlier type window. The ell also has 1/1 square shaped windows at the rear, but these have double rowlock segmentally arched headers. Several windows have also been altered. On the west facade two windows were added between the 1st & 2nd level and a corner window has been changed to a more elongated shape. A pent porch room is enclosed & sits at the southeast corner. The gable ends of the main block have large molded returns & a molded cornice extends around the building.

The house was sandblasted by the Trumps & in 1980 it was tuckpointed & siliconed. It had been coated with yellow paint. They also rewired, added new plumbing and attic insulation. The Trumps have been working on the house about ten years. The interior was updated at the turn-of-the-century. The major change was the addition of the grand stair which rises in a "1" shape. Two large Ionic columns decorate the lower area & the stair reaches the second level through an enclosed door & window. The wood for all these ornate additions is golden oak. An entry vestibule was enclosed & an oak seat built into the wall. This wall has been removed. Double French doors with beveled leaded glass give entrance into the living room & dining room. The living room fireplace features Ionic columns & green Italian tile (new). Generally the woodwork is molded & fairly plain. Ceiling molding is ornately done in plaster. Upstairs are wide plank floors. A bathroom retains the early fixtures; a clawfoot tub & marble topped basin along with beaded wainscotting. Doorknobs & plates are brass. The rear ell has pine woodwork, most other wood in the house is oak. There is a back stair directly behind (enclosed) the main stair. The Trump's have not made many changes. They have repapered, took out a wall that enclosed the butler's pantry & remodeled the kitchen by adding new cabinets & extending one wall. The house retains the flavor of its early days because of the tasteful choice of materials used for recent work & sensitivity to the house's earlier appearance.

43. Charles C. & William H. Turner was occupied as a farmer & was in the grain & elevator business for a short while. In 1883 he established Turner & Vandolah; a hardware, farming implement, boiler, engine, wagon, & buggy business. By 1896 the atlas shows the house & land under the ownership of A.F. Turner. In 1900 Col. Dick McDermott bought the property. He had an international reputation for raising purebred short-horn cattle. He was responsible for all the grand scale changes to the house but as a speculator he was later beset by financial problems & in 1904 the farm went to a Dr. Beard. In 1910 James C. & Lottie Harkness bought the property from Beard.
K-1 (cont)

43. They were the parents of Graydon Harkness. After his marriage in 1917 to Ermin Spangler, the young couple lived here. After Graydon died, Ermin stayed in the house until she entered a nursing home. They had the Harknessville Stock Farm. In 1929 Karl Trump came to live with the Harknesses. He married Dorothy Sheffler in 1938 & they lived with Graydon & Ermin until they could get a home of their own. In 1943 the Trumps bought land at the west edge of the Harkness farm & moved a house there from Luray. They moved into the Harkness home in December 1982 although they had been restoring it for about eight years prior to that date. The Trumps have a large stock raising operation & specialize in pigs. They run a "country store" in the enclosed pent porch room. They have three children. The house is filled with beautiful antiques from both families & there are several pieces from the Harkness line. They have the cradle Graydon's grandfather made.

The house is significant as a fine example of the 2/3rd's I house built in brick. It is also important for its early construction date (especially the rear section) and also for the changes which took place at the turn-of-the century & now are significant in their own right.

Cemetery records show C.B. Turner, Sr. as having died in 1891, at age 65. He is buried in Kahoka Cemetery. A.F. Turner lived from 1845-1914. James C. Harkness appears in the 1910 as a fifty-year old farmer from Missouri. Lottie was 44 & their son James Graydon was 20. They owned the property but it was under a mortgage. James C. lived from 1858 to 1925 & Lottie lived from 1865 to 1952. They are buried in Kahoka Cemetery.

The first owner of this property, William Muldrow concocted a gigantic real estate scheme about 1836. He planned to establish a palatial institution of learning in the center of the wilderness in Clark County. He had three New York investors furnish him with sufficient funds to buy (enter) two townships of land. He planned for the college(s) to be self-supporting by an ingenious plan. In the center of each township, 4,000 acres were to be laid off & all income produced from this land would support the school & give a fine return on the investment. A belt surrounding the campus was to be sold off into lots for a town. Muldrow would get 1/6 of the profit on town lots, 10% of the whole profit, plus 2,800 acres. By this agreement Muldrow got $28,000 cash. He only entered land in one township, in the center of the county. He predicted this would be the "capital" of the county & turned out to be right. Kahoka sits upon that land today. The scheme failed and the investors sued Muldrow because of dissatisfaction due to his lack of accomplishing his plan to create colleges & towns.
Office of Historic Preservation, P.O. Box 175, Jefferson City, Missouri 65101

HISTORIC INVENTORY

1. No. 2

2. County

3. Location of Negatives

4. Present Name(s)

5. Other Name(s)

6. Specific Location

7. City or Town

8. Site Plan with North Arrow

9. Coordinates

10. Structure or Object 1

11. Unusual

12. Part of Estate

13. Name of Established District

16. Thematic Category

17. Date(s) or Period

18. Style of 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 Y / No N

30. Foundation Material

31. Wall Construction

32. Roof Type & Material

33. No. of Days

34. Wall Treatment

35. Plan Shape

36. Changes

37. Condition

38. Preservation

39. Endangered?

40. Visible from Public Road?

41. Distance from and Frontage on Road

42. Further Description of Important Features

43. History and Significance

44. Description of Environment and Outbuildings

45. Sources of Information

46. Prepared by

Margaret Keller HPC

47. Organization

NEMO Regional Planning Comm.

48. Date

11/84

Revision Dates:

The front entrance (S) is on the gable end. The original porch is gone, thirty years ago the enclosed pent roofed porch was added. Windows are square shaped double sash with the original 6/6 lighting pattern remaining. Wide molded boxed returns & molded eaves grace the upper area. The east side has a single leaf door at the north end, its transom has been covered. The north gable end has a central single leaf door, now closed. On the west side, a pent porch replaces an earlier frame ell. Here there are two single leaf entrances at the north end. A concrete patio porch is located to the north and a covered patio & shed are to the west.

The Watsons bought the house thirty years ago. Vincent Watson was the parts manager for Martin/Daniels Chevrolet. He & his wife Catherine have two sons. She has run a beauty shop in the east side of the house for many years. Vincent is a former City councilman of Kahoka. They bought the house from Jim Templeton. Previous owners were Mrs. Christian & Nellie Elam. In 1924 it belonged to Mrs. Tolman. It was the Rauscher home.

The house faces south, a garage is to the north and a covered patio & shed are to the west.
42. here & a deck was recently built onto the front. The house was stuccoed about thirty years ago. A bath has been added. The built in gutters were covered over. Woodwork is pine, sills are wood, the stair is cherry with spindle posts & a round newel post. The timbers beneath the house are 17" x 3". Much of the interior has been covered with contemporary paneling.

43.

It is believed this was George Rauscher. He was born in 1842 in Ohio to George & Christina Rauscher, who were both natives of Germany. George (the son) volunteered for the Civil War & became a member of the 14th Iowa Volunteer Infantry. After one year he was discharged because of disability. In 1871 he came to Kahoka & entered the drug trade. After two years he started in general merchandising. He was well known in public & private business. In 1874 he was elected county judge, then he was elected county collector in 1880 & 1882. In 1886 he became county clerk. George married Christina Young (b. 1841 in Germany) in 1867 & they had the following children: George H., Lottie, Ella, Charles, Albert, George J., & Walter. George Rauscher was partners with Jacob Trump in a dry goods, notions, & boots merchandising business. By 1900, George is shown as a widower in the census. He owned his house free and clear.

The house is significant for its early construction date & for its unusual gable end front facade. Mr. Watson relates that the indian chief Kahoka had a wigwam set up in what is now his backyard.
This structure was known the McDermott & Montgomery Block when it was built. In 1874 William McDermott was a stockholder and cashier in the Clark County Savings Bank. He had been born in 1825 in Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania. In 1860 William McDermott was shown as the owner of two slaves. He was an original member and officer in the Clark County Agricultural & Mechanical Association in 1881. His wife was Miss Louise Moseley.

This structure sits facing south onto the original courthouse square in downtown Kahoka. It is located at the NW corner of Commercial and Morgan Streets.
42. The area is detailed with stubby brackets. It continues around the east side of the building. The top half of the front windows has been closed. At the east side the water table course is visible. First floor windows are 2/2 and rectangular shaped with stone sills and segmentally arched double rowlock headers. These windows are also recessed as on the front. The east entrance is single leaf with sidelights and transom. Upper windows are 4/4 but of the same shape as those below. A single leaf door is reached by exterior stair and is not original. It has a very high transom. Corbeled chimneys remain on the west roof but have been replaced on the east. A rear brick addition is of one story. It has a corbeled cornice. The rear of the main block has been stuccoed and has a double leaf door with paneled surrounds. Five small windows have been added on the west side.

43. Theodore L. Montgomery was born in 1855 in Kentucky. He came to Clark County in 1869. In 1879 he graduated from Missouri State University and then read law under Ben E. Turner. He was admitted to the bar in 1880 and in 1881 married Mary Jordan (b. 1858). They had six children by the year 1900. In 1887 Montgomery was prosecuting attorney of Clark County and in the law firm Wood and Montgomery.

In the 1896 Atlas this building is shown as the Montgomery Opera House. The bank was on the first level and Boulware and Martin had a "Drugs, Wallpaper, and Stationary" store next to the bank. One former retail business located here was the Seyb Emporium. The upper level was used as a movie theater after the opera was discontinued, then it served as a basketball court and finally as apartments. Now it is vacant. It currently houses the Kahoka Fabric store and the Kahoka State Bank.

The building is significant for its use of cast iron ornamentation at the cornice and for its long standing commercial use in Kahoka.

William McDermott lived from 1825-1897, Mary Louise lived from 1830-1912. They are buried in Kahoka Cemetery. They had seven children, two survived by 1910. Louise was a native of Kentucky.

Theodore Montgomery lived until 1939. His wife, Mary M., lived until 1908. They are buried in Kahoka Cemetery. The 1910 Census show Theodore as a widower with Lenna J. (24), Olive F. (20), Sidney J. (16), Hiram E. (12), and Mary M. (10) at home. He owned his home free and clear.
MONTGOMERY OPERA HOUSE.
<table>
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<tr>
<th>1. No.</th>
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<td>19. Architect or Engineer</td>
<td>W.B. Lakeworth</td>
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<td>20. Contractor or Builder</td>
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<tr>
<td>23. Ownership</td>
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</table>
| 24. Owner's Name & Address, if known | Clark County  
Kahoka, MO |
| 25. Open to Public? | Yes KX |
| 26. Local Contact Person or Organization | NEMO Regional Planning Comm. |
| 27. Other Surveys in Which Included | |

**Further Description of Important Features:**
The front facade is oriented to face south and is located at the gable end. Gable ends have molded returns. Eaves are bracketed and there is a wide molded frieze. The elongated windows have round arches, stone sills, and a 9/6 lighting pattern. At attic level there are round attic lights. A wrought iron balcony is at second level on the south. A window here raises and provides exterior access. The first level entrance on the south is single leaf with a fan transom with petal shaped lights and a recessed paneled surround. All doors were double leaf and there was one on (cont)

**History and Significance:**
Originally Clark County had its county seat in Waterloo in 1837. That year $4,700 was appropriated for construction of a brick courthouse. This was completed in 1839. In 1847 the county court received a petition to change the county seat to Alexandria. The voters approved this and by 1849 the two story courthouse there was completed. But this site was plagued by flooding & in 1854 the voters approved moving the (cont)

**Description of Environment and Outbuildings:**
The courthouse faces south. It sits in the north central part of Kahoka and is surrounded by a large park with abundant playground equipment, an historic marker, & a picnic area. Highway 81 is to the west.

**Sources of Information:**
1887 History 
Historic Photo 
Old Settlers Special Edition, the Media, 9/14/83 
National Register Nomination Form

**Prepared by:**
Margaret Keller HPC

**Organization:**
NEMO Regional Planning Comm.

**Date:**
11/84
42. each facade. The foundation of rubble is topped by dressed ashlar stone which ends in a watertable. Rectangular basement windows are exposed. The west door has been altered & is immobile. The center bay on the east is a window but the north door retains its double leaf configuration. Brackets at the eaves have been enclosed. An octagonal cupola with a round drum crowns the roof. It is topped by ridgecresting. The cupola has paired brackets at its eave & long narrow round arch windows as in the main block of the building. Windows are separated by cornerboards. The cupola sits on a square base which now has vertical narrow siding. The exterior was stuccoed in 1934 as a WPA project & as a result the quoins & hood molds are no longer visible. The interior features Grecian Ear woodwork, heavily molded baseboards, and a curved stair. The chamfered newel post has a ball finial, turned balusters & a molded handrail. The underside of the stair has applied molded rectangular panels. The wainscoting has been mostly replaced by paneling. Doors are four paneled with three light transoms. The basement houses the jail & sheriff's office & has an exterior access on the east. The north rooms of the first floor were built as fireproof vaults. There were cross plan interior halls but now only the north/south hall remains. The east/west hall space was used for room expansion. Ceilings have been lowered for conservation purposes. The second floor contains a large courtroom, a conference room, judge's room, jury room, & bath. County offices are on the first floor.

43. courthouse back to Waterloo. The original courthouse was repaired & back in service by 1855. In February 1865 the state legislature passed an act to relocate the county seat once more, to a more central location in Kahoka. In June the county court received a petition asking that the county seat be changed from Kahoka to an area in Section 21 east of Kahoka. Clark City was selected & the title procured for several blocks there. This was reported at the October 1866 term of the county court. That November elections were held & the seat of justice was thought to have been "legally & permanently" located at Clark City. The battle continued over the site, meanwhile the county court & its records remained at Waterloo. Finally, in 1869, Kahoka was selected & in 1870 the county court reported that Block 5 was selected for the site of the new courthouse. Private investor John Hiller donated $12,000 raised partially through Johnson & others donation of about 40 town lots to Hiller & Company and a citizens subscription of $2,000. The county court appropriated $10,000 in bonds. A bid was made by J.G. Orr & P.H. Conners, contractors from Quincy, to construct the building for $18,985. Peter S. Washburn & W.B. Lakeworthy, an English architect, filed architectural plans which were approved in December, 1870. Construction continued through 1871 & in January 1872 the 1st term of the court was held in the new building. The final cost was $22,815.86 of which the county was 86 cents short. Warranties had raised $815.
43. The building is significant both as an example of an 1870's courthouse that basically retains its original form and for its many decades long relationship with Clark County and the events in its past.
Office of Historic Preservation, 200 Box 175, Jefferson City, Missouri 55101

HISTORIC INVENTORY

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
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<td>6043</td>
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3. Local Contact Person or Organization
   NEMO Regional Planning Comm.
   414 East Washington Avenue
   Jefferson City, Missouri 65101

4. Other Surveys in Which Included
   - 1878 History
   - 1878 & 1896 Atlases
   - 1900 Census

5. Sources of Information
   - 1887 History
   - 1878 & 1896 Atlases
   - 1900 Census

6. Prepared by
   Margaret Keller
   NEMO Regional Planning Comm.

7. Revision Date(s)
   11/84

8. NE corner Clark & Lincoln streets
   Blk 9 Lots 3-4 Johnson's Addition

9. Site Plan with North Arrow

10. Further Description of Important Features
    A small gable cap covers what serves as the front entrance (S) which is a single leaf door with the transom covered. First level windows on this facade are l/1 and square shaped with double rowlock segmentally arched headers. The roof has been lowered. Its previous form was a high flat topped gable style. The upper level windows on the south facade have a 6/6 lighting pattern in a small square shape. At the west gable end, the upper windows have been reduced from a larger double rowlock segmentally arched window. They are also 6/6. The east gable end has a basement entrance and an upper level door made from what was a window. The rear (over)

11. History and Significance
    In 1878 a grist mill sat on lots 3 & 4 of this block. It was a "flouring mill". This was likely the same building that stands today. The 1896 Atlas shows Charles Holdefer as the proprietor of "Kahoka Roller Mills" which used the "latest improved roller system". The mill was steam powered. Two large lakes were to the north in lots 4 & 5. This may have been the source of water that was converted to steam. (over)

12. Description of Environment and Outbuildings
    The building faces south and sits one house up from the corner of Clark and Jefferson. There is a large yard to the north, east and west. (over)
42. addition has been removed. Rafters are exposed and sills are formed of cement. Star tie rods were utilized.

43. By the 1920's the roller mill was not in operation. The building sat idle for many years and was then converted to a residence. It appears to be vacant today.

The structure is important as one of the early extant business buildings in the town.

Charles Holdefer is shown in the 1900 Census as a native of Germany who was born in 1847. Elisabeth, his wife, was born in 1853 in Iowa. Their children at home in 1900 were Charles F. (22), John H. (20), Alma B. (18), George (13) and Emmie Ella (6). The three eldest were born in Iowa, indicating the family came to Kahoka between 1882 and 1887.
The front facade (E) has a single leaf entrance with transom at the south corner. It sits recessed within paneled surrounds with molded caps. A truncated hip roofed porch wraps around the south and east sides of the front ell. It is upheld by square posts with molded faces and large cutwork brackets to the sides. Porch eaves are also molded and feature paired brackets of a smaller size. Ornate iron cresting provides the decoration for the porch roof. Windows on this portion are square shaped double sash with a 4/4 lighting pattern and pedimented headers. A gable peak ell of short dimensions protrudes on the south side of the main block. It has a three sided (over)

This house was built by Colonel Hiram M. Hiller in 1875. He was a Civil War veteran, had a general store, became a court reporter, and finally followed a legal profession.

He built this as a town residence for his wife and family of six children. The house has now been home to the Hiller family for five generations. Col. H. M. Hiller was a partner in the law firm Matlock & Hiller. In 1884 he was a stockholder in the Kahoka (Over)

This structure faces east. The yard has brick walls laid out on all sides and landscaped gardens along with a latticed "arbor." A fence surrounds the yard. The house sits at the southwest corner of the intersection of Clark and Washington.

Sources of Information
Mr. and Mrs. Hiller
Quincy Herald Whig - 11-17-68
1896 Atlas
1887 History

1900 Census

Prepared by
Margaret Keller HPC

Regional Planning Comm
42. polygonal bay with decorative recessed panels beneath the windows which have an elongated rectangular shape. A single leaf entrance with transom is at the upper level of this projection and faces east. The gable ends of the house have substantial molded returns and there is a wide raking cornice. Capped cornerboards add to the restrained but ornamental appearance. On the north side is another three sided polygonal bay. The rear ell is slightly inset from the front on the north facade. A single leaf entrance is at the west end of this north facade. A molded water table course extends around the house. The interior has molded woodwork and four paneled doors with transoms which are open. The south bay window has a window seat. Just east of this is a stained glass topped window which is an enlargement of a former door. Ten years after the house was built an indoor bath (for bathing) and kitchen were added. The two story addition is at the rear (SW) and replaced an open air porch/lattice construction. Original floors were pine; oak boards were laid in the 1930's. An indoor toilet was in place in 1934. Originally stoves/chimneys were in every room. The house has had seven furnaces in this sequence: wood, coal, oil, coal, oil, oil and the present one. Space was dug out under the north room to make room for the furnace. The house was raised in 1968 and a full concrete basement was poured. A bay window on the north was used to enlarge the bathroom. Plastered walls and ceilings were torn out and replaced with dry wall. Woodwork had to be removed for this work, it was refinished and then replaced. Some changes were made because of the resulting different wall thickness. Some woodwork was added to the house from another old house in town (former kitchen/current dining room) but the end result is an original appearance for interior woodwork. Storm windows have replaced shutters and the iron railing substitutes for what was wood. Floors were refinished and the roof was replaced. Stained glass windows have been added. Two have a seasonal progression motif depicted with irises. The house has a back stair; the front stair is of walnut with a round newel post and one turned spindle per riser. The present wallpaper is as close a match to the original pattern as possible. The living room has moorish patterned ceiling paper and an 18" figured border. The house is furnished with many outstanding antiques, some of which are original to the house. Interior woodwork is white pine from Keokuk.

43. College and on the board of directors. He donated the tract of land at the north end of Washington Street for the college which was built as a two story brick building in 1885. Hiller was a stockholder in the Clark County Savings Bank when it was organized in 1874. Hiller's Addition to Kahoka was surveyed and laid out in 1871 and consisted of twelve blocks. He was the Clark County Clerk from 1865-1870. In 1869 he and others applied to the county court to appoint commissioners to select a site for the seat of justice; they had to petition the Missouri Supreme Court to make the court do this. Hiller and Company donated $12,000 for the courthouse. He and others had bought the land where it would be built from William Johnson and they actually donated the land for the courthouse. Hiller was an original member of the Clark County Agricultural and Mechanical Association in 1881 and was a member of the Clark County bar.

The 1900 Census shows Sarah Hiller as a widow. She was born in 1837 in Pennsylvania. Her children at home were Hiram H. (33), Elisabeth H. (30) and Sam S. (28). Hiram H. listed his occupation as physician and Sam listed his as bank cashier.
43. After his death, his widow kept the house until it became property of her grandson, C. Stuart Hiller. His son, Hiram, and his family were the next residents. Hiram Hiller returned home from the army in the 1960's. He and his four children (Lida, Laura, Lovenia and Hiram T.) lived here with his mother until she died in 1965. Hiller married Anne Huiskamp of Keokuk and they refurbished the house and reside there today.

The house is significant as a fine example of domestic vernacular architecture from the 1870's and for its continuous association with the Hiller family.
HON. H. M. HILLER,
KAHOKA, MO.
The front facade (N) has a pent porch addition extending across its length & upheld by groups of doric columns. The single leaf entrance with a narrow transom is slightly off-center. The windows flanking the door are all square shaped, double-hung, & have a 6/6 lighting pattern. Gable ends have massive ornamental pilasters at the corners with scalloped molded faces. The cornice is molded, boxed, & has a cutwork scalloped motif. Gable ends have large boxed returns. Pent dormers have been added in the front & back. A rear ell is also 1½ story s. To its east is an enclosed pent porch room.

This house has been considered the oldest in Kahoka & from its appearance, this seems likely. The square 6/6 windows, rubble foundation, & unique, early style molding lend credence to this idea. Also notable is the fact that it was here before Kahoka, according to Mrs. Herbert Sherwood. It sat here when this was farmland. Charles B. Sherwood owned the house in the past. In 1887 he had the Sherwood, Dowell, Bott Mill which did (cont)

The house faces north & sits in a spacious yard at the southeast corner of the intersection of E. Main & Lincoln. The old horse barn from when this was farm land is to the rear, along with a garage.
custom grinding of corn & buckwheat. C.B. Sherwood was not the original owner. His son Elmer & wife Iva lived here for two years when their son Herbert was an adult. It was just purchased from Elmer's heirs by Herbert's son James within the last year. The Sherwoods have been in business here since C.B.'s time. In 1902 C.B. Sherwood & Hanslow bought a grain elevator from Dowell & Hassack. In 1922 Elmer owned the business & ran it with his sons, Arthur Bradley, Herbert, & James R. It remains in the family today.

The 1870 census shows William Sherwood as a 43 year old farmer from Connecticut. His wife Elizabeth was 43 also & at home were the following children: Charles B. (22 & listed as a brickmaker), Sylva (19), Georgiania (17), William (19), Emma (13), Mary (8), Ida (6), & Clarence (3). Emma & the older children were all born in Connecticut; this would seem to indicate the family came to Missouri around 1862. An earlier owner of this property may have been the Clarks.

Charles B. is shown in the 1900 Census as 52 years old, his wife Olive was 53 & a native of Iowa. Their children were Walter Roscoe (21), Francis L. (19), Elmer B. (18), Hannah (12), Arthur B. (11), Marshal (9), Stanley (7), & Cora G. (4).
**HISTORIC INVENTORY**

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<td>The front entrance is single leaf &amp; has an outstanding example of a very ornate Eastlake screen. The door has an oval glass. The front (N) porch features turned posts &amp; spindle balustrade &amp; dentil trim at the cornice. A small round arched window with a heavy hood mold is east of the door, this is repeated in the north, east &amp; west gable peaks, which are imbricated with octagon shingles. The east gable ell has a chamfered three sided bay with a large beveled glass leaded window. A similar window is on the front (N) gable peak. In the rear (S) is a 1½ story gable roofed ell. A (cont)</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>History and Significance</strong></td>
<td>The Hohnsons have lived here ten years. They purchased the house from George Gregory. The previous &amp; original owners were the Thompsons. The house is a fine example of the Queen Anne style.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Description of Environment and Outbuildings</strong></td>
<td>The house sits at the corner of Jefferson &amp; Thompson and faces north. A well is at the SE corner &amp; a garage is to the south.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Sources of Information</strong></td>
<td>Mrs. Johnson 1896 Atlas</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Prepared by</strong></td>
<td>Margaret Keller HPC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Organization</strong></td>
<td>NEMO Regional Planning Comm.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Date</strong></td>
<td>11/84</td>
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42. A hip roofed enclosed porch room is on the south end. Cornerboards are plain. Between the first & second level is a section of molded vertical board siding. The only changes made by the Johnsons were papering, carpeting, & kitchen remodeling.
The front facade has a screened porch which wraps around the south & east sides of the front (S) ell. All windows on the exterior of the main block are pedimented with pierced designs. Corner boards are molded with pierced cutwork tops. Paired brackets are at the eave, these are the cutwork scroll type. The frieze & eave are also molded. The one story front porch is upheld by slim square posts with wide molded caps. These rest on a clapboarded half wall. There are small cutwork brackets at the porch eave. All the porches have brick foundations. The front windows at ground level are floor to (cont)

The Paradys bought this structure five and a half years ago from Kyle Peterson. He owned it for 25-30 years, they believe. Before this it belonged to Henry Muhrer. He was a jeweler & his son Harry also lived here. The house was built by Adam Lang. He was a banker it is believed. In 1887 he had a saddle & harness business in Kahoka he also served on the board of directors for Kahoka College. In 1896 he was mayor of the (cont)

The house faces south onto Commercial Street. A garage is to the northwest & a well is at the northwest corner of the house.

Sources of Information
Mrs. Parady 1887 History
Mr. & Mrs. John Steinman 1896 Atlas
Mr. Paul Rowe 1900 Census
Cemetery Inscriptions of Clark County
42. ceiling type. Generally the other windows are 1/1 rectangular shaped double sash at the first level & 1/1 square shaped double sash at the second level. Windows are shuttered. The front entrance is a single leaf door with an etched glass transom. A two story five sided polygonal bay is on the east side. In the rear (N) is a two story addition of a shorter height than the main house. Each side of the addition has an enclosed pent porch room. Small brackets form the eave ornament for the east porch.

The first floor has molded baseboards & window trim. There are six-paneled pocket doors into the dining room. Other doors are six paneled & have transoms. Woodwork is pine. The stairs are enclosed. The front room (parlor) had a fireplace added at a later date which the Paradys have removed. The ceiling here features a plaster medallion. Door knobs are brass with a bas-relief pattern. The upstairs woodwork is different type. It is a coarser type of molding & has bull's eye corner plates. Ceilings in the rear addition are lower (8') than in the main block. The Paradys have added a bathroom & are redecorating.

43. town.

Henry Muhrer's sister, Sophia, married into the Lang family. She may have lived here before Henry Muhrer bought the place or may have inherited it. Adam Lang had the houses next door (west) and across the street (south) built for his sons, Karl and Fred. The one to the west was built in 1909 and is Shingle style. The house to the south is Tudor style and built about the same time.

The Parady house is a good example of the Italianate influence found in small towns before the turn-of-the-century.

The 1900 Census shows Adam Lang as a saddler who owned his residence free and clear. He was 55, having been born in 1844 in Germany. Elizabeth was his wife, she was a 49 year old native of Missouri. At home that year were Karl C. (17), Fredrick (12), and Edwin (10). All children were born in Missouri. Adam lived until 1923, Elizabeth died the same year. They are buried in the St. Paul Lutheran Cemetery.
ADAM LANG,
MAYOR.
The south and east facades of this structure feature many ornate details. The front single leaf entrance is sheltered by a curving porch with turned posts, a spindle frieze and cutwork brackets at the sides of the posts. Scroll brackets with pendants are at the eaves. The east ell is rounded with a turret roof. At second level, a gable porch with a vergeboard, spindle frieze, turned posts and balusters, and cutwork brackets gives access to another single leaf door. This is on the south ell, which is chamfered. The gable peak here also has a vergeboard. On the west are two belcast caps over narrow windows; these are bracketed and have a pierced scalloped border (over).

Roy and Shirley Stice have lived here fourteen years. They bought the house from Patsy McLaughlin who got it from the Dr. J. R. Bridges estate. Patsy McLaughlin did not live here. In 1900, James R. Bridges was a boarder at the Charles and Jennie Trump home. They had a dry goods business and four children. He was 30, single and a physician. By 1910, he had been married to Lenna nine years. She was 42, he was (Over).

The house faces south and sits at the northwest corner of Exchange and Jefferson. A garage is on the rear.
42. at the eave. Larger sunburst brackets with pendants are at the chamfered bay. Along the rear west side is a truncated hip roofed porch which has been enclosed. The rear center ell is 1½ stories. The east roof slope has a pent dormer with paired vents and sunbursts at the sides. Windows are generally 1/1 with trabeated headers. Some are paired or in groups of three, others are narrow. Cornerplates have a star motif.

The interior follows a very ornate building pattern just as the exterior has elaborate details. Upon entering the front door, the stair rises within the curved east wing. The cherry wood stair has cutwork carving and massive newel posts with finials. Ceilings are ten feet at first floor and nine feet at the second level. Doorways are high with molded trim and bull's eye corner plates. High molded baseboards are found throughout the house. Wood used, other than the stair, is golden oak. The original hanging light fixtures remain with glass shades and crystal prisms. Several single leaf pocket doors are located throughout the house. Large battered columns rest upon built-in cabinets with leaded glass at the dining room entrance. The cabinets are on both sides of the opening. An original etched glass window with a bird and wheat motif is on the single leaf entrance on the east. Framing is done in white pine. The Stices added kitchen cabinets, insulation, electric outlets, replaced pipes and rewired. Upstairs the master bedroom follows an octagonal plan and has its own porch.

43. shown as 45. They had no children then. Bridges lived from 1863-1963, Lenna lived from 1868-1947. Both are buried in Kahoka Cemetery. Bridges had a separate office but often treated patients at his home.

Mr. Stice is a school teacher and Mrs. Stice has a cake decorating business. They have three children: Greg (21), Gayla (15) and Faith Ann (12). The house is an outstanding example of the ornate Queen Anne style.
The single leaf door faces north & is at the east corner of the front facade. A gable cap provides cover. The front fenestration has been altered & is now a three part contemporary window. Side facades have three gothic arched windows with heavy hood molds. These have also been altered. Tops are filled in & 1/1 smaller windows with shutters have been installed. A square integral bell tower rises at the northeast corner. It has 6/6 extremely elongated rectangular windows with cutwork scroll brackets at the eaves. The eaves have an applied circular motif.

The Kahoka Methodist Protestant Church was built in 1900. The church here on Union Street had a small but faithful congregation. It disbanded circa 1930. By 1966 it was in use by the Modern Woodmen of America. The Methodist Church history in Clark County goes back to 1830 or 1831. The Methodists established the first church society in the county at St. Francisville. The church was divided over the slavery issue in the following century.

The building faces north & sits just south of the old railroad track. It looks out on Union Street.

**Sources of Information**

Mrs. Lumas McCoy
1896 Atlas
1887 History

History of Clark County Churches by Clark County Historical Society
(from article by Mrs. Lumas McCoy)
ing decades. Many Methodist Episcopalns were pro-slavery & withdrew to join the M.E. Church South. This weakened the Methodist Church greatly. The Kahoka Methodist Church evolved from four sources: The Methodist Episcopal, the M.E. South, the Kahoka Methodist Protestant, & the Ashton Methodist Churches.

The M.E. Church was organized in Kahoka in 1862. As they had no building, they met in a school, then at the Congregational Church on the southeast corner of Jefferson & Chestnut, & then in the Cumberland Presbyterian Church until they built their own building. In 1883 they bought land from John M. Hiller. Work was completed in 1888 at a cost of $2,500. By 1887 there were 50 members. The M.E. Church South was organized in Kahoka in 1870. They used the Presbyterian Church until a building was raised at the corner of Chestnut and Morgan where Sever Library sits today. Ashton Church, first known as Mar's Hill Methodist Protestant Church, was established in the late 1860's/early 1870's. It had one of the first Sunday Schools started in the county. When Ashton was laid out, c. 1883, the church became the Ashton Methodist Protestant Church.

In the early 1900's at the General Conference of Methodist W., the M.E. South & Methodist Protestant Churches planned unification. The Kahoka M.P. & M.E.S. churches were (c. 1939) united & became the Kahoka Methodist Church. They used the M.E. building at the SW corner of Jefferson & Chestnut for services. In 1943 that church was enlarged & remodeled. Bishop Broomfield preached the dedication. The Rev. J.R. Monroe was the first pastor under unification & during the remodeling from 1939-1950. In 1959 the Ashton Methodist Church merged with the Kahoka Methodist Church. There were 345 members in 1966. Now all four early churches are combined into one.

Mrs. Ragan has owned the building about fifteen years. After use by the Modern Woodsmen, it was the Royal Neighbors Hall & Teen Town. Currently it houses a beauty salon. The circle motif at the eaves & the tall tower with brackets are unusual details in church architecture for this area.
The house features a tall octagonal tower which ends in a flat top crowned with ornamental iron cresting. A porch wraps around the north ell on both the north and east and is upheld by heavy turned posts with pierced brackets to the sides. The porch also has scroll brackets and shelters a single leaf door with transom on the northwestern corner along with a similar door at the northeastern corner. A gable peak all protrudes on the east. It has a three sided polygonal bay with a paired elongated rectangular shaped window on the front. The area below the window is imbricated with diamond shaped shingles. Windows are generally rectangular shaped.

Further Description of Important Features

The Fuges bought the house eight years ago from Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Kucher. Mr. Fuge owns the Hiller Insurance Agency and Mrs. Fuge is a first grade teacher. They have added the family room behind the garage and have put in new wallboard, along with new paper, carpet and flooring. They now have two children. The Kuchers bought the structure about twenty-one years ago. At the time of the survey, the house was the residence of the Fuge family. The main entrances face north. An outbuilding is to the rear (west). The house sits at the northwest corner of the intersection of Clark and Martin streets.
42. Gable peaks are imbricated with half-cove shingles. East and west gable peak windows are paired. Small pairs of 1/1 windows are located on each face of the tower. A new addition is built onto the south and includes a large double garage and large fireplace. The house has yellow metal siding.

Interior woodwork is oak, it is molded and has flower motif corner plates. The oak stair turns halfway up and is then enclosed. The four upstairs bedrooms have been converted to three.

43. that time it was not in good condition. They added the furnace, sewer and did electric wiring. They also built the double garage. Some small rooms sat where the family room is now. The earliest known owners of the property were the Miller: Belle Z. Miller built the house. The Snyder sisters from Ashton bought the house after the Millers and intended to refurbish it but they were elderly and didn't accomplish this. Harry Owen was a subsequent owner and is thought to have rented it to Slim Morris for many years. He was the last resident prior to the Kuchers. The land where the house sits was deeded in 1891; the house was likely built soon after.

It is important as a fine example of the Queen Anne style.
A small central gable ell protrudes on the south and has a set of three windows. The gable peaks at the east, west, & south are imbricated with half cove shingles. Garage type doors are at the east corner on both the north & south facade. A single leaf entrance with a two light transom is at the west end of the south facade. Rectangular shaped 4/4 windows flank this door. Rafters are exposed & cut in a scalloped design. The carsiding is applied in horizontal & vertical bands. Roof shingles are molded in a "U" shape.

Work was completed on the Alexandria & Nebraska City Railroad in 1869 when its track covered about 27 miles according to the 1887 History. It traversed the county from Alexandria on the west & continued through Wayland, Clark City, Kahoka, Ashton, & Luray.

It was with some reluctance that the people in the county accepted the coming of the railroad tracks are north of the building.
railroad. The main consideration was the financial burden involved. In other counties, such as Knox, railroad bonds & railroad companies often led to financial difficulties. Other feelings were that the railroad was too "new-fangled" & not needed. It would change the business & employment patterns; teamers, drovers, haulers, etc. would be put out of business. Apparently the Missouri, Iowa, & Nebraska Railroad began operation in 1871, according to the Old Settlers Special Edition. A celebration was held on July 4, 1876 to commemorate the line from Churchville (Alexandria) to Kahoka. In 1888 the name was changed to the Keokuk & Western, under new ownership. In 1900 the Chicago, Burlington, & Quincy Railroad leased the line. By 1920 they had full rights & continued in business until 1970. At that point the Burlington Northern Railroad took over. They ended operation of what was by then a 74 mile strip (in 1882). The Kahoka depot's original building was consumed by fire & the present depot building was built as a replacement in 1896. It had six trains per day that year.

Currently the building stands vacant. It is important as a representative example of the vernacular railroad depot which is dwindling in numbers & becoming increasingly rare. The Clark County Historical Society hopes to preserve & restore the building.
The daily arrives in Kahoka at 9:41 a.m. enroute to Centerville from Keokuk with passengers, mail and express service for patrons along the line, April, 1952. Pictured left to right are: Earl Rowland; Floyd Wilson, assistant div. passenger agent I; N. Lewis, brakeman and baggage man with six years service; A. Jackson, engineer with ten years service; Wm. DeVore, mail clerk with 30 years; and Jap Miller, conductor with 48 years.
This structure retains much of its original ornate appearance & most of the appurtenances are in surprisingly sound condition due in part to being encased beneath layers of paint. The front facade(s) features a three sided polygonal bay under a gable peak with half cove imbrication. First level windows in this bay are extremely elongated. The south facing bay has the original stained glass window, one of three which followed a particular motif & were also located in the east & west bays. The one remaining in the parlor depicts summer & shows an iris. The window trim is extremely ornate, a course of "dentsils" is uppermost. Corner plates have round flower motifs with five (cont)

James Robert Hume was born to Lynn Bank Hume (1817-1894) & Sarah Rosemon (Hodges) Hume (1819-1898) in 1845. The family lived in Indiana at that time. In 1871 James R. married Emma R. Weber (1852-1900). He had been in Clark County twenty years by his marriage date. In his twenty-first year he followed the profession of teaching. James & Emma had three children: Roberta T., Cora C., & Vegie H. In 1879, Hume became the county (cont)

This structure faces south & sits at the northeast corner of the intersection of Morgan & Court Streets. The yard is very spacious.
The owners plan to turn the two tower is found over the main stairs. These have been removed. Next include a new roof & foundation. Plans also include rebuilding the porch to its original appearance & replacing vergeboards.

42. petals & the trim is beaded. The corners of the bay have beaded cornerboards with molded caps. These continue up to the roof. At second level, the bay has a paired 1/1 rectangular window flanked by a 1/1 window of more square shape. The diagonal sides have massive paired brackets with cutwork. A belcast hood is over the paired window & upheld by brackets similar to those on the diagonal walls, but smaller. A square integral tower contains the main entrance, which is single leaf, & is on the southeast corner of the front facade. The tower has a belcast mansard roof, decorative "arrow" trim at the eaves, & paired brackets; it then rises to a clapboarded portion pierced by triangular arched windows which had red stained glass. The east & west gables follow the same pattern as the south gable. They have a three sided polygonal bay which projects at first level & has a hip roof hood while the second level window has a belcast hood, as on the front. The west bay has a single leaf entrance. The rear section of the house has 1/1 rectangular windows & an imbricated peak area. A one story truncated hip roofed addition is at the rear. On its east side is a hip roofed porch with its south end enclosed. The basement entrance is directly below this. Windows on the north side of the addition have been altered. In general the soffit area is finished with beaded wainscoting.

The interior of the house has outstanding architectural details. The entrance hall has woodwork on a grand scale. Pocket doors give entrance into the parlor. Doors have ornate molding & decorative pediments with circular & rectangular motifs. Trim is beaded & corner plates have a "poppy" design. The stair comes down into the entrance hall & consists of a massive newel post with a round ball on top. Balusters are square & round turned. The stair is built of butternut. The east & west rooms with the polygonal bays have beveled, etched glass in the windows & beveled sashes. Door knobs & hinges have ornate bas-relief. Hinges are of cutwork brass. The center north corner of these two rooms has diagonal fireplaces. The fireplace in the parlor is also set diagonally, green ceramic tile surrounds the opening which is topped by an extremely ornate Eastlake style mantel. The fireplace in the west room has been altered to a modern appearance while the fireplace in the east room has the top decorative portion removed but retains the ceramic tiles. The rear room is the former dining room & the rear addition houses a kitchen. Back stairs are built in here & the present owners plan to replace these. The kitchen ceiling has been lowered. A bath is in the northwest corner. The two baths were added in 1949 & 1953.

Upstairs, the woodwork shows a different motif. Corner plates have a circular & diagonal design cut into the wood. Baseboards are about 12" high & some floors are of wide plank. Some alterations have been made. A large closet extends across the inside diagonal wall of the south bedroom. Another large closet room has been designed into the original floorplan, next to the bath at the northwest corner.

The owners plan to turn the two west bedrooms into a library. Access to the tower is found over the main stairs. Philadelphia gutters were built into the house's roof. These have been removed. Next summer the restoration work will continue & include a new roof & foundation. Plans also include rebuilding the porch to its original appearance & replacing vergeboards.
L-11 (Cont)

43. recorder & served in that capacity for eight years. 1879 also marked the year he had this house built. J.R. Hume joined the staff of the Kahoka Savings Bank & later became the president. In the 1890's he apparently sold off shares of some of his property in order to keep the bank solvent. After Emma's death, he married Litha Page in 1901. Hume died in 1913. Litha received the property & was also proprietor of a dress shop in Kahoka. Some records say she had ownership of the house in 1909. Isabelle D. Mckee owned the house in 1916. The next owners were James H. & Alice Talbott in 1922. He purchased the property for $5,000. James Homer Talbott was born in 1867 in Anson, Missouri to John P. & Sarah V. Talbott. In 1885 & 1886 he taught at Hogan School in Folker Township. During 1887-1890 he attended Lewis College in Glasgow, Missouri, then he returned to teach at Hogan. In 1888 he married Allie Mae House & the following year they had a daughter, Clara Ethel Talbott. Mr. Talbott went to Iowa Wesleyan University at Mt. Pleasant, Iowa in 1890 & studied law. By 1891 he was reading law at Keokuk, Iowa. He returned to Missouri in 1892 to teach at Canaan. He entered journalism by printing "The Regulator" at Sherman, Missouri & then "The Register" at Luray (1896). During this time he taught & published. In 1897 he became the principal at Revere, his wife taught the primary grades. He printed "The Revere Current" in 1898.

Talbott returned to his pursuit of a law career & in 1901 received his law degree at Northern Illinois College of Law. He also got his B.O. in 1902 at Dixon College of Oratory & then went to Northern Indiana Law School at Valparaiso, Indiana where he graduated in 1903 with his second L.L.B. Next he was admitted to practice law, to the Supreme Court of the State of Indiana, & to the U.S. Circuit Court. By 1904, he was back in Missouri serving as a teacher & the principal at Alexandria where he published the "Delta Sun" from 1905-1906. Between 1906-1910 he was in Kahoka, then he published "The Wayland News" while practicing law in Kahoka. In 1910 he published "The Free Press" in Kahoka & in 1912 Talbott became the Clark County Prosecuting Attorney. He was appointed to this position by the governor. Subsequently he was elected for five 2-year terms (through 1920). He had become part of the Missouri Supreme Court in 1919 & remained in the area for the next twenty-five years. In 1946 he sold "The Free Press". Talbott was one of the most colorful characters in Clark County's history. He was renowned for his oratory ability. In 1932 he took the Kansas bar exams. He sold the house in 1950 & moved to Coffeyville, Kansas. But by 1954 he, his wife Alice, their daughter Clara, & her husband John B. Gutting had come back to Kahoka. "Allie" died in 1958 at age 89. James Talbott lived with his daughter Clara. He took a walk from Kahoka to Wayland to celebrate his ninetieth birthday & enjoyed refusing lifts. He died in 1962 at age 95. Ownership was listed under Mrs. John 3. Gutting in 1931 & then back under James H. & Alice Talbott in 1932. In 1950 A.J. & Katherine Tucker purchased the place for $6,250. They leased it to Webb's Nursing Home. It was sold to George & Cavetta Brown in 1952 & to Gene Gutting in 1955.
43. Recently William J. & Ellen Johnston bought the house. William was born in the area & lived here until he was fifteen, when he moved to California. He is now a semi-retired hotel executive, was on television for a few years & worked at Universal Studios. Ellen is an artist & interior designer. They have a home in Sacramento, California & own a ranch outside Laramie, Wyoming. The house was vacant when they took possession. Mr. & Mrs. Johnston are currently in the process of restoring the home & plan to return it to its original condition.

Significance of this house lies in its architectural style which is outstanding for the area & fortunately remains very little changed except for the removal of the porch which the owners plan to reconstruct.
The house in 1949
James Homer Talbott  1904
Allie Mae House Talbott  1904
James & Allie Mae Talbott
With Clara (b. 1889)
The front facade (north) has a spacious wrap around porch with triple round posts framing the entrance. These rest on molded bases; a pediment rises above & is ornamented with a scroll applique. The single leaf front entrance sits on the east end of the front facade under an imbricated gable peak with a row of stubby brackets. A rectangular triple window is in the gable peak area which is also graced with dentils. Windows are generally 1/1 & rectangular shaped. Some are paired and others in the gable peak areas are small. A five sided polygonal tower is on the west end of the front facade. It is imbricated near the top level and has scroll ornamentation framed by (cont)

The house is an outstanding example of the Queen Anne style. It is heavily ornamented & also an extremely large structure compared to most in Kahoka. Currently the house is the property of the Leland Schuster family.

The house sits on the corner lot, on the southeast, at the intersection of Jefferson & Court in Kahoka. It faces north. The yard is spacious & an alley is to the rear. The well is at the south as is the basement entrance.
molded bands located beneath the upper small 1/1 square windows. A ball topped finial crowns the tower. The cornice is molded. The main block of the house has a truncated hip roof with a wooden balustrade type decor, including dentils. The east & west sides of the house both feature chamfered bays with gable peaks. At the roof level are large brackets with a feather motif. Peak areas are imbricated & have dentils. The rear (S) has a central, shallow gable ell with a corbeled chimney, a heavily molded cornice & an imbricated peak. A smaller gable ell is on the southwest corner, along with a hip roofed dormer. At the extreme south end is a two story ell with a pent roof & an enclosed porch room. The exposed basement has 2 light rectangular shaped windows.
HISTORIC INVENTORY

No. K-16
County Clark
Location of Negatives NEMO Regional Planning Comm.

Specific Location NE² of SE² of Section 19
T 65 N, R 7 W

City of Town
Rural, Township & Vicinity Kahoka Lincoln

10. Site II Structure II Object II

1. Operational Yes II Yes X No W
   Property No X

2. Plan of Estate Yes II No X

3. Name of Established District

11. Thematic Category

17. Dates or Period c. 1860's - 1870's

18. Style or Design I house

19. Architect or Engineer

20. Contractor or Builder

21. Original Use, if apparent Residential

22. Present Use Residential

23. Ownership Public No XI Private XI

24. Owner's Name & Address, if known Mr. & Mrs. James Neves

25. Open to Public? Yes II No XI

26. Local Contact Person or Organization

27. Other Surveys in Which Included

28. No. of Stories 2

29. Basement? Yes PI No X

30. Foundation Material stone/concrete

31. Wall Construction Frame

32. Roof Type & Material gable/asphalt shingle

33. No. of Bays Front 5 Side 2

34. Wall Treatment clapboard

35. Plan Shape rectangular

36. Changes Addition Yes

37. Condition Interior good

38. Preservation Underway? No W


40. Visible from Public Road? Yes X

41. Distance from and Frontage on Road

42. Further Description of Important Features A pent porch extends along the front facade & is upheld by battered posts grouped in sevens at the porch corners. These rest upon a clapboarded half wall. A single leaf door is centrally located on the front (S); sidelights & transom have been covered. Windows are 6/6 square shaped double hung sash. Trim is plain. The east & west gable ends have molded eaves, returns & a raking cornice. Cornerboards are capped. At the rear is a one story gable roofed addition that includes a family room with fireplace & utility room. The inside has been updated on the wall & floor surfaces.

43. History and Significance The Neves got the property from Mable Montgomery in 1964. It had been vacant less than a year at that time. The Neves have two sons.

John W. Montgomery is listed as the owner of this property in 1878. He was one of Clark County's most prominent citizens according to the 1887 History. He was born in 1824 near Louisville, Kentucky & in 1853 married Mary S. Dicken. They came to Missouri, to Clark

44. Description of Environment and Outbuildings The house sits back from highway EE east of Kahoka. It faces south. Two outbuildings are to the rear. Previously a large barn was in the back.

45. Sources of Information

Mr. & Mrs. Neves
1878, 1896, & 1915 Atlases
1930 & 1981 Platbook
1887 History
Interview with Mr. Mack Montgomery

46. Prepared by Margaret Keller HPC

47. Organization NEMO Regional Planning Comm

48. Date 12/84
43. County circa 1869 & settled here. Montgomery acquired large real estate interests. He was also involved in farming & stock raising. Together he & his wife had ten children. Among these were Theodore L. (who put up the Montgomery Opera House) and Clifford, who inherited this place upon his father's death, according to Mack Montgomery. Montgomery died in 1893. By 1896 Miss Ettie Montgomery is shown as the owner of this property although apparently it went to Clifford. Of John's large holdings, 80 acres went to each child at his death and this portion went to Clifford & his wife Mabel. They had no children. Mrs. Mary S. Montgomery is shown as owner of the adjacent land/house to the east. By 1915 E.F. Becker is shown as the owner of this property according to the Atlas of that year but it seems this information is incorrect & that the property remained in the Montgomery family until it was purchased by the Neves. Clifford Montgomery was Mack Montgomery's Uncle. Currently Mack Montgomery is 77 & he states Clifford got the farm before he was born.

The property is significant both for its long association with the prominent Montgomery family & as a good example of an early I-house.
LURAY

The settlement here dates to 1835 when the Wilson, Price, & Hanna families arrived from Kentucky. Dr. Robert Stark & George Combs laid out Luray in 1837 to contain a public square and twenty-nine blocks of four lots each. George Combs gave the land. Michael Miller laid out the Miller Addition.

In October 1871 Mr. & Mrs. James W. Summers gave the land for Eldorado & surveyed it. The town went by the name Jimtown after Mr. Summers. A depot was built & nearby were stockyards, a grain elevator, an ice house, the Herrig restaurant, a pickle house, & a big windmill. Eldorado was on the east edge of Luray & has been absorbed by Luray. The Eldorado cemetery is on the east edge of town. Jacob Tinsman built a large barn c. 1842 & let all denominations use this for church services. In 1866 the Baptists built a church & in 1887 the Methodists also had one. The first store was built & operated by Smith Tinsley between 1834 & 1837. By 1887, Luray was a flourishing town with the George Schneider drugstore, the Bradley jewelry store, and four general stores, also a blacksmith shop, a barbershop, a coopers shop, a wagon shop, a post office, a hotel, a livery stable, a feed store & a funeral parlor. In 1863 David McKee reorganized the Anti-Horsethief Association here. A stagecoach line operated through Luray on the old trail from the Mississippi River to Bloomfield, Iowa. Luray's first school was a subscription school that cost $1 per month. A frame schoolhouse was built later & in use until 1916.
An elementary & high school were built in 1915. Luray also had four lodges & the Harkness livery stable & store. That family also operated an hotel (c. 1905). Mr. Swisher also had a hotel & livery barn, in addition there was the Coffrin livery barn & the Dennison hotel & livery. Will Randle conducted the funeral parlor. Later Kirchner & the Guttings had funeral parlors. An epidemic of cholera hit in 1868; Tom Barnes was thought to have succumbed & was nearly buried alive. Seaver's Mill existed here in Luray. Mr. Shaw had built a grist & sawmill here in 1850. The town had a nursery & a greenhouse at some point in time. The first rural mail route started in 1903. Luray's population is 175.
LURAY
Clark County
Missouri
The front facade is at the west gable end. Its most prominent features are a three part window with a trabeated header & a large five part fan transom. Narrow 1/1 windows are to either side. Colored glass composes the top portion of the church's windows. A square bell tower is at the southwest corner. It has a double leaf entrance with transom reached by a flight of concrete steps. Doors have six panels. The open air belfry retains its bell & supports the flat topped roof on square posts, the balustrade also has small square posts. The basement is raised & has rectangular two light windows. The main structure has a continuous sill course & narrow clapboarding.

In 1887, the Methodist Protestant congregation of the area built a wooden structure for their church. The building was dedicated in 1887. John Sexsmith was the reverend. It is believed that church was located somewhere close to the present Baptist Church as both the Methodist & Baptist Church were mentioned as located by the large frame school house. The present building with its bungaloid detailing probably dates from the early 1900's. It is very significant as representative of the bungaloid style, which is (cont)

The church faces west & sits in the east end of Luray, one block east of County Road AA. The school is across the street to the north.
42. between the sill course & window headers. This narrow clapboard provides a visual contrast between the upper & lower portions of the building. The cornerboards & cornice are plain. Rafters are exposed at the roof & have knee braces at the gable ends. The north wall has a small three sided polygonal bay; a paired window is to its west & a narrow window is to its east. At the rear (E) is a one story gable roofed addition. A small gable roofed addition is built onto the south wall to give access to the basement. Another entrance similar to this but with a hip roof is added to the rear of the bell tower.

43. is not often found in religious structures.
MARYSVILLE

Marysville virtually no longer exists but it was situated in Section 31 of Des Moines Township about two miles up river from St. Francisville. The location was in a little valley surrounded by steep cliffs on the bank of the Des Moines River. William R. Harrison & Charles Wood built the first cabin & the trading post; they arrived in 1822 and were employed by the American Fur Company. Trading was carried on with the Sac & Fox Indians but at some point the men left & did not return until 1830. At that point, Harrison made Marysville his permanent home. The settlement was called Marysville since at least five of the women there were named Mary. German settlers were predominate in Marysville's early days. The town had a steam powered sawmill which produced lumber for river barges. There was also a cooper shop. Near a natural rock bridge was a church & a school. Irish settlers arrived & worked the nearby stone quarry. Farmland here was fertile & the abundant timber was white oak. In the late 1800's Noah Bailey owned much of the land north of Marysville. Another sawmill & a ferry operated at the mouth of the Big Branch. (This was the Howard Bogguss farm in 1983.) A small cemetery was located north of the first trading post; this is where Harrison & his family were buried. A "new" school was built in 1910. In 1983 the town had only the school, two log cabins, & Ralph LeMaster's home left.
### Historic Inventory

#### Location of Negative
- NEMO Regional Planning Comm.: LeMaster Residence

#### Specific Location
- NE 1/4 Section 31
- T 66 N, R 6 W

#### Site Plan with North Arrow

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<tr>
<td>Other Surveys in Which Included</td>
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#### History and Significance
- The LeMaster family has a long history in this area. In 1870 George LeMasters was a thirty-eight year old farmer who had come here from Pennsylvania. His net worth was $200 that year which was the equivalent of about $2,000 today. In 1851 he had married Mary C. Bouge. By 1870 she was thirty-six; her home state was Indiana. That year they had Louisa (17 & born in Iowa), Emily (14), Frank (12), George (8), Harriett (4), & Ida B. (2) under their roof. All but the first child were born in Missouri which would have been. Also it is noted that the logs are an odd variety of sizes & shapes.

#### Description of Environment and Outbuildings
- The building is now associated with a newer residence to its S. Several outbuildings are to the W. The cabin faces E & sits in a low lying area less than 1/2 mile W of the Des Moines River, & less than 1/8 mile W of the former community of Marysville.

#### Sources of Information
- 1878, 1896, & 1915 Atlases
- 1930 & 1981 Platbooks
- Clark County Marriage Records
- 8/84 Interview with Mrs. LeMaster
- 1870, 1900 & 1910 Censuses
- Clark County Marriage Records

#### Prepared by
- Linda Harper
- Margaret Keller HPC

#### Organization
- NEMO Regional Planning Comm.
date their arrival here to around 1856. Property here went to the son, Frank, who was born in 1859. By 1900 he owned this free & clear. In 1885 he had married Caldona Harrison (born in 1865) and their children by 1900 were Robert (15), Mary (13), Annie (or Addie, aged 11), Harvey (or Harlan, aged 3), and Garland (1). Also in the household was Catherine, a 62 year old widow. This may have been Mary C., George LeMaster's wife, as often ages reported were off by a couple years. Three more children were born to Frank & Caldona by 1910. Alfred was 8 that year, Ralph was 5, & Alvin was 5 months old. This was the "old homeplace" & the LeMaster children grew up here. Ralfred LeMaster (thought to be Ralph) married Francis Wilkens in 1923. Mr. & Mrs. Ralph LeMaster purchased this property about 1949 from Ralph's parents. Ralph's dad, Frank, worked at the sawmill at the mouth of Big Branch (where the Howard Bogguss farm was in 1983). This was the second sawmill built in Marysville. LeMaster also hauled lumber across the river by ferry to Sand Prairie. This house sat near the boundaries of the former town of Marysville. It has recently been torn down. Ralph LeMaster owned this until his death in 1972, the property now belongs to his widow.

The structure was significant because of its log construction and early date of construction.
MEDILL

Medill sits in Sections 15 & 16 of Lincoln township. The Atchison, Topeka, & Santa Fe runs just west of the community which consists of about nine blocks and about sixty buildings today. In 1887 the Chicago, Santa Fe, & California Railway was under construction and it crossed the Keokuk & Western line in Section 15. Medill was to be a station on the Chicago, Santa Fe, & California Railway and most of its development probably resulted from its connection with the railroad. The location had only a few structures in 1878, most of its growth came after 1887.
### Medill Baptist Church

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#### Further Description of Important Features

Unusual grouped windows with triangular transoms highlight this structure. A square bell tower with a crenelated top also serves as the entry vestibule. The entrance is single leaf with a triangular transom with diamond panes. The north gable peak has a triple window with a three part triangular transom. Above this is a round light filled with tracery. It has heavy molding & is dated "1889". West facade windows are 1/1, rectangular shaped & pedimented. Cornerboards are capped, the frieze is molded and the cornice rakes on the gable ends. A small ell protrudes to the east. Its windows are small, 1/1, & trabeated. This contains the altar and may be an addition. At (cont)

#### History and Significance

The church is in use, sometimes for revivals. History of the congregation is scarce. It came into the Wyaconda Baptist Association in 1916 but last reported to the Association in 1923. Pastors included L.P. Smith, J.E. Bane, Cecil Brimer, & C.C. Riley.

#### Description of Environment and Outbuildings

The church sits just south of highway 136 as it continues toward Kahoka & divides the town of Medill in half. The structure faces north. A cemetery is across town on the northeast side.

#### Sources of Information

History of Clark County Churches, Clark County Historical Society (article by Mrs. Dale Hagerman)

---

Office of Historic Preservation, P.O. Box 175, Jefferson City, Missouri 65101

HISTORIC INVENTORY

1. No. L-6

2. County Clark

3. Location of Negatives NEMO Regional Planning Comm.

4. Present Name(s) Medill Church

5. Other Name(s) Medill Baptist Church

6. Specific Location

   NE 1/4 of SE 1/4 of Section 6
   Lot 1, Block 20
   T 65 N, R 8 W

7. City or Town II Rural, Township & Vicinity Medill

8. Site Plan with North Arrow

9. Coordinates UTM

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10. Structure & Building

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11. On National Register? Yes 11

12. Is NR? Yes 11

13. Eligible? No 11

14. District Yes 11

15. Name of Established District

16. Thematic Category

17. Date(s) or Period 1889

18. Style or Design Vernacular

19. Architect or Engineer

20. Contractor or Builder

21. Original Use, if apparent Church

22. Present Use Church

23. Ownership

Public: 11
Private: No 11

24. Owner's Name & Address, if known

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 1

29. Basement? Yes 11

30. Foundation Material

molded concrete block

31. Wall Construction frame

32. Roof Type & Material gable/asphalt shingle

33. No. of Bays Front 2 Side 4

34. Wall Treatment car-siding

35. Plan Shape T

36. Changes

Addition 11
Altered 11
Moved 11

37. Condition

Interior: good
Exterior: good

38. Preservation

Underway: No 11

39. Endangered? Yes 11

40. Visible from Public Road? Yes 11

41. Distance from and Frontage on Road

42. Preparation by Margaret Keller HPC

43. Organization NEMO Regional Planning Comm

44. Date of Revision 10/84
any rate, windows are of four different types, which seems to indicate different phases of building or alterations. The basement is raised & it replaces the original foundation. It has exposed rectangular windows. The entry has new paneling while the main body of the church has beaded wainscotting with molding. Pews are rounded.
NEEPER

Shilo Church was the first structure to be built here in 1879. Ollie Pricket had a grocery, Louis Diehl had a blacksmith shop, and John Hodges & his associates ran another blacksmith shop & a grist mill. By the early 1900's the settlement had grown to include another store, a barrel hoop factory, a post office, & a telephone exchange. John Pricket started a store north of the first store and included patent medicines & knickknacks in his stock. This is where the post office was located. His son, Wilford, subsequently ran the business; he installed the telephone switchboard which had a line from Kahoka to Neeper to Williamstown. In 1908 Ed Kapfer purchased the store. Several others ran it until 1950, it is extant. In 1904 the post office was removed from Neeper. The barrel hoop factory was located by Lipp's blacksmith shop. It had its main operation in the springtime when hickory wood was available insect-free. The church still stands & has services today. Neeper is in Section 21 of Union Township and has seven buildings in the immediate vicinity.
According to the Old Settler's Edition, this structure was the first building erected in Neeper. It was raised in 1879 by the Prickets, Brotherton, & Hodges. It saw Neeper through the beginning of its existence, its heyday, & its present situation of a few buildings. It is significant for its long & continuous role in the religious & community life of Neeper & as a good example of a rural vernacular church from the late 1870's.

The church sits in the southwest part of Neeper and faces east. The cemetery extends to the west & north. County Road D passes just south of the church. A fence crosses the east side of the yard. An outbuilding is to the rear.

---

**Further Description of Important Features**

The front facade (E) is pierced by two single leaf doors with two light transoms. Exterior door & window headers are pedimented. Windows follow a 4/4 attenuated rectangular pattern. Also evident are capped cornerboards & a plain raking cornice. The altar is situated at the west end. Interior millwork appears to be pine & is done in large Grecian ear design, similar to the Clark County Courthouse millwork.

---

**Sources of Information**

1878, 1896, 1915 Atlases
1887 History
Old Settlers Special Edition, The Media 9/14/83
**Old Shoup Store**

**Other Names(s)**
- Neeper Store

**Historic Inventory**

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<td>Neeper, Union</td>
<td>NEEPER 140</td>
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<td>(Unknown)</td>
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</table>

**Further Description of Important Features**

The building has a boomtown front facade. Construction is in concrete; at the cornice paired brackets provide visual interest. A pent porch of corrugated metal shelters the double leaf door with a two light transom. Large rectangular storefront windows are to either side. A gable roofed frame addition extends across the rear facade. Pilasters in the front are also concrete.

**History and Significance**

A frame store sat on this location originally. It was run by the Prickett Brothers but burned. They had another store (run by Mary Prickett) across from the church but it burned also, about 1920. Glen Bourgeois owned the present structure (U-11). The last merchant in business here was Lee Shoup. He first opened in November 1941, but due to Pearl Harbor & wartime was closed by 1942. He reopened in 1945. They had a general line.

**Description of Environment and Outbuildings**

The store faces south & sits in Neeper on the NW side of County Road D.

**Sources of Information**

Mr. Lee Shoup
1878, 1896, 1915 Atlases
of groceries & feed and bought produce, cream, eggs, chickens, & rabbits. Very few dry goods were carried. Lee Shoup closed his store in November 1950. It was later used as a dwelling & for storage. Ed Kapfer was an owner prior to Bourgeois. Following occupants/owners of the store were Wallace, Elmer Moore, George Koeber, & Houseman (who probably bought out Kapfer). A blacksmith shop was at the foot of the hill. The telephone office "Neeper Switchboard" is still standing, one room was used as a dwelling. The exchange was owned by local shareholders who paid low dues about every three months in return for service. They also made repairs & did upkeep. The Prickett brothers had the post office in the early store. They had arrived from Clairmont County, Ohio in 1863 & 1867. The building (U-11) is unusual with its concrete construction & this particular manifestation of the cornice area. It is also important for its long role in the business life of the Neeper community.

*It became the property of the Farmers Cooperative. Glen Bourgeois currently runs a store in Wyaconda.
PEAKESVILLE

This small settlement is in Section 20 in Sweet Home Township. There are twelve structures in the close vicinity today. Peakesville was laid out in 1852 by Mrs. Mary E. Peake, according to the 1887 History. It contained nine blocks and became a flourishing trading post. Two general stores, three blacksmith shops, a post office and two churches were there by 1887. Samuel Sellers erected his large store building in Peakesville in 1899. The town's name is sometimes spelled Peakeville, with no "s".
The front facade (N) of this structure has a single leaf entrance and a large rectangular window with a transom situated under the porch. This hip roofed porch curves around to the east facade where it shelters another single leaf door & large rectangular window with a transom. The porch is upheld by Doric columns & has a wide plain entablature. A circular window & a paired rectangular window with beaded diamond pane are on the lower level of the gable facade (N). Above the paired window is a 1/1 rectangular shaped window. These all have stone lintels & sills. In the gable peak is a round attic window. Wide molded returns are here; small scalloped vergeboards are just above (cont).

D.T. Wilson built this structure sometime between 1911 & 1915. The 1900 census shows Daniel as a 24 year old farmer who owned his property. He was born in 1876 (died 1964). Pearl Mae was his 21 year old wife (died 1948) & they had one daughter, Anna, aged one by 1900. Evidently this young family was quite prosperous. Wilson owned 215.8 acres in 1930. By 1932 Dan Thompson had purchased the place. He married Dorothea Fine in 1878, 1896, & 1915 Atlases 1900 Census 1930 & 1981 Platbook Personal Interview with Resident Marriage Records Cemetery Inscriptions of Clark County

Sources of Information 1878, 1896, & 1915 Atlases 1900 Census 1930 & 1981 Platbook Personal Interview with Resident Marriage Records Cemetery Inscriptions of Clark County

Further Description of Important Features

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History and Significance

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History and Significance

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History and Significance

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Sources of Information 1878, 1896, & 1915 Atlases 1900 Census 1930 & 1981 Platbook Personal Interview with Resident Marriage Records Cemetery Inscriptions of Clark County
42. The returns. There are identical gable peaks on the east and west facades. The west facade has two windows at each level, but the upper ones are not centered. These are all 1/1 & rectangular shaped. An addition is on the south. It is of frame construction & covered in clapboard. A chimney of molded concrete block rises on the east side of the roof. The exterior of the house remains in much the same condition that it was in when built. The interior has oak millwork.

43. 1928. They had three children: Dan Jr., Paul, & John. The farm was first a dairy & then a general & beef farming operation.

The house is important as a fine example of the use of molded concrete block construction.
RESIDENCE OF D. T. WILSON,
The front (E) facade is graced with a two story oriel related bell tower. Louvered vents have triangular shaped tops. The double leaf entry here has four panels on each side & a triangular shaped transom of 3 lights. The church sits upon a raised concrete basement with paired 1/1 square shaped windows which extend around the building. The front gable facade exhibits a large window composed of a set of four attenuated 1/1 rectangular shaped windows surmounted by a triangular transom of three parts, each with 3-4 lights. Rafters are exposed in the eaves & a small covered attic vent is located at the gable peak. It also has a triangular shaped top. The triangular motif is continued.

The history of the Peaksville Christian Church dates back to the mid 1850's. Earliest records show a meeting at "Brother Christy's" house to elect trustees. Present were Harvey, Christy, Stevens, Calvert, Stauffer, & Burks. These people were in charge of erecting a church building. Apparently early meetings were held in Highland School. Money was raised for a brick church & the deed for the ground was procured in 1857. The church was completed in 1887.

The church faces east & sits near the middle of Peaksville cemetery is 1/2 mile to the northwest.

Chapter by Twila Clavert from History of Clark County Churches
repeated through the architecture. At the northeast corner of this front facade is another entry vestibule. This has a pent roof & a double leaf door similar to the one at the southeast corner. A gabled ell extends to the north & has a facade which matches the other gable ends. Side windows on this ell & on the main block of the church are a paired 1/1 attenuated rectangular type with heavy molding.

A small gable roofed room is on the south facade of the church. The front has been covered with asbestos shingles but the side walls retain the original clapboard.

was built on this site. It measured 32' x 48', pews were hand-made, & there was no steeple or pulpit. The pews had no backs & a table was used for the pulpit. John Brinkerhoff was minister in 1860 & at other times itinerant ministers preached here. In 1870 the structure was damaged beyond repair by a tornado. Since several years prior to this the church had been out of use due to lack of interest.

By the late 1870's the community resolved to put up a new church. There were 16 charter members: William Christy & wife, David Miller & wife, Johnson Webster & wife, Charles Lambert & wife, David Hindron & wife, Thomas J. Calvert & wife, Mrs. Zack Boyd, & William Enoch. Soon there were 79 members. A frame church was built in the late 1870's. Materials were hauled in from Alexandria by wagon. Two doors opened to the east. The men sat on the south side, a low partition divided the pews from the women & children on the north. There were three large clear glass windows with round arched tops. The bell in the belfry could be heard for several miles. A steeple graced the top. Two stoves served the church at this time. Disagreement over the purchase of an organ caused many members to leave & never return. Rev. Hickman was the first to preach in this building and for the first year he received no salary. Many other ministers followed: quite a few were students in training from Culver-Stockton College. The church was the center of the community & many church suppers, revivals, & programs were held.

In 1907 the first county convention of Christian Churches was held here. The Des Moines River was used for baptisms.

In 1922 the second church was hit by lightening & was completely destroyed. Church & Sunday school was held at the Methodist Church in Revere until the present structure was completed & dedicated in 1923. It was built at a cost of $10,000. In August 1956 the church celebrated its 100th anniversary. It then had 80 members with 19 of them members of over fifty years.

The church is significant both for its long history & role in community religious life and for its fine vernacular style.
### Historic Inventory

**Hull Residence**

1. **No.** SH-14
2. **County.** Clark
3. **Location of Negatives.** NEMO Regional Planning Comm.
4. **Present Name(s).** Hull Residence
5. **Other Name(s).** Duty Property; Kleine Property

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The front facade follows a typical "A" plan. The two single leaf doors are slightly off center and flanked by 6/6 square shaped windows. The small pent porch has square posts. The north gable end window has a wide shape which may represent an alteration from the original facade. The front two rooms are log & the house is reputedly the oldest in town. The west side has a gable roofed addition with a pent room on the south. The addition has 2/2 rectangular shaped windows.

### History and Significance

This property once belonged to Squire Duty. It is thought to have built the house, this may have been the Israel Duty mentioned in SH-11. In 1878 Squire Duty is listed as the owner; Daniel Kleine & Jesse Kleine are shown as owners in 1896 & 1915. Jesse & Clara Kleine lived here circa 1905, Clara's parents were of German descent. Their son Daniel was born in the house.* His father was in the revolutionary war, had gone west to (cont)

### Description of Environment and Outbuildings

The structure faces east onto its fenced yard. Outbuildings are to the NW. The site is at the northeast corner of Peaksville.

### Sources of Information

1983- Interview

1878, 1896, 1915 Atlases

* (According to Oral History)
raise tobacco, & settled north of Peaksville. Daniel had left the area, he came back to visit & married the blacksmith's daughter. Justice M. West was the father of Helen West, who became Daniel's wife. At some point Mr. & Mrs. Arnold lived here. Burly Mae Hull has owned the house 20-30 years & is 88 years old. The house is significant for the fact that the front two rooms have log construction, it is believed to be the oldest house in Peaksville.
ST. FRANCISVILLE

St. Francisville was the first permanent white settlement in Clark County. The original settlers were Jacob & Elizabeth Weaver and their five children and a person by the name of Sackett. They settled near the present town in 1829. Jeremiah Wayland, George Haywood, & Samuel Bartlett came here in November 1829. In 1832 the Black Hawk War broke out and a company of the Missouri Militia was sent to St. Francisville to establish a small fort to afford the settlers protection from the Indians. Fort Pike was built of upright logs & had two levels with the upper one protruding.

The original town was laid out in 1834 by Francis Church & William Clark to contain a public square & sixteen blocks. Church made additions in 1835 & 1836. Wayland added his in 1837 & 1848. John Stakes opened the first store here in 1833. In 1835 Clark County's first post office was established with J.F. Wayland as postmaster. The town grew quickly & had several stores, a shoemaker, a mill, a distillery, pork packing business, & was a main shipping point for the steamboats that plied the Des Moines River. Today it retains the Baptist & the Methodist church along with the school, & several businesses & homes. It is situated in Sections 4 & 9 of Des Moines Township.
St. Francisville

1878 Atlas
**Office of Historic Preservation, P.O. Box 173, Jefferson City, Missouri 65101**

**HISTORIC INVENTORY**

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**Nos.**

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<td>27</td>
<td>Other Surveys in Which Included</td>
<td>Cemetery Inscriptions of Clark County</td>
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**Further Description of Important Features**

The front facade has doors of the single leaf variety at either end & a window in the center. This is the reverse of the usual pattern. Unexpectedly, there are no sidelights at the doors, but there is a multi-light transom on the west door. A pent porch overhangs the entire 1st level on the front. It has turned Eastlake type posts. Windows have the rare 9/6 (9 panes over 6 panes) lighting pattern which indicates the structure was built very early. These are on the front (S) & side (east). The east facade has a massive brick chimney which served a fireplace with a federal mantle (extant). Returns grace the gable ends. The house has a wide plain cornice & corner-

**History and Significance**

This structure is known as the "Old Jordan Inn". It was the stage stop when Garrette Jordan drove from Palmyra to Brookfield. In the 1860 census he is shown as a fifty year old farmer from Kentucky with a net worth of $2,500. His wife Eliza was forty-six and also from Kentucky. At home were Julia (20), Sarah (18), Mary (16), Alice (14), James (15), & Charles (9). All were born in Missouri. Judging from the eldest child's 

**Description of Environment and Outbuildings**

This house faces south & is located in the north part of St. Francisville. The Des Moines River flows just east of the house.

**Sources of Information**

Daily Gate City 9/6/62 Photo: Linda Harper
1887 History 1860, 1870, 1900, 1910 Census Reports
1860 Slave Schedule Kahoka Media, 6/15/83
Old Settlers Special Edition of the Kahoka Media, 1/14/83
Cemetery Inscriptions of Clark County

**Prepared by**

Margaret Keller HPC

**Organization**

NEMO Regional Planning Comm.
boards. On the west gable end the window has been closed. A two story pent
addition is built onto the rear. This obscures any openings. There also is a one
story pent addition added (N) to the two story addition. Heavy timber construction
is evident where the clapboarding is gone. Field stone comprises the foundation.

43. birthdate, the Jordans were in Missouri by at least 1840. They must have done very
well with the inn & stagecoach business. By 1860 Garrett is shown as the owner of
15 slaves. In 1872 he was elected the supervisor of Des Moines Township.

Garrette had his coach, known as "The Old Des Moines Mail Coach", built in 1840
at Palmyra for $600. It carried six passengers & was pulled by four to six horses,
depending on the weather & the horses. He delivered the mail in addition to passen-
gers. One of the stations where the horses were changed was the J.L. McKee barn.
Horses were changed several times per trip. Garrette drove the stagecoach many years.
The coach has been restored & is in the Missouri State Capitol. The date Garrette
died is not known but his wife lived from 1824 to 1892 and is buried in Wolfe Cemetery.

Silas & Rhoda Ann Keith lived in the Jordan Inn for many years. Silas married
Rhoda Ann Grubb in 1856 in Ohio & soon afterwards came to Clark County. At first
they lived in a log cabin west of St. Francisville near Weaver's Branch on property
owned by D.C. Sickels. In the 1870 census Silas is shown as a 41 year old laborer
from Pennsylvania with a net worth of $200. Rhoda, of Ohio, was 36. They had five
children then: William (12), John E. (10), Marrietta (7), Thomas (4), & Elsa (4
months). Another child was born at some point. Silas died in 1903 & Rhoda died in
1914. They are buried in Sand Cemetery. Their son Thomas G.
next lived in the house for many years. He was born in 1866. The 1900 census
portrays him as a groceryman who owned his property free & clear. His wife was
Susan I. who was probably a new bride judging from her age of seventeen. By 1910
Ana C. (2) is shown in their family. Another child, Vera, lived only from 1901-1905.
Thomas then listed his occupation as "truck farmer". He died in 1950 & Susie died in
1967. They are also buried in Sand Cemetery. The house has been vacant about
fifteen years or since Susie Keith's death.

A subsequent owner was Milton Jutte. Upon his death the property went to his
heirs & is currently owned by Bill Jutte.

This structure is extremely significant. It shows a high degree of sophistica-
tion for its early construction date. It is very unusual because of its use of the
early, rarely found, 9/6 window lighting (pane) pattern.
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**Walker Residence**

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**Bruns Residence**

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| 17. Date(s) or Period | 1960 & c. 1890's (present form) |

| 18. Stylistic Element | 49 |

| 19. Architect or Engineer | Ann Wayland |

| 20. Contractor or Builder | Ann Wayland |

| 21. Original Use, if apparent | Residential (cont) |

| 22. Present Use | Residential |

| 23. Ownership | Public |

| 24. Owner's Name & Address, if known | Ethel Bruns heirs |

| 25. Open to Public? | Yes (cont) |

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

| 27. Other Surveys in Which Included | |

| 28. No. of Stories | 2-1/2 |

| 29. Basement? | Yes |

| 30. Foundation Material | Stone 3 1/2 |

| 31. Wall Construction Material | Brick 18 X 24 |

| 32. Roof Type & Material | Hip, asphalt shingles |

| 33. No. of Days Roofed | Front 6 |

| 34. Roof Treatment | Common bond 36 21 |

| 35. Plan Shape | Rectangular |

| 36. Changes | Addition & Alterations |

| 37. Condition | Interior good |

| 38. Preservation Underway? | No |

| 39. Endangered? | Yes (cont) |

| 40. Visibility from Public Road? | Yes |

| 41. Distance from and Frontage on Road | 0 |

**Further Description of Important Features**

The front facade (N) has been altered to include an enclosed pent roofed porch with a single leaf centrally located door. Two small paired windows are to either side. This is covered with modern wide siding. The main block of the house is brick. Windows are 1/1 & very elongated with stone lintels (1st floor) & sills. On the north facade the door had a transom, now closed. This door is centered with a window to either side. There is a wide plain cornice. To the south is a small clapboarded building with 2/2 windows and a large brick chimney. This was the summer kitchen where slaves cooked. It is is connected to the main house by means of a small, one bay wide, gable (cont)

**History and Significance**

Jeremiah Wayland had originally owned this land. When each of his children married he gave them some property & this land was his gift to his daughter Ann. She was born c. 1826 in Missouri. Ann Wayland married Dr. Murray who was an eye doctor from Kahoka. He owned a home there but lived here summers & treated patients here. Ann had the house built. They had two children; Mabel & Guy. Mabel Murray married O. Gilbert (cont)

**Description of Environment and Outbuildings**

To the northwest is an outbuilding. The house faces east & is in the north part of St. Francisville. A stone cellar sits to the south.

**Sources of Information**

1930 & 1981 Platbooks
Personal Interview with Doris Walker
Photo: Linda Harper

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**Prepared by**

Margaret Keller NPC

**Organization**

NEMO Regional Planning Comm.

**Date**

1984
42. roofed room. The southern most building has exposed rafters in the eaves. In the rear of the house, one window retains a 6/6 lighting pattern. The front porch was remodeled twenty years ago & the summer kitchen was connected to the house about 30 years ago. The house has been heated by stoves since anyone can remember & apparently never had fireplaces. The ceiling has been lowered to about 12' and some of the interior walls have been paneled. Some of the woodwork is the Grecian Ear type & is pedimented.

43. Sargent. She inherited the house from her mother. One of their daughters was Ethel. In 1930 Mabel was listed as the owner of this property which included 69.85 acres. Apparently her husband had died by then. Ethel moved her family here. She had married Mr. Bruns. They had been living in Keokuk. Doris, their daughter, was nine or ten when they came here & moved in with "Grandma Mabel". This was in 1933-34 & Doris states she has lived here fifty years. The house has been passed down through the female side of the family since it was built. Supposedly it was originally a one story home and it is likely that Ann Wayland built it several decades before the 1890's. The one 6/6 window would indicate a building from the 1850-1860's.

Doris Bruns married George Walker & they reside here today. The house is significant as a type of brick construction which resembles the cornbelt cube style & is not often found in this area. It is also important because of its long connection with the same family (although the family name changed because it passed through the female side).
This structure is two houses built together. The northern part is of log construction. Two rooms form the first level under the gable roof; to the rear (E) is a pent roofed room which is also of log construction. The front entrance is a single leaf. Directly inside is a boxed stair. A large fireplace with mantel is between the back room & the pent room. A clothes press is to the side. Windows on the north gable end at first level are 2/2 and rectangular. A small attic window here is covered. A pent porch crosses the front (W) facade & shelters half of the brick portion. Here the brick structure has a 6/6 square window & a single leaf 6' high door. The brickwork is (cont)

Jeremiah Wayland is probably the most famous early settler of Clark County and this was his residence. He was a farmer & stockraiser from Madison County, Virginia who came to Clark County in 1828. He built the original cabin here prior to 1832 but it was swept away in a great flood in 1832. He then built a new two room log house with a large fireplace - on higher ground. Jeremiah was born to Joshua & Rachel Wayland in 1796. Joshua was a Revolutionary soldier. He moved his family west, to Shelby County, (cont)

This structure sits within a brushy area & faces west. A stone cellar is in the rear as is a well. It is located on the east side of St. Fransville. 

Sources of Information
1860 & 1870 Census Records
Cemetery Inscriptions of Clark County
Personal Interview with Leland Wayland 9/84

1850 & 1860 Slave Schedule of Clark County
1887 History
Photo - Linda Harper
42. Flemish bond. The porch has Eastlake turned posts. More brick construction extends to the south. The brick ell has four rooms at first level. A dormer is over the northeastern one & a pent porch with Eastlake turned posts is at the rear (NE). There is a central chimney between the four rooms and a 4' interior door between the two front rooms. On the south gable end, windows are 2/2 & extremely elongated. The cornice area here is heavily molded. A corbelled cornice decorates the front. It is believed the brick portion was built early, soon after the log portion, according to Leland Wayland. The southern brick portion may be a later addition judging from the type of window found here. According to the Missouri Historic Sites Catalogue, a fireplace & stairway have been removed, the southern wall was rebuilt in 1883, & the mantel from **

43. Kentucky where Jeremiah taught school & married Nancy J. Bartlett. He & his two brothers-in-law, Samuel Bartlett & George Haywood, decided to settle in Missouri. They traveled to St. Louis & then Palmyra where they stayed a year. On a scouting trip to Clark County (then Lewis County) they liked what they say & entered land there. This was in the fall of 1829. The land was on the Des Moines River & St. Francisville would adjoin it. Soon the wives & children followed the men to this area. Jeremiah laid out an addition to Wayland in 1837 & made his second addition in 1848. By 1850 he had at least four slaves. He retained them in 1860. Two slave houses were built north of the house. According to Leland Wayland, the great grandson of Jeremiah Wayland, Jeremiah set all of his slaves free & sent some to California with $1,000. One went to Palmyra & died in the poor house & one lived in Kahoka. Leland can remember seeing them there as a young boy. The first grand jury of Clark County in 1837 included Jeremiah Wayland. His land here in St. Francisville encompassed 10 acres. Jeremiah held several prominent positions. In 1834 he was one of three judges for that year's election. He was granted a license to operate a ferry across the Des Moines River near Fort Pike in 1837. The next year he was the road reviewer for the road from the Des Moines River through Churchville (Alexandria) to St. Francisville. Jeremiah & Nancy had nine children. They were Bartlett, Eliza (Pritchett), William, George H., Mary K., Mattie T., Samuel E., Anna (Murray), & Dr. J.A. Wayland. Of these, Bartlett, William & Dr. J.A. had died prior to 1887.

The 1860 Census shows Jeremiah as a wealthy man. His real estate was recorded as woth $23,300 & his personal estate was listed at $11,860. By 1870 the figures had changed to $20,000 & $1,500 respectively.

Jeremiah was friends with the natives including the indian chief Keokuk & Mack-a-ce-ne-ne, who was killed at the Battle of Bad Ax after warning the settlers it was not safe to remain in the area. The Waylands lived to celebrate their 60th wedding anniversary. Jeremiah was a dedicated Baptist & responsible for building the church at St. Francisville.

** 42. the brick ell was transfered to the kitchen of the original building.
43. Jeremiah lived here until his death in 1883. Nancy was born in 1803 & died in 1890. They are both buried in Wolfe cemetery.

After their deaths, the house went to the daughter Mattie. She never married but did raise her nephew, Bob. Mattie willed the property to Rose Bostic (her niece) for life. It was then to go to Guy Murray, & lastly to go to her nephew Bob. They had not gotten along well & as a consequence she did not want him to inherit the property until he was old, if at all.

Numerous letters of historical importance from Blackhawk, President Jackson, & possibly VanBuren were burned in disagreement over the Wayland estate. Mattie had willed the furniture & relics outright to Lewin Donaldson who had been raised by Rose Bostic. Because of the terms of Mattie's will, & the results it caused the Wayland "relics" are not together today & many were destroyed. She died about 1914. Lewin added the new roof. The house has been vacant about twenty-five years. The log portion is thought to be the earliest remaining house in the county.

The house is significant for its early construction date, its connection to the important Wayland family, & for its log construction & flemish bond treatment.
Famous Wayland Homestead on the Des Moines, at Duma...
This church has a double leaf centrally located entrance on the east facade. The door is attenuated with five panels on each side & a transom. Above is a two course stone lintel & a carved stone with the words "Baptist Church A.D. 1853". The gable peak area is imbricated with half cove shingles. North & south facades are identical with a very large square window in the center & a narrow elongated window to either side of the center. These have smooth stone sills & lintels. The west gable end also has an imbricated peak which is pierced by a round light. Two narrow rectangular windows are symmetrically built here. The church was remodeled & rebuilt in 1904 using the (cont)

Another source than the county church history indicates that a Baptist Church society was organized in 1834 at Jeremiah Wayland's home. Their first service was preached by Dr. Trappe. (undated article in the Media) This organization soon moved to the Fox River & erected a building. There were twelve members including Jeremiah & Rachael Wayland, his mother, Robert P. Mitchell & wife, Ursual Ford, George Biggs, Judith P. Mitchell, (cont)

The church faces east & sits in the southern portion of the small town of St. Francisville just east of county road B. It looks out over the Des Moines River.

History of Clark County Churches by Clark County Historical Society
1896 Atlas
History Photo: Jan Gross
Photo: Linda Harper
Personal Interview with Leland Wayland 9/84
Article by Hazel LeMaster from the Media, no date
42. original stones. The original structure had two entrances on the east facade. Men & women not only used separate entrances but also sat on separate sides of the interior. A beautiful carved wood pulpit was between the two front doors, according to the article by Hazel LeMaster in the Media (date unknown). The east end also had a belfry. It was used as a warning signal for emergencies as well as a call to service. The back of the church featured a large fireplace. A rear entrance served blacks. Along the north & south walls were five long windows. Often children were seated on the deep window sills. The church was remodeled in 1904 & 1921. The changes in 1904 were actually a rebuilding. The fireplace & chimney were replaced with a stove. The church took on its present structure. At that time stained & frosted glass replaced the original clear panes. A much higher pitch was built at the roof. One front door replaced the early two with ten pane transoms. The present door was opened with a "large old-fashioned folding key" according to the Media article. The altar was relocated at the west end & a choir stall was built. Wainscoting was put on the ceiling. In 1921 a furnace replaced the stove. After the Historical Society received the church a new roof was put on in part by a large donation by Lewin (Lewis) Donaldson.

43. & others. The Reverend Broaddus took charge of this Fox River Church about 1836. Under his term, Wayland & several others left this church & met in St. Francisville.

The organizational date for the congregation of the St. Francisville church dates back to 1844. That year they were one of eight that withdrew from the Bethel Association to form the Wyaconda Baptist Association. It was instigated that year by the Reverend Andrew Broaddus who had come to Clark County from Kentucky in 1836. Important early members included Julia Bartlett, she was a charter member. Her future husband, B.F. Bates, served as clerk several years. In 1850 this congregation sent Caleb Bush, L.B. Adams, J.Q. Choer, & A.F. Bartlett to the Wyaconda Baptist Association.

Jeremiah Wayland financed the church. He donated the land, the construction materials, & covered most of the labor. It was constructed in 1853. While under construction it was twice struck by lightening. Upon completion, the walls were 20" thick and extended 34' x 48'. Irish settlers worked a quarry along the bluffs between Marysville & St. Francisville. This was known as Big Hollow & was the source of stone for the church (See DM 3 & 16). As the owner of the church, Jeremiah Wayland stated in his will the "church I built I leave to the Baptists of St. Francisville." He meant for it to always be available to any Baptists which might later come to St. Francisville, according to Leland Wayland.

Gradually the membership dwindled until there were only three active members left: Mr. & Mrs. Thomas Simpson & her mother, Maude Mauler. The last service was held July 6, 1952 & at that time a quick claim deed was signed by the members turning the church over to the Clark County Historical Society. Nineteen seventy-seven marked the first time the church had been used in twenty years. A tea was held for the Historical Society, the D.A.R., & local residents.

St. Francisville celebrated its 150th Anniversary this summer with a full weekend of special events including a real wedding in this church. Participants wore old-fashioned costumes.

The structure is a definite tie to the area's historic past, even though architecturally it no longer retains its original form, it is reconstructed with the original materials.
**HISTORIC INVENTORY**

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<td>St. Francisville Methodist Protestant Church</td>
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**Specific Location**

Lot 6 & 7, Block 6, Wayland's Addition, SW corner 7th & Washington St.

**City or Town**

St. Francisville

**Map Plan with North Arrow**

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**Ownership**

**Local Contact Person or Organization**

NEMO Regional Planning Comm.

**Other Surveys in Which Included**

**Visibility from Public Road**

No

**Visible from Public Road?**

Yes

**Preservation Underway?**

No

**Underway?**

**Condition Exterior**

Good

**Changes**

Addition: Altered: Moved:

**Condition Interior**

**Description of Environment and Outbuildings**

The church sits near the middle of St. Francisville & faces south.

**History and Significance**

The Methodist Society was the first church society to be established in Clark County. It began in 1832 in St. Francisville. Their first circuit rider was Reverend Allen. George Biggs' residence was the first meeting place. By 1834 the Baptists were meeting at Jeremiah Wayland's house & by 1853 they had erected a church so the Methodists held their services there.

**Further Description of Important Features**

The front facade has a square entry vestibule which rises to a truncated hip roofed bell tower. It has gothic arched louvered vents. Church access is provided by double leaf doors here. Above is a large heavily molded gothic arched window with tracery. The tower has a wide cornice & molded eave midway up & at its top. The front facade (S) is pierced only by a pair of l/1 gothic arched windows. The east & west walls have four elongated gothic arched windows, these are also l/1. The church has a wide raking cornice & plain cornerboards.

**Description of Environment and Outbuildings**

The church sits near the middle of St. Francisville & faces south.

**Sources of Information**

History of Clark County Churches by Clark County Historical Society

The History of the St. Francisville United Methodist Church by Hazel LeMaster

Photo - Linda Harper

**Prepared by**

Margaret Keller NPC

**Organization**

NEMO Regional Planning Comm.

**Date**

8/84
In 1837 the Methodist Church included all of Clark County. Then the circuit rider was Reverend Samuel G. Patterson. He lived in St. Francisville & had to ride 100 miles (round trip) to cover his circuit. This took four weeks. Subsequent circuit riders were John Hatcher, George B. Bowman, Martin Eads, Tyson Dynes, William Holmes, Walter Toole, Abraham Still, James Calloway, & Sears. Wages were about $76 per year (if that) & the job was full of hardships. Most of the men died young from sickness due to disease or exposure to weather. The Haywood home in St. Francisville was always ready to welcome the circuit rider, unlike most others where he would receive poor meals, etc. The Haywoods had set aside a special room for the preacher & made a point to serve him good meals.

In 1862 the St. Francisville Society had 32 members. The Methodist Episcopal Church South was organized in Kahoka in 1870. The group in St. Francisville was still meeting in the Baptist church. By 1881 members included William H. Haywood, Elizabeth Haywood, Albert L.E. Haywood, Alice M. Haywood & at least 15 others. Icy baptisms were held in the nearby Des Moines River by Reverend Dave Jackson & he increased membership to sixty by 1894. The following year this congregation erected a church building, the Methodist Protestant Church. Donations came from over 260 people & about $685 was collected. Susie Keith joined in 1899 & was active until her death in 1967. See DM-14.

The building was available to other denominations. At one time both the Methodist Episcopals & the Methodist Protestants met here. Sunday school was held by Protestant societies in the church. The church was heated by coal stoves & used kerosene lamps for lighting. The Ladies Aid Society played a very important role in the longevity of the church & at times even helped pay the preacher. Between 1947 & 1955 it was served by visiting ministers. Then it became part of the Wayland Circuit of the United Methodist Church. Clinton Frie Woofard became the minister in 1979. Services are currently held here.

The church is important because of its long standing ties to the community & its history of serving their religious needs.
The front (N) facade features a two story bell tower with a truncated hip roof. The openings (probably louvered vents) are elongated rectangular shapes with segmental arch shaped tops. The north wall has double openings, all have been covered. The eaves are molded & a wide plain cornice & wide plain cornerboards provide visual contrast & distinction between the various parts. The lower portion of the bell tower/entry vestibule has a double leaf door with five panels per side; this has a trabeated header. Original windows on this side have been filled in with clapboarding & two additions have been made. On the east corner is a pent roofed room which extends from (cont)
42. the entry vestibule to the east corner. On the other side of the tower, a small gable roofed addition has been added in approximately the center of this space. The west gable end has no openings; the east gable end has two transom-type windows, which have been closed. The rear facade (S) shows asymmetrically grouped windows with every other one clapboarded over. From the southeast corner the windows follow this sequence: a group of seven under one trabeated header, a group of five under one trabeated header, & a single window with a trabeated header. The windows are 4/4, double hung, & have an elongated rectangular shape. Chimneys which served stoves are at the east & west gable ends, which have molded eaves & molding at the cornice. Small rectangular windows are exposed at basement level. A basement was constructed in 1950.

After being put into use as a community center, a full kitchen & two baths were added. Wood floors were redone. The interior has molded, beaded woodwork with bull's eye cornerplates & wainscoting.

43. district #26 and this was one of the larger districts in the county. This was the principal town of the county in the mid 1800's. By 1887 the population was about 400.

It is thought this school was built sometime around the turn-of-the century. Among the teachers were Ruth Randolph, Leona Toops, Doris Walker & Hazel LeMaster. The school closed after the 1965-65 term.

In 1947, Maryville was annexed to St. Francisville which in turn was annexed to Running Fox District in 1968.

The community purchased the building in 1968. Gilbert Sargent paid $100 down for the $1,000 purchase price. Ray Campbell bought the bell & donated it to the community. The school now serves various purposes such as family reunions. The Toops family reunion started the fundraising for the community center. Chairs were donated in memory of loved ones.

In 1919 Ethel Shallenberger was the teacher. By 1920 the two room school still operated with one teacher. Grades 1-4 were in one room & grades 5-8 were in the other.

It is significant as probably the most "sophisticated" extant example of the early Clark County school.
ST. PATRICK

The first settlers, Richard & Rose Simpson Riney, located here in 1833. By 1834 there was a log church with a dirt floor to serve the area's religious needs. In 1838, Joseph Rosat of Philadelphia, PA willed 80 acres to the church. Settlers were generally Irish Catholics. The village was first called North Santa Fe or Santa Fe Mission since one of the Santa Fe Trails was to the west. Circa 1860 ten acres of the church property was sold in lots to create the town of St. Marysville. About that time, a large brick church was built; a rectory was also constructed using home-made brick. The area had a resident priest since 1846. The rectory was of two stories with large halls, two stairways, nine high-ceilinged rooms, & a stove in every room. In the late 1860's the town applied for a post office but another St. Marysville existed in Clark County so this village had to change its name; it became known as St. Patrick. In 1875 the settlement consisted of a church, the rectory, a blacksmith shop, two stores, a schoolhouse, and some houses.

The town got a post office in 1899. A frame church was built in 1903 to replace the brick one. A large school was built in 1909 which was three stories high. The parish school was opened in 1910 & staffed by the Sisters of Divine Providence of San Antonio, Texas. The sisters only stayed until 1912, after that lay teachers taught for a period of three years. The town's prosperity seemed to come & go in cycles. The post office closed in 1914 but reopened in 1921. John F. & Annie Uhlmeyer opened a store in St. Patrick in 1923. That year a large statue of St. Patrick was donated by Mr. & Mrs. J.J. Wheeler & put in front of the school. This weighed 1,000 pounds. In 1935 Father Francis O'Duignan came to St. Patrick from Ireland. He wanted to bring some degree of prosperity to St. Patrick or at least manage to raise enough money to repair the parish building. He hoped to replace the church with a shrine. It was arranged to have the post office stamp a green postmark & shamrock on the envelopes mailed through the St. Patrick post office around St. Patrick's day. Donations were raised for the church by this means. The idea was first implemented in 1936.
At this same time the parochial school was changed to a public school so that it could survive. It had been suffering from lack of financing. In 1951 a rectory was built & by 1953-54 the teaching staff consisted entirely of lay persons.

The shrine of St. Patrick soon became a reality. It was modeled after the Church of Four Masters near Donegal, Ireland & is built in the Celtic or ancient Irish style. The marble for the altar or communion rail came from Carthage, the green marble is Italian, and the exterior stone is Wisconsin granite. This was shipped from Canton in coal cars. Stained glass windows were designed & created in Dublin, Ireland & shipped to Quincy, Illinois. Here they were reassembled by the Oenning Glass & Book Company. The designs are from illustrations from the ancient Book of Kells. The shrine was dedicated in 1957. Within the year, the Sisters of St. Francis were back at the school to teach yet in 1962 the high school students were transferred to Kahoka. By 1967-68 all students (including grade schoolers) were sent to Kahoka.

St. Patrick is located in Jackson Township in Section 13. Today it basically consists of a few houses, a general store with the post office, a combination truck firm/seed/fertilizer/feed business, the rectory, & the Shrine of St. Patrick. In the 1970's the school was torn down & the statue was placed in front of the church.
### Kirchner's General Store

**Historic Location:**

- **City/Town:** St. Patrick
- **Specific Location:** NW 1/4 of NW 1/4 of Section 13 T 63 N, R 7 W

**Historic Period:**

- **Construction Date:** 1916

**Architectural Features:**

- **Style/Design:** Vernacular
- **Builder:** Kirchner

**Ownership:**

- **Public/Private:** Private
- **Open to Public:** Yes

**Additional Information:**

- **Owner Name & Address:** Clarence Kirchner, Rt. 1, Canton, MO (in St. Patrick)

**Condition:**

- **Interior:** Good
- **Exterior:** Fair

**Historic Significance:**

This commercial structure served as the St. Patrick General Store. It was built in 1916 by the grandfather of the present day owner, John N. Kirchner. He operated the business to include sales of hardware, groceries, and dry goods. The post office was also located here. John ran the store until 1945.

The Kirchner family came from Bavaria. Henry & Margarett Kirchner were the parents of the present day owner.

**Description of Environment and Outbuildings:**

This commercial structure faces west & sits just on the southeast side of Highway 81 in St. Patrick. The Shrine of St. Patrick is to the southeast & the owner of this store lives next door to the north.

**Sources of Information:**

- Personal interview with Clarence Kirchner 9/24/84
- Old Settler's Special Edition 9/14/83
- Photo: Linda Harper

**Prepared by:**

Margaret Keller HPC

**Organization:**

NEMO Regional Planning Comm.

**Date:** 9/84
43. Nicholas who was born in 1845. He married Conda Grimes & they had one son, John, before they left Germany in 1868. After 66 days of sailing they reached America. According to the article in the Old Settler's Special Edition, they existed on a daily diet of soup beans for these 66 days & had only one pint of good water per day. This was given to the baby.

They settled near Alexandria & later Nicholas' parents & some of their other children came to America. They all moved to near St. Patrick & build a residence between 1890 & 1900. Henry died in 1898 & was buried in Zion Cemetery. Margarette died in 1906 & was buried in St. Patrick's Cemetery. Nicholas & Conda eventually had nine children: John, Nicholas Jr., Henry, Kate (Roland), Maggie (Cameron), Annie (Ellison), Lena (Fee), Lizzie (Toops) & one which died in infancy.

Nicholas died in 1933 & Conda passed away in 1943 at the age of 95. By then she had 19 grandchildren & 33 great grandchildren. The couple is buried in St. Patrick Cemetery.

Currently Clarence Kirchner owns the building. Within the last year his daughters have become the proprietors of the "Old Irish Antique Shoppe" here. They are Marcia Hardin & Myrna Daughtery.

The store is significant for its long standing ties with the Kirchner family & the St. Patrick Community.
The town of Union sits in Section 11 in Union Township. It is located about five miles south of Kahoka. Benjamin Rodgers surveyed & laid out Union on December 5, 1855. It had four blocks and a public square and was known as Wrightsville until 1861 when its name was changed to Union because of David Moore, a Union sympathizer. According to the story, Moore painted out "Wrightsville" and his name on his storefront and replaced it with "Union". He later led Union forces at the Battle of Athens. Union had a Baptist church, a schoolhouse, a post office, at least two stores, a blacksmith shop, a chair factory, and a hotel, plus several residences. Today it has Union school and one dwelling in the immediate vicinity.

Colonel David Moore, more than any other person, is generally given the credit for securing northeast Missouri into the control of the Union. He had been a captain in the Mexican War. According to the 1887 History he "could tell the difference between cartridge powder & black sand" and "possessed more than the average stock of common sense, was an unconditional Union man, and absolutely destitute of anything like personal fear". His neighbors, best friends, & his three sons were Confederates who fought against him. He raised a company of men from the region & this led to others raising other companies which joined Moore so he soon had about one thousand men under him. This was called the First Northeast Missouri Regiment. Provisions, guns, ammunition, & horses were provided by the men. About half were gone at a time to tend to their farms. This was in the spring of 1861. By July, Moore had been in a skirmish at Etna & decided to set up camp in Athens so he could get supplies by the Des Moines Valley Railroad. It was here that the "Battle of Athens" took place with Moore pitted against Col. Green & the Confederates. Green attacked on July 5th (see G-1). Moore had less than 500 men (343 it is believed) & Green claimed less than 400 although reliable sources said he had 540. Moore won and this established Union claim to the territory.
The front facade has a four paneled central single leaf door flanked by square shaped 6/6 windows. Window & door trim is plain. At upper level here are three 6 pane half windows. The west gable end has one 6/6 window at the lower level. Across the rear is a pent carport type addition. A small pent porch caps the front door. The east facade has the exterior cellar entrance. Chimneys may have served either stoves or fireplaces. The wall construction is heavy timber.

In 1878 Charles Wahrer woned 80 acres here & had this house. The 1900 census portrays him as a native of Baden Germany born in 1844. He owned the property free & clear. His wife Catherine was born in Iowa in 1847. Children at home then included Caroline (27), Hannah (23), & Emma (17). All were born in Missouri putting the family in this state by at least 1873. Charles died in 1922, Catherine in 1931. They are buried in Kahoka Cemetery. By 1930, Sterling Burke owned these 79.4 acres.

The house sits within an overgrown brushy area & faces south. An outbuilding is to the northwest & the site is near the center of the section.
43. The house stands abandoned & in poor condition but serves as a good example of an early vernacular building.
# Historic Inventory

## 1. Name

- **Present Name(s):** Muhrer Property, McDermott Residence
- **Other Names(s):** Hoegs Residence, Muhrer Residence

## 2. Location

- **Location of Negatives:** NEMO Regional Planning Comm.
- **Specific Location:** SE1/4 of SW1/4 of Section 13
  - **T 64 N, R 8 W**
- **City of Town:** Union
- **Rural, Township & Vicinity:** St. Patrick

## 3. Detailed Description

- **16. Thematic Category:** O3D
- **17. Date(s) or Period:** c. 1875-85
- **18. Style or Design:** I house
- **19. Architect or Engineer:**
- **20. Contractor or Builder:**
- **21. Original Use, if apparent:** Residential
- **22. Present Use:** Residential / Rental
- **23. Ownership:** Public
- **24. Owner's Name & Address, if known:**
  - **Name:** Darryl Muhrer
  - **Address:**

## 4. Further Description of Important Features

- **42. Further Description of Important Features:**
  - The front (S) facade is graced by a pent porch with square battered posts, molded caps, & a square balustrade. Centrally located at both levels is a single leaf door, the lower one has a rectangular transom. Two attenuated rectangular windows are to each side of the door. Windows are 4/4 & have pedimented headers. Cornerboards are capped & the wide cornice rakes at the gable ends. A two story addition is built onto the rear (NW) corner & a one story pent roofed addition is added to the north & east of this. The cellar entrance is on the west side. Corbelled chimneys remain, they served stoves.

## 5. History and Significance

- **43. History and Significance:**
  - In 1878 J. Hodges owned 380 acres here & resided in the house. The 1870 census shows James H. Hodges as a 42 year old farmer from Indiana with a net worth of $2,600 & his wife Martha was 41 from the same state. Their children at home were John (18), Rolla (9), Franklin (4), & Margaret (3). In 1875 the son John S. married Martha E. Leach & by 1878 it is though he was the owner of this property. The 1910 census shows John S. Hodges
  - **44. Description of Environment and Outbuildings:**
  - The Wyaconda River flows to the southeast west of the house about 1/2 mile. Several outbuildings are to the south and east.

## 6. Sources of Information

- 1878, 1896, 1915 Atlases
- 1930 & 1981 Platbook
- 1870, 1900, & 1910 Census
- 1887 History
- Marriage Records
- Cemetery Inscriptions of Clark County
- 1887 History
- Marriage Records
- Cemetery Inscriptions of Clark County

## 7. Additional Notes

- **45. Prepared by:** Linda Harper
- **Margaret Keller HPC
- **47. Organization:** NEMO Regional Planning Comm.

## 8. Revision Dates

- **48. Date:** 1983
- **Revision Dates:** 1984
42. Millwork is pedimented & the stair is boxed. Former gingerbread detailing has been torn off.

43. as owning his property free & clear. His wife was 54 at that time & Clara (19) & Florence B. (16) were the only children under their roof. J.S. Hodges died in 1923, Martha E. died in 1946. The Henry V. Muhrers came here by 1912 & remained until their deaths. Henry V. may have been the son of George & Maria Muhrer. George immigrated to America from Germany in 1854 & came to Clark County in 1865. They had twelve children. H.V. Muhrer owned at least 110 acres here by 1915. Merle Muhrer was born to Henry & his wife in the east room of the house, they had five children. Merle married Madeline Ackley & they had four children, including Darryl. Since the death of Darryl’s parents the house has been used as a rental property. Darryl Muhrer married Laura Irwin, their son is Truman. The Ronnie McDermott’s have been renting the property. It is significant as a fine example of the I-house style with characteristics from the 1870’s.
Office of Historic Preservation, P.O. Box 175, Jefferson City, Missouri 65101

HISTORIC INVENTORY

No. 3

1. No.

2. County

3. Location of Negatives

4. Present Name(s)

5. Other Name(s)

6. Specific Location

7. City or Town

8. Site Plan with North Arrow

9. UTM Coordinates

10. Site

11. Structural

12. Unglazed

13. History?

14. Part of Estate?

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?

30. Foundation Material

31. Wall Construction

32. Roof Type & Material

33. No. of Days

34. Wall Treatment

35. Plan Shape

36. Changes

37. Condition

38. Preservation

39. Endangered?

40. Visible from Public Road?

41. Distance from and Frontage on Road

The east gable facade contains the two single leaf entrances with transoms. Each door is comprised of six panels. Window & door trim is the molded pediment type. The four side windows are rectangular & attenuated in composition. There is a noticeable similarity between these & windows on U-2, located nearby. A fan light of stained glass pierces the east gable peak. The altar is located here on the interior. A small gable roofed entry has been added on the southwest while a gable room has been added to the west along with a basement.

The church faces east & sits just south of County road D on the eastern edge of Section 14. The cemetery extends to the west. The site tops a hill which overlooks the Wyaconda River to the southwest. A small outbuilding is to the south.

Sources of Information
1878, 1896, 1915 Atlases
History of Clark County Churches, by the Clark County Historical Society
1887 History

Prepared by:

Linda Harper & Margaret Keller HPC

Organization:

NEMO Regional Planning Comm.

Date:

1983 & Revision Dates:

1984
This rectangular plan structure retains the entry vestibule or cloak room addition on the front facade. This side (east) contains the gable roofed vestibule with a single leaf door. At its sides are small 1/1 rectangular shaped windows. The entry is flanked by 2/2 rectangular windows on the main facade wall. Historic photos show these to have been trabeated. Side walls have the same 2/2 type window. On the southwest corner a pent roofed room has been added.

Union was platted in 1855 by Benjamin Rodgers to include four blocks and a public square. Until 1861 it was known as Wrightsville. A school was here by 1878. Its location is shown on the 1878 Atlas. The current structure was erected in 1901 at a cost of $497.50. The builder, Peter Freed, built several other schools in the area. The school was in district #57 after reorganization. After 1964-65 the school closed. Ethel May Smith

The structure sits in the small community of Union & faces east. Union cemetery is about 1/2 mile north.
43. Granger was the last teacher.

The school is significant as an example of the turn-of-the century school located in a small town.
WAYLAND

The town was first known as Wayland Station after it began in the 1870's at the crossroads of the route from St. Francisville to Palmyra. In 1851 several men measured off a large tract of land which was patented to Thomas Worthington, a revolutionary soldier. By 1870, this land belonged to Richard Hennessy, Sr. and formed much of "Wayland Station". His house still stands on the Floyd Wilson farm south of Wayland. Right-of-way was granted to the Missouri, Iowa, & Nebraska Railroad Company to cross the corner of this land; the triangle formed became Stanley Park, part of Hennessy's first addition to the town of Wayland. P.S. Stanley was the first station agent for the railroad. A number of small stores & shops were built in a short time. General stores were kept by the Barnett Brothers, a Mrs. McKay, & George Smith. Businesses in 1887 included the Grate Brothers Hardware Store, the Henry & Emma Clark Hotel, 1 boarding house (which ran until the 1930's), Wilson's Hotel, the H.S. Reese Livery Stable, two blacksmith shops, & one saloon. William & Michael Hennessy established a large grain warehouse & grain buying became the leading industry of Wayland. In 1882-83, 125,000 bushels of grain were shipped. Large amounts of hay, cattle, hogs, sheep, cucumbers, watermelons, & wood were also shipped. In 1890 the Hennessy brothers, who were nephews of Richard Hennessy, Sr., built the first grain elevator. It burned and was rebuilt but then lost in the 1893 depression.

William McDermott, sometimes described as the wealthiest man in Clark County, bought the land & other interests from the Hennessy's. The land was subdivided & became McDermott's addition to Wayland. During the twenty years after 1893 Wayland saw its greatest period of growth. The block that faced Des Moines Street was filled with large buildings. Wayland Bank was opened by C.P. Fore in a new brick building. W.C. Fletcher had a drugstore with the Lodge hall on the second floor. Harry Daw ran a dry goods store. A new Baptist church was built east of these stores and a second grain elevator was built by the Winkelmans. In the late 1890's, the Methodist Episcopal South Church was built. This construction continued in a building boom which lasted several decades. A brick school was built in 1915. By 1964 the Catholic Church, built in 1887, was replaced by a new structure. The Methodist Episcopal Church North was built about 1900. Three generations of the Fox family ran a successful mercantile & grocery business in Wayland. A fire destroyed the original store in the early 1900's. They rented
until 1915 when the frame school house was available for sale. The Fox family bought this & moved it across from the former railroad station. The business was later sold out to the R.M. Riney family which continued the business until just recently. During its past, Wayland has had four newspapers: The Wayland Times, The Old Homestead, The Wayland News, & The Wayland Hustler.

Wayland is situated in Sections 29 & 31 of Des Moines Township. In 1900 its population was 337, by 1980 it had risen to 498.
### Office of Historic Preservation

**HISTORIC INVENTORY**

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#### 16. Thematic Category
- Bluff Couey Property

#### 17. Date(s) or Period
- c. 1880's - 1890's

#### 19. Architect or Engineer
- Spurgeon, Thomas J. 0103

#### 21. Original Use, if apparent
- Residential (2)

#### 22. Present Use
- Vacant

#### 24. Owner's Name & Address
- Known Bluff Couey

#### 25. Open to Public?
- Yes 11

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

#### 27. Other Surveys in Which Included
- 1896 Atlas

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### Further Description of Important Features

This "T" plan house features a single leaf door on the front facade. There is an oval glass transom & the door has two round arches on the top half. Windows to either side are 2/2, rectangular shaped & very elongated. The gable ends have paired windows that are the same type. An ell extends to the rear. This has square shaped 4/4 windows on the north & east. A pent porch runs along the south side of this ell, the east corner is enclosed. The house has a wide raking cornice, plain corner boards & a corbeled chimney.

### History and Significance

Apparently after the owner died, the property was left to Bluff Couey who resides next door to the north. The property is significant as a good example of the "Z" style.

### Description of Environment and Outbuildings

The house faces west onto Hennessey Street & is in a residential area. A garden is in the rear.

### Sources of Information

1896 Atlas
### Historic Inventory

**Jones Property**

**Location of Neighbors**
- NEMO Regional Planning Comm.

**Specific Location**
- Original Town
- Lot 4, Block 1, Des Moines St.

**City of Town**
- Wayland

**Site Plan with North Arrow**

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| 4. | Owner's Name & Address, if known | Wayne Jones |
| 5. |                             | Wayland, MO |

**Historical Significance**

Henry Kircher had a business in operation here & next door in 1904 (through 1957). He ran a hardware store in this building with a funeral business in the rear; next door he also had a furniture shop & casket display. Subsequent owners were Bud Owens & Paul Ferguson.

**Description of Environment and Outbuildings**

The building faces south onto Des Moines Street.

**Further Description of Important Features**

A four paneled double leaf door is centrally located on the front facade here (S). The entrance is inset behind this & there is a two light transom. Large rectangular windows flank the door & have been covered. Across the front facade a pressed metal sheathing with a brick design forms the exterior covering. The building is topped with an overhanging cornice upheld by two wooden scroll brackets.
The eastern building features a pressed metal front with a brick & stone design. The boom town front is topped by two courses of the "stone". The upper level has two 1/1 rectangular windows. A metal pent overhang crosses the entire front facade. The storefront facade has an inset single leaf door with transom. Main windows to either side are large & rectangular with four panes. Beneath is a molded kickplate area. The side wall (E) is finished in board & batten. A large concrete block addition crosses the rear. The western building here has a two bay front. The single leaf door & large rectangular window have trabeated headers. Carsiding is used as the (cont)

The western building here was the old Wayland Telephone Exchange. By the 1940's it was no longer the phone office. It is now used as a broom manufacturing shop by the owner. About sixty-five years ago his wife's granddad, Lee Elschlager, owned the broom machine. It was brought back from Lancaster & is currently in use here. The eastern building was the construction office for the Keokuk & Western Railroad. Upstairs was the (cont)

The building faces south onto Des Moines Street.
42. covering. The side (WP has 1/1 rectangular shaped windows. In the antique store, the inside stair has been removed, one back door has been closed, & one door has been cut.

43. law office of H.H. Fore. At other times the two upstairs rooms were rented to laborers on the railroad. A machine/repair shop is in the rear. A store & cafe were in the front at one time, a Mrs. Baker had a general merchandise business. Bud Owens owned the building & used it as storage for his hardware business. After that the Bennett family owned this & in 1974 the present owners took over.
The store faces south onto Des Moines Street. A shed is to the west & Jerry Hull has recently built a new log house to the rear.

Jerry Hull
1896 Atlas
42. but no second story. Its store front windows are very large & divided into four panes. In other respects, this store matches the one to the east: molded wooden kickplate, double leaf screen doors, transom, & sidelights. The interior has beaded wainscoting. A small gable roofed addition is on the rear (NW). Basement access is in the rear & a 6/6 paned window is also found there (NE).

43. & coal was sold.

Jerry Hull bought the two stores in 1972 from Fred Freiden who had purchased it at a tax sale. Since 1972 this has been Hull's Antiques. Jerry Hull married Velma J. & together they had two daughters: Virginia Thomas & Bonnie McPherson.
The front facade was fashioned to have a boom-town front after the discontinuation of the building as a school. A small pent entry vestibule is centered on the front (N), this was later remodeling. The storefront area was also later remodeled, large windows were covered, as was the transom, and small windows were used as a replacement. The kickplate area is of paneled wood. Inside the vestibule, the single leaf door has sidelights. Windows are generally 1/1 square shaped & trabeated except for the window on the east. It has 6 panes over 6 and an elongated shape. The building has a wide raking cornice & plain cornerboards. A three sided polygonal entrance is on the south.(cont)

This building originally served as the Wayland School. A new brick school was built in 1915. So that same year this building went up for sale; the Fox family purchased it & moved it to this location across from the former railroad station (now gone). The Fox family ran a successful mercantile & grocery business in Wayland for three generations. Their original store was destroyed by fire about 1900. They rented a building until they bought the school. The business was sold out to the R.M. Riney family. It had (cont)

The store faces north onto Des Moines Street. The front entrance of the school is in the rear & faces south. There is a mobile home in the back yard.

*Lot 6, Block 2, Hennessy's Addition
42. This has double leaf paneled doors. The rectangular area over the door is covered & may have been either the sign or a transom type window. There are now two windows upstairs at each gable end. It is likely these were not here when the building was used as a school, possibly the upstairs was used as a residence.

43. been vacant for about one year when Larry Riney got it about five or six years ago. The Rineys now have an antique & repair shop here.

At one time the school was known as district forty-five. The building is significant as a larger, more elaborate school than usually found; it was not so much a "rural" school as a "town" or city school.

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The proprietors of the J.J. Fox Store in Wayland, which was started in 1894 and owned and operated by three generations of the Fox family.

Photo Courtesy of Anna Marie Hennessy
The proprietors of the J.J. Fox Store in Wayland, which was started in 1894 and owned and operated by three generations of the Fox family.

——— Photo Courtesy of Anna Marie Hennessy
HISTORIC INVENTORY

1. No. DM-25
2. County Clark
3. Location of Property
   NEMO Regional Planning Comm.
4. Present Name(s)
   Bogener Residence
5. Other Name(s)
   H. F. and Anna house

6. Specific Location
   Southwest corner of intersection
   of Taylor & Main Streets
   Morris Addition, Lot 1, Block 4

7. Site Plan with North Arrow

8. Coordinates
   UTM

9. Site No.
   Wayland

10. Structure I
    Object No.

11. Construction
    Yes

12. Is it Historical?
    Yes

13. Is it Significant?
    Yes

14. District
    Yes

15. Name of Established District

16. Thematic Category

17. Date(s) or Period
    c. 1905
    1955

18. Style or Design
    Queen Anne

19. Architect of Engineer

20. Contractor or Builder

21. Original Use, if apparent
    Residential

22. Present Use
    Residential

23. Ownership
    Public

24. Owner's Name & Address
    Jim Bogener
    Wayland, 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
    Limestone

31. Wall Construction
    Frame

32. Roof Type & Material
    Mable/Asphalt Shingle

33. No. of Days Front 5 Side 63

34. Wall Treatment
    Clapboard

35. Plan Shape Irregular

36. Changes
    Added
    Moved

37. Condition
    Excellent

38. Preservation
    Yes

39. Endangered?
    Yes

40. Visibility from Public Road?
    Yes

41. Distance from Road
    Frontage

42. Further Description of Important Features
    Matching porches flank both sides of the gable roofed bay on
    the front facade (E). These porches have truncated hip roofs & are upheld by thick Eastlake
    type turned posts with graceful cutwork brackets to either side. Other brackets of a more
    slender design are located along the porch cornice. A three sided polygonal bay is situated
    centrally on the front facade. It has one large rectangular window flanked by 1/1 rectangular
    shaped windows. Windows generally follow this 1/1 rectangular form & have trabeated
    headers. Two single leaf doors are located in the corner of the south porch. These have
    large oval glasses one of which has been etched with a picture of a locomotive. The (cont)

43. History and Significance
    H. F. & Anna Kircher moved into this house on their wedding in 1905. It
    was built by his parents. H. F. died in the 1950's, Anna died in 1977 after nearly reaching
    the age of 100. Jim Bogener & his wife purchased the house on November 1, 1977. Jim works
    for the railroad & collects antique cars. His wife is a school teacher & they have a young son.
    The house is important as a fine example of Queen Anne architecture whose character has
    (cont)

44. Description of Environment and Outbuildings
    The house faces east onto Main Street. Several substantial
    trees lend a stately feeling to the yard. A summer kitchen is in the north part of the yard
    & a barn is west of that. The board barn apparently never had batters. Now it is covered
    with siding. It contained three vehicle stalls, four horse stalls and also held a (cont)

45. Sources of Information
    Mr. & Mrs. Jim Bogener
    1896 Atlas

46. Prepared By
    Margaret Keller, HPC

47. Organization
    NEMO Regional Planning Comm.

48. Date
    10/84
42. other front entrance is under the north proch & also single leaf. The cornerboards & the cornice are plain. Another three sided polygonal bay is on the south gable facade. A two story gable roofed ell extends to the rear (W). On its north is a one story enclosed porch/room with a truncated hip roof. The basement entrance is at the north gable peak. An enclosed pent porch was built onto the south side of the rear ell in 1955 as a golden wedding anniversary present for the owners. The house basically retains its original plan & appearance. It is reputed to have been the first house in Wayland to have electric service & to have an electric fixture. The interior has woodwork with bull's eye cornerplates. Molding is at the ceiling & baseboards are wide. Five rooms are upstairs & five are downstairs. There is a pantry, laundry, bathroom, & storage sunporch. Chimneys have been removed. The only interior changes have been paint, wallpaper, & a new furnace.

43. remained virtually unchanged through the years.

44. & surreys. There was also a granary & coal bin.
The front facade (W) has a sliding garage door on the north end. A single leaf door gives access to the interior. Two rectangular windows are above this door. The south side has a small square four pane window, a dutch door, another small four pane window, & a single leaf plank door. The rear wall also has a garage door, a plank door, & a small square window. The southern portion has animal stalls.

**History and Significance**

Charles Winkelman & his wife, Nancy Elizabeth Dawson, had the house & barn here built about 1904. Their children were Bertha, Charles, Joe, & William. Charles, Sr. & his brother William Sr. established a large grain elevator in Wayland about 1900. Wagons used to line up in such numbers that they extended out past the east edge of town. The grain business was continued until 1946 when the elevator burned. The Winkelman's had

(cont)

The Winkelman residence is to the southwest.

**Description of Environment and OutBuildings**

Hennessy Street is to the north; the barn faces west.

*Charles Winkelman Property in the 1896 Atlas*
43. a farm at Alexandria which is still used & in the family today. That barn was built from logs rafted down the Mississippi River. The barn in Wayland (DM-26) was used by the Winkelmans for their buggies, horses & cows, & later for their car. The current William Winkelman served in the State Legislature in 1940 & was born here. In 1942 he married Mildred Williams.

The barn is unusual for the type of roof used.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Answer</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No.</td>
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<tr>
<td>County</td>
<td>Clark</td>
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<tr>
<td>Location</td>
<td>Hubert's Addition</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>City of Town</td>
<td>Wayland</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Site Plan with North Arrow</td>
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<td>Coordinates</td>
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<td>Name of Established District</td>
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</table>
42. enclosed so that a single leaf door is on the exterior. Molded kickplates are beneath these windows. The east facade is covered with pressed metal sheathing of brick design. An addition is at the far south corner. An exterior stair on the east wall gives access to the upper level.

43. upstairs. An annex was added in the rear. The structure was moved circa the 1920's. Uncle Sam Taylor was also the pharmacist according to Marie Hennessy. After her aunt, her uncle James ran the business. He started using part of the building as rental units. At first the upstairs was rented as rooms but later it was converted to apartments. Another doctor connected with this location was Dr. Todd. A Mr. Wiggins took over the drug business in the 1930's & 1940's & continued until James died in 1956. At that time Marie Hennessy inherited the property. In 1978 she rented the upstairs as apartments & has done quite a bit of work to the structure but has been continually plagued by vandalism. The W.C. Fletcher Drugstore was across the street on the north side of Des Moines. This area burned in 1978.

John Hubert's Addition to Wayland covered the land which was his farm southeast of the crossroads (intersection of Main & Des Moines). Hennessy's First Addition was to the southwest of the crossroads.

This building is significant as a fine example of commercial vernacular architecture.
### Historic Inventory

**Location:** Hubert's Addition
**Lot:** 3/4, Block 2, Main Street
**City:** Wayland
**County:** Clark

This structure, which was used for commercial purposes in the past, has a boom town front. A single leaf entrance is centered in the front facade (W) and has a 1/1 square shaped window to either side. These have been covered. Windows on the side are similar and also covered. The exterior is covered with clapboarding which has been laid over horizontal siding. The building appears to be fire damaged and also to have been used as a residence. There is a window and a single leaf entrance in the rear. There is evidence that a porch existed at some point.

This building has been vacant for sometime and seems to have been last used as a residence. It is the oldest standing building in Wayland according to Marie Hennessy and was built at the time the railroad came to Wayland. The building has been used for everything you can think of, according to Miss. Hennessy. It was a doctor's office, a lawyer's office, a millinery shop, and a residence. The original use is not exactly known.

This structure faces west onto Main Street. The Hennessey livery stable did business directly across the street. City Hall is to the south.

### Historical Notes

- **19th Century Description of Important Features:** This structure faces west onto Main Street. The Hennessey livery stable did business directly across the street. City Hall is to the south.
- **Historic and Significance:** This building has been vacant for sometime and seems to have been last used as a residence. It is the oldest standing building in Wayland according to Marie Hennessy and was built at the time the railroad came to Wayland. The building has been used for everything you can think of, according to Miss. Hennessy. It was a doctor's office, a lawyer's office, a millinery shop, and a residence. The original use is not exactly known.

### Interview with Marie Hennessy

1896 Atlas
but an entire row of little stores sat along this street & faced west. The father of Marie's great-great aunt Bridget Taylor was one of seven Richard Hennessys in the family's history. Bridget acquired the corner here (southeast corner at the intersection of Main & Des Moines) & built the drugstore (DM-27). She also built the building next to it. The Snively drugstore was along the row of small stores mentioned above.

This structure is significant as an early example of vernacular commercial architecture.
This house has several unusual aspects in its architecture. Under the front gable peak, a gothic arched projection has been boxed in. This motif is repeated in the front dormer, where the arch springs from heavy molded caps. Windows are generally 1/1 and square shaped. The front facade (S) has a three-sided polygonal bay window and a pent porch which has a conical roof at the west end and a balustrade with square posts. The porch is upheld by plain round columns. Other features include capped cornerboards, trabeated headers on doors & windows, a wide plain cornice, a diamond pane leaded glass (cont)

The house was built by a Dr. Black, of Wayland. He had an office upstairs & also one in Winchester. After his wife died the house went into various hands & eventually wound up property of the Bank of Wayland. In 1928 Mr. & Mrs. Morgan Cooper Morris purchased this property. They had married in 1916. Two children were born to this union: Morgan Cooper & Betty (O’Day). Mr. Morris ran the Chevrolet garage in Wayland for forty (cont)

Situated in the middle of the block, on the south side, this residence faces south. It has several large trees on the spacious lot & a barn to the rear.

Sources of Information
Mrs. Morgan C. Morris
1896 Atlas
42. window west of the door and paired windows on the east & west facades.

43. years. His grandfather, Gerard Morgan Cooper, rode to this area on horseback from Virginia & decided it looked like the place to settle. The house is built of native lumber from Winchester. It is significant for its outstanding architecture.
WINCHESTER

Winchester sits in Section 25 of Jackson Township. It was laid out in July of 1837 to contain eight blocks and a public square. An addition, which continued around the original town, was added in 1857 by Washington Dunbar. Paris Judy was responsible for starting the first store. Other later merchandisers were Samuel Banks, Mr. Fleck, Mr. Henshaw, John W. Dunbar, Samuel Dunbar, and Samuel Taylor. A grist-mill & a wool carding business were set up. In 1878 the population reached 250. By 1897 there were at least forty homes in Winchester plus two dry goods stores, two blacksmith shops, three doctors, two churches, and a fine school. This was a "dry town" and no whiskey or gambling was allowed. The churches were Christian & Methodist, only one remains today. The surrounding farmland is of high quality & the town did a fairly prosperous business in the past. It now consists of approximately nineteen buildings.
A row of five 4/4 rectangular shaped windows is located along the south facade. These have trabeated headers. A pent roofed entry vestibule has been added to the front facade (E). It features a single leaf door on the front and small square windows on the side walls. The school was heated by stoves. It has asbestos siding which covers the original clapboard. The foundation under the addition is poured concrete, the original structure has a molded concrete block foundation.

Winchester had a school here by 1887 and probably earlier as the town originated in 1837. By 1878 the population was 250. The school closed operation at the end of the 1951-52 term. Martha Eagon was the last teacher. The district voted in 1955-56 to join the Pleasant Hill District (which was quite large) just to the east. The Winchester School District was number 79. The building is important as a typical example of the turn-of-the-century school.
According to a 1910 Wyconda newspaper, Wyconda is an Indian word which means "Beautiful Spirit" and the name comes from the creek three miles east of town. The town was organized when the Santa Fe opened its line between Chicago & Kansas City in 1887. Dr. W.C. McReynolds bought the first town lot in 1888 & that May the school district was organized. In 1890 the first public school building was erected at a cost of $1,000. That same year, Wyconda College was built. It only functioned for three years at which time the school district bought it & used it as a grade school. The area voters petitioned the county court to incorporate Wyconda in 1892, this was carried out. It was voted to make Wyconda a fourth class city in 1899. The Wyconda Christian Church was built in 1887-1888 by the Congdon Brothers. The First Baptist Church was built in 1889 and the Methodist Church was built in 1891. The town is located in Section 32 of Wyconda Township. It now has 359 inhabitants and about 198 structures.

Wyconda had three banks in the past: the Wyconda Savings Bank, the Peoples Bank of Wyconda, & the Farmers & Traders Bank. A prosperous Ford garage was located here. Roland Culbertson had the first car dealership. At his residence he built a grist mill which matched his house in appearance. He also sold coal. Morgan Oil Company originated here in the 1920's or before. They operated a tank wagon. A brick kiln was at the east end of town. George Stein fabricated cement blocks.
The front facade has a square bell tower built onto the north end. This serves as the entry vestibule. Its roof rises into a pyramidal shape and has four gabled dormers. A double leaf entrance is on the east wall of the tower. It has a diamond paned Gothic arched transom. The front gable facade has two gothic arched windows of an elongated rectangular shape with four panes in the lower half. Shorter gable roofed eaves protrude on the south and west. The west ell is shorter in height than the main block of the church. A pent roofed addition extends across the rear. The exposed basement has three light rectangular windows. A flat cap shelters the front entrance.

This congregation was organized in 1888. The group decided to erect a church at their March 23, 1888 meeting. Their first pastor was Elder J.T. Suter. Sunday School was implemented the following year with J.D. Smulling as supervisor. Their building was erected in 1889 at a cost of $1,000.

The church is important as an example of a typical style of building for religious structures and for its importance in the religious life of Wyaconda.

The church faces northeast and sits at the northwest corner of the intersection of Main & Hannibal Streets.
**Wyaconda Christian Church**

**City or Town**
Wyconda

**Site Plan and North Arrow**

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>42. Further Description of Important Features</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The church's main block rises up to what would be the height for a two story building, although this is a one story structure. Front facade windows are gothic arched &amp; have a rectangular shape. Heavy hood molding &amp; tracery in the top sash are noteworthy details. A square bell tower rests at the northwest corner &amp; also serves as an entry vestibule. The double leaf doors open onto raised concrete steps &amp; have a flat cap overhang. A three light gothic arched transom extends across the door. An open air belfry caps the tower &amp; the bell remains. Four square corner posts have a spindle frieze &amp; a spindle balustrade located in the space between. At corners of the posts are cutwork brackets (cont)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**History and Significance**
The first pastor for the Christian church in Wyconda was E.J. Smith. He preached the first sermons in 1887 in an empty store building in town. The congregation made a commitment to erect a building & had the work done by the Congdon Brothers between September 1887 & January 1888. The building was completed & dedicated in January 1888. Elder J.C. Risk of Canton conducted the dedication. Sunday school was started in 1887. (cont)

**Description of Environment and Outbuildings**
The church sits at the west edge of town & faces onto Jefferson Street (Highway A). It looks to the northwest and sits upon a spacious lot. A well is in the rear (S).

**Sources of Information**
Old Settlers Special Edition of the Media 9/14/83
1887 History
History of Clark County Churches by Clark County Historical Society

**Prepared by**
Margaret Keller HPC

**Organization**
NEMO Regional Planning Comm.
42. with pendants. The eaves are highlighted with small brackets & the roof rises in a truncated hip design which is crowned with iron ridging.

The rear ell has a single leaf entrance which is raised above ground level & no longer has stairs, making it non-functional. A small addition on the west side has the basement entrance. The west gable end of the main block has a double gothic window.

43. John P. Gustin was the first elder ordained. John A. Turner & John Caldwell were the first deacons. In 1906 the vestibule was added for $500.

The church continues in use today & is a good example of the vernacular church of the late 1880's. In 1887 another Christian Church was in operation in Winchester. Wyaconda's church is also significant for its long standing role in the religious life of the community.
Nichols Property

The front facade is trimmed with a porch that extends across three bays & is upheld by turned posts. It has a square spindle frieze & cutwork brackets. Windows are 4/4 square shaped double sash with trim in a plain style. The central front entrance is the single leaf type. In the rear, a two story ell extends westward. Built on both the north & south corners are pent rooms (one story). The south addition is an enclosed pent porch.

Kurt Beard owned this property in 1922. The Vernie Frys also lived here & rented the house. In 1933 the Sturgeons owned the house. They had a butchering business. Tim & Helena Sturgeon sent their payments to the sister of Kurt Beard whose married name was Rosencrantz (Bessie). In about 1938 the Hugills, Herbert & Belma, bought this place. In the more recent past, John Nichols got possession of the property. It has been vacant for (cont.)

The house faces east. Several outbuildings are to the rear. Its location is in the southwest corner of town. A stone block carriage/horse tether ring remains in the front yard. A well is in the backyard.

Mr. & Mrs. Raymond Morrow
Edna Hawkins
Belma Hugill
43. Some time. The house is significant as a good example of the continued use & evolution of the I-house style.
### Historic Inventory

**No.**: 10  
**City of Town**: Wyaconda  
**Rural, Township & Vicinity**: First Wyaconda Addition  
**Lot**: 3  
**Block**: 14  
**Address**: Gerth & Basket Furniture, 115 S. Main, Memphis, MO

#### Description
- **Type of Structure**: Commercial  
- **Original Use**: Commercial  
- **Construction Material**: Masonry  
- **Wall Type & Material**: Common bond  

#### History & Significance
- **Payne & Gerth**: Owns a funeral home & furniture store at 115 S. Main in Memphis. They also own this structure. A combination furniture store & undertaking business, "Gerth & Basket," was in this location at least by the 1910's. Fred Gerth & George Basket were the proprietors. Mrs. Fred Gerth's sister married George Basket. He was a school teacher & the superintendent but changed his occupation to be a businessman.

#### Further Description of Important Features
- An ornate cast iron facade highlights this building. The cast iron cornice has short stubby brackets & is molded. Paired corinthian columns are between the upper three bays. The center bay at upper level is a single leaf entrance. The front (NE) facade at first level has a single leaf door at the north corner. A large display window comprises the central bay & a small display window makes up the last bay. Square transoms are over the end bays while a large three light transom extends across the center window. A wooden paneled kickplate is directly below the windows. A flat overhang extends across the front facade & contains the painted words "Gerth & Basket".

#### Description of Environment and Outbuildings
- This structure faces northeast onto Main Street & sits in the middle of the central business district.

#### Sources of Information
- Kathy Young  
- Mr. & Mrs. Raymond Morrow
42. The rear (W) addition is one story high & has a pent roof. It is built of brick blocks. The rear of the main structure has a 2/2 rectangular segmentally arched window with double rowlock header and a single leaf four paneled door with a double rowlock header. These are at second level.

43. was also the Payne Furniture & Undertaking business in Memphis. Their building burned about December 1978 & sometime after this Gerth & Baskett became Payne & Gerth. G.V. Baskett lives in St. Louis & Phil & Dick Payne live in Memphis.

The building is important both for its ornate facade and for its lasting position in the business community.
**CLAY TOWNSHIP**

Clay Township sits in the lower southeast corner of Clark County and contains 54 square miles in T 64 N, T 63 N, R 6 W. The Fox River crosses the northern area of Clay Township as it flows to the southeast. Honey Creek extends diagonally from the southwest to the northeast across the central portion. Sugar Creek flows from the west side of the township to the east side just above the middle of this area. Big Branch Creek is found on the west side. Buck Run flows eastward at the bottom of the township. The majority of this region is flat; west of Federal highway 136/61 the region develops into extremely hilly terrain which is blanketed by forest for the most part. The area to the east is bottom land, the Mississippi River is only a few miles to the east. Britton Prairie is centrally situated in the township, more prairie land is in the southeast corner by Buck Run Creek. The prime road through Clay Township is Federal highway 136/61 which travels north-south along the west side. Highway 61 branches off to the east at the top of Clay. County road F commences at Gregory Landing on the east and goes westward out of the township at Section 7. Midway up the west side, County road H extends into this township for just about a mile. County road P goes north from "F" between Sections 1 and 2 at the bottom of the township.

Clay Township has many outstanding structures standing today. Several of these are situated just west of Highway 61 and face across the bottoms toward the Mississippi. They were for the most part built by prominent/prosperous families as this was a prime location. Much of the early settlement in the county passed this way as it extended north and west. At least four schools served Clay Township by 1878. Mt. Albia School (c. 1870's) is detailed in C-3. Pleasant Hill School (C-9) was in existence then but the present building dates from 1900. Plainview School/School #5 is no longer extant while Gravel Hill School/School #1 is still standing. Keystone School was built in 1879 (C-2). Cemeteries include Morris, Weaver, Frazee, and one in both Section 16 and Section 18. A cemetery is also associated with Bluff Springs Church (C-13) which was built about 1868 and is the only church in Clay Township. Gregory
Landing is the only community and it is described separately in this report.

Clay Township, along with Des Moines Township, contains many of the most significant structures in Clark County. Of special note in Clay are C-1 which dates from the 1850's, is an I house with 6/6 square shaped windows, has stone lintels, sills, a fireplace, and a boxed stair; Keystone School (C-2); Mt. Albia School (C-3); the T.O. Houston Property (C-4) which has ornate Queen Anne detailing; the Waples residence (C-6) which is built of brick in the Vernacular style with one portion dating to about 1836; the Lafoon Residence (C-7) which is a finely preserved example of a two story cross plan structure with eloquent Queen Anne details; the Dawson property (C-8, c. 1865) which is unusual for its plan including an integral porch; the Gorrell property which is important due to its early construction; Bluff Springs United Methodist Church (C-13, c. 1868); the Barry residence (C-14), which is of consequence due to its stone construction and Italianate style; the Jenkins property (C-15) which is of merit for its early (c. 1869) stone construction; the Mulvaney property (C-16) which is very important for its early construction date (circa 1865), its grand scale, and its changes through the later decades.
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<th>Location</th>
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<td>M.T.C. McKay, J.D. Henshaw, Allen</td>
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<td>2</td>
<td>Henry &amp; Lois Kircher</td>
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<td>William Beatty</td>
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<td>T.O. Houston</td>
<td>NE¼ of NE¼, Sec. 7 T 64 N, R 6 W</td>
<td>Lonnaneccker, Beard, Quick</td>
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<td>Harold Camnbell</td>
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<td>Boyles, F. Neuman</td>
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<td>6</td>
<td>Mrs. Glen Hanles</td>
<td>NW¼ of SH¼, Sec. 17 T 64 N, R 6 W</td>
<td>Jos. McCoy, Orrin Treadwell, Chester Waples</td>
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<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Gene W. Lafoon</td>
<td>SE¼ of NE¼, Sec. 19 T 64 N, R 6 W</td>
<td>George K. Biggs, Fred Neumann, Carl Neumann</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Grace Dawson</td>
<td>NW¼ of SH¼, Sec. 20 T 64 N, R 6 W</td>
<td>J.S. Vickers, H.B. Dawson</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>J. Dean Wood</td>
<td>SH¼ of SH¼, Sec. 20 T 64 N, R 6 W</td>
<td>James &amp; M. G. Eagon, Pleasant Hill School</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Lynn Fox</td>
<td>SE¼ of NE¼, Sec. 27 T 64 N, R 6 W</td>
<td>Breedon, Henry Hoewing, Dale Fox</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>James Campbell</td>
<td>SH¼ of NW¼, Sec. 25 T 64 N, R 6 W</td>
<td>Montgomery Estate, G.E. Gilkerson, Ezra Scheffler, William Scheffler</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>William Gorrell</td>
<td>SW¼ of SW¼, Sec. 4 T 63 N, R 6 W</td>
<td>W.J. Carskadon, A.W. Gorrell, W.P. Gorrell</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Bluff Springs United</td>
<td>NE¼ of NW¼, Sec. 9 T 63 N, R 6 W</td>
<td>Boulware, Bluff Springs M.E.S. Church</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Methodist Church</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Ronald &amp; Nancy Barry</td>
<td>SE¼ of NE¼, Sec. 5 T 63 N, R 6 W</td>
<td>Harvey &amp; John Thompson, A.E. Connable, E.H. Connable, O.E. Horner</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>John H. Jenkins</td>
<td>SE¼ of SE¼, Sec. 32 T 64 N, R 6 W</td>
<td>Trabue, Hugh Lyle, Eleanor Henshaw Rinner, Charles Henshaw, William Jenkins, J.H. Jenkins, Walter Jenkins</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Richard Mulvaney</td>
<td>NE¼ of NE¼, Sec. 32 T 64 N, R 6 W</td>
<td>R.J. Wood, Thomas B. Dawson, Mary Ann Dawson</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Mike Sommers</td>
<td>SW¼ of NE¼, Sec. 8 T 63 N, R 6 W</td>
<td>I. Gregory Heirs, Philip Tall, Joseph Fryer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Ellen Krueger</td>
<td>SH¼ of SW¼, Sec. 6 T 63 N, R 6 W</td>
<td>J.T. Leqg, George Knight, L.H. Moore</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>Lee &amp; Cathy Nichols</td>
<td>SE¼ of SH¼, Sec. 18 T 63 N, R 6 W</td>
<td>Casper Evers</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Residence Mr. and Mrs. J. R. White, Clay Township.

Mr. and Mrs. J. R. White.

Farm Buildings Mr. J. R. White.
GREGORY LANDING

This community sits on the west bank of the Mississippi River in Section 1 of Clay Township. Settlement began here in 1833. A general store, post office, grain elevator, church, & school eventually were established. It was a stop on the Keokuk-St. Louis Railroad & became an important shipping point for grain. The town is located at the point where the Fox River empties into the Mississippi and was probably the site of an early French outpost as French utensils dated from the 1670's have been found here. Today it mostly consists of about 12 riverside vacation homes, a large grain business, and one or two other buildings.
This structure features square-shaped 6/6 windows with wide stone lintels & sills. The central single leaf entrance with transom is protected by a hip-roofed porch with a heavily molded cornice, square battered posts, & cutwork trim of an unusual design. A fireplace is centrally located in the house & the stair is boxed & at the rear. A two story frame addition protrudes to the rear of the front brick block. Its gable peak wall has an exposed stone fireplace. This wing is clapboarded & has a wide raking cornice. Several windows & doors have been altered here. In the "L" formed by these two

In 1878 this was the property of M.T.C. McKay. Matilda T.C. McKay was originally from Kentucky & 50 years old. Living with her at the time of the 1870 census was her husband, Hugh McKay, who was 52 & their son Winfield, 22. Hugh was a farmer & a native of Kentucky. His net worth was $1,600. Winfield was a law student. Hugh lived from 1820 to 1891 and Matilda lived from 1826 to 1903. Both are buried in the Julius

The house is situated south of Wayland beside State Highway 136 & it faces east.
42. Portions of the house are a pent addition & a pent carport, both covered with contemporary wide siding. Interior walnut & oak millwork is pedimented.

43. Wayland family cemetery.

William D. Henshaw is also listed as the owner in 1878. He & his wife, Charlotte, settled in Clark County in 1831 at this location about 3/4 mile north of the old Fox River Baptist Church. There was another residence south of here in 1878. Reputedly, Mrs. Henshaw lived here (C-1) & her husband lived in the house to the south. The frame section is said to date from 1860 & to have been the slaves' quarters. In 1850 & 1860, William D. Henshaw had two slaves. William Henshaw lived from 1803-1873 & is buried in the Henshaw cemetery in Section 6.

By the years 1896 & 1915 this property was under the ownership of Janette Henshaw. She lived from 1842 to 1924. This may have been William's daughter.

C. James Hennessey and Charles Henshaw owned the land in the NW\(\frac{1}{4}\) of the NW\(\frac{1}{4}\) of Section 5 in 1930. Charles lived until 1945 when he died at age 74. He is also in the Henshaw Cemetery.

Other subsequent owners were Nathan & Althena Henshaw, who had two children. Wanda Allen purchased the house & in 1972 sold it to Donald & Dee Anna Losey. They have one child, Cory. They are the current owners.

The house is significant for its age, architecture, & its long association with the Henshaw family.
The main block of this frame structure is clapboarded & has a wide raking cornice, plain cornerboards, and 4/1 rectangular shaped windows. A massive corbeled chimney in the rear seems likely to have served a fireplace. The entry vestibule addition across the front facade has bungalow styling including exposed rafters at the eaves.

The local school sat 1/2 mile to the west in 1878 on Goodsil W. Hecox's land. The following year this school building was erected. The Hecox family had been land owners in this vicinity since 1856. Goodsil W. Hecox & his wife, Annie, had seven children and a 130 acre bottom land farm. The youngest son, Samuel, eventually owned the acres adjoining the new school. In 1915 William Schreck owned the surrounding land. By 1930 he owned 119 acres. He lived from 1873 to 1963 and his wife, Caroline, lived from 1877-1958. (cont)

The school building faces south & is at the northeast corner of the intersection of two gravel roads in Section 16.

Sources of Information
1878, 1896, 1915 Atlases
1887 History
1930 Platbook
Cemetery Records of Clark County

Prepared by Linda Harper
Margaret Keller HPC
Regional Planning Comm
Date 1983
Revision Date(s) 7/84
43. Both are buried in the St. Patrick Cemetery. The school is significant for its long standing role in the past life of the community.
A louvered belfry adorns this typically styled schoolhouse. One Square shaped 6/6 window remains on the north block. A pent roof vestibule was added to the west, central entrance here. The longer block extends to the south & has a pent roofed room addition on its south end. The school has a raking cornice but other details have been obscured by the new siding.

A school has been in this spot since at least 1878. John and Margaret Ahern, of Cork & Tipperary, Ireland respectively, lived on the farm due south of here in 1866. They had eight children. Their son, James, born in 1852 in New York married Mary Ann Riney in 1879 and settled near here by his parents. He later moved to a farm near St. Patrick in Jackson Township. He was a farmer, livestock trader, a member of the St. Patrick Church (cont)

The school faces west & is built on the east side of Highway 136. To the northeast is the course of the Fox River.
and a fiddle player. They had nine children. James died in 1930, Mary died in 1928 & they are in the St. Patrick Cemetery. The land where the school sits belonged to Michael Burk in 1930. He owned 154 acres. The school was converted to a residence by the Kunter family; for the last four years it has been the William Beatty residence. It is significant as an extant example of an early educational structure of Clark County.
This two story "L" plan home has a gable roofed two story porch on the front (E) facade. The eave is imbricated and the porch posts are turned with ornate brackets. The balustrade has spool balusters. The porch shelters an entrance on each level. Windows are square shaped double hung sash and are 1/1. Cornerboards & the raking cornice are plain. Some aspects of the house, such as the stone foundation & square window shape could be the basis for giving the house a construction date of several decades earlier. Yet the placement of these windows does not fit the general pattern found in (cont)

In 1878 Horace Longanecker owned this property. He was a blacksmith. The 1870 census shows him as thirty-four years old & a native of Pennsylvania. His personal estate was valued at $100. Margaret, his wife, lived from 1850 to 1922 and Horace lived from 1845 to 1910. By 1896 Rev. George H. Beard lived here & was the owner. He was born in 1844 in Ohio and married to Mary F., who was born in Missouri in 1859. Their children at the time of the 1900 census were: Rosa (born in 1875), Gertie (born in 1877), (cont)

This house faces east toward State Highway 136. A large barn is to the rear. It sits atop a rise overlooking the Fox River.
earlier houses. The off-center character of the windows & the unbalanced front facade could indicate a free-thinking local builder or an addition to the original rectangular block. The rear ell with the attached pent room is a later addition. It does not match the front ell in height as it is 1½ stories high. A chimney here seems large enough to have served a fireplace.

Tarrissa (born in 1880), Mary (b. 1883), Ernest (b. 1886), & Lulie (b. 1889). They also had one servant. Mary died in 1906 & is buried in Frazee Cemetery. By 1915 James A. Quick was the proprietor, he was born in 1849 in Illinois while his wife was born in 1852 in Kentucky. Their children included Dora M. (b. 1877) & Arthur J. (b. 1879) who were both born in Illinois. R.S. Lotta owned the house with 100 adjoining acres in 1930. According to oral history, in 1918 Ollie Wilson Lived here. Houston bought the property in 1940 and at both of those times the house was in bad shape. The Fox River Church was located to the east but by 1940 it was gone. A road had connected the house & church but now the road is to the east of the old church site. The property belongs to T.O. Houston currently and is significant for the use of Eastlake detailing on the extant two story porch.
Farm Buildings of Mr. Jas. A. Quick.
RESIDENCE MR. JAS. A. QUICK,
CLAY TOWNSHIP.
Located 1/4 mile S of Sugar Creek, the house faces W but has a N entrance. It lies in the flat bottom area created by Mississippi River. There are a number of outbuildings to the N & NE. Immediately to the rear of the house is a gable roofed frame shed & a brick outbuilding. This outbuilding seems to predate the house. (cont)

Sources of Information
1878, 1896, 1915 Atlases
1930 & 1981 Platbooks
1900 Census

Prepared by Linda Harper & Margaret Keller NEMO Regional Planning Comm. 8/83
Revision Date(s) 7/84

Office of Historic Preservation, P.O. Box 130, Jefferson City, Missouri 65102

HISTORIC INVENTORY

Campbell Residence

Fred Neumann Residence

Neumann Residence

16. Theme of Category
C 1880's

17. Date(s) of Period
C 1880's

18. Style or Design
Italianate

19. Architect or Engineer

20. Contractor or Builder

21. Original Use, if apparent
Residential (CA)

22. Present Use
Residential

23. Ownership
Public

24. Owner's Name & Address:
Harold Campbell
Rte. 1
Alexandria, 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
2-2-1

29. Basement?
Yes

30. Foundation Material
Concrete (?)

31. Wall Construction
Frame

32. Roof Type & Material
Belcast hip, asp. shingle

33. No. of Days
Front 6 Side 6

34. Wall Treatment
Beaded clapboard

35. Plan Shape
Cross IR

36. Changes
No

37. Condition
Interior
Exterior
Good

38. Preservation Underway?
Yes

39. Endangered?
No

40. Visible from Public Road?
Yes

41. Distance from and Frontage on Road
0

42. Further Description of Important Features
Paired brackets highlight the wide eave & the low pitched belcast hip roof. The 1/1, trabeated windows are attenuated. On the S facade is a shallow, rectangular, bay window. Above it is a paired window. First story openings at the SW corner reflect a chance in fenestration. Now filled with large windows, it is suspected that this area may have had a porch & was originally the primary entrance. On the N facade is a hip roofed enclosed vestibule which now serves the front doorway. Across the rear is a 2 story ell with a pent enclosed porch on its S & a pent stairway at its NE corner. (cont)

43. History and Significance
In 1878 this was the property of A. Boyles; by 1896 it belonged to Fred Neumann. He was born in Missouri in 1865 & married to Elizabeth, also of Missouri, who was born in 1870. (Both of their fathers were natives of Germany.) This seems to have been Fred Neumann, Jr. (Fred Neumann, Sr. lived in Alexandria in 1896.) Fred & Elizabeth had two children by 1900: Edda K. (7) and Bertha (4). Both were born in Missouri. (cont)

44. Description of Environment and Outbuildings
Located 1/4 mile S of Sugar Creek, the house faces W but has a N entrance. It lies in the flat bottom area created by Mississippi River. There are a number of outbuildings to the N & NE. Immediately to the rear of the house is a gable roofed frame shed & a brick outbuilding. This outbuilding seems to predate the house. (cont)

45. Sources of Information
1878, 1896, 1915 Atlases
1930 & 1981 Platbooks
1900 Census

Prepared by Linda Harper & Margaret Keller NEMO Regional Planning Comm. 8/83
Revision Date(s) 7/84
42. Extending to the N is a 1 story hip roofed addition with a W entrance, protected by a gable cap.

43. By 1930 Fred Jr. owned 280 acres along with the house. He died in 1944 and Eliazabeth died in 1962. Both are buried in the Ashton Methodist Cemetery. A local brick & stone mason, Orin Treadwell, may have built the brick outbuilding. See C-6. The current owners are the Harold Campbells. This house is significant as an excellent example of the Italianate style.

44. It has a gable roof, a gabled frame addition to its S & a frame lean-to to its E.
Office of Historic Preservation, P.O. Box 179, Jefferson City, Missouri 65102

HISTORIC INVENTORY

Waples Residence

McCoy Residence, Treadwell Residence

No. C-6

City of Town: Clary Township & Vicinity

City Plan with North Arrow

1. County: Clay

2. Location or Negatives: NEMO Regional Planning Comm.

3. Specific Location: NW 1/4 of SW 1/4 of Section 17

T 64 N, R 6 W

4. Present Name(s): Waples Residence

5. Other Name(s):

6. Dates of Period: 1836-40, 1865-1887

7. Architect or Engineer: Vernacular

8. Construction Material: brick & common bond

9. Windows or Doors: rectangular

10. Foundation Material: gable, asphalt shingle

11. Wall Construction: gable, asphalt shingle

12. Roof Type & Material: gable, asphalt shingle

13. No. of Days: Side 2, Front 3

14. Wall Treatment: Common bond

15. Structural Integrity: No known

16. Condition of Dwelling: Public: Yes; Private: No

17. Open to Public: Yes; No

18. Local Contact Person or Organization: NEMO Regional Planning Comm.

19. Other Surveys in Which Included:

20. Building: 00

21. Building: 00

22. Building: 00

23. Building: 00

24. Building: 00

25. Building: 00

26. Building: 00

27. Building: 00

28. Building: 00

29. Building: 00

30. Building: 00

31. Building: 00

32. Building: 00

33. Building: 00

34. Building: 00

35. Building: 00

36. Building: 00

37. Building: 00

38. Building: 00

39. Building: 00

40. Building: 00

41. Building: 00

42. Building: 00

43. Building: 00

44. Building: 00

45. Building: 00

46. Building: 00

47. Building: 00

48. Building: 00

49. Building: 00

50. Building: 00

Further Description of Important Features

Reportedly the S section (with 2 rooms on each level) was the 1st to be constructed. Its attenuated windows are filled with a double hung sash containing a 9/6 pattern. Large brick chimneys which served 2 fireplaces each are located on the N & S facades. Built back into the hillside, there is a shallow basement room & a pent roofed frame addition on the rear facade. The primary E facade is accentuated by an integral 2 story gallery with monumental brick columns on its southern section. To the N of this main block was added a 2 story brick, gable roofed room. Its windows are squarish & 6/6 & the rooms appear to always have been heated by stoves. On its W facade the (cont)

History and Significance

The original land grant for this property was taken out by Robert P. Mitchell; he is reputed to have built the original - south end of this house in 1836. He was in charge of building a bridge across the Fox River. By 1878 Joseph McCoy was the owner. He was both a stockbroker & a farmer who was in his 47th year in 1840. Previously, he & his father had owned two slaves. His real estate & personal estate added up to a (cont)

Description of Environment and Outbuildings

Built partially into the hillside, the house faces E & is located on the W side of old Highway 61. It is 1/4 mile S of Sugar Creek & looks across the flat bottom where Fox River flows into the Mississippi (7 miles).

Sources of Information

1878, 1896, 1915 Atlases
Clark County Cemetery Records
Interview with Mrs. Waples
1930 & 1981 Platbooks
1850 Slave Schedule
1887 History
1870, 1900, 1910 Census Records

Prepared by Linda Harper
Margaret Keller
Organization NEMO
Regional Planning Comm.

Date 8/83
Revision Dates 7/94
The house has been reworked on the interior with 7 rooms up & 4 rooms down. One simple mantel is intact from the 4 fireplaces. The original steep, boxed stair has been replaced. Little original millwork or wall surfaces remains.

considerable amount for the time: $15,700. His wife, Jane, was one year younger and a native of Ireland. She died in 1871. Their children at home at the time of the 1870 census were: Galen (23 and a cattlebroker), Rosemary (21), Leo L. (19), Alexander (17), Solon (15), Adrian (12), & Mortimer M. (10). These children were all born in Missouri & their occupations were listed as "at school". Also in the household were Emma Cartwright (19) & Francis Hatton (56 & a harness maker). By 1896 Orin Treadwell owned this property. He was born of English colonial stock and his ancestor, John Treadwell was a delegate to the Continental Congress of 1745. Orin was born in 1845 in Fairfield County, Virginia and married Abigail Dayton in 1867. They came to Clark County in 1872 & Orin was known as a prosperous farmer. Oral history also gives him credit as being a stone/brick mason. Abigail was born in 1842 in Kentucky & together she and Orin had the following children by 1900: Mary L. (b 1861), Etta L. (b 1876), Bertha M. (b 1882) & Allis (Alice) M. (b 1884) - female. Mary L. & Orin Jr. were born in Kentucky, all the other children were born in Missouri. There were two servants in the household. A son, also named Orin, had his own residence with his wife, Ella D. He was born in 1869 & Ella was born in 1873 in Missouri. Orin Treadwell Sr. is buried in Kahoka Cemetery along with his wife. In 1907 Bertha Treadwell married Chester Waples. At that time the house had much the appearance it does today. They had three children: Natalina, (Chester) Glenn, & Doris. Glen married Stella Phillips and the house remained in the family. Their children were Sharon, C.G., & Beverly. Presently Mrs. Glenn Waples lives in the large house (Glenn died in 1969) while Beverly (Waples) Hasner & her husband, Dennis, live in the trailer nearby. The house is extremely important for several reasons. It has a very early date of construction & it has open-air galleries which are unique in this area & reminiscent of southern structures. In addition to this, it has a long-continuing association with the Treadwell family & their descendants.
SCENE ON FARM OF C. T. WAPLES,
ALEXANDRIA, MO.
RESIDENCE MR. O. TREADWELL,
CLAY TOWNSHIP.
is an enclosed pent porch on both the N & S facades of the 2 story rear ell. ~e.
which are paired. This transitional quality continues at the roofline where a scalloped
vergeboard & delicate cutwork peak detail blend with the wide cornice & returns. Windows
are generally 1/1 with a lightly trabeated header. On the front facade, there are wide
single sash windows at each level. Both are accented by leaded, beveled glass transoms.
There is an enclosed pent porch on both the N & S facades of the 2 story rear ell.

This typical cross plan 2 story Queen Anne house is embellished with an ornate porch which wraps around the front facade. It combines the Eastlake spindle frieze & balustrade, as well as the cutwork brackets, with the new classical columns which are paired. This transitional quality continues at the roofline where a scalloped vergeboard & delicate cutwork peak detail blend with the wide cornice & returns. Windows are generally 1/1 with a lightly trabeated header. On the front facade, there are wide single sash windows at each level. Both are accented by leaded, beveled glass transoms. There is an enclosed pent porch on both the N & S facades of the 2 story rear ell.

The Honorable George K. Biggs was an early settler in the area, having a farm here in 1832 which would make him the original white owner. After the spring flood of that year, at the time of the Indian trouble, he lived in a plain log cabin but prior to 1887 he had constructed a large brick residence. This is no longer extant. He served as a soldier at Fort Pike. Mrs. George K. Biggs supervised a dinner for Black Hawk, Keokuk & several braves at Sam Bartlett's home (she was then Mrs. Sam Bartlett). She said the (cont)

The house sits on the W side of old Highway 61, on an embankment & faces E looking out across the Mississippi River bottoms. Outbuildings are to the North.

46. Prepared by: Linda Harper & Margaret Keller HPC
47. Organization: NEMO Regional Planning Comm.
48. Date: 8/83

Sources of Information:
1878, 1896, 1915 Atlases
1930 & 1981 Platbooks
1870 Census
1887 History
1850 Slave Schedule
Indians always preferred to eat their food in the form of soup, they did consume a large amount of the white men's meat but ate little bread. In these early years George Biggs once found 10-12 bee trees in one day near his residence. The honey gathered from one tree consisted of 50 gallons. Biggs was born in 1812 in Kentucky. Before the Civil War his estate was of over 1,000 acres but it diminished to 520 acres as he gave away or sold portions of it. In 1850 George K. Biggs had owned seven slaves. He married Margaret Jackson in 1834 (died in 1839), Nancy Floyd Bland in 1842 (died in 1846) and Louisa in 1847. Louisa was the daughter of J. Wayland and the widow of Sam Bartlett. The 1870 census shows Biggs as a farmer with a net worth of $14,200. Louisa was 61 and those at the Bigg's home were: Ann Stasko (13), three laborers, Sarah Tucker (18 & from Ohio), John A. Biggs (22, a practicing physician worth $3,850) and Susan Biggs (21 & John's wife).

Biggs raised eighteen children between his three wives. He was politically prominent & elected as a representative by the democratic party in 1872. He was state senator from 1874 to 1878. He & his wife were members of the Baptist church. By 1896 Fred Neumann owned this property but did not live here. The Neumanns built this house. See C-5. In 1915 & 1930 Carl P. Neumann was the owner. Although no information was found on Carl, he was probably Fred's son. Currently the house is owned by Gene W. Lafoon. It is significant as a fine example of the rural Queen Anne style.
RESIDENCE OF CHAS. NEUMANN,
R. F. D. No. 1,
GREGORY LANDING, MO.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>C-8</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>County</td>
<td>Clark</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Location of Negative</td>
<td>NEMO Regional Planning Comm. J.S. Vickers' Dawson Residence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Specific Location</td>
<td>NW ¼ of SW ¼ of Section 20 T 64 N, R 6 W</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>City of Town</td>
<td>Clay</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Site Plan with North Arrow</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cumulates</td>
<td>UTM</td>
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<tr>
<td>UTM</td>
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<td>Y</td>
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<tr>
<td>Source</td>
<td>1878, 1896, 1915 Atlases</td>
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<tr>
<td>1930 &amp; 1981 Platbooks</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>1870, 1900 Census</td>
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<tr>
<td>1860 Slave Schedule</td>
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<tr>
<td>Clark County Cemetery Inscriptions</td>
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<td>1878, 1896, 1915 Atlases</td>
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<td>1930 &amp; 1981 Platbooks</td>
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<td>1870, 1900 Census</td>
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<td>1860 Slave Schedule</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Clark County Cemetery Inscriptions</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

This unique structure combines the I house & the Temple format. Its primary (W) facade may have been altered to express the T style. This facade has 4/4 attenuated windows & an entrance with transoms. When viewed from the S, however, one realizes the S bay of the front facade obscures an open 2 story gallery to the South, the 1st story of which is covered with lattice work. Behind the lattice is a c 1865 carved newel. To the E of this open stair are 2 entrances with transoms. The E block of the house may be 2½ stories (note E facade) & has small squarish 6/6 windows on its S & E facades. All windows on the N are 4/4. A small pent enclosed porch addition is to the E, as well as (cont)

History and Significance
In both the 1878 & 1896 Atlas, J.S. Vickers is shown as the owner of this land although no house is indicated in this exact position in 1878. One did sit in the close vicinity 1/8 mile to the north. J.S. Vickers was a prosperous farmer who hailed from Virginia. The 1860 Slave Schedule lists John as the owner of one slave. In 1870 he was 43 years old and occupied as a farmer who owned 520 acres. His value at the time was $6,500. As a native of Virginia, he came to Clark County in 1859 & probably built this house (cont)

Description of Environment and Outbuildings
Sitting on the flat bottom lands, the house is on the E side of Highway 61 & faces W. No outbuildings remain. A well with a stone base is to the rear of the house. A wooden fence extends across the front property line.

Prepared by Linda Harper & Margaret Keller HPC
Organization: NEMO Regional Planning Comm.
42. a cellar entrance.

43. a few years later. He married Margaret E. Biggs of Missouri. She was born in 1839. Their children, in the 1870 census were: George B. (10), Carrie B. (8), Elizabeth (6), Fannie L. (4), Rosanah L. (2), & Lewis William (1). All the children were born in Missouri. This residence does appear in its current location in the 1896 Atlas and by 1915 it is shown as the H.B. Dawson Estate. The 1900 census lists Henry B. Dawson as a twenty-four year old farmer born in Missouri. His wife Lucretia was twenty-six and they had a male infant & one servant in the household. Lucretia died in 1903 and Henry died in 1913. They are buried in Bluff Springs Cemetery. The property was still recorded under the name H.B. Dawson in 1930, so perhaps this was the son. He owned 80 acres. Currently this is the property of Grace Dawson. The house stands vacant but remains in good condition. Its architecture is extremely unique & is perhaps a frame reflection of the stone structure C-6. Also of significance is the long ownership by the Dawson family.
**Office of Historic Preservation, P.O. Box 175, Jefferson City, Missouri 65101**

**HISTORIC INVENTORY**

| 1. No. | C-9 |
| 2. County | Clark |
| 3. Location or Negatives | NEMO Regional Planning Comm. Pleasant Hill School |
| 4. Present Name(s) | Wood Property |
| 5. Other Name(s) | |
| 6. Specific location | SW¼ of SW¼ of Section 20 T 64 N, R 6 W |
| 7. City or Town | Nil Rural, Township & Vicinity Clay |
| 8. Site Plan with North Arrow | N |
| 9. Coordinates | UTM Kalona. E0 |
| 10. Structure 1 | Building 00 |
| 11. On National Register? | Yes ¥11 |
| 12. Is it Eligible? | Yes ¥20 |
| 13. Part of Established Land? | No ¥10 |
| 14. District Yes ¥11 |
| 15. Name of Established District | |
| 16. Thematic Category | |
| 17. Date(s) or Period | c 1900 |
| 18. Style or Design | Vernacular 20 |
| 19. Architect or Engineer | |
| 20. Contractor or Builder | |
| 21. Original Use, if apparent | School 05A |
| 22. Present Use | School |
| 23. Ownership | Public 11 |
| 24. Owner's Name & Address, if known | J. Dean Wood Rt. 1 Canton, 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 | 1 |
| 29. Basement? | Yes ¥11 |
| 30. Foundation Material | brick 10 |
| 31. Wall Construction | frame 01 |
| 32. Roof Type 5 Material | gable 10 |
| 33. No. of Days Front 1 Side 9 |
| 34. Wall Treatment | clapboard 27 |
| 35. Plan Shape rectangular | |
| 36. Changes (Explain in #2) | Added 01 Moved ¥1 |
| 37. Condition Interior | Fair |
| 38. Preservation Underway? | Yes ¥11 |
| 40. Visible from Public Road? | Yes ¥1 |
| 41. Distance from and Frontage on Road | |

**Further Description of Important Features**

The school building has 2 small windows on its N facade. Its south facade is punctuated by a grouped window treatment; the central 3 are somewhat larger in size. They are 1/1. It is unclear if the building has been moved slightly. A pent roofed shed has been added to the S facade.

**History and Significance**

A school served the area children from this site as early as 1878. At that time the surrounding property belonged to M.G. Eagon. Mary G. Eagon was the widow of James Eagon. The 1870 census shows James as a fifty-five year old farmer from Virginia who was worth $9,000. Mary was a forty-five year old native of Missouri. Their children were Moses B. (19 and a farm worker), Pauline (15), George B. (9), & Sampson (5). Specific information on these families is not available.

The school now sits to the rear of a new residence. County Road H originally went 1/4 mile to the N, now it cuts E to W immediately N of this property which sits on the bluff on the W side of Highway 63.

**Sources and Information**

1878, 1896, 1915 Atlas
1930, 1981 Platbooks
1870 Census Report

**Prepared by** Linda Harper & Margaret Keller HPC

**Organization** NEMO Regional Planning Comm.
43. Information on Pleasant Hill School was not discovered but it remains important as an extant component of the area's early educational system.
**HISTORIC INVENTORY**

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<td>Distinctive</td>
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<td>Distance from and Frontage on Road</td>
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</table>

**Description of Environment and Outbuildings**

Decorative cutwork fills the gable peak where there is a small trabeated window. Other windows are generally 1/1. On the front facade to the W of the central entrance & transom is a wide single sash window with beveled glass transom. Across this S facade is a 1 story hip roofed proch accented by turned posts, a spindle frieze & cutwork brackets & panels. Enclosed porches are to the E & W of the rear ell. In 1947 the house was raised & a basement added.

**History and Significance**

In the 1878 Atlas this property is shown as the Breedon Estate. Henry Hoewing became the owner in 1892 and built this house in 1904-6. He was born in 1855 in Germany (or 1844 according to his gravestone) and was married to Lena (Magdalena) who was born in 1854 in Illinois. The 1900 census lists their children as Willis (1885-1968), Charles (1887-1963), Albert (1890-1969), Nellie (b 1877), John (b 1879), & Frank (b 1881).

Facing S the house is located in the rich flat bottom lands known as Britton Prairie. It is 2 1/2 miles E of Highway 61, 3/4 mile S of Honey Creek & 1 3/4 miles W of Fox River & its levee. A little more than 1/2 mile to the W of this farm was the A.B. Britton property after whom this area was named.

**Sources of Information**

1878, 1896, 1915 Atlases
1930 & 1981 Platbooks
Interview with L. Fox
1900 Census
Clark County Cemetery Inscriptions

Linda Harper & Margaret Keller
Organizations NEMO Regional Planning Comm.

Prepared by: Wolf 10/83
Revision Date: 7/84
43. Amelia (b. 1883). All the children were born in Missouri. Henry died in 1925 & Lena in 1922. They are buried in Bluff Springs Cemetery. The son, Albert, married Amelia Deinst. They & their three children; Iona, Dorothy, & Ralph lived in this house. Henry had moved into the small house. By 1941-42, Amelia had died & Albert moved into the small house. Dorothy had married Dale Fox & was living in St. Louis; they came to live in this (big) house. Their son, Lynn, married Martha O'Meyer & they had two children; Jim & Jane. Lynn Fox currently resides here. The house is important for its continued association with the Hoewing-Fox family and as a very decorative example of the turn of the century Vernacular style.
**Office of Historic Preservation, P.O. Box 1/5, Jefferson City, Missouri 65101**

**HISTORIC INVENTORY**

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<td>0065</td>
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**Location of Negatives**
- NEMO Regional Planning Comm.

**City or Town**
- Ill Rual, Township & Vicinity: Clay

**County**
- Clark

**Specific Location**
- SW1/4 of NW1/4 of Section 25
  - T 64 N, R 6 W
  - Hwy P

**Survey Plan with North Arrow**

**Coordinates**
- UTM
  - Zones: K44705

**Building Block**
- Structure
  - Name of Established District

**Historic and Significance**

Wrought iron columns & a concrete floor replace the original wooden materials which supported the hip roofed porch. It wraps around the NW corner of the house capping 2 entrances & a polygonal bay window. There is another 2 story polygonal bay on the N facade. Both are topped by a gable peak with a small lozenge window. Other windows are 1/1. A single leaf S entrance is not protected by a proch. A pent room has been built on both the N & S facades of the 1½ story rear ell.

The 1878 Atlas shows this property as the Montgomery Estate. The Montgomery residence was 3/4 mile south of here. A John Montgomery was living in Clark County in 1834 & is mentioned in the 1887 History as having lived 3/4 east of the Fox River Church in Clay Township. This was in Section 8; he may have been related to the Montgomeries here in Section 25. Annie Montgomery lived here & was occupied as a farmer. She came to Clark County in 1849 at the age of two. The 1870 census shows her as (cont)

**Sources of Information**
- 1878, 1896, 1915 Atlases
- Interview with Mr. Campbell
- 1930 & 1981 Platbooks
- 1887 History 1870, 1900, & 1910 Census
- Cemetery Inscriptions of Clark County

**Prepared by**
- Linda Harper
- Margaret Keller HPC

**Organization**
- NEMO Regional Planning Comm.

**Date & Revision Date(s)**
- 8/83
- 7/84
the head of her household and twenty-three years old. She was born in Missouri and had a worth of $4,300. Her daughter, Rosabelle, was one year old. Information on her husband, who presumably died before 1870, was not found. The next owner of this property was G.E. Gilkerson who had possession by 1896. According to the 1900 census, he was fifty-two years old & born in Iowa and his wife, Elizabeth, was fifty-three. By 1915 Ezra Sheffler owned this land. He was born in 1873 in Iowa & married to Nancy who was born in 1875 in Missouri. He presumably built the house.

In the 1910 census their children in the household were: Oscar R. (b 1894), Mary L. (b 1895), Earnest (b 1897) & Frank (b 1899). They also had one servant. Other children born to this family were William "Toot", Bush, Ezra, Pete, Jake, Jerry, Raymond & Dollie. Ezra Sr. died in 1923 & Nancy died in 1954. They lie in Bluff Springs Cemetery. During the 1930's this land is recorded as belonging to Ezra Scheffler (the son). Later William owned the property. William Scheffler (died c. 1965) had married Lucille. After her death the widow's property was bought by James Campbell. He currently rents the house to the Reed family.
Despite the use of the Greek Revival detailing at the front entrances, the house appears to have been heated by stoves. Windows now have a 1/1 pattern but it is suspected they were originally 4/4. The wide plain entablature ends in returns. In the N gable end, the clapboarding remains exposed & there is a small square window. Currently a small 1 story, pent roofed porch with turned posts affords protection to the front. The wide siding obscures most (cont)

In the year 1878 W.J. Carskadon owned this property. The house's construction appears to date from the mid 1860's yet even by 1878, no residence is indicated on the land. In the 1870 census Carskadon was shown as a forty-five year old farmer & livestock broker from Virginia. He was worth $28,000 that year & had just lost his wife, Mary Jane (at age 38). The children in the family were: Thomas (20 & at school), Sarah E. (17), J. William (16 & at school), Joseph P. (14), Isaac E. (11), Lucy J. (8), (Cont)

More than 1/4 mile N of this house. It faces E, sits on a steep embankment on the W side of the highway & looks across (E) the bottomlands 3 1/2 miles toward the Mississippi River & Gregory's Landing. A frame barn which sits on a stone foundation & has a gable roof (cont)

Sources of information
1878, 1896, 1915 Atlases
1930 & 1981 Plats
1870, 1900, & 1910 Census
Cemetery Inscriptions of Clark County
42. other details.

43. Virginia L. (6), Beny S. (3), & Mary C. (5 months). The children older than Joseph were born in Virginia, he & the later ones were born in Missouri. The baby died later that same year. W.J. was married next to Louisa (1843-1926). He died in 1898 & is buried in Bluff Springs Cemetery. It is likely that he built the house. By 1896 this was the property of Judge Abraham W. Gorrell. He was born in 1835 in Virginia and lived in Indianapolis for twenty years. A.W. was married to Fidelia V. Henshaw (1841-1917) in 1861. They arrived in Clark County in 1879 and their home on the "old famous Bluff Road is one of the finest in the whole county" according to the 1896 Atlas. Their children were Bella A. (b 1868), Willis P. (b 1870), & Harry B. (b 1879). Belle & Willis were born in Indiana while Harry was born in Missouri. One servant was employed. Abraham died in 1900. He & his wife are buried in Bluff Springs Cemetery. The property then went to Willis P. Gorrell. He owned 268 acres. He lived until 1923 & his wife, Mable C., lived from 1873 to 1959. They had three children by 1910: a seven year old, Glen (4), & a two year old. The property is currently the William Gorrell residence. It is important for its early architecture & its long connection with the Gorrell family.

44. is to the N. At the SW corner of the house is another outbuilding, also with a gable roof & board & batten siding. It has a W entrance, is 1½ stories & is dated 1918.
The wide asbestos shingles obscure some of the original detailing especially around the large rectangular windows. These openings appear to have had a 2/2 and 4/4 patterning, however the top sashes have been altered to multi-light stained glass. The front facade is accented by large molded returns, wide signage, and a double leaf entrance with a gothic type transom. Atop the roof is a belcast cupola with lattice openings. This cupola appears to have been rebuilt after the turn of the century. On the S side of this building the stone foundation is exposed. Across the rear is a wide gable roofed section with a pent addition on its W facade.

Organized in 1868, the Bluff Springs Class, which had been meeting in a log building also used as the Augusta School House, built this frame structure. The congregation of this early Methodist Episcopal South Church referred to their building as "the great white church". It was built on land donated by John Newton Boulware; William J. Carskadon gave the land (1 acre in 1869 & 2 acres in 1870) for the cemetery. His wife, Mary J., (cont)

The church faces E & sits close to Highway 61, on its W side. Above the church (W) on the bluff is the church cemetery yard.

1878, 1896, 1915 Atlases
Interview with Mrs. J.F. Higbee
was the 1st to be buried in the cemetery. Charter members included Mrs. Elizabeth Boulware, Mrs. William J. Carskadon, Mr. & Mrs. Brown, Mrs. Mary Butler, Will Carskadon, Mrs. Martha Grandstaff, & Mrs. Leatherman. The Reverend James Penn was the 1st minister.

One hundred years later, Reverend Don Foley served as the minister & Bishop Eugene Frank proceeded over the centennial celebration of this still active church. The cemetery is now under a perpetual care fund.
**Office of Historic Preservation, P.O. Box 119, Jefferson City, Missouri 65102**

**HISTORIC INVENTORY**

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<tr>
<th>No. C-14</th>
<th>County</th>
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<td>NEMO Regional Planning Comm.</td>
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<td>SE of NE 4 of Section 5, T 63 N, R 6 W</td>
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<td>8. City or Town</td>
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<td>17. Name of Established District</td>
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### Thematic Category
- **Dates of Period:** 1875
- **Style or Design:** Italianate
- **Architect or Engineer:** A. E. Connable
- **Contractor or Builder:** N/A
- **Original Use, if apparent:** Residential
- **Present Use:** Residential
- **Ownership:** Public

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

### Description of Environment and Outbuildings

This fine residence is located in the SE corner of Clark County, only 4 miles W of the Mississippi River. It sits on an embankment on the W side of old Highway 61 & faces E across the rich bottom land. This area along the river has a wealth of fine early homes, many of which use stone as their foundation material. (cont)

### Further Description of Important Features

A low pitched hip roof with a wide overhanging eave accented by heavy brackets caps this massive stone residence. Typical of the Italianate style, the house has a block-shaped form with extremely attenuated (floor-to-ceiling) primary windows. Other windows are rectangular & 2/2. All openings, including the entrances with their transoms, are capped by heavy, smooth lintels. A primary entrance on the S facade of the front ell has a double leaf doorway and a concrete stoop. Evidence of a 1-story porch which wrapped around the front ell is still visible on the masonry walls. A 1½ story stone section projects to the rear. It has a gable dormer to both the N & S. Windows echo (cont)

### History and Significance

A. E. Connable is shown as the owner of this property in 1878. Prior to his arrival Harvey & John Thompson owned this land. John was born in Pennsylvania in 1840 to James P. & Dorcas. In 1861 he married Maria Shuller. They owned 330 acres & had two children to survive. They were Mary A. & Elmer J. John served in the Missouri State Militia & was in the Battle of Athens. He lived from 1840 to 1921 & Maria lived between (cont)

### Sources of Information

- 1878, 1896, 1915 Atlases
- 1930 & 1981 Platbooks
- 1900, 1910 Census
- Cemetery Inscriptions of Clark County

**Prepared by:** Linda Harper & Margaret Keller HPC

**Organization:** NEMO Regional Planning Comm.

**Date:** 8/83

**Revision Dates:** 7/84
42. the patterns & details of the front block. A cellar entrance is to the W. On the S facade an enclosed frame, pent roofed porch covers 2 single leaf entrances.

43. 1841 & 1918. They are buried in Peaksville Cemetery. E.H. Connable arrived in Clark County from Lee County, Iowa in 1875. About that time this house was constructed. It seems likely A.E. was Edwin's father & the builder of this house. Edwin was a farmer & stock dealer. This is listed as the Connable property in 1896. In the 1900 census Edwin Connable was single and had two servants but by 1910 he had married Elsa (31) of Missouri & they had a daughter, Pauline. E.H. is shown as the owner in the 1915 atlas. In 1930 the property, which consisted of 560 acres, belonged to O.E. Horner. Currently it is owned by Ronald & Nancy Barry. Nancy Barry is Horner's granddaughter. The house is outstanding for its use of stone.

44. It is unique that C14 & 15 are built entirely of stone. This farm has frame outbuildings, including a barn to the S.
### Historic Inventory

**Higbee Residence/Jenkins Property**

**Location of Negatives**

NEMO Regional Planning Comm.

#### Specific Location

SE1/4 of SE1/4 of Section 32  
T 64 N, R 6 W

**City of Town**

Clay

**Site Plan with North Arrow**

---

#### Further Description of Important Features

Heavy smooth cut stone blocks form the wide lintels & sills of the 1/1 window openings. It is suspected these openings originally had a 6/6 or at least 4/4 pattern. These lintels are repeated over the single leaf entrances to the N, E, S. On the S facade there is a second story entrance, however no porches remain. It is unclear if the exposed wooden beams on this S facade were once extended to form a wooden porch or a frame addition. Their appearance is extremely unique. Small windows at the attic level flank the large stone chimney on the E facade. Across the rear facade is a new 1 story gable roofed frame addition.

#### History and Significance

In 1831 Dr. John E. Trabue settled here on the south side of Honey Creek & built a mill to grind grain. This was a horse-powered mill. After 1837, Hugh M. & Eleanor (Henshaw) Lyle settled in this location. When Hugh died the following year, Eleanor married James Ripper. She died in 1870.

The 1878 Atlas shows this property consisting of 450 acres as belonging to Charles Henshaw. Although the house is not noted on the Atlas, it was almost certainly built (cont)

#### Description of Environment and Outbuildings

Honey Creek runs SW to NE just 1/4 mile N of this residence which sits on an embankment & faces E. It is on the W side of old Highway 61. Outbuildings are to the N.

---

**Local Contact Person or Organization**

NEMO Regional Planning Comm.

**Other Surveys in Which Included**

---

**Sources of Information**

- 1930 & 1981 Platbooks
- 1870, 1900, 1910 Census
- 1878, 1896, 1915 Atlases
- Interview with Mrs. Higbee, current tenant
- 1860 Slave Schedule
- 1887 History
- Marriage Records of Clark County
- Cemetery Inscriptions of Clark County
- Interview with Mrs. Higbee, current tenant
- 1887 History
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- 1887 History
- Marriage Records of Clark County
- Cemetery Inscriptions of Clark County
- Interview with Mrs. Higbee, current tenant
- 1887 History
- Marriage Records of Clark County
- Cemetery Inscriptions of Clark County
- Interview with Mrs. Higbee, current tenant
- 1887 History
- Marriage Records of Clark County
- Cemetery Inscriptions of Clark County
- Interview with Mrs. Higbee, current tenant
- 1887 History

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**Prepared by**

Linda Harper & Margaret Keller HPC

**Organization**

NEMO Regional Planning Comm.
42. The house was extensively remodeled on the interior in c. 1920 and now reflects bungaloid detailing. It is unclear if the large chimneys served stoves or fireplaces. Two large rooms are on the 1st floor with 3 bedrooms upstairs.

43. at this time. Charles lived from 1813 to 1892. He married Ann Bell in 1840, after her death he took Susan Hening as his second wife in 1856. She died in 1878 & they are all buried in Wolfe Cemetery. Oral history relates that Charles built this house between 1869 & 1871. In 1887 William Jenkins owned this property according to the 1887 History. He was a native of Iowa who was born in 1839 while his wife Annie was born in 1843 in Missouri. By 1896 the property was under the ownership of J.W. Jenkins & it covered an area of 670 acres. John W. Jenkins was born in 1852 & lived until 1921, he married Mary E. Fairchild in 1883. She lived from 1865 to 1948 & both are buried in the Evens family cemetery. John W. Jenkins' parents were Robert & Martha (McRae) Jenkins. The family came to Clark County in 1837. Walter L. Jenkins made this his residence by the time of the 1915 Atlas. He was born in 1874 & married Margaret N. Boulware in 1897. She was born in 1872 & both were natives of Missouri. They had at least one son, Howard, who was born in 1897. Walter lived here from 1920-1963. In 1930 his farm covered 400 acres. It is thought that Charles Henshaw may have been Walter Jenkins grandfather. The house is still in the Jenkins family & currently belongs to John W. Jenkins. C.W. & Doris Higbee rent the house. It is significant both for its early stone vernacular architecture & for its long association with the Jenkins family. The 1860 Slave Schedule lists C. Henshaw as the owner of 3 slaves.
This unique residence appears to have been updated in c 1930 to a more "classical" structure, however it is believed that the original building dates to c 1865. Its entrance is the typical Greek Revival style with transom & sidelights; the wide cornice is accented by paired brackets & the rectangular trabeated windows indicate a 6/6 pattern. The updating has changed most of the double hung windows to a 6/1 format. On the front facade a temple style classical, 1 story, gable porch has been added over the entrance & a large pent room added to the S of this porch. The 1st story of the N facade was from Frankfort, Kentucky & received his education in business there. His father, Julian Wood was shown in the 1870 Census as a forty-four year old farmer worth $7,000. His wife, Sarah, was not shown but there was a Margaret aged thirty-nine and two children in the household; John (19) & Cordelia (16). The entire family was from Kentucky. Richard came from Frankfort, Kentucky & received his education in business there. His father, William Wood, came to the United States from Liverpool, England in 1815. Richard (cont)
42. the rear to give the N facade a massive quality. It is 2½ stories. On the S facade of the ell is a tall proch with monumental columns. Across the W facade is a 2 story hip roofed addition & at the SW corner is a gable roofed garage. It appears that the house was jacked up & a basement & new concrete block foundation was added - a technique common to the area.

The interior retains the early octagonal carved newel post & some bull's eye millwork.

43. spent his younger years on the river steamboating, then he served four years in the United States snagboat service. In late 1855 he settled in Clark County & was occupied as a farmer & stock raiser until 1881. After that he went to Kahoka & into business where he dealt in real estate & was the president of the Clark County Savings Bank. In 1849 he had married Sarah M. McKee & their children are listed above & also included Robert J. Sarah died in 1881 according to cemetery records. Richard died in 1902 in Santa Barbara, CA. They are buried in Kahoka Cemetery. The 1887 History calls Richard J. Wood "a democrat & among the foremost men of Clark County". It is probable that he constructed this house. By 1896 Thomas B. Dawson owned this property. He had married Mary Ann Tall in 1865. Thomas lived from 1834-1894 & Mary Ann lived from 1846-1923. Both lie in Bluff Springs Cemetery. Mary continued to own this property after her husband's death. In 1900 she was the head of the household with Arphaxad J. (b. 1879) & Nancy E. (b. 1884) under her roof. There was one servant. Her farm consisted of 345 acres & it was still listed under her name in 1930 although she died in 1923. Nothing of subsequent owners is known. The house is a good example of the I-house of prosperous families and shows continued use & adaptation from early times until at least the 1930's in this case.

44. condition. To the SW of the house is a Z type frame residence (see photo), & several barn type outbuildings.
The hip roof has a slight belcast flair & a molded fascia. Windows are attenuated, trabeated & 4/4. Capping the single leaf primary entrance & its transom on the S is a turn-of-the-Century pent roofed porch with turned columns. Additions to rear are a 1 story gabled ell with pent sections to both its E & W.

In the 1878 Atlas this property is listed under the ownership of the I. Gregory Heirs. James Richard Gregory was married to Isabella Carper in 1844. He had been born in Virginia in 1816. He moved his family to Keokuk, Iowa in 1857 & came to Clark County in 1858. James & Isabella had eleven children. Isabella died in 1865 & is buried in St. Francisville. That same year James married Francis Jane Wilson & they had one (cont)

A long lane (3/4 mile) leads SE off of County Road F to this house which sits high on a ridge & faces S. To the E one can see well across the Mississippi River. Outbuildings are to the N.

Further Description of Important Features

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<th>No.</th>
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</tr>
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<tbody>
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<td>Clark</td>
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<td>Location of Negatives</td>
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<td>Specific Location</td>
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<td>City or Town</td>
<td>II Rural, Township S/ Vicinity</td>
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<td>City Plan with North Arrow</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cumulates of Land</td>
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<td>Survey Date</td>
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<td>Otal Objects</td>
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<tr>
<td>Part of Estate</td>
<td>Yes</td>
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<tr>
<td>County</td>
<td>No</td>
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</tr>
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<td>Yes</td>
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<td>Founder Material</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Wood</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roof Type &amp; Material</td>
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<tr>
<td>No. of Bays</td>
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<td>Wall Treatment</td>
<td>Clapboard</td>
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<tr>
<td>Plan Shape</td>
<td>Rectangular</td>
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<tr>
<td>Condition Interior</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Preservation Underway</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Endangered By What</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Visible From Public Road</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Distance From and Frontage on Road</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>History and Significance</td>
<td>In the 1878 Atlas this property is listed under the ownership of the I. Gregory Heirs. James Richard Gregory was married to Isabella Carper in 1844. He had been born in Virginia in 1816. He moved his family to Keokuk, Iowa in 1857 &amp; came to Clark County in 1858. James &amp; Isabella had eleven children. Isabella died in 1865 &amp; is buried in St. Francisville. That same year James married Francis Jane Wilson &amp; they had one (cont)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description of Environment and Outbuildings</td>
<td>A long lane (3/4 mile) leads SE off of County Road F to this house which sits high on a ridge &amp; faces S. To the E one can see well across the Mississippi River. Outbuildings are to the N.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sources of Information</td>
<td>1878, 1896, 1915 Atlases 1870 &amp; 1900 Census 1930 &amp; 1981 Platbooks Marriage Records of Clark County Interview with Mrs. Sommers 1887 History Cemetery Inscriptions of Clark County</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prepared by</td>
<td>Linda Harper &amp; Margaret Keller HPC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Organization</td>
<td>NEMO Regional Planning Comm.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date</td>
<td>7/83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Revision Date</td>
<td>7/84</td>
</tr>
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</table>
43. daughter. Possibly this property belonged to the eleven children of Isabella by 1878. In 1896 it was under the possession of Philip Tall. He was born in 1857 in Missouri & married Alice Gregory in 1877. She had been born in 1862. By 1900 one child, Marvin E., was living at home. He was born in 1880. Alice E. was probably one of the eleven Gregory children mentioned above. She died in 1932 & Philip died in 1937. They are buried in Bluff Springs Cemetery. As of 1915, J.H. Fryer (Fryear) is shown as the owner of this property. In the 1900 census Joseph Fryer is recorded as a twenty-six year old farmer from Illinois with his wife, Mary (24), of Missouri and Raymond D. (1). His farm covered 120 acres by 1930. Ten years ago (c. 1973) the Mike Sommers family purchased this property. Oral history indicates this residence is 144 years old although its architectural components do not support this. The 4/4 windows were commonly built in the decades of the 1870's & 1880's but sometimes are found as early as the late 1860's. The "cornbelt cube" style of this structure was predominate in the late nineteenth century.

The house is significant for its early representation of the cornbelt cube style which, as stated, was not generally built until at least the 1890's.
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<thead>
<tr>
<th>No. 1</th>
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<td>Location of Negatives</td>
<td>HEMO Regional Planning Comm.</td>
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<td>Location of Negative</td>
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**Krueger Residence**

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<th>16. Thematic Category</th>
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<tr>
<td>17. Date(s) or Period</td>
<td>Reconstructed from 1918 (parts of two older homes)</td>
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<tr>
<td>18. Style or Design</td>
<td>24</td>
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<tr>
<td>19. Architect or Engineer</td>
<td>Leonard H. Moore</td>
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<td>20. Contractor or Builder</td>
<td>Leonard H. Moore</td>
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<td>21. Original Use, if apparent</td>
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<td>22. Present Use</td>
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<td>23. Ownership</td>
<td>Public 11 Private D11</td>
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<tr>
<td>24. Owner's Name &amp; Address</td>
<td>Ellen Krueger Rt. 1 Canton, MO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25. Open to Public?</td>
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<tr>
<td>26. Local Contact Person or Organization</td>
<td>NEMO Regional Planning Comm.</td>
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<td>27. Other Surveys in Which Included</td>
<td>NEMO Regional Planning Comm.</td>
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<td>28. No. of Stories</td>
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<td>29. Basement?</td>
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<td>30. Foundation Material</td>
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<td>32. Roof Type &amp; Material</td>
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<td>33. No. of Days</td>
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<td>34. Wall Treatment</td>
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<td>35. Plan Shape</td>
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<td>36. Changes</td>
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<td>37. Condition</td>
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<td>38. Preservation Underway?</td>
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<td>39. Endangered?</td>
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<tr>
<td>40. Visible from Public Road?</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>41. Distance from and Frontage on Road</td>
<td>Yes X No 00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Further Description of Important Features**

This simple two story house has a T plan. The front facade faces east with a centrally located single leaf entrance. Windows are 4/4 and square shaped. A wide plain cornice extends around the entire 2 story block. Cornerboards are also plain. Corbelled chimneys are at the north and south ends of the house. To the rear is a one story gable roofed addition. Pent roof additions are on all three sides. On the south is an enclosed pent room. The north facade here has a pent roof and a pent porch. The upper level window on the rear of the main block is 6/6. The houses is significant for its incorporation of the features of two much older houses (the one with the 4/4 & 6/6 windows probably dated (cont) 1918). In 1878, J.T. Legg owned this property. By 1896 George Knight was in possession of 40 acres here. Leonard H. Moore was here by 1915 and had 50 acres. Around 1918, he moved two older homes here and reused the parts to build this one. The front portion came from a house that previously sat 3/4 mile to the west on the top of the hill. It belonged to William B. Collins who died in 1917. The rear section was attached to a log structure which extends north from "F" to this house. Honey Creek flows by to the north. An outbuilding is to the west.

**Highway F curves east-west through Section 7. A drive of about 1/4 mile extends north from "F" to this house. Honey Creek flows by to the north. An outbuilding is to the west.**

**Additional Information**

1878, 1896, & 1915 Atlases
1930 & 1981 Platbooks
Interview with Ellen Krueger - 1983

**Marriage Records**

**Cemetery Inscriptions of Clark County**

**Prepared by**

Linda Harper
Margaret Keller HPC

**Organization**

NEMO Regional Planning Comm.

**Date**

1983

**Revision Date(s)**

7/84
from the 1860's/1870's while the house used for the rear addition probably dated even earlier.

was built to the east. Margaret Ahern had become his bride in 1901 & together they had eight children, one of which was Ellen. Leonard was a general farmer & by 1930 he had increased his holdings to 215 acres. He was also the road overseer. Ellen married Kenneth C. Kruger in 1958 here on the farm. Margaret died in 1951 & Leonard died in 1958. They are buried in St. Patrick's Cemetery. The Krugers had four children & became owners of the farm. They are the current residents.
The T plan structure had its original entrance centrally located on the south facade. This has been closed up. Windows are 2/2 and rectangular shaped although nearly square. Several headers have pent caps. The two story north ell has an enclosed pent porch on the east & now contains the main entrance. The north end of the ell also had an entrance which has been covered. A plain cornice which rakes on the gable ends extends around the structure.

Ownership is simply listed under J. & M. in 1878 & included 26 acres. By 1896 Casper Evers was the owner of this property. No house was shown here at that time but the house seems to pre-date that figure. His farm consisted of 43 acres. He was born in 1845 in Germany & his wife Mary L., also of Germany was born in 1852. At home during the census of 1900 were John J. (21), Margaret (19), Annie F. (15), & George (6). All the children were born in Missouri. Their father owned the house free & clear. Casper died (cont)

The main entrance is now on the east facade. It sits in the southwest corner of Clay township only 1/4 mile south of a large lake. The house overlooks rolling farmland with the Buck Run Creek to the north. A large barn built with wide siding & stone foundation is located to the northeast. The old cistern & a pump (cont)

Sources of Information
1878, 1896, 1915 Atlases
1930 Platbook
1900 Census Records
Cemetery Inscriptions of Clark County
in 1926, Mary had died the previous year. Records through 1930 still show Casper Evers as the owner.

Currently it is owned by Lee & Cathy Nichols. The house is important as a fine example of the continued use of a vernacular building through alterations & updating and also for its long association with the Evers family.

are to the north & northwest.
DES MOINES TOWNSHIP

Des Moines Township is located on the east side of Clark County near the middle. Its north and east sides are bounded by the Des Moines River. It contains 34 sections, some of which are not a mile square due to the encroachment of the river. It is found in T 66 N, T 65 N, R 6 W. The Fox river cuts across the southwest corner while Weaver Branch flows to the Des Moines in the northwest part. Near the river on the east tract are two long narrow bodies of water which are probably part of the river in previous times. County road B runs north/south and divides the topography. On the east is the rich flat bottom land while to the west is hilly wooded terrain. Some areas of prairie and marsh are found within the bottoms. County road C branches off of "B" near the middle of the township and travels northwest. Federal highway 26 extends east/west near the bottom of Des Moines Township. Towns in Des Moines Township have included Marysville, St. Francisville, and Wayland. These are covered separately in this report.

The rural areas of Des Moines Township had at least two schools in 1878; both school #2 and school #3 (which was later Jenkins School) are gone. School #4 was in existence by 1896 and it is gone also. Cemeteries are Wolf, Sand, and Oak Hill. No rural churches appeared on the atlases. Buildings of outstanding significance include the LeMaster log structure (DM-1), the Rose residence (DM-2) which is a stone structure dating from c. 1850, the Old Wolf Place (DM-3) which also dates from c. 1850 and may enclose a log structure, the Leland Wayland residence (DM-5) which is a brick structure built in the 1840-1850 era, Sickels Tavern (DM-6) which is a National Register property of frame construction from c. 1846, DM-7 which is a massive brick Federal I-house built about 1857, the former Spurgeon residence (DM-12) which has heavy timber construction, and the James McNally residence (DM-13) which is an early residential example in brick. St. Francisville is an area of extremely high importance both historically and architecturally. The structure of highest merit here would be the old Jeremiah Wayland residence (DM-16) which was built in 1832 and is likely the oldest residence in Clark County. It has both log and brick construction. Other buildings of considerable importance are the Old Jordan Inn from the 1840's which retains the very early 9/6 window pane pattern and has heavy timber construction (DM-14), the brick vernacular residence of Doris Walker (DM-15),
St. Francisville Baptist Church (DM-17) which is the oldest church in Clark County and was built in stone by the Baptist church society in 1853 although it was rebuilt in 1904, the former St. Francisville School (DM-19) which is an outstanding example of unusually large, quality school architecture, DM-21, 22, 23, & 24 which are commercial structures of consequence in Wayland, DM-25 which is a very fine example of the Queen Anne style in unchanged condition, DM-26 which is a barn with very unusual roof construction, DM-27, 28 which are also important as very early examples of commercial architecture with DM-28 perhaps the oldest extant store in Wayland, and DM-29 which is a restrained example of a later Queen Anne residence with detailing not found elsewhere.
<table>
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<th>#</th>
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<th>Location</th>
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<td>Mrs. Ralph LeMaster</td>
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<td>George LeMaster, Frank LeMaster, Ralph LeMaster</td>
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<td>Marysville School</td>
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<td>3</td>
<td>Mary C. Rose</td>
<td>SE_{4} of NE_{4}, Sec. 8</td>
<td>Nathan Smith, Avery Brown, George Brown</td>
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<td>Cheryl Brammer</td>
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<td>C. Wolfe, David Orr</td>
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<td>Leland Wayland</td>
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<td>Thomas &amp; Katherine Simpson</td>
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<td>Jacob R. Price, Charles O. Sanford, Daniel C. Sickles, Sickels Tavern</td>
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<td>James S. Henning, J.R. McLaughlin</td>
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<td>E. Warner, Henry Voss Sr.</td>
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<td>J.W. Jenkins, George F. Jenkins</td>
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<td>Jeremiah Wayland</td>
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<td>Clark Co. Historical Society</td>
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<td>St. Francisville Baptist Church</td>
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<td>18</td>
<td>St. Francisville United Methodist Church</td>
<td>Lot 6 &amp; 7, Blk. 6, Wayland's Add., St. Francisville</td>
<td>St. Francisville M.P. Church</td>
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<td>19</td>
<td>St. Francisville Community</td>
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<td>St. Francisville School</td>
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<td>Bluff Coney</td>
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<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>Wayne Jones</td>
<td>Lot 4, Blk. 1, Original Town, Wayland</td>
<td>Kircher Hardware/Funeral Home/Furniture</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>Jim Bogener</td>
<td>Lot 5, Blk. 1, Original Town, Wayland</td>
<td>Telephone Exchange, Keokuk &amp; Western Railroad Office</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>Hull's Antiques</td>
<td>Lot 6, Blk. 1, Original Town, Wayland</td>
<td>Vermillion General Store, Bramer General Store</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>Larry Riney</td>
<td>Lot 6, Blk. 2, Hennessy's Add., Wayland</td>
<td>Fox General Store</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>Jim Bogener</td>
<td>Lot 1, Blk. 4, Morris' Add., Wayland</td>
<td>Kircher</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>William Winkelman</td>
<td>Bounded by Turner, Hennessy, Des Moines &amp; Stutenberg St., Wayland</td>
<td>Charles Winkleman</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>Anna Marie Hennessy</td>
<td>Hubert's Block Wayland</td>
<td>Taylor Drugstore</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td>Anna Marie Hennessy</td>
<td>Lot 3 &amp; 4, Blk. 2, Hubert's Add., Wayland</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29</td>
<td>Mrs. Morgan Morris</td>
<td>Des Moines Street bounded by Henrietta &amp; Turner, Wayland</td>
<td>Dr. Black</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
This small building has been covered with a later siding which obscures some of its exterior detailing. Windows are 1/1 & trabeated, & there were 3 on each side. One on the S facade has been altered to a door. On the W facade is a hip roofed enclosed vestibule with a single leaf entrance (W) & a lozenge shaped window (S). Above the vestibule, there are 2 small squarish windows cut into the gable end. The building appears to have been altered in the interior so as to make it a residence.

In 1878 Thomas Harsh owned the property where this school now sits. He was a farmer, born in 1844 in Ohio. Mary (b. 1847) was his wife and they had three children at home in 1900: Morta (20 & male), Minnie (17), & Jesse (15). By at least 1896 the school for this area was "#4" and located in Marysville about 1/4 mile northeast of this site. The old school was located on a hill near a natural rock bridge. In 1910 it was relocated to a

Facing W, the building sits on a bluff above the Des Moines River & the former site of Marysville (to the NE). It has a pent roofed frame shed & a cistern to its N. A trailer is to its S.

Sources of Information

Old Settlers Special Edition
9/14/83 of Kahoka Media
1878, 1896, & 1915 Atlases
1930 & 1981 Platbooks
1900 Census
more convenient spot alongside the road (i.e. this site). A new school was built here. The first teacher was Rosetta McKinzie. In 1930 the Edward Sethe property surrounded the school & in 1981 it belonged to William R. LeMaster. The school closed by 1939-40. Marysville district consolidated with Revere in 1951-52.

The building is important as an extant example of the small rural school.
This square plan house has a cross gable roof design. The 1st story portion is original while the area above was added in 1913(2). Smooth plain ashlar with a sill course forms the 1850 part. Two central entrances flanked by square double hung Tuscan columns run the length of this facade. A hip roofed porch with a central gable top & tusk columns runs the length of this facade. The upper levels are of frame construction & covered with clapboard. Windows here are generally paired & 1/1 rectangular shaped. There is a wide plain entablature, a plain raking cornice & a very steep roof pitch. A pent porch is on the south & an additional porch with a hip roof is on the north. In the rear, the (cont)

Jacob Weaver was the first permanent white settler of the County. He arrived from Kentucky & settled between February, 1828 & September, 1829 near the Des Moines River by the site of the present town of St. Francisville. "General Harrison" (the trapper, trader, & Indian interpreter) had explored this area earlier but did not make it his residence. Jacob Weaver was responsible for building the second mill in Clark County. It was a watermill on the Fox River 3 miles south of the site of Waterloo. It later was known as Moore's (cont)

The house faces east & sits about 1/4 mile west of St. Francisville. There is a large garage to the northeast.

Sources of Information
1878, 1896, 1915 Atlases
1930 Platbooks
1870, & 1910 Census Reports
Marriage Records
Cemetery Inscriptions of Clark County

Prepared by Linda Harper & Margaret Keller NPC
NEMO Regional Planning Comm.
1983
8/84
42. stone part of the house is earth berm.

43. Mill. Jacob also surveyed & platted Lancaster in 1830. It was the first town laid out in the territory composing Clark County when it was still part of Marion County. The town was 12 blocks in size & in Section 5 just above St. Francisville. It existed on paper but never became a reality. Jacob & his wife, Elizabeth, had five children. In 1840 Nathan Smith married one of Jacob Weaver's daughters, Ann. He built this house between 1840 & the 1850's. The stone was quarried at Marysville to provide the material for construction of a dam across the Des Moines River. The St. Francisville church & Smith both bought a portion of this stone for their construction needs. The original Smith home was 1½ stories; the gable peak area was of clapboard and/or shiplap & had wide plain returns & a plain entablature. Nathan Smith was known as a lucky gambler. Nathan was 62 and occupied as a farmer by 1870. His net worth was $4,500 & his native state was Pennsylvania. His wife, Ann, was 47 that year & in their household were these children: Sarah (22), Rendella (18), Nathan (16), Elizabeth (14), Minnie (11), Kirby (6), & Guy (3). There were also three farmhands.

Charles Henshaw acquired the property in the 1870's but didn't retain ownership very long. Next (c 1881) Avery Brown held the property. He had married Elizabeth Boatman in 1852 in Clark County & together they had ten children. These were Ira, Annie, Eva, Emma, George, Henry (d. 1872), Frank (d. 1932), Edward, Charles, & Lottie M. Avery & Elizabeth are in Bartlett Cemetery. The son, George Brown (1861-1926), married Mary Caroline Hendricks Klein in 1885. She was a native of Hamburg, Germany & lived from 1863 to 1926. Five children resulted from this union: Lula (Mitts), Cornelia (Sloop), Irene (Wilsey), Oscar T., & Charles H. George was engaged in general farming & raising stock including registered horses. In 1913 he remodeled the house by tearing it down to the 1st story, then he rebuilt it to its current plan. George & Mary Brown lived here until their deaths. They are also buried in Bartlett Cemetery. The son Charles acquired the house next. He was in general farming. In 1922 he had married Kathryn M. McCarty. They had one child, Mary Catherine, who was born in 1923. Charles (1891-1967) and Kathryn (1899-1979) lived here until their deaths. Mary Catherine Brown married Wayne G. Rose in 1949 & they had Kathryn as their only child. Wayne lived from 1905 to 1978. Mrs. Rose still resides in the house. Her daughter married Ronald Jones. Charlie's sister, Cornelia Brown Sloop, was known as the developer of a complete reading system. This was published in 1952.

The house is significant because of its very early date of construction (the stone portion) & because of its family associations as follows. The Weaver family was the earliest to settle in the county & their daughter's husband was responsible for building this house. Subsequently the house had a long association with the Smith/Brown Family/Rose Family; this time span stretches from at least the 1850's to the present.
RESIDENCE OF GEORGE BROWN, ST. FRANCISVILLE, MO.
Christopher Wolf was the earliest known owner of this property. He was a farmer & stock raiser who came to Clark County circa 1850 from Washington County, Pennsylvania. The 1870 census shows him as 76 years old with a net worth of $5,500. His wife Margaret was 49 & from Pennsylvania. The children at home then were: P.B. (21, male), Margaret (20), Charles C. (16), Sephrony (14), Annie (13), Frank (12). His structure faces east, a barn is to the south & the Wolf cemetery is to the north. The house is on the west side of county road B just south of St. Francisville. A well is at the southwest.

This structure faces east, a barn is to the south & the Wolf cemetery is to the north. The house is on the west side of county road B just south of St. Francisville. A well is at the southwest.
42. levels. A pent roof is built onto the southwest corner. A long one story ell extends to the west & is built onto the rear of the house at the north end. This was added in two phases, a massive brick chimney rises from the center. The north facade of this addition has a single leaf door at either end & a 6/6 square shaped window in between. Its west end has a similar window & also a small attic window. Across the east facade is an enclosed pent porch room.

43. (12), & Fannie (9). All but the first were born in Missouri. In 1860, Christopher had been a juror in the trial of William White in the Clark Circuit Court. Wolf lived from 1798 to 1882, Margaret lived from 1821 to 1884. They are buried in Wolf Cemetery just to the north. Sometime around 1878 Sephronia Wolf married David Orr. By 1896 he is the owner of this property. The 1900 census shows him as a 62 year old farmer & a native of Pennsylvania. Sephronia was '44 that year. In this household were Wilford (22 & born in Iowa) & Robert (12 & born in Missouri). Between 1878 & 1888 this family had apparently returned to Missouri. The property was owned free & clear. By 1910 Wilford had a 30 year old wife, Mary & a son, Ralph, aged four. Wilford Orr is the next recorded owner after his father. In 1930 he owned at least 177 acres. The property next went to the son Ralph who stayed on after his mother's death. He had married Francis Campbell & they had one daughter. The house has been vacant nearly ten years. It is significant for its early construction date & long connection with the Wolf/Orr family.
The main ell is of brick & is oriented along a north-south axis. The single leaf door has its transom area filled & is not centered on the front (W) facade. Two windows are to either side, these are 2/2 with double rowlock segmentally arched headers. End chimneys served at least one fireplace & the south one retains its corbelling. A frame addition with a gable roof is built on the rear (E). Another addition is added to this, it is also frame and runs north-south. A pent room and an enclosed pent porch room are on the south side of the additions. The main house has one segmentally arched 2/2 bow at the 1st story on the north & a square 2/2 window at the upper level. That (cont)

History and Significance: Albert L.E. Haywood owned this property in 1878. He was a farmer & stock raiser born in Missouri in 1841. The Haywood family was an early one in Clark County. William & Elizabeth Haywood came here from Kentucky in 1829. They had several children. Albert L.E. is believed to have been one of their sons, another son was Lewis L. (b 1844). George Haywood also came to Clark County in 1829 (from Virginia). He was the 1st postmaster (cont)

Description of Environment and Outbuildings: A garage is to the east & a barn is to the southeast. The house faces west not far south of St. Francisville. It is on the east side of County Road B. The board & batten barn is very large and in extremely good condition. It was used for Missouri mules.

42. type window is repeated on the upper level of the south gable peak.

Originally the house consisted of the north brick room. The walls which are now on the interior (S & E) were exterior brick walls. Then the room on the south was added, along with the central hall. The house had a second story at this time & sleeping quarters were reached by a "stair" in the southwest corner of the original room. Fireplaces are the north & south ends. The original beautifully designed Federal style mantle remains on the south fireplace. The room to the east was the kitchen & a massive brick fireplace sat in the east wall. Leland mentioned the stone "foundation" is not at all deep & the hewn logs used under the house are extremely large. He built on the new rear addition for his son. The house has been painted pastel green.

43. of St. Francisville & owned one slave in 1860. The 1870 census shows him as a twenty-nine year old with a net worth of $3,200. Alliange, (?) (21), was his wife, she was from Maine. Also in the household was a servant, Caroline Taylor (68) & a farmworker, Thomas Manning (16).

By 1896 J.E. Woolridge owned this property. No records were found on him, he may have resided elsewhere. It had changed hands again by 1915 & belonged to L.B. & C. Wayland. Christina Wayland was the widow of George Wayland (b. 1833). He died in 1904. Christina was born in 1848 in Missouri & Lewis B. (L.B.) Wayland was her son. They owned this free & clear. In the Wayland household in 1900 were: William (29), Georgia (28), Lewis B. (23), 1 servant, & 1 boarder; along with the parents George & Christina. L.B.'s holdings encompassed 357 acres by 1930. Christina died in 1912. She & her husband are buried in Wolf Cemetery. Lewis B. Wayland lived from 1877-1949 & is buried in Kahoka Cemetery. The property remains in the Wayland family today. The next owners were Leland (b. 1905) & Edna May (b. 1909), his wife. The house is important for its brick construction from the 1800's & for its long association with the Wayland family.

According to Leland Wayland, he has owned this property for thirty-five years. He has lived here at two separate times. In 1914-15 he moved here as a young boy, with his parents & they stayed in this house which belonged to his Uncle Lewis & his mother Christina. Leland & his family moved out so a widowed female relative could have the house. There are forty acres included with the house. Leland related that either President Jackson Or Van Buren signed the land here over to a Mr. Smith, it next went to Haywood. He willed a parcel of land 80 rods x 1 mile long to his wife, the other 160 were divided between his three sons. Leland's property is one of the original thirds & the longest strip. He thinks this may be one of the few (or longest) pieces of land which remain undivided from their original form when first granted.

He also says T.C. Frost owned land here after Haywood. Lewis bought the land & house between the property & the Wolf house from Squire Bates. That house is no longer standing. Bates had quite a reputation in the area & Leland told these stories about him. Squire Bates served as justice of peace & performed a legal duty for a local man.
43. Bates was expecting his fee so he told the man "the law owes me 50¢". He expected the man to pay him that amount but instead, the man gave him a quarter and said "that'll make it 75¢ then". The church was upset with Bates behavior & excess drinking & decided to dechurch him. But he got wind of this prior to the service & showed up in the front row. He jumped the gun on them by jumping up in the service & making an impassioned speech about how anyone drinking to excess should be thrown out. After that no one had the nerve to do it to him. He was also known as a forgetful man. Once after Sunday dinner his wife told him there were some things she wanted him to do. He said he knew what he had to do after dinner, the milking! So he got up & picked up the skillet off the stove & milked the cow into the skillet.

Leland married Edna Mae Smith in 1936, she died in 1977.
This 2 story rectangular structure is built in the 2/3rds I house pattern. It is one room wide in addition to the stairhall & two rooms deep on both levels. The front facade faces south & has the primary single leaf entrance with transom & sidelights on the west end. Windows are generally square 6/6 double hung type. A pent roof kitchen addition which dates from the turn of the century. The east elevation consists of two windows at each level plus another in the gable peak. The west side of the original structure has been altered to have two windows both on the north side on each level.  

This structure is located on County Road C about two miles southwest of St. Francisville. An old trail ran along the Inn & was used by drovers to drive their cattle & hogs to Alexandria for slaughter. This was also the route of the stage coach to Bloomfield, Iowa. It sits upon a two acre wooded site located within 300 acres of (cont)
42. along with one in the gable peak. On the north facade one window remains at the east end upstairs. The chimney has been rebuilt.

The interior retains original hand made latches & doorknobs, oak woodwork & flooring, chair rails, & some "original" wallpaper of ornate design including portions of a two foot wide border.

43. were Elijah (22), Jane (24), Jefferson (20), & Sarah (16). These were his children and all were born in Ohio. Jacob R. Price died in 1855 & is buried in Prairie Church Cemetery. In 1878 this property belonged to Charles O. Sanford (Price's son-in-law) according to the Atlas of that year. Prior to 1840 he had entered land in Madison township. He served as a road reviewer, as sheriff from 1846-1850 & was the Whig representative in the legislature from 1850-52. He lived from 1807 to 1884 & his wife, Jane, lived from 1825-1863. They lie in Prairie Church Cemetery. He owned 102 acres here in 1878. By 1896 Daniel C. Sickels owned the property, he had purchased it quite a while before. According to records other than the Atlas, D.C. Sickels bought the tavern in 1861. In 1860 he bought 40 acres in Clark County, cleared the land, & built a log house. Between 1866 & 1887 he bought 281 more acres. He raised & traded stock. Daniel C. Sickles was a native of New York & was born in 1829 to Daniel & Catherine Sickels. The family lived in Virginia, then went to Quincy, Illinois, & moved to Clark County in 1851. Daniel C. married Louise Williams (b 1846) & they had three children: Adie, John B., & Mary J. The house which Daniel C. bought in 1861 (?) was known as Hickory Inn & became known as Sickels Tavern. Records from 1915 & 1930 still show him as the owner although he would have been 101 then if alive. Cemetery records on his death could not be found. The tavern remained in the Sickels family & currently belongs to Katherine Simpson. She is Sickels' granddaughter.

44. farmland. The trail or road that originally was located here was known as the "Main Divide" as it was believed land to the north & east drained into the Des Moines & Mississippi Rivers while land to the south & west drained into the Fox River. The trail became a main artery for settlers heading west. It was renamed the Alexandria-Bloomfield Road & was an important stagecoach route.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>4. Present National</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DM-7</td>
<td>Haase Residence/McLaughlin Property</td>
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<tr>
<th>2. County</th>
<th>Clark</th>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>3. Location of Building</th>
<th>Henning House</th>
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<tr>
<th>6. Specific Location</th>
<th>SE% of NW% of Section 9</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>T 65 N, R 6 W</td>
<td>Franciscville</td>
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<tr>
<th>7. City of Town</th>
<th>11 Rural, Township 1-1-9</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Des Moines</td>
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<th>8. Site Plan with North Arrow</th>
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<th>10. Structure Number</th>
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<th>11. Contrafluence Test</th>
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<th>12. IS II E</th>
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<td>Eligible?</td>
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<td>14. District Test</td>
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<td>Yes</td>
<td>11</td>
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<td>Patent?</td>
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<td>15. Name of Established District</td>
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<th>16. Thematic Category</th>
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<th>17. Date of Period</th>
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<td>Federal I House</td>
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<td>Architect or Engineer</td>
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<tr>
<th>19. Contractor or Builder</th>
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<th>20. Original Use, if Apparent</th>
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<tr>
<td>Residence</td>
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<td>Property</td>
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<th>21. Present Use</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Residence/Rental</td>
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<tr>
<th>23. Ownership</th>
<th>Public</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>24. Owner's Name &amp; Address</td>
<td>Marjorie McLaughlin</td>
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<tr>
<td>California</td>
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<tr>
<th>25. Open to Public?</th>
<th>Yes</th>
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<td>26. Local Contact Person or Organization</td>
<td>NEMO Regional Planning Comm.</td>
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<tr>
<th>27. Other Surveys in Which Included</th>
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<tr>
<th>28. No. of Stories</th>
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<th>29. Basement?</th>
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<th>30. Foundation Material</th>
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<td>31. Wall Construction</td>
<td>Brick</td>
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<td>32. Roof Type &amp; Material</td>
<td>gable, asphalt shingle</td>
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<th>33. No. of Days</th>
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<td>Front Side</td>
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<tr>
<th>34. Wall Treatment</th>
<th>Common bond</th>
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<th>35. Plan Shape</th>
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<th>36. Changes</th>
<th>Appraisal</th>
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<td>Changed:</td>
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<tr>
<th>37. Condition Interior</th>
<th>Fair</th>
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<tr>
<td>Exterior</td>
<td>Good</td>
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<tr>
<th>38. Preservation Underway?</th>
<th>Yes</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NO X</td>
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<tr>
<th>39. Endangered?</th>
<th>Yes</th>
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<tr>
<td>By What?</td>
<td>NO IX</td>
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<thead>
<tr>
<th>40. Visible from Public Road?</th>
<th>Yes</th>
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<tr>
<td>NO II</td>
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<table>
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<tr>
<th>41. Distance from and Frontage on Road</th>
</tr>
</thead>
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<table>
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<tr>
<th>42. Further Description of Important Features</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>It is thought James S. Henning brought some of the material for this structure from Ohio. Ceilings are 11' high, doors are 7', and windows are 6'. A basement was built under the west section. The sill is of 12 x 12 hewn walnut timbers. It is possible this building was used as a tavern or hotel in its early days. It has a central hall with stair &amp; access from the front &amp; back. There are four rooms, each with fireplace, per floor. The front facade has a recessed single leaf entrance with transom and sidelights. The entrance is framed with wide molded pilasters &amp; a heavily molded cornice. To either side are two 6/6 square shaped windows. These have stone sills, a stone water course also (cont)</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>43. History &amp; Significance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>It is thought this house was built in 1857 by James S. Henning. He was a merchant with a net value of $15,000 according to the 1850 census. If those figures are correct, he was an extremely wealthy man as that was the equivalent of $150,000 or more today. He was a native of Ohio &amp; had married Susan I. Peake of Virginia in 1837. In 1850 their children were Letita (10), Henry (8), Ellen E. (3), and Emma (one month). All were born in Missouri, which indicates the family was here by at least 1846. The daughter Alicia (cont)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>44. Description of Environment and Surroundings</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The house faces north, it sits at the south limit of St. Francisville about two blocks east of county road B. Two structures are to the rear.</td>
</tr>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>45. Sources of Information</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1878, 1915 Atlases</td>
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<tr>
<td>1930 &amp; 1981 Platbooks</td>
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<tr>
<td>1850 Slave Schedule</td>
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<tr>
<th>46. Prepared by Linda Harper &amp; Margaret Keller NPC</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NEMO Regional Planning Comm.</td>
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| 47. Organization | NEMO Regional Planning Comm. |

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42. extends around the house. Small basement windows are exposed at regular intervals. The second level of the front facade consists of five 6/6 windows. The gable ends (E & W) have two massive corbelled chimneys each & have three bays on the first & second floor. These consist of 6/6 square shaped windows. Another window of this type is at attic level. In the rear (S), a single leaf door is on the west corner. Another single leaf door is centrally located here. The other three bays are the same type window mentioned earlier. At second level are five more of these windows. A bathroom has been added in the southwest room & closets are located now along the wall which divides the northwest room from the southwest.

The house is very significant as an excellent example of the Federal I house. It's present day owner is a direct descendant of the original owner/builder.

43. (maybe Letita) married Cortes Johnson. Mrs. Henning married Charles Henshaw after James Henning died (date unknown). She later lived in Alexandria in the Rebo house. Ellen Elizabeth married Robert McLaughlin. The Atlas shows James S. Henning owned the property still in 1878 but by 1896 it belonged to the Henning Heirs and in 1915 it was J.R. McLaughlin (Robert). The house remained in the family through Ellen Elizabeth's marriage. She was a school teacher. Ownership of the house passed to her daughter, Marjorie who lives in California. Marjorie's aunts (who were school teachers) lived here at one time. Renters since Henning's death have included Alberta Callison, Bill & Elsie Wayland, & Emmitt Wayland (?) according to oral history. In 1930 Robert McLaughlin owned 56.8 acres here. Since 1940 Gladys Haase has been the tenant. Her first husband Lee Deck died in 1962, she was married next to Delbert Haase. Her two boys are Jack & Jessie Deck.
Soule was the owner 1878 to 1930. In 1878 P. Soule owned 120 acres here, there was no house. By 1896, Eugene Soule was the owner. He married Mary E. Nichols in 1888. She was born in 1865 in Missouri. In the 1900 census they are shown as having one daughter, Blanche, aged ten and as owning the property free & clear. Eugene was a farmer. By 1930, he owned 80 acres. He died in 1938, Mary died in 1941.

A decorative cutwork vergeboard trims the south gable peak. Here the 1st floor window is of a wide rectangular shape with a transom & trabeated header. A hip roof porch shelters the two adjacent doors at the southeast corner, it has turned posts. The east gable facade has a three sided polygonal window. Other windows are generally 1/1, rectangular shaped & trabeated. A pent room addition forms an "L" around the northeast corner. Another gable peak is on the west. The rear portion has a hip roof.

Records for this property indicate it belonged to the Soule family from at least 1878 to 1930. In 1878 P. Soule owned 120 acres here, there was no house. By 1896, Eugene Soule was the owner & a house had been built, possibly this one. Eugene Soule was born in 1853 in Iowa. He married Mary E. Nichols in 1888. She was born in 1865 in Missouri. In the 1900 census they are shown as having one daughter, Blanche, aged ten and as owning the property free & clear. Eugene was a farmer. By 1930, he owned 80 acres. He died in 1938, Mary died in 1941.

Endangered?

The house faces east and sits just north of Highway 136, east of Wayland. Two outbuildings are to the north.
43. 1939. They are buried in Sand Cemetery. There is record of J.J. Price's daughter, Elizabeth, in the area by 1880. She had married Jesse N. Moore that year & they located on his uncle's farm of 360 acres. This was G.W. Hill, in Section 26, located 1½ miles to the east. This is the only known information about any Prices in the area. Today the house belongs to C.O. Price & is designated as the Price Centennial Farm.

It is a good example of the C+ style.
Delicate cutwork brackets rise from the square posts with heavily molded caps on this unusual porch. Cutwork scrolls are at each corner & scroll shaped modillions ornament the porch cornice which is also molded. The porch is located on the southeast corner & shelters a single leaf door which faces south. Beneath the pent roof here is one 2/2 elongated window. The north half of this porch has been enclosed. Gable end facades are on the south, east, & west. The main center portion of the house is situated on an east-west axis and has gable roofed dormers at the northeast, southeast, northwest, & southwest corners. Windows here appear to be the casement type and these dormers are (cont)

Ephraim Warner was in the area early. The 1850 census shows him to be a thirty-nine year old carpenter who was from New York. He was quite well off with his property valued at $2,500. The census shows his wife was Harriet, 26 years old and from Kentucky. Their children were Mary E. (8), Ephraim (4), and Catherine (2). Apparently Harriet died within a short time because in 1851, Ephraim Sr. married Nancy (cont)

A barn & several other farm buildings are northwest of the house. The Des Moines River is only 1/4 mile to the north. This structure faces south. A root cellar is to the west as is a garage.
42. Possibly alterations from the original form. Generally there are two windows at each gable end on the 1st level & these are 2/2 & elongated with trabeated headers. Paired 2/2 windows are at attic level on the east & west. The south facade has a single window at attic level. A gable roofed ell extends to the north from the center of the house. This seems to be an addition. It has a pent room on the east with a entire wall of windows & a single leaf entrance. The west side has an enclosed pent porch room.

43. Gaterall. Perhaps the Ephraim Warner who owned this property in 1878 was Ephraim, Jr. He married Alice Lookwood in 1872. By 1896 Henry Voss Sr. owned this property. His ownership continued through 1930 when the holdings numbered over 263 acres. The property remained in the Voss family & belongs to Henry Voss, Jr. currently. Not only is this a quality example of the C+ style, with outstanding porch decorative trim, but it has been associated with the Voss family for at least nine decades. Dale Welker rents the property now.
The front facade has a central single leaf entrance capped by a massive gable roofed porch. The gable peak area is imbricated with fishscale shingles, and the porch is supported by turned posts with cutwork brackets. To either side of the door is a 2/2 rectangular shaped window. These are repeated in the upper level (N). The west & east sides repeat the front facade's pattern of door & windows except for the lack of a porch. A gable roofed one story addition extends from the rear (SW). On its east side is an enclosed pent porch & a deck.

History and Significance
In 1878 J.W. Jenkins owned this land & had a house here. J.W. Jenkins was shown as a 32 year old farmer worth $4,000 in the 1870 census. He had married Mary Ann Childs in 1861. In 1870 she was twenty-eight and had two children, Charles (4) & Thomas (2). J.W. lived from 1838 to 1910 & Mary Ann lived from 1842 to 1938. They are buried in Wolf Cemetery. The property went to George F. Jenkins by 1896. This may have been J.W.'s brother.

Description of Environment and Outbuildings
This structure faces north. Outbuildings are to the east & west. A trailer sits to the south as does another outbuilding. Jenkin's School was only a short distance north of this house.
43. George retained ownership through at least 1930 according to that year's platbook. His holdings numbered 312.4 acres. There was a George F. Jenkins in the area who was a doctor & this was probably the same man although little information could be found on him. He owned another house, no longer extant, to the north from 1878 to 1915 & that was probably his residence. A Junior Miller lived here after 1930, then a Henry Bennett. Donald Young has rented the property for twenty years. Currently Jenkins Keidetsch is the owner. The house is a good example of the early cornbelt cube style.
In 1878 F. Koeber owned this property. It is believed this was Frederick Koeber who died in 1882 at the age of 51. His wife Katharine died in 1878 at 43 years of age. They were buried in Sand Cemetery. Because the historic photo shows this house with 4/4 windows it is believed to have been built sometime in the 1870's by Fredrick Koeber. Ownership continued to be listed under F. Koeber through 1915. It probably went to a son, also named Frederick or Fred. Fred Koeber was born in 1861 in Indiana. (cont)

The house faces south with a trailer situated to the east & the Des Moines River just above to the north. Outbuildings are to the north & east. A garage sits southwest of the house.
1910 census shows him married to Lizzie (born in 1865 in Ohio) and with these children in his household: Arthur (7), Ethel (5) & Walter (2). He owned this property free and clear and apparently had one servant. By 1910 Fred had another son, Ernest H. (9) and a hired man. Fred's acreage amounted to 131.8 acres by 1930. Fred died in 1940, Lizzie had died in 1922. Both are buried in Sand Cemetery.

The historic photo labeled "Residence of Fred Koeber" shows a different house than DM-11. Charles Koeber is listed in the historic photo as the owner of this house. This is in disagreement with ownership as portrayed in the historic Atlases. It shows DM-11 as belonging to F. Koeber from 1878 to 1910, and Charles Koeber as the owner of a house to the south.

The house now belongs to Koeber heirs and is important as an example of vernacular architecture from the 1870's & for its long association with the Koeber family.
Five square, shaped 1/1 windows cross the front facade at the upper level. These were 6/6. A central single leaf door at first level has sidelights & a transom and has two windows to each side. A later hip roofed porch with doric columns shelters the entrance. It has a closed balustrade. Chimneys at each gable end (N & S) originally served fireplaces. The ell which extends west at the rear of the house is a later two story addition with rectangular shaped 1/1 windows with trabeated headers. On its south side is a one story pent addition. Wall construction for the house is heavy timber & the foundation consists of fieldstone. No decorative details are present.

Thomas Worthington had the original patent to this land. He was a revolutionary war soldier. Richard Hennessy Sr. owned by 1870 much of formed Wayland or Wayland Station. He built this house. The 1860 census shows him as a 60 year old farmer worth $5,800 who was a native of Ireland. His wife Catherine was 55 & also from Ireland. At home were John (22), Bridget (19), Richard (17), & Annie (15). The first three were born in Ohio; Annie was born in Missouri. Richard Sr. made an addition to Wayland which (cont)

The front facade faces east. Wilson's newer house is to the south while outbuildings are to the rear. The barn was built of virgin timber & rock according to oral history. The house is south of Wayland.

Sources of Information
- Cemetery Inscriptions of Clark County
- Old Settlers Special Edition (Kahoka Media) 9/14/1983
- 1887 History
- 1860 & 1900 Census
- Personal Interview, 1983

Prepared by Linda Harper
Margaret Keller HPC
Regional Planning Comm
was known as Stanley Park. P.S. Stanley was the first railroad station agent & his house was located on the triangular shaped land that makes this addition. See the history of Wayland for information on other Hennesseys.

Richard lived from 1803 to 1890 & Catherine lived from 1811 to 1892. Both lie now in St. Patrick's Cemetery. A subsequent owner of this property was Thomas Spurgeon by 1896. This property is shown as his residence. He was born in 1854 in Missouri. Annie, his wife, was born in this state in 1856. In 1900 they had been married fifteen years & owned this place "free and clear". Thomas J. was a mule & horse dealer in addition to being a farmer. The family was well off enough to have three servants. (Often this meant farm hands as well as domestics). There were two children at this time: Adrian (11) & Howard (7). Also living with them was John Hennessey, a fifty-two year old widower, and Ellen Bennet who was the fifty-five year old sister-in-law. Thomas J. & Annie's other children, including twins & Virginia, had died in infancy. Ownership continued under Thomas through 1930. By then he had at least 313.8 acres. He lived from 1852 to 1930 according to cemetery records & Annie lived from 1856 to 1934. Both are buried in Frazee Cemetery. Floyd Wilson bought the property in 1933. He & Marianna lived here 41 years. A new house was built nearby in 1958. Floyd owns the property now.

The house is very significant for its connection to the important Hennessey family & for its early construction date.
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<td>Ashmead Residence, Spurgeon</td>
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### Archival Information
- **Location**: NWO of SWO of Section 32 T 64 N, R 6 W
- **City or Town**: Des Moines
- **Plan with North Arrow**: N
- **Coordinates UTM**: Wayne R.
- **Structure**: Object 1

### Further Description of Important Features
- The front facade features a central single leaf door with transom & sidelights. Windows are 1/1 and square shaped. Originally they had a 6/6 lighting pattern. These have wood lintels & stone sills in the front, other windows have both wood lintels & sills. The house is constructed with homemade brick. A fireplace was built in the basement, on the north gable end, & on the south gable end. Replacing the original porch is a massive bungalow one with a hip roof, battered posts, and a brick half wall. Both a two story gable roofed addition & one story pent additions were put up in the 1950's. McNally also redid the ceilings then. The interior had wide plank pine floors, a pine... (cont)

### History and Significance
- The earliest owner that could be discovered was C. Ashmead, in 1878. By 1896 Ferry Spurgeon owned the property & in 1915 it belonged to Thomas J. Spurgeon (See DM-12). His residence was just to the north. Subsequent owners were Alma Main and George Egley. Children in the family were Myra, Jim, George, Mable, & Herbert. Myra married Ralph McNally in 1938 & they moved here. (cont)

### Sources of Information
- Interview with James McNally
- 1878, 1896, & 1910 Atlases
- 1930 & 1981 Platbooks

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### Notes on the Plan:
- The plan shows the layout of the property with various building locations and the streets around it.

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### Additional Notes:
- The property is zoned for residential use.
- There is a garage in the north part of the property.
42. stair, & has some oak floors. There is an entrance to the basement on the north.

43. James McNally got the property from his step-mother. He is a farmer & engaged in livestock & grain. The house is a good example of an early brick I-house.
FOLKER TOWNSHIP

Folker Township is situated in the far northwest corner of Clark County and covers somewhat more than 54 square miles in T 67 N, T 66 N, R 9 W. Burnt Shirt Branch of the Fox River flows diagonally to the southeast in the upper portion of this township, Wolf branch joins the Little Fox River near the middle of the township, the Pilcher & Smith branches meet it at the west, and they follow the same diagonal directional flow as mentioned above. The North Linn Creek is the waterway that flows extensively in the southern region of Folker. Traversing just inside the southwest corner of the township is the North Wyaconda river. Wide alluvial bottoms flank the Fox River in the north zone, this area is wooded. The terrain is generally rolling hills interspersed with flatter areas which are to either side of creeks & rivers. The land along the waterways is generally also forested. Folker township contains County road K which travels north/south at the west side and turns off to the west as it nears the top of the township. "K" is intersected near the middle of this area by County road N, which runs to the west. County road NN moves step-fashion to the southeast along the east border and County road AA goes south at the southeast portion of this district.

Communities which have figured in Folker township's past include Acasto, Neva, & Sherwood. These are covered separately in this report. At least five schools served this area by 1878; School #3 (later Elm) is gone as is School #1 (later Hogan), and the school that existed near Thompson school. Thompson School first appeared on the 1896 Atlas and it is also no longer extant. School #5 (Union) was built by 1878, it too is gone. An unnamed school sat in the far northern corner of Section 20 (R 67 N) in 1878, it disappeared long ago. By 1896 Fairplay School (F-4) was built. Cemeteries are Thompson, Conkle and also those found with the rural churches. A church was built just west of present day Bethlehem Church by 1878, the current building (F-7) has a cemetery associated with it. Union Chapel and the Christy Cemetery lie just east of the Folker Township line in what was Acasto.
They first appear in the 1896 Atlas. A church is shown as having existed in Section 29 by 1878, no trace of it remains. Asbury M.E. Church appeared in the 1878 records but it is also gone, the cemetery remains. Center Chapel was built in Section 25 by 1915, it has disappeared.

The Thompson residence (F-7) is of high significance in this township. It remains in the original family today & dates from about 1855. Another outstanding structure is the Gaston residence (F-8). It follows the A+ style and has rarely found carpenter gothic touches. Also of high significance is F-9 with a gable peak and gothic style windows. The Bethlehem Baptist Church (F-7) was organized just after the group in St. Francisville and had an earlier building constructed in 1856. It is the burial place for the victims of the Spencer family murder and although the current church seems to date from 1935, the site is historically important.
## INDEX

### Folker

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<td>William Johnson, J. Johnson, G.S. Johnson, Pop Johnson</td>
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<td>Solomon Jenkins, Ben Hufford</td>
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<td>William Folker, Kearn</td>
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ACASTO

Acasto is located in Section 24 of Folker Township. One residence & Union Chapel remain there today. William Folker established a trading post there in the 1840's after he surveyed the location. In 1853 he became Acasto's first postmaster. His trading post evolved into a large general store. Another important business was the Hasely blacksmith shop; this led to the creation of the Hasely Plow Factory. Other businesses located there in the past included the Blue Goose Tavern, a barber shop, the New Orleans House (hotel), and the Clark Boot & Shoe Factory. The Adam Sherry family along with three other Sherry families came to Acasto from New York. Adam had been a tailor in Berlin; he stayed in Acasto and ran a quality tailoring business for many years. The town is also known as "Possum Holler" and "Coon Crick".
NEVA

Neva was an active town in the 1890's through the early 1900's. It sat in Section 7 of Folker Township and was noted for its Drum & Bugle Corps at the turn-of-the century. The town consisted of a store, post office, & blacksmith shop. Asbury Methodist Episcopal Church, now razed, sat to the north three miles.
SHERWOOD

All that remains of this settlement are some foundation stones where a store & post office were located. The site is about 1/2 mile east of Bethlehem Church in Folker Township in Section 11.
The main block of this two story structure faces north. Of the two single leaf central entrances, the east one has been closed in. A truncated hip roof porch is over these openings & adorned with Eastlake style turned posts, spindles, & brackets. Windows are 1/1 and rectangular. A one story addition is to the rear (S). On its west side is a pent roofed room. Any other architectural details have been covered by the asbestos siding. A wide plain entablature is on the front & rear facades.

In 1878 this property belonged to J. Cameron. This is thought to have been James M. Cameron who lived from 1812 to 1893. His wife, Sarah, lived from 1812 to 1887. Both are buried in the Bethlehem Baptist Church Cemetery. Lloyd Teter (Teeter), owned this property in 1896 & it continued under his ownership until at least 1930 when he owned 160 acres. Lloyd Teter was forty-one at the time of the 1900 census. He was occupied with (cont)

County highway "N" goes east-west directly north of the house. Outbuildings are to the south. The Pilcher Branch Creek flows to the north & joins the Little Fox River about one mile to the north.

Sources of Information
1878, 1896, 1915 Atlases
1930, 1981 Platbooks
1870 & 1900 Census Records
Cemetery Inscriptions of Clark County

Prepared by Linda Harper
Margaret Keller HPC
Regional Planning Comm.

Date: 07/03
Revision Dates: 7/84
general farming & hailed from W. Virginia. His wife, Laura, (36) and all their children were natives of Missouri. The children at home at this time were George (13), Bessie (10), Rosy (9), Lizzie (7), Beula (6), Earl (4), & Howard (2). The house was probably built by Lloyd Teter. It remains in the Teter family today & is the residence of Myrtle Teter. She is the widow of Howard Teter who died about six or seven years ago. They had two daughters, Doris & Beatrice. The house is significant for its long association with the Teter family and as a good example of the style from a later time span (1890's) than its earlier appearances (starting in the 1840's). The style no longer shows common early aspects such as the molded returns, an entrance with a transom & sidelights, and a lack of windows on the gable ends but does show the continuation of a prolific & predominate style.
Office of Historic Preservation, 200 West Capitol Plaza East, Jefferson City, Missouri 65101

HISTORIC INVENTORY

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The front facade has a four paneled single leaf door on the south ell, the north ell also has a single leaf door sheltered by a gable cap. At second level here there is also a single leaf door, it is the double arched glass type. Windows which remain unaltered are 2/2 and rectangular shaped. An integral porch extends across the south portion of the front (E) facade. The south gable peak has a three sided polygonal bay. A truncated hip roofed addition is built onto the rear (W). The exterior end served as a porch. On the north, windows are altered to a smaller, contemporary type. There is a chimney on this side also.

In 1878 this property is listed under the name Johnson. There was a residence 1/8 mile to the north of the present house. This may have been William A. Johnson who is recorded in the 1860 census as a forty-one year old farmer from Tennessee worth $3,130. His wife, E.J. was thirty-eight and from Missouri. Their children at home were M.J. (an eighteen year old female born in Illinois), J. or G. (a seventeen year old (cont)
male born in Iowa), & M.C. (a fourteen year old female born in Iowa). By 1870 the father, William A., was living with his son Jonathan (27) and his wife Mary (22). They had a nine month old daughter, Lorence. Jonathan was also a farmer & worth $2,766 that year. The property stayed in the Johnson family and in 1915 belonged to G.S. Johnson. Census records of 1900 portray George as a 41 year old farmer from Indiana. His wife, Martha (or Margaret) was 36 & from Illinois. At home were Merle (10 and born in Oklahoma) & Agnes (71 and George's mother). By the 1930's Isaac Cowan owned the entire northeast quarter of Section 17 according to that plat-book but other information indicates the Johnson ownership continued. Currently this is the property of Billy Ray. Bill & Betty Ray have one son, Roy. They purchased the property from "Pop" Johnson who ran the pop company in Memphis. The house has been vacant twelve years. Johnson was born & raised in the house.

It is important as a good example of the C+ type of architecture.
As a vernacular adaptation of the Temple style, this gable roofed rectangular plan structure has a central entrance on the north gable peak facade. This is flanked by 2/2 rectangular shaped windows with trabeated headers. These 3 bays are sheltered by a hip roofed porch with turned posts. In the gable peak is a paired window of the same type as the lower ones. One window on the west side has been closed in. To the east is a one story pent roofed room. The house has a wide plain cornice & plain cornerboards.

Solomon Jenkins owned this property in 1878. The census taken eight years before that shows him as a 43 year old farmer from Ohio worth $1,500. His wife, Christiana was a 42 year old native of Virginia. In the household at this time were William (23), John (21), Harrison (19), James (17), Ellen (15), Warren (13) (all of Ohio), Mary (7 & born in Missouri), & Louisa (3 & born in Iowa). This house was likely built by Solomon Jenkins; by 1915 this was his estate. Ben Hufford was the subsequent owner (cont)

An outbuilding is to the rear. A gravel drive of about 1/8 mile leads from the main road to the house which faces north & is found in the north central section of section 9.

Sources of Information
1870, 1878, 1896, 1915 Atlases
1930 & 1981 Platbooks
1870 Census Report
1983 Personal Interview with Resident
& in 1930 he had 160 acres. The farm was rented to Arthur Nixon for awhile. Junior Fishback & Donnie O'Day both lived here a short time, they were married to twin sisters - Thelma & Velma Edelen. Leroy Frazier bought this farm in 1949 & moved in in 1950, he married Evelyn Hufford & they had two boys & one girl. The Fraziers are the current owners. The house is significant as a rather rare example of the vernacular temple style.
### Historic Inventory

**Location:** Fairplay School

**Description:** Following a simple plan, this structure exemplifies the typical rural school. The rectangular plan has a hip roofed vestibule addition on the south. This rests upon concrete and has a central single leaf entrance flanked by square shaped 4/4 windows with trabeated headers. On the east & west sides of this vestibule are matching paired windows. Windows on the main body of the building number three on both the east & west. The door on the north has been altered.

**History and Significance:** A school was in service in this section 29 by 1878 but it sat 1/2 mile to the north. Landowners in this section then were A. Folker & S. Davis. A. Folker arrived in Clark County in 1852 from Pennsylvania. Fairplay School was in existence at its present location in 1896, if not earlier. The surrounding farm of 320 acres was in possession of A. (D) S. Plowman in 1930. After the county reorganization, this was known as District #4 (cont).

**Sources of Information:**
- 1878, 1898, 1915 Atlases
- 1930 & 1981 Platbooks
- Personal Interview with Steve Murphy 9/25/84
- Photo: Linda Harper

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**Notable Features:**
- **Building:** Rectangular plan with a hip roofed vestibule addition on the south.
- **Windows:** Square shaped 4/4 windows with trabeated headers.
- **Doors:** Central single leaf entrance.
- **Location:** Sits just north of the Fox River.
- **Adjacent:** Burnt Shirt Branch to the north empties into the Fox River.

---

**Prepared by:**
Margaret Keller HPC

**Organization:** NEMO Regional Planning Comm.
rather than #1. The school closed after the 1958-59 term. Opal Kline of Mt. Sterling, Iowa was the last teacher in this school. Currently the building is used for hay storage & belongs to Charlie Heath. The structure is important as a typical example of the rural, vernacular school and as an example that pre-dates the common turn-of-the-century school construction.
### HISTORIC INVENTORY

<table>
<thead>
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<td>10</td>
<td>Vernacular-Temple</td>
</tr>
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<td>22</td>
<td>Residential</td>
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#### 23. Ownership
- Public: Yes
- Private: No

#### 24. Owner's Name & Address
- William R. Nolte
- Rt. 1
- Mt. Sterling, IA

#### 25. Open to Public
- Yes
- No: XI

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

#### 27. Other Surveys in Which Included
- 1878, 1896, 1915 Atlases
- 1930, 1981 Platbooks
- 1870 & 1900 Census Records
- 1887 History
- Abstract Records

The front facade encompasses the gable peak here and is on the north. An off center single-leaf entrance & one of the windows are sheltered by the simple hip roof porch (N) which is upheld by turned posts. Windows are 6/6 and square shaped but have trabeated headers. Windows do not seem to date from the 1850's even though they have the 6/6 lighting pattern from that era. All other aspects of the house don't correspond to what one would expect from an early house with 6/6 windows. Sometimes the same type windows were added in the 1940's & 1950's. The house has plain cornerboards & a wide raking cornice. To the rear is a hip roofed addition (cont.)

Rev. Thomas & Elizabeth Harper were natives of Virginia, Thomas was a renowned Baptist minister & had fought in the War against Great Britain. The U.S. granted the land to Thomas Harper as the assignee of Ralph Spencer. Thomas & Elizabeth had a son Patterson D. Harper who was born in Ohio in 1818. In 1852 the east half of this section went to Patterson; by 1861 he owned the entire section. He had first gone to Iowa in 1841 (cont.)

Three barns (outbuildings) are to the rear (S) including a large pre-fab type structure. There is also a new residence to the south. Fields are to the southwest and the Wolf Branch Creek flows to the south of here.
42. (S). A pent room has been connected to this on the east which in turn has been tied to a gable roofed outbuilding.

43. and there married Eliza A. Stedman (nee Staley) & remained there until c. 1853 when he came to Clark County. He had seven children with only two surviving: Ezra & Martha A. Eliza died in 1855 & Patterson was married to Sarah C. Goodrich with whom he had eleven children of which nine survived: Mary F., Margaret M., Minnie P., Emma L., Seth A., Frank, Ruth, P.D. & Bobby. Patterson was in the Twenty-first Missouri Volunteers & fought at Shiloh and other battles. In 1861 the property was sold to Henry J. Dill. During the 1870 Census Henry was 59 & is shown as a farmer from Indiana with a net worth of $6,000. Elizabeth his wife was 49 & a native of Illinois. Their children were Eleanor (19 & male), Andrew (17), Rueben (13) & Mary A. (8). They were all born in Missouri. Mary A. Dill married James F.W. Johnston & the property went to her & Henry W. (her son), from her father in 1896. Walter Johnson is shown as the owner of 350 acres in 1930; this was James F.W. as the census of 1900 shows Walter Johnson (b. 1867) & Mary A. (b. 1861) as husband & wife & the parents of Henry (9), Ethel (7), & Mary (5). In 1931 Mary Ann was dead & there were debts so the farm was sold to H.A. Bittinger & H.E. Hiller. The east half was sold to George W. Gares & his wife Julia in 1932. He remodeled the interior. William R. & Grace M. Nolte bought the property in 1963. They lived here until 1970 or 1971. The house was vacant awhile; then in 1976 Marilynn & Glenn Wiley moved in. At one time a dairy was run here. The house is significant as an example of the Vernacular Temple style.
HISTORIC INVENTORY

Office of Historic Preservation, P.O. Box 173, Jefferson City, Missouri 65101

1. No 6
2. County Clark
3. Location of Negatives
   NEMO Regional Planning Comm.
4. Present Name(s)
   Thompson Residence
5. Other Name(s)
   Thompson Place

16. Thematic Category
   030
17. Date(s) or Period
   1855–65
18. Style or Design
   1 1/2 story house with Greek Revival affinities
19. Architect or Engineer
   Other
20. Contractor or Builder
   J. Thompson
21. Original Use, if apparent
   Residential
22. Present Use
   Residential
23. Ownership
   Public
24. Owner's Name & Address
   John & Kathleen Thompson
   Rt. 1
   Luray, MO
25. Open to Public?
   Yes
26. Local Contact Person or Organization
   NEMO Regional Planning Comm.
27. Other Surveys in Which Included

Further Description of Important Features
This early structure has a central single-leaf entrance with an eight light transom & three light sidelights. The entrance is on the south facade and is flanked by two square shaped windows on each side. These are now 3/1 but were 6/6 (as one remains in original condition in the rear). Windows & doors have stone lintels. The front has a wide, plain entablature. Wide beaded, molded returns are on the east & west gable ends. There is no fenestration there, but there are exterior chimneys. On the east facade is a gable roof basement entrance, one basement window is exposed here. A one

History and Significance
John Thompson entered land in Folker Township prior to 1840. He was among the first settlers of the area. In the 1850 slave schedule he is mentioned as the owner of one slave. He built this house sometime around 1855. John is shown in the 1870 census as a 64 year old farmer from Kentucky. He was a very wealthy man & was worth $13,200 at that time. His wife was Deborah, 65 years old & a native of Virginia.

Other Surveys in Which Included
1878, 1896, 1915 Atlases
1887 History
1930 & 1981 Platbooks
Census Records of 1870 & 1900
Cemetery Inscriptions of Clark County
Clark County 1850 Slave Schedule
42. Story brick addition is to the rear (N). It has a wide plain entablature & molded returns. Two windows are on the west. The east side has been covered with wide siding. A single leaf entrance is on the north facade of the addition. To the east here is an enclosed pent porch which was original to the addition. Basement windows are also exposed on the west and north. Evidence of stucco remains throughout the foundation area.

43. Three children at home at this time were Elizabeth (30), Lucy Ann (28), & Thomas (18). All the children were born in Missouri. The 1878 Atlas lists the ownership of this residence under John N. Thompson. He also owned another house about 3/4 mile to the south. In 1885 he died & was buried in the Thompson Family Cemetery (just to the east). Deborah lived from c. 1802 to 1888. The family farm went to the son, Thomas, by 1896. Thomas lived from 1851 to 1934 & his wife Lucretia lived from 1846 to 1932. They are also buried in the Thompson Cemetery. Their children at the time of the 1900 census were Benjamin (20), "?" (17 & male), John (17), Linnie (17), Lona (12), & Bessie (12). They were all born in Missouri. By 1930 the family holdings numbered 267 acres. Thompson school was about 1/2 mile to the northeast (now razed) and an earlier school was north of this in 1878. The property is owned by the Thompson family today. It is very important due to its early construction date. The house is significant for its continued association with the Thompson family & as a good example of the I-house style.
The main feature of the front facade is the double leaf door with transom. This appears to have been replaced. A wide plain frieze extends around the building. Side facades have three 2/2 rectangular windows. The cornice rakes at each gable peak. The church faces south. The altar is located against the rear wall.

Bethlehem Baptist church traces its history back to the meeting where Reverend Bush founded both the St. Francisville Baptist church & this one. This congregation organized just after the group in St. Francisville. In 1856, the people of the Bethlehem community met & voted to build a church. They hired Ed Selby & Charles Matticks as carpenters. Lumber was brought in from Alexandria by team & wagon. By that fall the building was not done but a revival was held by the Reverend Sam Plckard. He baptised (cont)

The church has a fenced cemetery to the west. It sits in Section 10 slightly more than 1/4 mile west of county road "NN".

History of Clark County Churches by the Clark County Historical Society, from chapter by Mrs. Carl Martin & Mrs. Clyde Smith

Sources of Information
1878, 1896, 1915 Atlases
1930 Platbook
History of Clark County Churches by the Clark County Historical Society, from chapter by Mrs. Carl Martin & Mrs. Clyde Smith

Prepared by Linda Harper
Margaret Keller HPC
Regional Planning Comm.
7/84 1983
In 1856, forty people lived in the Fox River. The church joined the Wyacanida Association in September. The cemetery was in existence by 1858 and was deeded to the church in 1867 by Daniel James. The location of this first church was a short distance (about 1/8 mile southwest) from the present church. Construction was completed after the Civil War and the building was dedicated in 1866. The Civil War soldiers were sworn in here and the church was used as a voting precinct through 1870. The Spencer family, which was murdered in 1877, lived three miles away and they are buried in this cemetery. They were members of this church.

In 1877, the congregation united with the Pleasant Grove Association. A.J. Alexander became a minister in 1878. Improvements were made to the church in 1884 so that the following year the Pleasant Grove Baptist Association could meet here. In 1887, Bethlehem Church had a membership of 100 and the Baptist denomination was the strongest in the county. More improvements were made in 1906. According to the 1896 Atlas, a church was in the present location at that time, but church records indicate the present church was only built to replace the old one in 1935.

By 1935, there was no minister but Sunday school continued. Reverend Ed Dawson of the Luray Baptist Church began to conduct services here and held a fall revival. In 1935, the old church was torn down. Material for a new foundation was procured and laid. Then carpenters Brace Huston and William Sleeter built a "replica" church. It was finished that fall. The basket dinner dedication was held in 1936; P.M. Baker served as minister.

In 1940, one acre was deeded to the church by the Jenkins heirs for a parking lot and driveway. Electricity was installed in 1950 and interior remodeling was accomplished in 1953-54. Floors were refinished. In 1953, the Reverend Homer Martin of Memphis held services here on the 2nd and 4th Sundays. After a 1954 revival, the church had 56 members and the Sunday school had 37. In 1956, the church celebrated its centennial with a commemorative homecoming. Subsequent ministers included Leo Hatfield (1958-61), Gary Ellis (1962-63), and Carl E. Martin. The third wedding in the church was held in 1965.

The church's land and cemetery consists of two acres. It is important because of its long connection to the religious life of the community.
HISTORIC INVENTORY

**F-8 Gaston Residence**

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<tbody>
<tr>
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<td>Gaston Residence</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

- **Location of Negatives:**
  MEND Regional Planning Comm.

- **Present Name(s):**
  Gaston Residence

- **Other Name(s):**
  Pitney Residence

- **City or Town:**
  Folker

- **County:**
  Clark

- **State:**
  Missouri

- **ZIP Code:**
  65101

- **Specific Location:**
  SW ¼ of SE ¼ of Section 24
  T 67 N, R 9 W

- **UTM Coordinates:**
  15/598010/4494180

- **Thematic Category:**
  1870

- **Date(s) or Period:**
  c. 1870

- **Style or Design:**
  A+ variation with Carpenter Gothic touches

- **Architect or Engineer:**
  James &/or Aaron Pitney

- **Original Use, if Apparent:**
  Residential

- **Present Use:**
  Residential

- **Ownership:**
  Public 1

- **Owner's Name & Address:**
  Thad Gaston
  Rt. 2
  Farmington, Iowa

- **Open to Public:**
  Yes 1

- **Preservation Underway:**
  No 0

- **Endangered:**
  No 0

- **Visible from Public Road:**
  Yes 1

**Further Description of Important Features:**
A hip roofed porch with Carpenter Gothic cutwork crosses the front facade (N) of this 1 ½ story frame structure. The two single leaf entrances are on the outer edges of the front facade rather than in the middle. In that position are square double hung windows, one of which retains its 6/6 lighting pattern. Porch posts are turned wood. At the upper level of the gable ends are pointed arch windows with tracery in the upper sash & 6 panes in the lower. An addition extends to the rear (S). It is of 1 story & has a gable peak on the west side above the ground level single leaf entrance. A pent roofed room is on the east side. Windows on the addition vary. Several now are 1/1 & (cont)

**History and Significance:**
The 1878 Atlas shows Aaron Pitney as the owner of this property. He or his father must have built the house around 1870. The census of that year shows Aaron to have been a 27 year old farmer from Ohio although the 1860 census lists him as 23. In the same household in 1870 were Eliza A. (28 & born in New Jersey) & Emily (22 & a native of Ohio). The head of the household was James Pitney, a sixty-nine year old farmer from New (cont)

**Description of Environment and Outbuildings:**
The house faces north & sits a short distance south of county road "V". Outbuildings are to the north & south.

**Sources of Information:**
- 1878, 1896, 1915 Atlases
- 1930 & 1981 Platbooks
- 1860, 1870 Census Records
- Marriage Records
- Cemetery Inscriptions of Clark County

**Prepared by:**
Margaret Keller HPC

**Revised:**
1983
7/84
42. rectangular shaped, another type found is a square 2/2 shaped window with a molded header. An exterior chimney is on the south, an exterior flue for a stove is on the east.

43. Jersey worth $5,150. He owned property just 1/4 mile north of Aaron in 1878. James lived until 1885, his wife Elizabeth died in 1857. Aaron lived from 1836 to 1890 according to cemetery records & is buried in Acasto Cemetery. He married Josephine Spurrier in 1887. She is shown as the owner of this property in 1896 & was Aaron's widow by then. Josephine Pitney lived from 1849 to 1926. In records from 1915 & 1930, ownership is listed under Josephine Harness (80 acres). Fifty-six additional acres directly to the north were listed under Josephine Pitney in 1930. This was not indicated as her "estate" yet she had died four years earlier. The relationship between the two women is unknown. This is an usual structure for the area because of its Gothic touches. Extant examples of the Carpenter Gothic influence are rare in northeast Missouri. Currently the Gastons own the property.
The main block of this structure faces north, the centrally located gable peak here rises to a steep pitch & is pierced by a squat, immobile gothic arched window with tracery. A wide plain entablature extends around this portion of the house. The three bay front facade has a central single-leaf door fronted by a concrete stoop. It is flanked by 1/1 elongated rectangular windows. The plain cornerboards are capped by molding. The gable ends (E & W) are wide and 2 bays deep. These windows are like those on the front; all have trabeated headers. In the gable peak are gothic arched windows with tracery & molded labels. To the rear is a one story gable roofed addition (S) with a (cont)

In 1878 William Folker was the owner of this property. He was born in 1828 in Pennsylvania. His wife, Elizabeth, was born in 1832 in the same state. In 1870 William was occupied as a general retailer and had a net worth of $5,000. He had come to the area very early. William did the survey of Acasto & established a trading post there in the 1840's. In 1853 he had the honor of being Acasto's first post master. He transformed the trading post into a large general store. Children in the family in 1870 were: Oliver A. (cont)

Sitting just south of county road "V", this structure faces north. Outbuildings are to the rear & the east.
42. pent room addition on the east. The house has a wide raking cornice.

43. (13), Jenettera (11), William D. (10), John (8), Edward (6), Byron (4), George (2) & a 6 month old baby. All the children were born in Missouri. William Folker probably built this house. He died in 1899 & Elizabeth followed him in 1901. They are both in the Acasto Cemetery. By the year 1915, the property is listed under Pearl & Charles Kern. Charles Kern is shown as a farmer in the 1900 census. He was the head of the household & owned his farm mortgage free. That year he was 39 & recorded his place of birth as Iowa. Also in the household were his brother David (44 & from Iowa) & his sister Katherine (37 & also from Iowa). No mention is made of Pearl. By 1930 Pearl & Charles Kern owned 240 acres here while David & Charles owned 40 acres to the southeast. It is not known who any later residents were. Currently the house stands vacant & belongs to Russell Gordy. It is significant for its Gothic Revival influences.
Grant Township lies in the far northeast corner of Clark County. It covers 29 Sections which are not all one mile square due to the location of the Des Moines river along the east border and to the cutting off of the north row of sections by the Iowa state line. Grant Township is found in T 67 N, R 6 W, & R 7 W. The Nixon branch of the Fox River is in southwest corner of this township, Rollins Creek flows to the Des Moines in the central northeastern vicinity, and other small creeks (unnamed) are found in the area on the east that forms a protruding bulge of land bounded by the Des Moines river. Most of the terrain on the east side of Grant Township is wooded and the topography is generally very hilly. The northwest corner and central region are not tree-covered but the area in the southwest corner along the Nixon Branch is both wooded & very hilly. Main arteries of travel are State Highway 81 which runs north/south through the middle of the township, County road V which extends off of 81 to run west in the northern zone, and County road CC which goes east off of 81 near the southern part of the township.

Settlements have included Athens and Anson, these are discussed separately later in these pages. By 1878 there were at least three schools serving this township's rural population. School #2 (Cartnal School) and School #3 are gone. Duncan School sits on the site of School #1 today. This may be the original school, alterations have been made since it was built. Troxel Cemetery is the rural cemetery located in Folker. Union Chapel (gone) was built by 1896 and was associated with Christy Cemetery (which was there by 1878). A Congregational Church was built by 1878 and a cemetery was in place by 1915. The church became a Community Church & now has a new building. Athens also has a church which dates from 1868.
The house has been altered several times, however the front facade retains its original fenestration: 6/6 windows. Windows on the SW have been altered. A pent porch extends across the front (SE) facade. The rear ell appears to be stories with pent rooms to both sides. The front section which was originally 2 rooms has been opened up to 1 large room.

A portion of this house was reportedly standing during the Civil War years, & later lived in by a "Dr. Neff". It is believed that this was George Neff, born in 1815 in Virginia. Moving with his parents to Ohio in 1817 they settled in Palestine in 1834 where he married Elizabeth Ann Green (b 1812, Virginia). Here he was in the hotel & mercantile business for twenty-one years. About 1858-60 they came to Missouri & lived... (cont)

Facing SE, the house sits in what was once the central part of Athens. It has a number of outbuildings around it. The residence is located 1/4 mile SW of the Des Moines River.

Sources of Information:
1876 Atlas
1887 History
Interview with Bertha Parke
Census, Cemetery & Marriage Records

Prepared by Linda Harpe & Margaret Keller HPC
Organization NEMO Regional Planning Comm.
43. along the Fox River & at Farmington. Elizabeth died in 1870. George moved to Athens and he married Lucy J. Perkins (born in 1820 or 32, Tenn.) in 1873. There were 6 children born to the 1st marriage: Lucinda, Elizabeth M., Mary J., Malinda, George R., & Caroline. George died in 1889 & Lucy in 1890.

The Minaphe Smith family were probably the next occupants & following them the house saw several owners & renters including the Hodge & Bob Wolf families. In 1913 Elijah A. Parke acquired the house & property. His wife, Lucinda J., had died in 1891 at age 42. About 1955-60 Edgar & Bertha Doud Parke became the owners. Edgar (b 1903) died in 1965. A son, Richard, remodeled the house & Bertha continues to make this her residence. The house is significant as an early extant example of the vernacular type of architecture.
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4. **Present Name(s):**
Bailey Property

5. **Other Names(s):**

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

15. **Thematic Category:**
Farming (cont)

17. **Date(s) or Period:**
c. 1850's

18. **Style of Design:**
Vernacular

19. **Architect or Engineer:**
Samuel Bailey

20. **Contractor or Builder:**

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

22. **Present Use:**
Abandoned

23. **Ownership:**
Public (cont)

24. **Owner's Name & Address:**
if known
Charles Bailey
Rt. 2
Kahoka, MO

25. **Open to Public?**
Yes

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

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

30. **Foundation Material:**
stone/brick

31. **Wall Construction:**
brick

32. **Roof Type & Material:**
gable, asphalt shingle

33. **No. of Bay(s):**
6 on S

34. **Wall Treatment:**
common bond

35. **Plan Shape:**
L

36. **Changes:**

37. **Condition:**
Interior deteriorated

38. **Preservation:**
Underway

39. **Endangered? By What:**
Yes (cont)

40. **Visibility from Public Road?**
Yes

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

**Historical and Significance:**
The L shaped brick residence has a frame porch on its N facade, an enclosed pent porch to the E of the rear ell, a gabled frame addition to the S of the ell, & a rectangular bay window on its W facade. The 3 bay Eastlake front porch has turned posts, brackets, a spindle frieze, & a truncated hip roof. The sidelights & transom surrounding the central entrance have been closed. Windows on the front & W facade are circular in shape & 2/2. Those on the rear are 6/6. All have heavy wood lintels. Millwork is plain. The most important feature of the house is the corbeled brick cornice along the front facade. This motif which is often associated with the Missouri German (cont)

**Sources of Information:**
1878, 1896, 1915 Atlas
Interview with B. Park & Mrs. Martin
1887 History
1930 Platbook

1850 Slave Schedule
Census, Cemetery & Marriage Records

Prepared by Linda Harper & Margaret Keller HPC

Regional Planning Comm

Date 11/82 7/84
42. style, is a rarity in the NE corner of Missouri. The chimneys have corbeled caps.

43. Sarah J. By 1860 the family had grown to include 2 more children, Marshall O. & John B.

It is suspected that Samuel built this house c 1850's to accommodate his growing family.

A son, John B., had developed mining interests in California & made several trips there. Due to poor health Samuel moved to California, but died shortly thereafter, c 1880. Margaret returned to Athens & is listed as the owner of the property in 1896. John (b 1857) had married Flora (Florence) Daubenbiss (b 1864) in 1883, & they made this their home. Their children were Georgia (b 1884-1892), John H., Doris, & Sterling. In 1930 John B. Bedell owned 80 acres of land. John B. died in 1944 followed the next year by his wife.

The house then stood vacant 5-6 years. Their daughter, Doris, married Carroll Wilson. After the death of John & Florence others lived in the house, possibly the Wilsons, Fred & Fannie Bishop, the Smiths, & Joe & Coreen Land. It has been vacant 10 to 15 years & currently belongs to Charles Bailey. The house is significant for its early date of construction, the unusual brick corbelling & its association with the Bedell family.
The Eastlake porch with turned posts & brackets originally had a spindle balustrade. It sits on brick piers with a basement level entrance to the E. Due to the way the house sits on the lot the basement is exposed to the S., and its windows are the 6 light type. Other windows are rectangular, 1/1, & trabeated. The roofline was altered in c 1937 to its present gambrel shape. It had been a steeply pitched gable roof with wide overhangs & an ornate peak decoration. Entrances to the N & W are at the main level. There is a basement entrance - cellar type to the E. The major interior alteration is the addition of a bath. The original millwork, which is intact, is the early (cont)

Facing S onto County Road CC, the house sits on an embankment & within a fenced yard. Outbuildings are frame & are to the N.

1878, 1896, 1915 Atlases
Interview with Mrs. Martin
Census, Cemetery, & Marriage Records
1930 & 1981 Platbooks
1870 & 1900 & 1910 Census Records

Prepared by Linda Harper & Margaret Keller APC
Regional Planning Comm.
11/82 7/84
42. bull's eye type.

43. It is presumed that William C. & Bettie (McArtor) Goldsberry (who were married in 1897) acquired the property following T. Cartnal's death. They are listed as the owners in 1915. The 1910 census shows William (b 1874 in Missouri) & Betty (35) as the parents of three children: Murrel Garnett (11), Bernice E. (6) & Carl W. (3). By the late 1920's it was part of the larger I.J. Wilson estate of 280.5 acres. Occupants included Eston Wilson, the Walkers, & Ernest & Ruth Dyers. On December 13, 1937 Ray & Ruby Martin acquired the property, reworked the house & made it their home. They had 4 children; Rolla, Rosella, Gayla & Gayle. This house is significant for its early age, its temple style with the entrance on the gable peak facade, & for its unusual: exposed stone cellar.
The steeply pitched front gable peak has a window & is directly above the paired front entrances. The 2/2 rectangular windows are trabeated. On the E facade is a 1 story rectangular bay window. A pent roofed room has been added to the S. The house represents a motif common to this part of the county; that is the expansion in depth to a double pen plan.

William Southwell French was born in England on 10/25/1828. In 1851 he immigrated to America & settled in Illinois. The year 1855 marked his marriage to Eliza Kerby of England, who was born on 8/12/1821. They had a daughter, Hannah, (who married George Wilson) & a son, Thomas, who was born in 1856. The family moved to Clark County in 1857 and farmed near St. Francisville. William French enlisted in the federal forces on June 8, 1861, he was a member of the Home Guards at Athens & served as a bodyguard (cont)
43. (orderly) for Col. Moore at the Battle of Athens. Later he served in the Twenty-first Missouri Infantry. Upon his return from the war William purchased this land from a man named Thomper in 1865 (?). A log house with a stone cellar existed here then. William built a four room frame house & utilized the cabin as the kitchen.

Thomas Benjamin French married Margaret Mahala Harper in 1880 or 1881. She lived from 1862 to 1947. Thomas lived until 1924 and they are both buried at the Methodist Church. Their eleven children were: William S. (1882-1965), Sarah Elizabeth (1884-1963), Benjamin Harper (1886-1911), Ralph Duncan (b 1888), Fred Lester (1889-1949), Ethel Mary (b 1891), Frank K. (1893-1960), Ina Harriet (1895-1957), Ernest Ellsworth (b 1898), Edith Marie (1899-1972), & Frances Marguerite (b 1902). When Margaret (Maggie) was seventeen she worked in Athens for Mrs. Townsend of the Townsend Merchant/Grain business. After 1886 Thomas & Maggie moved into the original French house & purchased 300 acres. The preceding year Thomas' mother, Elizabeth, had died & in 1886 his father, William, married Emily Clearwater & moved to Athens. Thomas built the barn c 1900 & they lived in the hayloft while the old log & frame houses were torn down. Some of the old wood was used for the new construction. The carpenter was Uncle George Scott. The children stayed in the loft while the parents stayed in the granary. Eight of the eleven children attended school in Farmington & in 1920 the family moved to Farmington. Ernest Ellsworth French married Myrtle Almeda McPherson (b 1899) in 1920 and they moved into Ernest's family's home. Their children were Donald Ernest (b 1921), Robert Frank (b 1923), Stanley Perry (b 1925) & Mary Louise (b 1927).

The house currently belongs to Ernest French and is important for its long association with the French family which had long establishment on this property, pre-dating this structure's construction date.
| 1. No | G-9 |
| 2. County | Clark |
| 3. Location of Negatives | NEMO Regional Planning Comm. |
| 6. Specific Location | SE¼ of NW¼ of Section 21 T 67 N, R 8 W |
| 7. City or Town | Grant |
| 9. Plan with North Arrow | |
| 10. Coordinates | UTM Merson 15/602630/4494580 |
| 11. Structure | Building 15 Object 15 |
| 13. On National Register? | Yes 80 No 80 |
| 14. First Use? | Yes 80 No 80 |
| 15. Name of Established District | |
| 17. Dates or Period | 1910 |
| 18. Style or Design | Cornbelt Cube O |
| 19. Architect or Engineer | Oscar White |
| 20. Contractor or Builder | Oscar White |
| 21. Original Use, if apparent | Residential O/A |
| 22. Present Use | Residential |
| 23. Ownership | Public I I Private KI |
| 24. Owner's Name & Address, if known | Carroll White Rt 2 Farmington, Iowa |
| 25. Open to Public? | Yes 80 No KI |
| 26. Local Contact Person or Organization | NEMO Regional Planning Comm. |

The house indicates the transition between the Cornbelt Cube & the later Box style. A small hip roofed dormer is located on the S facade where there is a hip roofed porch over the 2 front entrances. There is a central entrance on the 2nd story. The porch rests on doric columns. A lozenge shaped window is on the W facade. Other windows are 1/1 & trabeated. At the NW corner is a 1 story hip roofed enclosed porch. The interior millwork is oak & trabeated.

**History and Significance**: H. White owned land here by 1878. Probably this was Henry White who lived to the north of the present house. Henry White married Marion Fine (b 1856) in 1875 and their children were: Etha Mays (1876-1878), Bertie May (1880-1890), & Glen Otto (1883-1890). The land is shown as belonging to Oscar White by the time of the 1896 Atlas. He was born in 1866 & lived until 1937. Oscar's parents were James (1839-1914) & Minerva (Burrier) White (1841-1874) & their children were: Wilbur Francis (1864-1940). (cont)

**Description of Environment and Outbuildings**: Facing South onto County Road V, the house has a well to the W. A small frame, gabled shed is to the N. Other outbuildings are located to the NW.

43. Oscar Alba, & Frank (1868-1924). Oscar married Olga Lavina "Viny" Abernathy in 1894. As newlyweds they lived in the house which was to the north. In 1910 Oscar built this house. Brothers from Farmington bicycled out for $1.50 per day to do the carpentry work. Children born to Viny were: Rollo (b 1905), Harold (b 1907), Carroll (b 1910) & Rena (b 1895). In 1930 Oscar owned 170 acres of land here. Viny lived here until her death in 1970. Harold & Carroll farmed together until 1979, then Carroll got possession of this home & 80 acres. In 1957 he had married Evelyn Delker & together they had Warren & Lorene. The property is important for its long ties with the White family & as a good example of the Cornbelt Cube style in transition to the later Box style.
A stone foundation is under the W section of the building. The E gabled & pent sections are built on a concrete foundation which forms a basement with an entrance toward the E. The S facade has a central gable end door with transom & a sliding door in the pent section. The N facade is a long row of 2/2, double hung windows. There are 12 windows in this group. The structure has plain cornerboards & a corbelled chimney. Other architectural details have been hidden by the siding.

By 1878 a school had been established on this site. The surrounding property belonged to George W. Neff. He was born in Virginia in 1831 and was married to Lucinda who was born in 1838 in Ohio. George's real estate was valued at $800 and his personal estate was valued at $550 in 1870. At this time he & his wife had five children; George (16 & born in Ohio), John (11), William (9), Mary Anne (4), & Maggie (2 months). The later children were born in Missouri except Mary Ann, who was born in Ohio. In 1896 this area (cont)
is shown as the John E. Neff property & in 1915 it belonged to Lucinda Neff. During all these years a school was located on this site. By 1930 B.F. Ketcham owned the surrounding 142.5 acres. This school was known as Duncan School & is significant for its long establishment in the community & for its use of stone as the foundation material. This is a characteristic of early construction.
### HISTORIC INVENTORY

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### Further Description of Important Features

Double hung windows with a 6/6 pattern flank the end chimneys on the gable ends at both stories. On the front facade the upper windows are 6/3. A pent porch caps the front, central entrance. To the rear is a 1 story gabled ell with an end chimney & a N entrance. On the S facade of the ell is an L shaped pent section. Interior millwork has a simplified Greek Revival motif. The house is built on the central hall plan & appears to have been heated by stoves. It has a wide raking cornice & plain cornboards and a wide plain entablature.

### History and Significance

John Enderweisen immigrated to America between 1858 & 1862. He probably built this house soon after his arrival. In 1878, this property belonged to John Enderweisen (Endervues). The house does not appear in the 1878 Atlas but seems to date from the 1860's; by 1896 this is listed as his residence. John was born in 1821 and married to Catherine who was born in 1819. John was a farmer who's homeland was Bavaria. His net (cont)

### Description of Environment and Outbuildings

Sitting close to the road, the house faces E. A small frame vertical board shed with a gable roof & corrugated sheathing is at the SW corner. Other farm outbuildings are further to the SW.

### Sources of Information

1878, 1896, & 1915 Atlases
1930 & 1984 Platbook
1870 & 1900 Census Records
Cemetery Inscriptions of Clark County

### Prepared by

Linda Harper
Margaret Keller NEMO Regional Planning Comm. 7/84

### Revision Date(s)

11/82
worth in 1870 was $1,500. In his household at this time were the following children: Richard (20), Catherine (18), Andy (16), Philip (14), Frank (11), Jacob (8), & George (5). The last two boys were born in Missouri; the other children were born in Bavaria. Catherine, his wife, only lived until 1864 while John did not die until 1902. They are buried in Acasto Cemetery. The subsequent owner by 1915 was the son, Jacob Enderweisen. He owned a farm of 120 acres. Jacob was born in 1861 and was married to Ellen who was born in 1867. In 1900 they had a seven year old child & Jacob's father (78) in the household. The records of 1930 still show Jacob as owner of the 120 acres although perhaps this meant his wife as Jacob had died in 1905. Ellen died in 1936. They are also buried in Acasto Cemetery. Subsequent residents are not known. The Woods are the current owners.

The house presently stands abandoned. It is significant as a good example of the early Vernacular style & for its long association with the Enderweisen family.
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<tr>
<th>No.</th>
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<tr>
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<td>4</td>
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<tr>
<td>N.</td>
<td></td>
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<td>S.</td>
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<td>E.</td>
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<td>W.</td>
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<td>11</td>
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<td>13</td>
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Windows are rectangular in shape and are 6/6 or 1/1. Attic windows are attenuated & 4/4. Both the front & rear facades have 2 entrances. Across the W facade is a porch with turned posts. The S facade basement level is exposed & is built of brick. It has an entrance & 2 6/6 windows; all with heavy lintels. At the basement level the centrally located brick chimney has a large arched fireplace with arched opening. Its large size may indicate that it was used as a cooking fireplace. Alterations include poured concrete work along the north foundation & for the porch footings, some windows have been altered.

This is shown as A.J. Poe's property in 1878. Andrew J. Poe was a 53 year old farmer who came from Ohio, according to the 1870 census. He was worth $5,740 at that time. Rachel J., his wife, was 47 & also from Ohio. Their children living at home were: Cynthia (24), Robert (19), Mary (16), Charles (13), Sarah (11), Byron (8), Hugh (5), & Ira (7 months). All but Ira were born in Iowa, he was born in Missouri which would seem (cont)
to indicate that the family came to this state c. 1869. A.J. Poe built this house. Another owner is not recorded until the 1915 Atlas; then the property is shown as belonging to J.W. Dietrich. This property included three residences & one cemetery on 340 acres. The 1900 Census portrays Jackson W. Dietrich as a 50 year old farmer from Pennsylvania who owned his farm but had it mortgaged. His wife Susan R. (Weaver) was 49 & from Missouri. Their children at home were Arthur C. (16), Carlton (9), & Sumner W. (4). Ed Weaver (Susan's father) owned 240 acres to the east which was later included in Jackson's 340 acres. Isaac C. Weaver lived to the north. By 1930 Oliver Sargent owned this property which then consisted of 80 acres.

Currently the building is vacant & is the property of Joe & Mary Coulh.

Finding the large arched brick "cooking" fireplace in the basement made this structure unique for the area, if not the region. Its significance also lies in its atypical 1½ story vernacular style of architecture, raised brick foundation, and its early construction.
Office of Historic Preservation, P.O. Box 175, Jefferson City, Missouri 65101

HISTORIC INVENTORY

---

I. No 1

II. County Clark

III. Location or Negatives

NE's of SW's of Section 30

T 67 N, R 8 W

IV. City or Town

Grant

---

16. Thematic Category

17. Date(s) or Period

c. 1910

18. Style or Design

Queen Anne

19. Architect or Engineer

Other

20. Contractor or Builder

W. C. Rump

21. Original Use, if apparent

Residence

22. Present Use

Residence/Rental

23. Ownership

Public

24. Owner's Name & Address, if known

Kenneth Gray

Rt. 2

Farmington, Iowa

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

23-7

29. Basement?

Yes

30. Foundation Material

molded concrete block

31. Wall Construction

Frame

32. Roof Type & Material

hip & gable, asphalt shingle

33. No. of Days

21

34. Wall Treatment

clapboard

35. Plan Shape

irregular

36. Changes

 Addition

37. Condition

INTERIOR good

EXTERIOR good

38. Preservation

Underway

39. Endangered?

Yes

40. Visible from Public Road?

Yes

41. Distance from any Frontage on Road

---

42. Further Description of Important Features

An hexagonal turret with a tall spire & finial accents the roofline. Its roof & the gable ends to each facade are covered with fishscale shingles. Windows are trabeated & 1/1. On the front facade (N) 1st story are 2 wide windows with transoms. On the W facade 2nd story is a lozenge window which has been closed up. A story porch supported on doric columns extends across the N facade & wraps around the NW corner. To the W, part of the porch has been enclosed & a carport has been added. A pent section has been added to the S. The cellar entrance is also on the S facade. Interior millwork is oak & it is trabeated. The large front foyer has a sweeping stair with a (cont)

43. History and Significance

In 1878 this property was under the ownership of Charles N. French. He was born in 1830 and married to Matilda Ruth, who entered this world in 1836. He died in 1903, she died in 1884 and they are both buried in Acasto cemetery. A subsequent owner was J.H. Sullivan by 1915. Census records show three different men this could have been. It was either John (1852-1925) Sullivan & Catherine, J.H. Sullivan (born in 1876) & Sarah, or (cont)

44. Description of Environment and Outbuildings

The house faces N. Outbuildings are to the S & W.

45. Sources of Information

1878, 1896, 1915 Atlases

Interview with Mr. Gray

1900 census

1930 & 1981 Platbook

Cemetery Inscriptions of Clark County

46. Prepared By

Linda Harper

Margaret Keller HPC

Regional Planning Comm.

47. Organization

NEMO HPC

Regional Planning Comm.

48. Date

11/82

Revision Date(s)

7/84
42. square newel.

43. James H. Sullivan & Isabell. By 1930, H.J. Gares was in possession of 63.6 acres here.

The house is currently owned by Kenneth Gray, he lived here prior to the current tenants, the Smiths. Roland Smith has lived here for two years. The house is an expressive & stately example of the Queen Anne style and is a substantial one for a rural area.
This gable peak house has an Eastlake porch running along the 3 bay front facade. The porch is ornamented with a spindle frieze, cutwork brackets, & turned posts. The gable ends have 2 bays; windows are 2/2, rectangular, & attenuated in general. Two small square shaped windows are on the second story front facade on either side of the single-leaf door. Another single leaf door serves as the primary entrance directly below on the 1st floor. Plain corner boards extend to the raking cornice. To the rear (N) is a gabled roofed addition, on the northwest is a pent room.

An older house was located here but was destroyed by fire. This property was in the Gares family. In 1876 T.M. Gares was a partner with James W. Townsend in a general merchandise & grain business in Athens. A daughter of the Gares family, Florence, married Melvin Kaylor. They owned the property next & sold it to Richard Harmon about eleven years ago. The house is important as a fine example of Gable Peak style.

A barn is located to the E. The house sits back from the road on a gravel drive. The road is located southwest of the intersection of CC with Highway 81.

**Sources of Information**

Personal Interview with Thomas Harmon

1887 History
JACKSON TOWNSHIP

Jackson Township sits in the central southeast area of Clark County. It contains 54 square miles and is in T 64 N, T 63 N, and R 7 W. Honey Creek divides the township diagonally by entering at the northwest & leaving at the southeast. North & east of Honey Creek the terrain is flat bottom land, basically. The Wyaconda River comes in just below the middle of this area, on the west border, and flows to the southeast. The area between Honey Creek & the Wyaconda River is very hilly, with forested regions along the waterways. Just to either side of the Wyaconda River are wide alluvial bottoms. At the extreme southwest corner, topography is hilly also. Sugar Creek travels diagonally to the southeast as it enters the northeast corner of Jackson. Roadways within this township include State Highway 81 which follows the west border & goes south, then turns to the east and continues southward in a step-fasion until it exits Jackson in Section 13. County road H follows a similar pattern but has a diagonal route to the south in the upper central area of this township. County road Z enters this area for a short distance in the southeast corner, where it intersects highway 81.

Settlements which have figured in Jackson Township's past are Antioch, Gem, St. Patrick and Winchester and these are included elsewhere in this report. At least nine rural schools were serving this area by 1878. These included #9 (Oak Ridge School), #4 (Diamond School), #7 (Enterprise School), #5 (JK-26 - Antioch School), #3 (JK-15, Stone School), #3 (in Section 13 near St. Patrick), #2, #1 (Pride of the West School), and #2 (Gem School). Stone School and Antioch remain today. By 1896 an addition school, White, was built but it no longer stands. Schools were also associated with the towns. JK-18 describes the Winchester School. Cemeteries in Jackson Township include Sisson (it was associated with the M.E. Church by 1878, the church is gone), Honey Creek, an unnamed graveyard in Section 7 of T 64 N, Mt. Zion, Mitts, Bash, Day, Cowgill, St. Patrick, and Higbee. Early churches were in St. Patrick (by 1834) and in Section 22 (M.E. Church - by at least 1878). Winchester had two churches by 1897; Antioch had a Baptist Church.
Jackson Township had a large number of buildings included in the historic inventory. Of special consequence are JK-1 which is an A+ style residence that is from the 1870's and has a heavy timber sill/stone foundation, JK-2 which was built c. 1861 in brick with a German influence manifested by a similarity to half-timbering or fachwerk, JK-3 which has early vernacular brick construction, JK-4 which shows typical commercial architecture from the 1910's, JK-5 which is an outstanding structure of two stories with heavy timber (and some log) construction and classical details from the 1840's, JK-6 which is an early (1840's) 1½ story log residence, JK-7 which is built with heavy timbers c. 1863 and is the Bick/Logsdon Centennial Farm, JK-11 which is the Danker Centennial farm, JK-12 which is a rarely found stone rubble construction residence in the vernacular style dating from the 1860's, JK-14 which is the Marshall Bash residence and remains in the original family (log construction), JK-15 which is Stone School and is thought to be the oldest extant school in the county (stone rubble construction), JK-16 which is a 1½ story frame Z+ house with an early (c. 1850's-60's) brick ell and past connections to the prominent Day family, JK-17 which has hewn timber framing in its vernacular architecture from c. 1857, JK-19 which is a very typical example of a frame I-house built in the 1870's, JK-20 which exhibits log & frame construction, and JK-25 which is an example of a Z+ residence from the 1860's that remains in the original family today.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>#</th>
<th>Present Name</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Past Names</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Robert Stinson</td>
<td>SE¼ of SE½, Sec. 13 T 63 N, R 7 W</td>
<td>Bernard &amp; M.J. McDonell, Dennis McDonnell, W. Clark</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>George Weigand</td>
<td>SW¼ of SE½, Sec. 13 T 63 N, R 7 W</td>
<td>Johann Uhlmeyer, Francis Uhlmeyer, Sophia Weinand</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Walter Uhlmeyer</td>
<td>SW¼ of SW½, Sec. 13 T 63 N, R 7 W</td>
<td>Joseph Uhlmeyer, John F. Uhlmeyer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Clarence Kirchner</td>
<td>NW¼ of NW½, Sec. 13 T 63 N, R 7 W</td>
<td>John N. Kirchner</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Mrs. Robert Boudreau</td>
<td>S½ of NW½, Sec. 1 T 63 N, R 7 W</td>
<td>J. Higbee, J.P. Lowry, George Glascock, Katie &amp; L.F. Boudreau, Sarah E. Glascock, F. Vincent Boudreau</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Lewis McVeigh</td>
<td>SW¼ of SW½, Sec. 36 T 64 N, R 7 W</td>
<td>Petter Fetter, W.J. Ellison, Nicholas Fetter, Frank Fetter, J. Edgar Fetter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Mr. &amp; Mrs. Henry Logsdon</td>
<td>NE¼ of SW½, Sec. 2 T 63 N, R 7 W</td>
<td>Jonas Hess, Matilda Hess, Walter Bick</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Herbert Schutte</td>
<td>S½ of SE½, Sec. 8 T 63 N, R 7 W</td>
<td>W.E. White, Walter White</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Joe Wheeler</td>
<td>NW¼ of NW½, Sec. 16 T 63 N, R 7 W</td>
<td>Ed Brennan, J.J. Wheeler</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Wyaconda River Bridge</td>
<td>NW¼ of SW½, Sec. 4 T 63 N, R 7 W</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Francis Danker</td>
<td>SE¼ of NW½, Sec. 4 T 63 N, R 7 W</td>
<td>Augustus Danker, Martin Danker</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Delmar Florea</td>
<td>NE¼ of SE½, Sec. 28 T 64 N, R 7 W</td>
<td>R. Fritts, Christian Arnold, Catherine &amp; August Korschgen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Delmar Florea</td>
<td>SE¼ of NE½, Sec. 28 T 64 N, R 7 W</td>
<td>James H. Mitts, Charles Mitts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Marshall Bash</td>
<td>SW¼ of SE½, Sec. 26 T 64 N, R 7 W</td>
<td>Jacob Bash, Henry Bash</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Lester G. Kirschner</td>
<td>NW¼ of NW½, Sec. 26 T 64 N, R 7 W</td>
<td>Stone School</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Fred McCollister</td>
<td>SW¼ of NW½, Sec. 25 T 64 N, R 7 W</td>
<td>Ed Day, Martha Day, Jerry Day, A. Waples</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Mary (Riney) McCollister</td>
<td>NW¼ of NW½, Sec. 36 T 64 N, R 7 W</td>
<td>James Waples, William Six, R.P Riney</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Jean Jeaneri</td>
<td>SE¼ of NE½, Sec. 25 T 64 N, R 7 W</td>
<td>Winchester School</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>#</td>
<td>Present Name</td>
<td>Location</td>
<td>Past Names</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
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<td>------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>Henry Woodruff</td>
<td>NE (\frac{3}{4}) of NW (\frac{3}{4}), Sec. 22 T 64 N, R 7 W</td>
<td>James M. Sisson, Albert Hohn Fred Breur</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Arthur Klingbiel</td>
<td>NW (\frac{3}{4}) of NW (\frac{3}{4}), Sec. 1 T 64 N, R 7 W</td>
<td>J.M. Mitchell, George Klingbiel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>Tom Darr</td>
<td>NE (\frac{3}{4}) of NE (\frac{3}{4}), Sec. 1 T 64 N, R 7 W</td>
<td>Peter Egley, Ben &amp; Raymond Eadley</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>Gladys Sutter</td>
<td>SW (\frac{3}{4}) of NE (\frac{3}{4}), Sec. 9 T 64 N, R 7 W</td>
<td>A. Clark, Henry Muhrer, George Muhrer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>Norman Washburn</td>
<td>SE (\frac{1}{2}) of SW (\frac{3}{4}), Sec. 6 T 64 N, R 7 W</td>
<td>George Mosely, Charles Hauptman</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>Danny Chenoweth</td>
<td>SW (\frac{3}{4}) of NE (\frac{3}{4}), Sec. 7 T 64 N, R 7 W</td>
<td>John Nickel, (Nichols)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>Alice Kirchner</td>
<td>NW (\frac{3}{4}) of NW (\frac{3}{4}), Sec. 19 T 64 N, R 7 W</td>
<td>John C. Kirchner, Charles &amp; George Kirchner</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>Larry Shaffer</td>
<td>SE (\frac{3}{4}) of NW (\frac{3}{4}), Sec. 29 T 64 N, R 7 W</td>
<td>Antioch/Combs School</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
RESIDENCE S. P. CLAY,
JACKSON TOWNSHIP.

MR. S. P. CLAY,
JACKSON TOWNSHIP.
Residence Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Fishback, Jackson Township

1896

RESIDENCE MR. FRED KNIEPER,
Jackson Township.
ANTIOCH

This village at one time had two blacksmiths, a post office, two stores, and a Baptist Church. It is in Section 20/29 of Jackson Township. Isaac Shermerhorn opened the first store & Mr. Krell was the first postmaster. The old Antioch school building is about 1/2 mile south of the town which was in existence in 1878. Today it consists of several houses, the old store, & the cemetery.
GEM

Gem consisted of a store & post office seven miles south of Kahoka. The town died out around 1900-1910 it is believed. Gem School was built in Section 14 of T 64 N, R 7 W in Jackson Township. The school appears on the 1878 Atlas. Gem appears in Section 9 of T 65 N in 1878. A church sat diagonally to the northeast just across from Gem School but has now been razed.
Historic Inventory

1. No. JK-1
2. County Clark
3. Location or Negatives SE1/4 SE1/4 Section 13 T 63 N. R 7 W
4. Present Name Stinson Property
5. Other Names McDonnell's Residence
6. Specific Location

1870's - 1880's
19 Style or Design A-
19. Architect or Engineer
20. Contractor or Builder
21. Original Use, if apparent Residential

22. Present Use Abandoned
23. Ownership Public

24. Owner's Name & Address, if known Robert Stinson Rt. 1 Canton, MO
25. Open to Public? Yes No
26. Local Contact Person or Organization

27. Other Surveys in Which Included

28. No. of Stories 2

29. Basement? Yes No

30. Foundation Material Stone
31. Wall Construction Frame with a heavy timber sill
32. Roof Type & Material Gable/Asphalt shingle
33. No. of Days Front Side

34. Wall Treatment Asbestos shingle
35. Plan Shape T
36. Changes\Addition\Alteration Yes No

37. Condition Interior Poor
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 Two single leaf entrances are on the front (S) facade. To the west is a rectangular 2/2 window & to the east is a square shaped 4/4 window. At the upper level the windows are smaller and have a 4/2 lighting pattern. A one story gable roofed addition is to the north. It has 2/2 rectangular shaped windows and an entrance on both the east & west. This ell housed the modern kitchen & bath. The cornice area has molding but other trim including the cornerboards, is plain.

43. History & Significance Bernard McDonnel was a native of Ireland & was born in 1798. His wife was Martha (b. 1823) from Ohio. Sometime after 1854 the family came to Missouri. Bernard died in 1861 & is buried in St. Patrick Cemetery. The 1870 census shows the widow Martha living here. She was 53 & had a net worth of $5,700. At home were Michael (26), Dennis (24), Eliza J. (18), Hugh (17), & James (16). The children were all born in Pennsylvania. By 1896, this was her residence. (cont)

44. Description of Environment and Outbuildings A well is outside the west rear door. This structure faces south. A board & batten structure, possibly used as a summer kitchen, is to the rear.

45. Sources of Information
1878, 1896, 1915 Atlases
1930 & 1981 Platbooks
1870, 1900 census records
Cemetery Inscriptions of Clark County

46. Prepared by Margaret Keller HPC
47. Organization NEMO Regional Planning Comm.
48. Date 8/84
49. Revision Dates (3)
43. estate. She died about that time (in 1897 according to cemetery records) & was buried in St. Patrick Cemetery near her husband. Her son Dennis McDonnell is shown as a 53 year old farmer in the 1900 census. His wife was Emma (41). Their children at home in 1900 were Alice (16), Charles C. (15), James H. (10), Florence B. (8), George Ed. (6), & Elizabeth (4). All were born in Missouri.

A younger Dennis McDonnell, probably the son of Dennis Sr. was born in 1874. He married Mary Ann Fetter in 1895. She lived from 1875 to 1899. Both are buried at St. Patrick Cemetery. D. "McDonald" was proprietor of a store in St. Patrick in 1887.

By 1915 W. Clark owned this property. He had at least 40 acres. Little information was available on him.

This house has been vacant quite some time. Robert Stinson is the owner. It is an unusual 1½ story example of the A style.
The original portion of this structure has vertical board uprights with the space in between filled with brick. This resembles German "fachwerk" or even half-timbering. The front facade (N) has only one opening which is a single leaf door. Directly inside is a boxed stair. The gable ends have two windows at each level. These are all 1/1 square shaped now except for the 2/2 windows on the lower level of the west wall. These are originally presumed to have all been 6/6 windows. One of this type remains on the rear (southeast) corner. These have wooden sills & lintels. A concrete "embankment" has been poured around the foundation in an attempt to reinforce the structure which is in poor (cont)

In 1878 this property belonged to John (Johann) Uhlmeyer. He was born in 1829 in Bavaria & settled near St. Patrick. It is believed he built this house. He had married Maria Frances who was born in 1835 in Switzerland & together they had four children: Joseph, Elizabeth, Sophia, & William Joseph. They also raised Theresa Uhlmeyer. The family was in this area by at least 1859 as an infant, Joseph, was buried in St. Patrick Cemetery that year. (cont)
42. condition, especially on the west side where bricks are bowing out in spite of repairs. A one story brick ell is built on the southwest corner. It features 1/1 windows with single rock-lock segmentally arched windows. Its gable peak has two small square attic lights which flank the chimney. A small pent frame room has been added at the southeast corner. The house interior features a cupboard with diamond shaped decor.

43. John owned this property through 1905 when he died, then Francis (Maria Francis) had the property until her death in 1915. They are buried in St. Patrick Cemetery. Their daughter Sophia Uhlmeyer (b. 1873) married William Weigand. They had five children: Mary (b. 1896), George William, Charles Dietrich, Henry, & Joseph Clarence (b. 1917). William lived from 1866 to 1917 & was a native of Heidelburg, Germany. By 1930 (and probably since 1917) Sophia is listed as the owner of this property which comprised 80 acres. She kept two rooms in the house & her son George & his family moved into the remaining space.

George was born in 1898, he married Lavon Logsdon in 1922. She was the daughter of Robert & Mary Bader Logsdon & was born in 1899. George was engaged in farming & carpentry. He & his wife had the following children: Robert William, John Charles, James Bernard, Louis Paul, Marie Gertrude, Dorothy Louise, George Joseph, Harold Clement, Mary Lucille, and two others who died in infancy. William Weigand died in 1917, Sophia died in 1946. They are buried in St. Patrick Cemetery. The property remained in the Weigand family & is owned today by George Weigand. It has been vacant for several years. The structure is important both for its unusual brick construction and because of its continuing long ownership in the Uhlmeyer/Weigand family.
Joseph Uhlemeyer was born in Bavaria to Joseph A. & Barbara (Horstein) Lahmeyer in 1827. He was schooled in Germany & learned the carpenter's trade. Circa 1854 he came to America & located in Watertown, Wisconsin. There he married Theresa Wenker (b. 1839 in Hanover, Germany). They moved to Clark County in 1857. In 1866 they located at this site in Clark County. Theresa had three children: Frank, Michael, & John. She died in 1868. The next year Joseph married Corsena Evers who was born in 1839 in Hanover, Germany. She immigrated to America with her brother Casper (cont)...

The brick house was the first one built & is 1½ stories. It has a gable roof & a wide plain frieze. Windows are 2/2 with single rowlock segmentally arched headers. One is on the first level of the gable peak; two are on the second level. The front (south) facade has a pent roofed porch which is screened & clapboarded. This covers two single leaf entrances on the ends of this facade. The newer frame part of the house has two central entrances which are single leaf. A truncated hip roofed porch has many decorative details which include imbricated shingles on the roof, molded eaves, modillions, a wide plain frieze, a spindle frieze & turned posts. To either side of the porch are very wide (cont)

The house faces east & sits on the west side of Highway 81, south of St. Patrick. A board & batten frame shed is to the immediate rear, a well is to the south & other outbuildings are to the west.

Sources of Information
1870 Census
1878, 1896, 1915 Atlases
Personal Interview - 1983
1930 & 1981 Platbooks
Cemetery Inscriptions of Clark County
1887 History (p. 974)
Marriage Records
Regional Planning Comm
Region Planning Comm
1983
30. Foundation Material
18. Style or Design
Vernacular
Concrete (stone)
20. Contractor or Builder
Joseph Uhlemeyer/John Uhlemeyer
21. Original Use, if apparent
Residential
22. Present Use
Storage
23. Ownership
Public
Private
24. Owner's Name & Address
Walter Uhlemeyer
Rt. 1
Canton, MO
25. Open to Public?
Yes
No
26. Local Contact Person or Organization
NEMO Regional Planning Comm.
27. Other Surveys in Which Included
34. Will Remain
T. U. M.
35. Plan Shape
L
36. Changes
Addition Yes
Moved
Entered
37. Condition
Interior
Exterior
Fair
38. Preservation
Underway?
Yes
No
39. Endangered?
Yes
No
By Who?
Vacant
40. Visible from Public Road?
Yes
No
41. Distance from and Frontage on Road
42. Further Description of Important Features

43. History and Significance
Joseph Uhlemeyer was born in Bavaria to Joseph A. & Barbara (Horstein) "Uhlemeyer" in 1827. He was schooled in Germany & learned the carpenter's trade. Circa 1854 he came to America & located in Watertown, Wisconsin. There he married Theresa Wenker (b. 1836) in 1857. In 1866 they located at this site in Clark County. Theresa had three children: Frank, Michael, & John. She died in 1868. The next year Joseph married Corsena Evers who was born in 1839 in Hanover, Germany. She immigrated to America with her brother Casper (cont)...

44. Description of Environment and Outbuildings

45. Sources of Information
1878, 1896, 1915 Atlases
Marriage Records
1930 & 1981 Platbooks
1887 History (p. 974)
Cemetery Inscriptions of Clark County
42. rectangular shaped windows with transoms. At second level windows on the front (E) facade are 1/1 & square shaped. All have trabeated headers. A highly ornate gable dormer is centered on the front slope of the roof. It has a cutwork vergeboard & a small triangular window with cutwork below. The eaves of the hip roof are molded & decorated with modillions. A three sided polygonal bay window is on the south & has decorative shingles. Two corbelled chimneys rise from the center of the roof.

43. Evers. It was her daughter Theresa Mary that John & Maria Francis Uhlmeyer raised (see JK-2) because Corsena died in 1870, the year the child was born.

Joseph then married Margaret Peier in 1871 & together they had two children: Frances (1872-1889) & Anna (b. 1873). Joseph was the postmaster in St. Patrick where he owned two buildings. His farm consisted of 80 acres. The son John F. (b. 1866) married Anna Pitzel in 1889. She was born in 1869 in Clark County. They settled on John's father's farm & built the new part onto his house about 1913. This union was blessed with seven children: Michael Stephen (b. 1889), Edward, Joseph, Nora, Walter William, Irene, & George Albert (b. 1906).

Apparenty Joseph (Sr.) moved away to Quincy where he entered the construction trade & had an interest in a brush manufacturing company in Watertown. After his death in 1913 he was buried in St. Patrick's Cemetery.

John F. & Annie built the store in the south part of St. Patrick & their son Joseph ran it, along with Gabriel Logsdon. John F. also served as the local postmaster. When his son Walter married in 1928, John moved to the north of St. Patrick so the newlyweds could have this house. John died in 1952, his wife Anna had died in 1933. He had remarried in 1943 to Phoebe.

Walter (b. 1901) & Catherine Rosaline (Moeller) (b. 1905) acquired the farm in 1948. Their children included Kenneth Francis, Rosemary Anna (1931-1957), Catherine Maxine, Anna Lucille, Dorothy Pauline, Ervin Walter, & Alma Nora.

The property remains in the Uhlmeyer family today & is important for this long-standing family connection & also for the fine architecture of both the frame & brick portions.
The front has a single leaf entrance with a large molded panel. Sidelights have four lights and a molded panel below. The header connects the door and sidelights into one visual unit and is molded. The area is framed vertically by wide beaded pilasters with heavily molded caps. A porch or transom may have been located above these but there is no evidence of this. To the east of this door are two square windows which are double hung and probably had a 6/6 lighting pattern. These have heavily molded headers. The three gable ends have wide returns. The east wall is (cont)

Joseph & Keziah Higbie got the land grant for this land from the United States before 1838. He died that year. In 1840 it went to John P. Lowry who had married Cynthia Higbie. Ownership passed to George & Lucy Ann M. Glascock in 1849, then to Thomas D. Allen & back to George in 1857. The house was probably built by George Glascock about 1850. It likely the east log wall was part of a complete log structure which pre-dated the (cont)

A gravel drive of about 1/3 mile leads to this house, which faces south. At its northeast corner is a root cellar of large squared stone. Its entryway is raised & built of brick. Sheet metal forms the roof. Several farm buildings are to the south including a new metal barn & the remains of a large concrete building.
42. constructed of dovetail notched logs on the first level. This end also has a large Federal style mantel/fireplace. The house was covered with clapboard but is now sheathed in blue asbestos shingles. There are no openings in the gable ends. A false fireplace with Federal style mantel is in the middle room upstairs. An addition with a gable roof & 1½ stories is built onto the rear. On its east side is a pent roofed dormer with 2/2 rectangular windows. An enclosed pent porch has deteriorated here making the door, flanked by 2/2 rectangular windows, visible. A paired window is just north of the porch. On the gable end there is a single leaf door & 2/2 window on the lower level & 2-2/2 windows on the upper floor. This end also had an enclosed pent porch over the door. The west side of this addition has windows & doors following the reverse pattern of the east side. This newer part has a concrete foundation with a basement.

43. construction of this house. In the 1850 & 1860 Slave Schedules for Clark County George is recorded as the owner of one slave. The 1850 census shows George J. Glascock as a 38 year old farmer from Kentucky with a net worth of $1,500. Lucy A., his wife, was thirty & also from Kentucky. Also in the household was Amanda Ferriss; she was 16 & from Kentucky. In 1860 George married "Sary" (Sarah E.) Penn. George is thought to have died in 1868. In 1878 this was listed as his estate. His second wife, Sarah E., went by the name "Sallie". One daughter by George's first marriage was Ella H. (she married John Hennessey). Another daughter of George & Sarah E. was Nancy Catherine or "Katie" Glascock. She married Lewis Francis (Frank) Boudreau. After George's death ownership of this property went to Katie & Lewis Francis (Frank) Boudreau in 1890. Then the property went to Sarah E. & Bushrod H. Glascock. He was her third husband & not related to George.

Sallie (Sarah) was first George's widow, then William McCloskey's widow (they married in 1869) & then married Bushrod H. Glascock in 1885. She died in 1898 & the property reverted to Katie & L.F. Boudreau. L.F. is listed as the owner in 1915 & in 1930 (of 120 acres). They lived in the big house (a smaller residence was to the north). Their only surviving child was Frederick Vincent.

Vincent Boudreau married Florence Beatrice McDonnell (b. 1882, see JK-1) and they had eight children. Robert was their oldest child (b. 1915). Apparently Vincent & "Bess" lived in the small house until about 1918 or 1920 when the elder Boudreaus moved to Canton. Then Vincent & Bess were able to move into the large house. Their son Robert married Wilma Henziker in 1941 & they had four children: Judy, Larry, Lloyd, & Marvin. In 1960-63 Robert & Wilma built their new residence at the road. The old house has been vacant since.
43. Robert died in 1982 & Wilma Boudreau continues to live here in the new house.

The house is significant for several reasons. It is an example of the unusual 2/3 plan of the I-house style; it has outstanding detailing at the door, along the cornice, & in the mantels; and it remains in the original family (Glascock/Boudreau) today.
A barn is to the west & the
H:II~I.Un,)
Enwuunmclfll JJlll VUI:Ju,flJS •

This structure faces southwest. A barn is to the west & the
well is on the east.

Stones are laid to form the foundation which is topped by
6 x 6" oak timbers. The structure is built of these logs. The front side has a central
single leaf door with a 2/2 small rectangular window to either side. A pent porth here is
supported by square posts & has a balustrade with turned posts around the top. A small
window is centered on the upper level. At the northwest gable end is a square 6/6 window at
upper level, the opposite end has 2 small 4 light windows flanking the chimney at the upper
level. The uppermost horizontal timbers protrude slightly beyond the surface of the wall
(dripcourse) and have a wide plain frieze attached which is raised beyond the wall (cont)

History and Significance
Peter Fetter was a farmer who was born in 1813 in Hesse-Darmstadt to
Philip & Mary Fetter. He came to America when he was eighteen & settled in Pennsylvania.
Peter was involved in mining in the east & then moved to Kentucky to mine for 5 years. He
later arrived in Clark County circa 1842 where he first rented land & then bought 300 acres.
He had married Nancy Daily (b. 1815) of Ireland. The 1850 census shows Peter worth $240. In
(cont)

46. Prepared by
Margaret Keller HPC
47. Organization
NEMO
Regional Planning Comm
48. Date
1983
49. Revision Date(s)
9/84

Sources of Information
1878, 1896, 1915 Atlases
1930 & 1981 Platbooks
1887 History
Interview with Lewis McVeigh, 9/84
Cemetery Inscriptions of Clark County
Photo: Linda Harper
Marriage Records
1850, 1870 & 1900 Census
A gable roofed one story frame addition is built on the northwest corner. It has a pent roofed room on the east corner & a screened pent porch between that & the original house. Another pent roofed addition wraps around the north corner. The original house has a boxed stair.

His household were the following: Nancy (38), Catherine (13, born in Pennsylvania & future wife of Augustus Danker), Ann (11 & born in Kentucky), Philip (9, born in Kentucky), John (7) & Nicholas (3). The last two children were born in Missouri. Nancy died in 1863 & is buried in St. Patrick's Cemetery. It is believed that Peter built the house when he settled here. In the 1870 census Peter is shown as a 56 year old farmer woth $3,300. He had a fourteen year old housekeeper, Mary Norman, from Illinois.

The 1896 Atlas lists the owner of this property as W.J. Ellison. This was William (b. 1848). He was occupied as a farmer & owned this free & clear. "Fannie" was his wife & she was born in 1848 also. William J. Ellison had married Theresa A. McDonnell. Children at home in 1900 included Martin (22), Frank (21), Charles (17), May (16), & Grace Beth (8). All were born in Missouri.

By 1915, Nicholas Fetter (son of Peter Fetter) owned the property free & clear. He married Mary S. Ellison in 1874. The 1900 census shows him as 53, Mary was 45. Their children were Peter S. (17), M.E. (11), & Frank (4). Nicholas lived from 1847 to 1916 & Mary lived from 1855 to 1930. They also are buried in St. Patrick Cemetery. Frank Fetter got the property from his father & lived there many years. He owned at least 140 acres. He married Lutie McDonnell in 1919. She lived from 1895 to 1963. Frank Fetter died some time between 1971 & 1981. When Lewis McVeigh moved in three years ago, the house was vacant. It had gone from Frank Fetter to his son J. Edgar who is thought to live in Davenport, Iowa. The house is very significant both for its log construction & its long association with the Fetter/Ellison family.
HISTORIC INVENTORY

1. No.: JK-7
2. County: Clark
3. Township: NEMO Regional Planning Comm
4. Present Name(s): Logsdon Residence, Hickory Ridge Centennial Farm
5. Other Name(s): Hess Residence
6. Specific Location:
   NE4 of SW4 of Section 2
   T 63 N, R 7 W
   J. Park

7. City or Town: Jackson
8. Site Plan with North Arrow

9. Coordinates:
   UTM: 2
   Locality:
   S

10. Structure:
   Building(s): Yes
   Object(s): No

11. Un-National Text(s)
   Description of Structure:
   Yes: 12
   Description of Exterior: No: 11

12. Part of Estate Text(s)
   Description of Exterior:
   Yes: 14
   Description of History:
   Yes: 10

13. Name of Easement District

14. Other Information:

15. Thematic Category
   Vernacular

16. Date(s) or Period
   1863

17. Style or Design
   Residential

18. Architect or Engineer
   Henry Logsdon
   Rt. 1
   Canton, MO

19. Original Use, if apparent
   Residential

20. Present Use
   Residential

21. Ownership
   Public: 1
   Private: 11

22. Owner's Name & Address
   If known: Henry Logsdon
   Rt. 1
   Canton, MO

23. Open to Public
   Yes: 11
   No: 10

24. Local Contact Person or Organization
   NEMO Regional Planning Comm

25. Other Surveys in Which Included
   NEMO Regional Planning Comm

26. Nature of Disturbance
   Yes: 10
   No: 9

27. Condition
   Interior: Good
   Exterior: Good

28. Preservation Underway
   Yes: 11
   No: 9

29. Endangered
   Yes: 11
   No: 9

30. Endangered By: Vital
   Vital: 11
   Not Vital: 9

31. Distance from: Road
   Public: 1
   Other: No

32. Description of Environment and Outbuildings
   The house faces east & is found just east of State Highway 81. A pond is to the south, the barn is to the west & several other outbuildings are to the southwest.

33. Description of Important Features
   A centrally situated single leaf door with transom is flanked by 6/6 square shaped windows on the front (E) facade. Very small 1/1 windows are at second level. Gable ends have two windows below & one above. A one story gable roofed ell extends west from the northwest corner. It has an integral screened pent porch on the south. Another one story gable roofed addition is on the far west. This houses the kitchen & bath & was added in 1969. One interior door which led to the summer kitchen has been closed off.

34. History and Significance
   According to the current resident & owner, Mrs. Louise Logsdon, abstract records show that Jonas Hess bought this property in 1859. A portion of his land (to the west) was given to him by Elizabeth & John Eck. Land to the east was owned by the Higbies. Jonas Hess built this house in June of 1863. He & his family lived in a dug-out while the house was under construction. They quarried their own rock & cut timber on the farm for the house & barn. It was sawn at a local mill. Jonas was trained as a cabinet maker in his native (cont)

35. Sources of Information
   1878, 1896, 1915 Atlases
   1930 & 1981 Platbook
   Personal Interview with
   Louise Logsdon, 9/24/84

36. Prepared by
   Margaret Keller HPC
   Organization NEMO Regional Planning Comm

37. Date
   9/84

38. Revision Date(s)

province of Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany. He made the paneled doors for his house of pine & fashioned the floors from wide pine. The 1870 census shows him as a 46 year old farmer with a net worth of $3,000. Elizabeth, his wife, was forty-five & a native of Bavaria. Children under their roof included Mary (21), Philip (18), Catherine (16), Caroline (10), Jonas (9), Amelia (7), Matilda (4), & Julia A. (3). The five eldest children were born in Illinois while the three youngest ones were born in Missouri. This would seem to indicate (by census records) that the family came to Missouri between the birth of Jonas & Amelia which would have been about 1862. Jonas died sometime prior to 1896 & was buried in Forest Grove Cemetery in Canton. The property is listed as his estate in the 1896 Atlas. The property went to "Matilda Hess & Sisters". In this household in 1900 were Katie (Catherine, aged 46 and single), Amelia (36 and a widow), & Matilda E. (33 and single). Also here were Walter (15) & Katie (13) Bick. Amelia had married Louis Wesley Bick & these were her children. Louis died when Katie was an infant. Mrs. Logsdon states that another child, Edith, was also here. Charles Dannenhauer (19 and a nephew) also lived in the home at that time.

The Hess sisters still had possession in 1930 & their holdings encompassed at least 60 acres. Walter Bick married Winifred Thompson in 1910. They bought out the heirs as they died. Two daughters were born to this union: Elizabeth Louise (b. 1911) & Inis Lucille (1917-1936). Walter died in 1952 & Winifred passed away in 1966. Their daughter E. Louise married Henry Logsdon in 1930. They had eleven children: Henry T., Frances, Alfred (Bill), Winifred Jane, Alice Lanta, Franklin R., Amelia Lucille, Karen S., Mary Anna, W. Joy, & David Lee. Henry does general farming & took possession of the farm when his father-in-law died in 1966.

Mrs. Logsdon says she was told the story, in her youth, of how neighborhood "Vigilantees" for some reason came to get Jonas Hess during the Civil War era. He was hidden under the house & the dinner table was put over the trap door. When the men broke down the door to get Jonas, the children had been warned to say that their father was out "buying a horse". So he survived this incident which probably would have resulted in his death.

Mrs. Logsdon also has in her possession a large handmade paneled walnut German-style wardrobe made by her great grandfather Jonas Hess.

The house is important for its early construction date & for its long standing connection with the Hess/Bick/Logsdon family. It is listed as the Bick/Logsdon Centennial Farm.
One of the two single leaf entrances at the inside corner of the front facade has been closed. This area is sheltered by a truncated hip roofed porch. A 4/4 square shaped window is also here. Windows on the east ell are 2/2, rectangular shaped & have pedimented headers. The west ell has 2/2 windows except on the front (N) facade but these are not pedimented, rather they have shutters. A one story truncated hip roofed addition is on the southwest. A three sided polygonal bay window is on the south. Evident underneath the clapboarding on the west facade is heavy board siding applied horizontally.

In 1878 Ed Brennan owned this property. The 1870 census shows him as a twenty-seven year old farmer worth $1,400. He was born in Missouri. Theresa (Riney) was his 24 year old wife & also a native of Missouri. At this time they had no children. Ed continued to own these 85 acres until at least 1896. He died in 1901, Theresa died in 1932 & both are in St. Patrick Cemetery.

The house faces north. To the west is a large barn of mortise & tenon construction with a stone foundation. The summer kitchen is just south of the house & a well is in the west yard. The structure sits back 1/8 mile from the road & has no drive between, just fields.

The Historic Inventory of the Brennan Residence includes details on the house's construction, materials used, and its historical significance. The inventory mentions the presence of a truncated hip roofed porch, a 4/4 square shaped window, and a three-sided polygonal bay window. The exterior features heavy board siding applied horizontally. The property's history includes the ownership by Ed Brennan, who owned it until at least 1896. The Brennan Residence is located in Jackson, Clark County, and is a significant historical site in Missouri, facing north. The house is notable for its architectural features and its role in the history of the region.
By 1915 J.J. Wheeler owned this place. James Wheeler married Anna Danker in 1888. By 1930 J. Wheeler had increased his holdings to at least 509.5 acres. The house was left vacant about 1958. Joe Wheeler, the current owner was born here. The house is a good example of the C+ style.
The house is rather unique for its use of board & batten siding. Windows are rectangular & 2/2. A pent porch addition covers the two single leaf entrances located at the inside corner of the front facade. The upper portion of this porch is screened while the bottom is clapboarded. The house retains its wood shingles & appears to have been heated by stoves.

W.E. White was born in Delaware in 1818 to Clement & Sarah White. The father was in merchandising & farming. In 1819 they moved to northern Missouri, near Palmyra. William was the oldest of their surviving children by 1887. His father gave him a farm in Clark County five years before his marriage to Mary R. Cowgill in 1846. She died in 1851; they had one son, Clement, who died. In 1856 he married Sarah Overstreet. Sarah lived from 1831 to 1859 & had one son, Walter. The 1870 census shows William worth $6,200. Walter (cont)
was thirteen and there were three others in the household. Rice Overstreet (64 & worth $1,200) was probably Mary’s father. Nancy (22) & Susan (20) Overstreet were also living under the same roof.

William was called a prominent & enterprising farmer by the 1887 History. He owned 500 acres of excellent land. Records show he owned four slaves in 1850 & three in 1860. He was one of twelve stockholders in the Clark County Savings Bank which originated in 1874. William died in 1894 & was buried in Kahoka Cemetery by Sarah. His residence was a three bay I house, not this structure which was included in his property.

Walter White owned the family holdings after the death of his father. He was born in 1857 & married Mary R. Drew in 1882. Walter died in 1932, Mary had died in 1917; both are in Kahoka Cemetery.

The Whites were a very prominent family. White School was 1/2 mile west in 1896 & others of the family lived in this vicinity. The house has been vacant for some time & is important both for its connection to the White family & for its unusual board & batten siding.
### HISTORIC INVENTORY

**Wyaconda River Bridge #575**

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>16. Thematic Category</th>
<th>28. No. of Stones</th>
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<tr>
<td>Pratt, through truss</td>
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<tr>
<th>17. Date(s) or Period</th>
<th>29. Basement?</th>
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<tr>
<td>Through truss</td>
<td>Piers, encased in metal drums</td>
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<th>19. Architect or Engineer</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
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<th>20. Contractor or Builder</th>
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<th>21. Original Use, if apparent</th>
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<th>26. Local Contact Person or Organization</th>
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<th>27. Other Surveys in Which Included</th>
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<td>Photo: Linda Harper</td>
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<th>32. Roof Type &amp; Material</th>
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<th>33. No. of Days Front Side</th>
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<th>35. Plan Shape</th>
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<th>36. Changes</th>
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<th>37. Condition Interior Exterior</th>
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<th>38. Preservation Underway?</th>
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<td>Yes</td>
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<tr>
<th>41. Distance from and Frontage on Road</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1984</td>
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</table>

### Further Description of Important Features
Large double vertical bars provide the bridge support, smaller round rods are diagonally situated to brace the bridge; these are under tension. The bridge is single span & through truss type. The wooden deck has plank running boards. Guard rails are at either end.

### History and Significance
This is a typical example of many rural Pratt truss bridges found in the Northeast Missouri region.

### Description of Environment and Outbuildings
The bridge extends north-south across the Wyaconda River as it flows east to west. It is located in tree covered bottom land.

### Sources of Information
- Photo: Linda Harper
- Clark County Court
- **Bridge Truss Types: A Guide to Dating and Identifying**

### Preparations
- Prepared by: Margaret Keller HPC
- Organization: NEMO Regional Planning Comm
- Date: 1984
- Revision Date(s):
The central single leaf door is flanked on either side by rectangular shaped 1/1 windows. The upper windows are square shaped & 1/1. The house has been heated by oil & wood stoves & has chimneys at the gable ends. A cellar is under the east end. To the rear is a one story gable roofed ell (NW). It has an enclosed pent roofed room on the east side. The new siding obscures any architectural details the house may have had. The addition dates from 1914.

Augustus Danker was born in Baden, Germany in 1831. He married Catherine Fetter in 1859 in Clark County. The 1870 census shows Augustus worth $3,000 on one line & worth $22,100 on another line. Probably the first figure is the correct one. He was occupied as a farmer. Catherine was thirty-two and a native of Pennsylvania. Their children at home included Annie (10), Emma (8), Henry (4), & Susan (2). All were born in Missouri. The farm (cont)

The house faces south toward the river & sits atop a high hill. A well, summer kitchen, & old ice house are to the north. A wire fence encloses the yard which contains large old trees in the front & immaculately kept flower beds. A large barn is down hill to the southeast in a more flat area.
43. included 137.5 acres. Martin was born later (1876). He owned the farm after his father. Augustus died in 1899 & Catherine died in 1918. They lie in St. Patrick Cemetery.

Martin Danker had possession of the place by 1915 (if not earlier). By this time the Danker holdings numbered 205.8 acres. He married Anna Zerrull in 1902. In the 1910 census he is shown as 34 and as having his home mortgaged. Anna was 29 & at home were August (7), Francis (6), Fred (5), Henry J. (2) & the widow Catherine (42). Eventually Martin & Anna had eight children. Other children were Lucille, Catherine, Paul, & Leo.

Martin died in 1934 & is buried in St. Patrick Cemetery. Anna died after that although the exact year is not known. Francis lives here alone since his mother's death. Three of his brothers & sisters have died. The family engaged in general & cattle farming.

The house is important both for its long association with Danker family & for its house style.
The house faces east & sits at the east edge of Section 28 just on the west side of the road. Honey Creek flows to the east. A large barn sits directly across the road. The house is located above the grade of the road within a fenced, brush-filled area.

**Historical Significance:** It seems likely this structure dates from the 1860’s as it is very similar to Stone School (built in 1869). In 1878 this property belonged to R. Fritts. He does not appear in any of the available records. By 1896 it was under Christian Arnold’s ownership. Records on him are also obscure. Sometime between that year & 1915 Catherine Korschgen became the owner. She owned it free & clear in 1900. That census portrays her as a 51 year old widow. At home were Edward (18), Carry (17), & Lawrence (12). The last two children were born (cont)

**Sources of Information:**
- 1878, 1896, 1915 Atlases
- 1930 Platbook
- Cemetery Records of Clark County
- 1900 Census
- Photo - Linda Harper
- Records on him are also obscure. Sometime between that year & 1915 Catherine Korschgen became the owner. She owned it free & clear in 1900. That census portrays her as a 51 year old widow. At home were Edward (18), Carry (17), & Lawrence (12). The last two children were born (cont)

**Additional Information:**
- This rectangular plan structure has a central single leaf door on the back (W) facade. To its north is a square shaped window which was probably 6/6. The east facade has a central single leaf door flanked by a square shaped double hung window on each side. These also were probably 6/6. The north gable end has a large exterior fireplace; its chimney has collapsed. Gable peak areas are filled with decorative asphalt shingles. The door has a wood lintel & all of the windows have these also. On the west facade, a pent roofed "shed" has been attached. It has vertical board siding.

**Historic Inventory:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Jackson</td>
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<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Fritts/Residence</td>
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**Location & Orientation:**
- NER of SP# of Section 28
- T 64 N, R 7 W

**City or Town:**
- Jackson

**City Plan with North Arrow:**
- [Diagram]

**Thematic Category:**
- Vernacular

**Architect or Engineer:**
- Unknown

**Foundation Material:**
- Stone rubble

**Wall Construction:**
- Stone rubble

**Roof Type & Material:**
- Gable/sheet metal

**Changes:**
- Addition to
- Converted to

**Condition:**
- Interior: Good
- Exterior: Good

**Open to Public:**
- Yes

**Preservation Underway:**
- No

**Endangered:**
- Yes

**National Register:**
- Yes

**Distance from Street:**
- 0

**Visibility from Public Road:**
- Yes

**Prepared by:**
- Margaret Keller HPC

**Date:**
- 8/84
in Missouri putting the family's arrival here about 1883. Catherine was a native of Germany. Her husband may have been August Korschgen. She lived from 1848 to 1933 and is buried in St. Patrick Cemetery. Her farm encompassed at least 80 acres. By 1930, her son Edward owned the farm. He was born in Illinois c. 1882.

The house is important because of its stone construction & for its early date of construction. Later family members included John Korschgen (28), his wife Ida (20) & their infant son Clifford in 1900. John died in 1933, Ida in 1948, & Clifford in 1956. The house has been abandoned for quite some time.
The front (E) facade has a central single leaf door. It is located beneath a small hip roofed porch which has a spindle frieze & turned posts. A window to either side is a square shaped 6/6 window. Three more windows of this type are located at second level. The house features a molded cornice. Chimneys are at the north & south slopes of the roof. These north & south facades have two windows at each level. To the rear is a centrally situated one story gable roofed room. It appears to have had an integral porch on the north side. This is now filled in with wide board planks. On the south side a pent room has been added & the roof line has been altered to a new slope from the original gable.

The front (E) facade has a central single leaf door. It is located beneath a small hip roofed porch which has a spindle frieze & turned posts. A window to either side is a square shaped 6/6 window. Three more windows of this type are located at second level. The house features a molded cornice. Chimneys are at the north & south slopes of the roof. These north & south facades have two windows at each level. To the rear is a centrally situated one story gable roofed room. It appears to have had an integral porch on the north side. This is now filled in with wide board planks. On the south side a pent room has been added & the roof line has been altered to a new slope from the original gable.

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42. roof ridge. This forms a pent roof over the added room. The original center section here has a rectangular shaped window & has clapboarding.

43. The children under their roof were very young & may have been grandchildren: Stella (4), Della (1), & Clara (8 months). All the children were born in Missouri. James died in 1936 & Serilda died in 1947. They are buried in Kahoka Cemetery.

Charles was in possession of this place by 1896, according to the atlas of that year. He had married Annie C. Arnold in 1890. Charles was born in 1864 in Missouri, Annie was born in 1867. In 1900 they owned their home but had it mortgaged. Living with them was Sarah Arnold, a 63 year old widow (Annie's mother). By 1910 they owned the house free & clear. Charles' holdings numbered between 394 & 415 acres by 1930. Annie died in 1924 & Charles followed her in 1945. They are also buried in Kahoka Cemetery.

Delmar Florea is the current owner. Between the Mitts & Florea ownership Milton Heizer owned this property, but it is thought his ownership only was for a short period of time.

The house is significant because of its long association with the Mitts family.
This house has an integral porch across the east facade which is upheld by round posts. Each gable end has a pair of 3/1 square shaped windows with trabeated headers at each level. The rear portion has hewn log floor joists. The front rooms are built of log (see #43). Rectangular shaped 3/1 windows pierce the rear "addition" at both gable ends. The cornice is not boxed at the projecting eaves; the rafters are exposed on the north & south. A small gable roofed addition is on the northwest corner. Under the porch are two single leaf entrances with two double hung 3/1 square shaped windows situated between.

This residence sits to the west of the gravel road in the south part of section 26 & faces east. An outbuilding is to the west. It may have been the summer kitchen, has a sheet metal covered gable roof. a plank door (E), & a pent addition (S). The cemetery is to the east.

Jacob Bash was born in 1815 in Kentucky. The 1870 census shows him as a farmer worth $3,700. His wife was Elizabeth (who was 53 that year & also from Kentucky). Children under their roof then were Martha (22), Sarah (20), Maria (16), George (12), & James (24). All were born in Missouri, so the family probably came to this state about 1846. Jacob built a one room log cabin where the Bash Cemetery is located (to the northeast).  A daughter (cont)
is buried there. Then the family moved to this site. They built what would be the south room of a two room log house & then moved their original log cabin here to form the north room. The large fireplace in the center served both rooms. Now the fireplaces are walled in but the stone hearth remains. Each of the two rooms had a boxed corner stair. The two upstairs rooms did not have a doorway between them. Jacob died in 1880, Elizabeth had died in 1877. Both are buried in Bash Cemetery. Jacob had served on the jury that tried Solomon Fouts, who was connected to the Baird case.

Henry Bash (the son of Jacob & Elizabeth) owned the house next. He is listed as the owner in 1896. He married Mary Jane Strong in 1860. The 1870 census shows his household as follows: Henry (31), Mary J. (28 & from Ohio), Sarah P. (8), Phoebe S. (6), Elizabeth (4), Annie M. (2), & Jacob (one month). Henry's net worth was $900 at that time. All the children were born in Missouri. Other children born to this union included Jim, Mattie, & Marshall. Mary Jane (b. 1841) died in 1905. He remarried possibly to Mary F. who died in 1917. Henry died in 1922. They are also buried in the Bash Cemetery.

Marshall & Mattie Bash (b. 1875) were twins. In 1904 Marshall married Mildred Jessie Goodwin (b. 1887). They had Ronald, Marshall, Ruth & Edna. Marshall was a general farmer & also made maple syrup. He is described as wheeling "into town last week with the largest marketable quantity of maple syrup, far better than all that we could get labeled made in Vermont". This was pure maple syrup from Marshall’s own grove of trees and he was known as the "Syrup King". On the east side of the road south of the house was where the syrup was made. There was a camphouse & church groups would have picnics here. Marshall died in 1958 & is buried in Kahoka Cemetery. Mildred was still living in 1971. Marshall's acreage varied between 113 & 134 acres.


Marshall & Mildred built the house into its present form. The structure is outstanding as an example of the continuity of residence of several generations of an early Clark County family, the Bash family. It is also significant because of the log structure located within.

North of the house are several farm buildings including a metal barn, four silos, and two small frame outbuildings.
The east gable end is pierced only by a paneled single leaf door. The side walls have three bays which consist of 6/6 rectangular shaped windows. The school has a plain cornice & has been wired for electricity. Lintels & sills are wood. A cupola graced its roof at one time. Both star & flower tie rods were utilized in the construction.

Stone School was built in 1869. T.R. Harmon was the contractor and $750 was spent. This was first school district #3, then district #78. Ed Hasket of Salem, Iowa was the first teacher. J.E. Higbee, Samuel Bank, & Jesse Harris were members of the building committee.

Between 1900 & 1910 the county was redistricted and schools were numbered 1 through 92 (cont).

Further Description of Important Features

Stone School faces northeast and sits just south of the gravel road which runs west from county road H. An outbuilding is to the south.

Description of Environment and Surroundings

History and Significance

Stone School was built in 1869. T.R. Harmon was the contractor and $750 was spent. This was first school district #3, then district #78. Ed Hasket of Salem, Iowa was the first teacher. J.E. Higbee, Samuel Bank, & Jesse Harris were members of the building committee.

Between 1900 & 1910 the county was redistricted and schools were numbered 1 through 92 (cont).
43. to cover the entire county. This was to assist in the set-up of the tax structure & was done by the county-wide superintendent. This school closed after the 1959-60 term, after ninety years of operation.

Fred Knieper lived in the immediate vicinity (E) in 1878. He was a farmer & stock-raiser from Hanover, Germany who came to Clark County in 1851. By 1915 Caroline Bank owned 199.5 acres where Knieper previously lived.

The school is significant as the oldest (extant) in the county & also for its stone construction.
The front portion is of frame and is the newer structure. A small truncated hip roof porch shelters the centrally located single leaf door. To either side are 2/2 rectangular shaped windows with trabeated headers. The upper level has three of these type windows. East & west gable ends have chimneys which seem to have served stoves. These ends have two windows at each level. At the southwest corner is an earlier structure of brick construction. This one story gable roofed part has an exterior door on the west side. It is the single leaf type & has wide wood header & trim. Two square shaped 6/6 windows are to its south. These have flat arch tops with radiating voussoirs. A large (cont)

In 1878 Ed Day owned this property. He also owned property with a house northeast of here in 1878 but it is no longer standing. He died sometime prior to 1896 as this belonged to his widow, Martha, that year. She is shown in the 1900 census as a fifty-five year old widow, who had been married thirty-three years. She was born in Kentucky in 1845. Six of her seven children were living and at home were Freda (30), Lorenzo (21), John (17), & Fernando (14). Eliza Mountain (Martha's mother?) was a seventy-seven year old (cont)

The house faces north & sits just south of Highway BB as it leads into Winchester. To the rear is a small gable roofed outbuilding.

Sources of Information:
1878, 1896, & 1915 Atlases
1900 Census
1930 & 1981 Platbooks
Cemetery Inscriptions of Clark County
Interview with Mrs. McCollister

Photo: Linda Harper
42. chimney indicates a fireplace's presence, both by its size & shape. The cornice is done in corbelled brickwork. A pent roofed room has been added on the southeast corner. The main house has capped cornerboards & a wide molded frieze.

43. widow also living in the home. Martha Day continued her ownership of the place until her death in 1931. She is buried in the Day cemetery. This is located about 1/4 mile south of the house. (West of the cemetery is a chimney built of hewn stone; this is all that remains of what was, according to oral history, a very large impressive house that was the Day's. By 1878 H.T. Arnold owned the house. Slaves are said to have hewn out the stone & done the construction work.)

Martha Day's property varied between 106 & 98.25 acres. It is thought that her son Jerry & his wife Mary Elizabeth were the last Days to live in the house. John Day (1882-?) & his wife Maud (1879-1960) are buried in Bluff Springs Cemetery. Fernando died in 1972 & is buried in Day Cemetery.

Subsequent owners were Albie & Leliah Waples. In the 1950's-1960's Fred & Lois McCollister bought the property from the Waples. The McCollisters were married in 1947. For the last twelve years Lee Otte has lived in this house. He & his wife Betty have one son, Carl Wayne, at home.

The house is important for its early construction date (the brick portion). It had a long association with the Day family although it could not be determined who the original owners & builders were.
Mrs. Martha D. Day and Family.
Residence Martha D. Day, Near Winchester.
The front (N) facade has a central single leaf door with four panels. It has a simple pent cap "porch". To either side are 2/2 square shaped windows with plain trim. The room on the west has a boxed corner stair (SW). This appears to be the original log portion of the house. There are no openings on this gable end of the house (W). The east gable end has a 2/2 window at the first story. The second story window has been altered from a rectangular shape to a small square window. Second story windows across the front facade are small & have six panes. To the rear is a one story gable roofed room. It has an integral porch on the east (next to the main ell). Windows are small & square shaped on (cont)

James Waples was a forty-eight year old farmer in 1870. His native state was Ohio & he had amassed a personal fortune of $7,700 at that point in his life. His wife Lucy was a 44 year old native of Virginia. In their home then were Mary E. (18), James H. (17), Thomas (16), & David (13). All the children except the youngest were born in Ohio. David was born in Missouri, making it likely the family came to this state circa 1857. The (cont)

The house sits at the rise of a hill set back from the gravel road leading to Honey Creek. It is not visible from the road. The house looks northward where two large barns are located. There are sheds to the northeast & a board & batten outbuilding in the rear.

Sources of Information:
1878, 1896, 1915 Atlases
1930 Platbook
1870, 1900 Census Reports
Cemetery Inscriptions of Clark County
Old Settler's Special Edition of the Media
Marriage Records

Photo: Linda Harper
42. this addition. The rear wall of the main house has a small six paned window at either end under the eaves. A central chimney on each gable peak apparently served a stove. The house has a heavy timber frame. Under the north & south eaves the timbers protrude & are sheathed in board.

43. Waples probably built this house or at least the original log portion (west room). By 1896 William Six owned the property. The 1900 census shows him as a forty year old native of Illinois. Nancy J. was his wife. She was also from Illinois & in her fortieth year. Under their roof then were Herbert (10) & Ira (9). Both sons were born in Nebraska. R.P. Riney was the owner of 117 acres here by 1915. Richard Pat Riney may have been somehow related to the Richard & Rose Riney family of St. Patrick. Their children included John, James Felix, Henry Charles, Mary Ann, Richard Thomas, George W., William Edward & Barnard (who died as an infant). In 1896 Richard Riney married Ida Josephine Fetter. Her grandfather Fetter lived on the adjoining property to the south. See JK-6. Richard was involved in general farming in this river bottom area until his death. He lived from 1868 to 1956 & Ida lived from 1877 to 1958. They are buried in St. Patrick Cemetery. The 1900 census shows a three-year old daughter of Richard & Ida; Margaret. According to family, her name was Mary Agnes. She was the last person to live in this house. Her husband was Ellis McCollister. (Currently her grandson lives on the farm in a newer house across the road (E).) The house has been vacant for quite some time. It is important as an early example of the vernacular style & for its use of log construction on the west side.
**Sisson Residence, Hahn Residence, Breuer Residence**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Present Name(s)</th>
<th>Other Name(s)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>JK-19</td>
<td>Woodruff Property</td>
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### Location of Negatives
- NEMO Regional Planning Comm.

### Specific Location
- NW1/4 of NW1/4 of Section 22
- T 64 N, R 7 W

### City or Town
- Rural, Township & Vicinity: Jackson

### Plan with North Arrow

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**Further Description of Important Features**

- The front facade (S) has a centrally located single leaf door that originally featured sidelights & a transom. It is topped by a pedimented header. Above this is another door at the second story. It has double arched glass panes & shutters. Probably a porch was located over the lower entrance & provided a balcony for the upper entrance. To either side of the doors are two windows that are 4/4, square shaped & have pedimented headers. The east gable end has one window at the upper north corner. The cellar entrance is below this. In the rear a one story gable roofed ell extends from the northeast corner of the main block. It has a pent porch along the east. The 9/6 window is on the rear facade of the house in its present appearance dates several decades after that yet it shows evidence of either an earlier form or the incorporation of fragments of an earlier house into its construction. The 9/6 window on the rear (south) facade is found very rarely (the other example of this in Clark County is the Jordan Inn in Section 22). The house faces south & sits on the east side of the road.

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**Sources of Information**

- 1878, 1896, 1915 Atlases
- 1930 Platbook
- Marriage Records
- Cemetery Inscriptions of Clark County

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**Prepared by**

- Linda Harper & Margaret Keller HPC

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** dated 1983**

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42. the house on the northeast corner.

43. St. Francisville) & was used prior to the 1850's. It is the earliest type of window-pane configuration used in the area. In the 1850 slave schedule James M. Sisson is shown as the owner of two slaves. Although James was not found listed in the 1870 census there were several other Sissons in the area including Milton (aged 43, worth $6,000, & from Virginia), Asbury (aged 54, worth $14,000, & also from Virginia), & John M. (road review in 1837 of the road from Waterloo to Monticello). Asbury located in Section 16 the same year James M. located in Section 22. It is suspected these were related members of the Sisson family. Located south of this house is the Sisson Cemetery (in existence by at least 1878) & the site of Sisson Capel (or M.E. Church). The church was also in existence by that year. Now they are accessible only by foot; the church has been razed.

After the Sissons, the next owner was Albert Hohn by 1896. A subsequent owner was Fred Breuer in 1915. He owned 248 acres. Fred Breuer lived from 1874 to 1952. His wife Phillippine lived from 1870 to 1945. Both are buried in Frazee Cemetery. Information on any other occupants after this time was not discovered.

The house is significant for its early construction & its I-house style.
### HISTORIC INVENTORY

**Klingebiel Property**

**Mitchell Place**

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<th>1. No.</th>
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<td>3. Location or Negatives</td>
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<td>4. Specific Location</td>
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<td>5. Sw. 1/4 of N 1/2 of Section 1</td>
<td>T 64 N, R 7 W</td>
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<td>6. City or Town of</td>
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<tr>
<td>7. Site Plan with North Arrow</td>
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</tr>
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<td>8. Coordinates</td>
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<td>10. UTM N</td>
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<tr>
<td>13. Is it</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>14. Is it</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>15. Name of Established District</td>
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**Further Description of Important Features**

A square plan 1 1/2 story log portion comprises the west part of this structure. It faces south & has a single leaf door in the center of the front facade. Capping this is a small plain pent roof porch. Above the door is a 6 pane half window & beside the door is a double hung square shaped window with the panes gone. The west gable end has this same type fenestration at both levels. On the rear a pent room has been built. This west end of the building has log construction under the clapboard sheathing. It also features a wood shingled roof & a chimney on the east gable end. Built onto the log portion is a frame structure. It extends from the east gable end & consists of one gable (cont).

**History and Significance**

In 1878 this property belonged to J.M. Mitchell. He was born in 1832 in Kentucky. James M. Mitchell married Mary Jane Morris in Clark County in 1859. Although records of the family were not found in the census, it is known they had at least two daughters. Mary died in 1885 (age 20) & Emily died in 1887 (age 18). Possibly the log portion of the structure was built by Mitchell shortly after his marriage. James lived until (cont).

**Description of Environment and Outbuildings**

The house faces south & sits just north of the gravel road through the northwest corner of Section 1. It sits back from the road along a forested path.

**Sources of Information**

1878, 1896, & 1915 Atlas
Marriage Records
Clark County Cemetery Inscriptions
1930 & 1981 Platbooks

**Photo:** Linda Harper

**Prepared by:** Margaret Keller HPC

**Date:** 1984
42. roofed story. A pent porch extends across the entire front & protects a central single leaf door. Windows are 2/2 & have an elongated rectangular shape. This end has a corrugated metal roof, a central chimney, & a wide plain frieze.

43. 1911 & he is buried in Frazee Cemetery along with his daughters. By 1896, if not earlier, George Klingebeil owned the property. He was born in 1853. His wife, Mary A., was born in 1854. George owned approximately 108 acres here. He died in 1936; Mary had died in 1922. They also are buried in Frazee Cemetery. The property remained in the Klingebeil family. A subsequent owner, still listed as such in 1981, is Arthur C. Klingebeil. He may be George's son. In 1916 Arthur C. married Daisy E. Butcher. The property remains in the family today & although unused & deteriorated, it is important both for its long connection to the Klingebeil family & for its log construction.
**HISTORIC INVENTORY**

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**Eagley Property**

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<tbody>
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<td>Rt. 3</td>
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<td>Kahoka, MO</td>
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<table>
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<th>28 No. of Stories</th>
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<table>
<thead>
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<table>
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<th>41 Distance from and Frontage on Road</th>
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**History and Significance**

The property was under P. "Eagler" or Eagley's name in 1878, then in 1896 the 80 acres belonged to Elizabeth Egley. By 1915 this was the Egley Brothers farm & in 1930 it belonged to Raymond Egley.

Records show Peter Egley died in 1889 at the age of 57. Elizabeth (probably his wife) died in 1916 at eighty-one years of age. Census records of 1900 show Ben & Raymond Egley as (Cont.)

**Sources of Information**

1878, 1896, 1915 Atlases
1930 & 1981 Platbooks
Cemetery Inscriptions of Clark County

1900 Census
Marriage Records

**Prepared by**
Margaret Keller HPC

**Organized by**
NEMO Regional Planning Comm.

**Date**
1984
43. the heads of the household here. Ben was 27, born in Missouri & listed as the owner of the mortgaged property. Raymond was 20 & also a native of Missouri. Eliza, their mother, was living here at that time with her sons. Her birthplace is shown as Germany (b. 1836). Ben died in 1956. All are buried in Frazee Cemetery. Other members of the family included Henry (1857-1906), James, & Lewis. James Egley married Ruth Woods in 1914 & Lewis Egley married Madeline Maurer in 1915.

The house was razed between the initial windshield survey & the later fieldwork.
The front facade has two central single leaf doors; a pent porch with very unusual cutwork scallops & drops shelters these entrances. At either side are 2/2 windows of a rectangular shape. These retain the shutters at the upper level. Gable ends have one window at each level. A rear ell extends to the north. It features square shaped windows that have a 6/6 lighting pattern or a 2/2 lighting pattern. A pent room addition has been built on the south facade of this ell. It connects the summer kitchen building to the rest of the house. The siding obscures any architectural details which may have been present on the house. Siding, a new foundation, a furnace & bath were added around (cont)

In 1878 A. Clark owned this property. This was probably Addison Clark who is shown in the 1870 census as a 30 year old farmer from Missouri with a net worth of $2,000. Another A. Clark had lived in the area. He died in 1874 at the age of 63 and is buried with his wife, Mary E. (who lived from 1805-1897), in the Clark City Cemetery. The younger Clark was a founding member of the Clark County Agricultural & Mechanical Association.

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The house faces east, a board & batten gable roofed summer kitchen is at the rear. Outbuildings are to the south & west.

Sources of Information:
1878, 1896, 1915 Atlases
1930 & 1981 Flatbooks
1870, 1900, & 1910 Census
Cemetery Inscriptions of Clark County
Marriage Records

Photo & Personal Interview, 1983:
Linda Harper

Prepared by:
Margaret Keller

Organization:
NEMO
Regional Planning Comm.
42. 1953. The back portion has log sills and a 6/6 window lighting pattern so it is likely it predates the front ell.

43. Henry Muhrer was the owner of this property by 1896. According to the 1900 census, he owned the place free & clear. (Henry was born in 1839 in Bavaria; his wife, Anna M., was born in Prussia in 1844.) Their son George was married & living with them at this time. Henry died in 1919, Anna had died in 1906 & they are buried in St. Paul Lutheran Cemetery. The son, George (b. 1874), took possession of the place by at least 1915 when his holdings included 160 acres. He was born in Missouri & had married Katie B. Mohr in 1899; by 1910 they had Loretta (6) & owned the place free & clear. One laborer & one servant were employed by the Muhrers. They were involved in general farming and raised & sold horses. They left the farm around 1947. They were buried in Kahoka Cemetery after their deaths. Loretta married Harry Sutter but died before reaching old age. He took Gladys as his second wife & she is the current owner. Don & LaVera Wallace rented the place for twenty-two years & raised two daughters here. The Donald Worrells also farmed here. Currently this is the Gipes residence. The house is significant for its long association with the Muhrer/Sutter family & as a fine example of the A+ style.
The front south facade has a truncated hip roofed porch over the central single leaf door which is of Eastlake design. A three sided polygonal extension extends from the southeast corner of the front facade. It features a paired window. Other windows are 2/2 rectangular shaped & have shutters & trabeated headers. Three are located across the upper story of the front facade. At the east & west ends there is one window at first floor level. In the rear is a one story gable roofed ell. A pent room is built on the west. The east side has a pent room & a pent porch. A wide frieze with molding extends around the two story portion.

The property was in the hands of George Mosely at a fairly early date in the history of Clark County. He appears in the 1850 census as a thirty-four year old farmer from Kentucky with a net worth of $720. Evaline was his wife; she was 35 that year & also a native of Kentucky. Children at home included John E. (11), Elizabeth C. (9), & George M. (1). They were all born in Missouri which indicates the Moselys arrived in this state by 1858, 1896, 1915 Atlases
1930 Platbook
1850 & 1900 Census
Cemetery Inscriptions of Clark County

The building sits on the north side of the gravel road which cross the bottom of Section 6. It faces south. A barn is to the northeast.
In 1874 Charles Hauptman married Elizabeth Mosely and in 1896 he is shown as the owner of this property. He probably built this house at about this time. In 1837 Charles' father, Frederick Hauptman, came to Clark County. He was a saddler & had come from Prussia while his wife Mary (Myers) came from Hesse. Seven of their fourteen children were living in 1887 & this included Henry, August, Charles, John, Emeline, Susan & William. By 1900 the census shows Charles as a fifty-six year old farmer who owned this property free & clear. His wife is shown as Coudre (b. 1855), a native of Iowa. It seems Elizabeth had died. There was also one boarder in the house. Charles' ownership continued through at least 1915. By 1930 Charles C. McDonnell owned the farm which encompassed 155.6 acres. Subsequent owners are unknown. The house is important as a good example of the later use of the traditional I-house building style.
The house faces south & sits in an isolated area of Section 7. The drive extends about 1/2 mile from the traveled gravel road between sections 6 & 7. Outbuildings are at the house's north & east corners. Honey Creek flows to the south & prior to 1878 a cemetery was to the south.

John Nickel owned this property in 1878 & had a residence here although the present structure post dates that time. Information on him remains obscure. Data on two John "Nichols" was discovered but they were in the Sweet Home Township area. The owner of this property may have been the John Nichols who married Ania Fretwell in 1875, but this was likely a younger man. Sometimes the last name was found as Nickel & other times it was found (cont)

Further Description of Important Features
A hip roof crosses the front facade which consists of a single leaf centrally located door with a 2/2 pedimented rectangular shaped window to either side. The porch is upheld by square posts. Two windows of this type are under the front eaves. A large central chimney likely served a stove.

Sources of Information
1878, 1896, 1915 Atlases
1930 & 1981 Platbooks
1900 Census
Marriage Records
Cemetery Inscriptions of Clark County
as Nichols. By 1915 John P. Nickel (or Nichols) is shown as the owner. He had married Phoebe Dunn in 1894 & probably built this house after his marriage. John P. was born in 1868, in Ohio & Phoebe was born in 1873 in Missouri. Possibly John P. was the son of the earlier owner John. The 1900 census shows John P. living with his wife (but no children) & renting. He owned 80 acres by 1915. Records from 1930 list John Junior as the owner. John P. Nickels died in 1933 & Phoebe died in 1957. They are buried in Kahoka Cemetery. The house stands abandoned & seems to have been in this state for quite some time. It is unusual for its use of the gambrel roof & noteworthy for its long association with the Nickel family. It is not known when the property left the family after 1930.
**Further Description of Important Features**

A central single leaf entrance opens into a central hall with stair but no newel post. The entrance is Greek Revival but has been altered to have the transom & sidelights enclosed. The door is also a replacement. To its side are 6/6 square shaped windows. Above are three 6 pane half windows. Gable ends have one window at both levels. Across the rear a pent room addition also has an exterior chimney. The house has hewn & cut logs for the floor joists, these rest upon the stone foundation. The interior has plain millwork.

**History and Significance**

John Conrad Kirchner arrived in Missouri by way of Iowa sometime between 1859 & 1862. Evidence for this is that his daughter, Rosa, was born in Iowa & his son, Charles, was born in Missouri. The years between these births were 1859-1862. John C. is shown in the 1870 census as a forty-four year old native of Bavaria. He was a farmer & stock raiser & worth $3,900 that year. His wife, Barbara Ann, was forty & also from Bavaria.

The house faces north & sits back from the gravel road which crosses the bottom of Section 18 from east to west. An outbuilding is to the east.

**Sources of Information**

1878, 1896, 1915 Atlases
1930 & 1981 Platbooks
1870 Census
Cemetery Records of Clark County

**Photo & Interview with Alice Kirchner**

by Linda Harper
Children at home then were Adam (13), Rosa (11), Charles (8), John (3), & Henry (1). John C. lived here until his death in 1917 (he was born in 1826). Barbara had died three years prior (she was born in 1829). They are buried in Zion Cemetery. Their son, Charles, was the following owner. The family farm then consisted of at least 202.5 acres. Charles lived here but never married; he lived from 1862 to 1932. George S. Kirchner worked the farm with Charles & was the next owner. George was raised by his grandparents, John C. & Barbara. His father & mother are thought to have been John & Liddie (?) Kirchner. George was born in 1899, he was involved in general & hog farming. In 1931 he married Alice Clifton. She was born in 1905 to Francis Murian & Laura Ann (Shannon). They had married in 1902. Laura's parents were Robert & Rose Shannon.

Together George S. & Alice had Hazel JoAnn (Morris) & Dawayne Allen. George died in 1978 & Alice continues to live on the farm. Owners of the land before John C. Kirchner were George Muhrer Senior & his family. Other Kirchners lived nearby between 1878-1930 & included E.G., Margaret, Fred, William, Nicholas, & A.C. Kirchner.

The house is very significant for its long connection with the Kirchner family which continues to this date & also for its early construction.
The typical rectangular plan of this school is topped by a cupola. The bell no longer remains. A paneled single leaf door is on the front (S) facade & has a large stepped concrete stoop. The east side has a series of four 6/6 square shaped double hung windows. There are plain cornerboards & a plain raking cornice. A rubble foundation supports the structure.

A school was situated here by at least 1878 & known as #5, Antioch School. According to the records supplied by Steve Murphy, this school building was erected in 1904. It was redistricted to be District #77. The school closed after the 1964-65 term and Rosemary Moore was the last teacher.

In 1878 property to the north of the school belonged to Adam Kirchner. The 1870 census

Facing south, the school now sits by the barnyard. A barn is located at the SW corner and a well is at the southeast corner. A new house has been built to the north.
shows him as a forty year old farmer from Bavaria with a net worth of $3,000. Mary his wife was twenty-eight and from Baden. Jacob (7), Mary (4), Louisa (2), and Ann C. (6 months) were their children. Jacob was born in Iowa but the other children were born in Missouri. This would indicate the family came to Missouri about 1866. N. Kirchner lived to the south in 1878. By 1915 Adolph Kirchner owned this land & in 1930 Antioch school was situated on C.C. Kirchner's farm.

The school is important as an example of the rural school which remains unaltered & exhibits its original appearance today.
JEFFERSON TOWNSHIP

Jefferson Township is found in the north central portion of Clark County. It covers 36 square miles in T 66 N, R 8 W. Cedar Creek comes into the northeast corner of the township and is located in a hilly and wooded region. The Fox River divides the township diagonally as it flows in at the northwest corner and exits near the southeast corner. Topographically, it's course creates flat bottoms on either side, then the land rises abruptly to undulating hills on the north side. These are wooded with deciduous trees. To the south of the Fox in the belt between it and the Little Fox River is found a region of continuous hills. The Mantle Branch & the Kaylor Branch meander along to the Fox in this diagonally shaped area which is forested in the central & southern portion. The remaining landscape in the southwestern corner of Jefferson Township, below the Little Fox River, is also hilly and mostly forested. The Little Fox also has wide flat land along its banks. The southeastern corner is very similar to the southwestern in that it too is tree-covered and has rolling terrain. Roadways in Jefferson Township include State highway 81 which travels north/south near the east side, County road C which intersects 81 on the east near the middle of the township and heads east, and County road NN which heads west off of 81 just south of "C"'s intersection with 81. "NN" continues west and leaves Jefferson at Section 18.

Chambersburg was the only settlement to have appeared in Jefferson Township. Five schools served the educational needs of this township by 1878. Collins School (#5), School #3, & School #2 (in Section 29) are gone. School #1 was rebuilt as Wickell's School circa 1910 (J-10). School #4 or Highland School dates from the 1850's and is described in J-4. Another school, #7, was built in Section 1 by 1896. It has disappeared. Graves are found in Section 16, there is a cemetery at the Chambersburg Methodist Church (J-14) which was first built sometime in the later 1800's. The present building dates from 1922. St. Thomas Church was in existence in west Chambersburg by 1915 along with a cemetery, but the church is gone today. A sawmill did business at the bottom of Section 26 by 1878.
Buildings of special merit included in the Jefferson Township inventory are J-1 which is a circa 1860's brick I-house, J-2 which is a finely preserved example of the early 20th Century Cornbelt Cube style, J-3 which shows vernacular architecture dating from 1866 with ownership still in the original family, J-4 which is an early school with historical connections to the Anti-Horsethief Association, J-5 which shows a one story vernacular residence from the 1870's with Greek Revival touches, J-6 which has an unusually high exposed stone cellar and frame vernacular architecture from the 1860's, J-8 which shows the A+ style from the 1880's - 1890's, J-9 which is a fine, early brick I-house, J-11 which is an unusually small and simple vernacular brick residence from the mid-19th century, and J-12 which is a typical example of the gable peak style.
HISTORIC INVENTORY

1. No. 1

2. County Clark

3. Site Plan with North Arrow

4. Present Name(s) Ed Roberts

5. Other Name(s)

6. Specific Location SW 1/2 SW 1/4 of Section 20 T 66 N, R 8 W

7. City or Town Jefferson

8. City or Town, Township & Vicinity II Rural, Township 8 Vicinity

9. Site Plan with North Arrow

10. Coordinates UTM

11. Survey

12. Structure

13. Lot Number Yes II No X

14. Building Number

15. Name of Established District

16. Thematic Category

17. Dates or Period c. 1860's

18. Style of Design I

19. Architect or Engineer

20. Contractor or Builder

21. Original Use, if Apparent Residential O H A

22. Present Use Residence

23. Ownership Public I II Private IX

24. Owner's Name & Address, if known Ed Roberts Rt. 2 Kahoka, MO

25. Open to Public? Yes II No X

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

27. Other Surveys in Which Included

28. No. of Stories 2 - 1

29. Basement? Yes II No X

30. Foundation Material Stone 40"

31. Wall Construction Brick 4 1/4"

32. Roof Type & Material Hip & Asphalt Shingle 3

33. No. of Days Front 3 Side 1

34. Wall Treatment common bond 3

35. Plan Shape rectangular

36. Changes (Explain In #42)

37. Condition Interior Fair

38. Preservation Underway? Yes II No X


40. Visible from Public Road? Yes II No X

41. Distance from and Frontage on Road

42. Further Description of Important Features

- A hip roof tops this 2 story common bond brick rectangular plan house. The 3 bay front facade has a hip roofed porch with square posts. The 4/1 square shaped windows have segmentally arched double rowlock headers & stone sills. To the rear (N) is a one story frame addition that the Roberts built in 1953. A plain cornice extends around the building. The primary entrance is a single leaf door. Original brick walls are reportedly 13" thick. The Rileys altered the stairway; what had been a central hall is now enclosed.

43. History and Significance

- Isaac N. Lewis was one of Clark County's most prominent citizens. He was born in Butler County, Kentucky in 1812, the son of James A. Lewis & Margaret (Tygot) Lewis. Isaac received an excellent education, studied law, & was admitted to the bar. In 1838 he moved to Iowa, then early in the 1840's he moved to Clark County, Missouri. He represented Clark County twice in the State Legislature & also served there during the war.

44. Description of Environment and Outbuildings

- The house sits atop the rise of a hill on the W side of Highway 81 about 1/4 mile south of Highway NN. Several outbuildings, including an old barn are to the N. Orchards are to the south. A slave school supposedly was located to the rear of the house.

45. Sources of Information

- Personal Interview with Norma Roberts
- 1870, 1890, 1915 Atlas
- 1887 History
- 1870 census
- 1850 & 1860 Slave Schedules

46. Prepared by Linda Harper & Margaret Keller HPC

47. Organization NEMO Regional Planning Comm.

48. Date 49 Revision Dates 12 - 83
In 1840 he met & married his wife, Lucy A. (Lewis). They had 13 children; Harriet C., Margaret O., James B., Lucy E., Isaac N., Loranah A., Webster C., Susan A., Ida M., Mary V., Anna M., Florence E., & an infant. When Isacc N. Lewis was young, he was a Whig; before the war he owned slaves. In 1850's slave schedule, he owned 6 slaves. In 1860, P.(I) N. Lewis owned 3 slaves. He became a Union man during the war & a Democrat. Lewis was a Cumberland Presbyterian. In the 1870 census, his personal estate & real estate was valued at $9,000 making him a wealthy man for the area. He died c 1887.

Isaac N. Lewis Jr. was born in Clark County in 1851, on the old homestead of his father & remained there until his marriage in 1875 to Mary Todd. After her death in 1877 Isaac Jr. married Minnie Huston.

One of the later Lewis family, Alfa Lewis, married Tom Riley. They owned the property at the time of the 1916 census & engaged in general farming. Their children were Woodrow Riley (of Quincy) & Ralph Riley who ran the Ford dealership in Kahoka. In 1951 Ed Roberts moved into this property which he rented for several years before buying it. He married Norma King & they have two children. Roberts added the rear frame rooms in 1953. The Roberts farm, have a store in Reveξ & are involved in auto sales.
HISTORIC INVENTORY

Charles Calvert Residence

1. No. J-2
2. County Clark
3. Location of Negatives NEMO Regional Planning Comm.
4. Present Name(s) Charles Calvert Residence
5. Other Name(s) John Calvert House, Mary Calvert House

6. Specific Location
   Sect of NW of Section 13
   T 66 N, R 8 W

7. City or Town Jefferson

8. Civic Plan with North Arrow

9. Coordinates
   UTM
   X: 15607675/4486390

10. Site
    Site 1 Structure 1 Object 1

11. On National Register? No X Yes O
12. Is II Yes X No O
13. History? Yes X No O
14. Distict? Yes X No O
15. Name of Established District

16. Thematic Category
17. Date(s) or Period 1912
18. Style or Design CC
19. Architect or Engineer
20. Contractor or Builder
21. Original Use? Residential
22. Present Use Residential
23. Ownership Public X Private O
24. Owner's Name & Address, if known
   Charlie Calvert Rt. 1
   Revere, MO
25. Open to Public? Yes O No X
26. Local Contact Person or Organization
   NEMO Regional Planning Comm.
27. Other surveys in which included

28. No. of Stories 2-
29. Basement? Yes O No X
30. Foundation Material concrete
31. Wall Construction Frame
32. Roof Type & Material Hip & asphalt shingle
33. No. of Days Front 4 Side 3
34. Wall Treatment clapboard
35. Plan Shape square
36. Changes Additon X Altered O Moved O
37. Condition Interior Good
    Exterior Good
38. Preservation Underway? Yes X No O
39. Endangered? Yes X No O
40. Visible from Public Road? Yes X No O
41. Distance from and Frontage on Road

Further Description of Important Features

The 2 story square plan is topped by a hip roof. A 1 story hip roof porch with Tuscan posts surrounds the S & E sides. The 4 bay front facade (E) has 2 single leaf doors, with a window to either side that has a large etched transom. A small gable roofed ell is centered on the W face, above it on the main house is a lozenge window. A pent porch has been added to the S side of this ell, there is also an addition on the north side. Windows are 1/1 with trabeated headers. The interior millwork is also trabeated.

History and Significance

Charlie Calvert's great grandfather lived 1/2 mile west of this house. His house shows up on the 1876 Atlas. This was T.J. Calvert who hailed from Scott County, Kentucky & was born in 1838. He had come west with his family in a covered wagon & purchased this land for $3 an acre. The historical directory lists him as a farmer living in Peakville. The family consisted of six members. An early house was built across the

Description of Environment and Outbuildings

Outbuildings are to the west. To the west is the little, original house that the family lived in while the big house was being built. It has a gable roof with the wood shingles intact. The 4/4 windows have pedimented headers as does the door. It probably dates from the 1870's.

Sources of Information

Charles Calvert
1870 Census
1870, 1896, 1915 Atlas

Prepared by Linda Harper
& Margaret Keller HPC
Regional Planning Comm
Date 12-83
Revision Date(s)
43. road by Charlie's grandfather; this house (J-2) was built by Charlie's father, Tom, in 1912 according to Charlie. While this house was under construction, the family lived in the small house to the rear which was probably John & Mary Calvert's. The 1898 Atlas lists the property as belonging to John Calvert & by 1916 it belonged to his wife, Mary. Tom had married Amelia DeVance & they had five children: Cecil, Gladys, Ramon, Glen, & Charlie. Sometime before 1927, Tom & Amelia moved to Kahoka. Tom died in 1927 and in 1928 Charlie married Agnus Gardner. The young couple lived in this house and had four children: Daryl, Gene, Tom & Carol. Charlie did general farming & stock raising.

The 1870 census lists a John H. Calvert aged twenty-nine & born in Missouri. He & his wife, Mary J., had two children then: Grace S. (5) & George F. (6 mo.). This may have been a brother to T.J. Calvert. Several branches of the Calvert family have been in this area. Charlie's grandfathers were both carpenters & cut wood for bridge construction. Baxter Calvert, the father of Twila Calvert in Kahoka, was the carpenter & Otho Silius was the main contractor on this house.
**Office of Historic Preservation, Jefferson City, Missouri**

**HISTORIC INVENTORY**

<table>
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<th>No.</th>
<th>Present Name(s)</th>
<th>IA#</th>
<th>Location or Neighbors</th>
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<td>Mrs. Philip Riley Residence</td>
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| Name of Established District | |

**Present Use**

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<th>Owner's Name &amp; Address</th>
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<th>Rt.</th>
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<th>Local Contact Person or Organization</th>
<th>NEMO Regional Planning Comm.</th>
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</table>

| Other Surveys in Which Included | |

**Description of Important Features**

- A rectangular plan with gable roof & clapboarding characterizes this house. The front facade has 3 bays, one of which is a shingle leaf door with a transom. A small ell, also gable roofed, of 1 story is located to the NW. This was an addition for the kitchen. The windows are 6/6 & square. A pent enclosed porch addition wraps around the SW corner of the house. The house has capped cornerboards, a plain narrow raking cornice and returns on the gable ends. The verge board has diamond shaped cutwork. On the front (E) facade, one window or perhaps door has been enclosed resulting in two bays, rather than three.

**Historical Significance**

James Riley & his wife, Harriet (Wilson), came to Clark County in 1849 from Greene County, Pennsylvania. Their children were John W., Andrew James, Magdalene (her husband was Peter Piatt), Elizabeth (her husband was J.D. Smith), & Harriet. In April 1849 James Riley bought 320 acres from Granville Spurgeon & built a double log cabin. Nine year old Andrew James had the chore of bringing in the oxen each morning & was always drenched (cont)

**Description of Environment and Outbuildings**

- To the S are outbuildings, a barn, & granary. They sided with boards sawn from the virgin timber; the boards are over a foot wide. Siding on the barn was replaced in 1962. The granary remains unchanged, it was built with square nails. The barn is of heavy timber - mortise & tenon construction. The builder may have (cont)

**Sources of Information**

- Pat (Riley) Groves, Rochelle, IL - family history from letter & photo Mrs. Philip (Genella) Riley 1878, 1896, 1915 Atlas 1887 History
from head to toe with the dew from the tall prairie grass.


Andrew James Riley left a farm to each of his children. This "home place" went to the youngest son, Philip, in 1909. He lived here all his life except for two years in the Army in WWI. He married Genella Carter on September 8, 1923. She taught at old Collin's School & currently lives in the house. The children of this marriage are: Phyllis (Mrs. Clarence J. Schupp of Holts' Summit, MO), Pat (Mrs. Norris Groves of Rochelle, IL) and Jeanie (Mrs. Milton Schullian, Federal Way, Washington). Grandchildren are: Judith A. Groves (Mrs. Robert M. Smith of Ft. Collins, CO) and Milton Philip and Jane Ann Schullian of Federal Way, Washington.

Andrew raised cattle & did general farming. They used to put the cattle on the train at Revere for Chicago. James, Harriet, & Arvilla are buried at Peakville.

The house (new) just north of the Riley's home place is built on the location where until 10-15 years ago the impressive Judge John W. Riley house stood.

been Andrew James' brother-in-law, Peter Piatt, a skilled carpenter. The Athen's Mill (in ruins) was located near here.
Philip L. Riley
Andrew James &
(Arvilla Wells)
Riley
J-Z
This rectangular plan school has a 1 bay front facade (S) with a single leaf door which has a transom above. The E & W facades have 3 bays; windows are 4/4. The school is gable roofed & clapboarded. A hewn log sill is also present. The plain raking cornice extends around the building & rakes on the gable end. There are plain cornerboards. Several desks remain inside. Trim is plain.

This was known as school #4 in 1876; in later times it was called Highland School (1898 & 1916). The adjacent property belonged to Samuel Hull in 1876 so possibly this was at one time his land. This structure is significant as a good example of the typical one room school. It is also significant for its early date as evidenced by the 4/4 lighting pattern & the hewn timber sill (cont)

Located on the gravel road which exits from Highway NN about 1/2 mile north of Highway NN, the school is isolated in a field.

Sources of Information
1878, 1896, 1915 Atlases
Old Settlers Special Edition, article by G. Bogener, p. 9-11, 9/14/83
Article from the Media, by "Juanita", Undated
1887 History
43. According to Golden Christian's grandmother, Lucy Christy Shaffer, Highland School was the site of the first Anti-Horse Thief Association. Mrs. Shaffer was born & brought up on the farm where Highland School stands. It has also been verified by Don Calvert, whose father was Clerk of Highland School, that there was a murder at the school.

Five generations of relations of the Christian family attended school here: Mrs. Shaffer, her daughter Roberta Shaffer Christian, her grandson Golden Christian, her great granddaughters Joyce & Delores Christina, & here great great grandchildren Ronald, Gerald, & Terrell Boaguss.

The area of Clark County was especially suitable to criminals back in the 1850's & 1860's. Because the topography offered many hide-a-ways & also easy escapes by river into Iowa & Illinois, many unsavory characters operated here. Bands of thieves roamed Clark, Scotland, & Lewis Counties in Missouri, Lee & Van Buren counties in Iowa, & Hancock County in Illinois. They set up river crossings (seven on the Des Moines & four on the Mississippi) so quick get-aways could be made across the Missouri line. Horses were especially vulnerable to being stolen & then quickly sold in Iowa or Illinois. In 1854 David McKee developed the idea of an anti-horse thief association. The article in "The Old Settlers Special Edition" says the first meeting was held at Highland School in 1854. Their original idea was to work together to bring justice to all law breakers, especially horse thieves. The outbreak of the Civil War hindered progress. David McKee became a major. In 1863 he reorganized the Anti-Horse Thief Association near Luray according to the 9/14/83 article, but at Highland School according to the other article (undated). The constitution & by-laws were written. Eight counties were represented. Major David McKee was elected Grand Worthy President & served for eight years. By 1880 the group had grown to 4,042 members. The Anti-Horse Thief Association's motto was "protect the innocent; bring the guilty to justice". It was similar to a fraternity. It differed from vigilante groups in that it turned any captured criminals over to the authorities rather than having "lynching parties". By 1887 thieves generally stayed away from communities where members of the association lived because each member acted as a detective. Men could only be admitted to the society if they were of good character & not if they had loose mouths or were drunkards or debt-dodgers. A weekly publication was started and by 1916 there were 50,000 members, but the group gradually died out sometime after 1937 due to changes in society.

Although there is a discrepancy in the date the school served as the meeting place, it was the location where the Anti-Horse Thief Association was founded.
**Office of Historic Preservation, P.O. Box 175, Jefferson City, Missouri 65101**

**HISTORIC INVENTORY**

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Site 1</th>
<th>Structure 1</th>
<th>Object 1</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
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**Burleie Mae Hull Property**

**D.H. Hull House**

**16. Thematic Category**

- **Date(s) or Period:** 1870's
- **Style or Design:** Vernacular
- **Greek Revival Affinities:**
- **Architect or Engineer:**
- **Contractor or Builder:**
- **Original Use, if apparent:** Residential
- **Present Use:** Abandoned
- **Ownership:** Public
- **Public/Private:**
- **Owner's Name & Address:**
  - Known: Burleie Mae Hull
  - Unknown: 

**18. Foundation Material:** Field stone
**19. Wall Construction:** Frame
**20. Roof Type & Material:** Shingle
**21. No. of Days:** Front 5 Side 3
**22. Wall Treatment:** Masonite siding over clapboard

**23. Open to Public?** Yes
**24. Current Use:**

**25. Local Contact Person or Organization:**
- **Name:**
- **Organization:** NEMO Regional Planning Comm.
**26. Other Surveys In Which Included:**

**27. Preservation Underway?** Yes
**28. Endangered?** Yes
**29. By What?** Neglect

**30. Elevation:**
**31. Roof Type & Material:** Shingle
**33. Foundation Material:** Field stone

**35. Plan Shape:** Rectangular

**36. Original Use, if apparent:** Residential
**37. Present Use:** Abandoned
**38. Changes:**
- **Addition:** No
- **Renovation:** No
- **Moved:**
- **Altered:** Yes

**39. History and Significance**

According to the 1870 census Daniel Franklin Hull was forty-two years old & occupied as a farmer. He was a native of Virginia & quite a wealthy man. The total value of his personal & real estate was $11,500. His wife, Christine, was thirty-seven & from Indiana. Three children were at home including David L. (18) who was born in Indiana, George F. (14) & Charles (11). The later two sons were born in Missouri putting the (cont)

**40. Visible from Public Road?** Yes
**41. Distance from and Frontage on Road:**

The house faces north & is located off of Highway 81 on the first gravel road south of the intersection of 81 & CC. This road goes west & the house is about 1/2 mile from 81.

42. Further Description of Important Features

This rectangular plan house has a pent roof porch (N) with square posts giving protection to the single leaf entry. The gable roof has a boxed eave; the ghosts of dentils remain on the raking cornice. Masonite siding obscures any other architectural detailing. Windows are 1/1 & of a square shape but were probably 4/4. A rear ell with a pent roof runs the length of the house. The 3 chimneys were for stoves.

**43. Sources of Information**

1878, 1896, 1915 Atlases
Cemetery Inscriptions of Clark County by Wilma Dunlap
1870 Census

**44. Description of Environment and Outbuildings**

The house faces north & is located off of Highway 81 on the first gravel road south of the intersection of 81 & CC. This road goes west & the house is about 1/2 mile from 81.

45. Prepared by Linda Harper
& Margaret Keller HPC

46. Organization: NEMO
Regional Planning Comm.

48. Date: 12 - 83
time when the family came to Missouri between 1852 & 1856. An infant daughter, Lenora E., had died in 1864 at the age of one year. Cemetery records show Daniel as having died in 1918 & "Christina J." as having died in 1910. They are buried in Toxel cemetery. The house remained the property of Daniel until his death, after that time it stayed in the family. Currently the house is the property of Burlie Mae Hull. It appears to have been vacant for some years. The house is significant for its long association with the Hull family & for its early construction date.
The main S block of the house is gable roofed & sits upon a basement with a 7-8’ fieldstone wall exposed on the south. There is a central entrance to this basement & one bay has been filled in; 2 bays are on the facade above. The house is now covered with masonite shingles which obscure any architectural details. Two of the windows are square & 6/6, others are altered to 1/1. The rear gable ell (N) has had the porch torn off and several enclosed rooms built on, to completely surround this ell. These are connected to the original house by means of a hipped roof. Some windows in this addition are 3/1.

John Fehlhaber came to Clark County from Hanover, Pennsylvania. In the 1870 census he is shown as 53 years old with a value of $5,300. He was a farmer & along with his wife Harriet, lived in this house. In 1870 Harriet was 35, she had been born in Pennsylvania, too. Their children at this time were John (8), James (6), Andrew (5), William (4), & Thomas (1). All the children were born in Missouri. By 1876 Harriet owned

A barn & several outbuildings are to the NE.

Sources of Information

Personal Interviews with Mary & Joe Edlen
1878, 1896, 1915 Atlas
1870 Census
the property, apparently John had died. It was still in her possession in 1898 but by 1916 it was the property of Tom Fehlhaber, her son. Tom Fehlhaber's daughter, Mary, married John Pievy & was the next owner. The Fehlhabers & Pievys raised cattle here. In 1938 Howard Joe & Mary Edlen bought the farm from Mary Pievy. H. Joe had married Mary Tweed in 1936. They had two children: Vernon & Doris. The Edlens practice general farming. They added several rooms to the house including a front room & bedroom after tearing off the porch. This house is significant both for its early date of construction & because of its unusual raised stone foundation wall with an entrance on the south.
The main block of this 2 story, 4 bay front facade A house faces NW. The shadow of the porch remains which was over the 2 bay entry. Two 1st floor doors are both single leaf with 4 raised panels and a narrow 2 light transom. An elongated rectangular window is located on either side of these two doors. They were probably 2/2. The 2nd story repeats the same fenestration & door pattern as seen on the first level. A central chimney rises from the gable ridge of this main block. The rear gabled ell is also 2 stories tall & has a chimney on the outer edge of the roof. The chimney was for a stove.

John Kaylor owned this property in 1876 & a house was located on it. He is listed in the 1870 census as a fifty year old farmer from Pennsylvania with a value of $2,400. His wife, Elizabeth, was forty-eight and a native of Virginia. At this time there were five children at home: George A. (23), Martha (16), Lewis A. (14), Samuel (11), & Amanda (6). All but George A. were born in Missouri, he was born in Ohio. The property was abandoned.

A well is found beside the NE gable facade. An outbuilding with gable roof, wooden shingles, & clapboarding is to the south. The Kaylor branch of the Fox River runs through the N part of Section 20.

Cemetery Inscriptions of Clark County by Wilma Dunlap
1870 Census
1878, 1896, & 1915 Atlases
42. On either side of the chimney are 2 square windows which do not match any others on the house & which are apparently not double hung. No light pattern is evident. In the intersection of the 2 ells is a one story truncated hip roofed room. This was apparently an addition & probably a porch type room, although it was framed & clapboarded. An opening seems to have been located on the SW wall but so much of the clapboarding & framing is gone that it is difficult to say where the door(s) & window(s), if any, for this addition were. There is a large basement of reinforced concrete.

43. still listed as belonging to John Kaylor in 1896 & the current house was constructed by this time. John lived from 1819 to 1894 according to the cemetery records. Elizabeth J. lived from 1822 to 1913. They are buried in the Ashton Methodist Cemetery in Ashton, Missouri.

By 1915 this property is listed as the Jane Kaylor Estate, possibly this was Elizabeth J. Several decades later George M. Kaylor is shown as the owner. This is probably the son, George (A.?), found in the 1870 census. The house was associated with the Kaylor family for a long timespan. Others in the family included Sarah Ellen (1860-1948), Samuel (died in 1921), and his wife, Addie M., (1866-1886), and Cora E. (1866-1949).

It is not known who subsequent owners were after George. The house has been vacant for a considerable period of time judging from its deteriorated condition. It is significant for its long association with the Kaylor family. The branch of the Fox River which runs through this property is known as the Kaylor branch. The house is also important for its age & as a good example of the A+ style.
Lincoln Township is found near the center of Clark County. It contains 42 square miles in T 65 N, R 8 W and R 7 W. The Fox River & the Little Fox River flow diagonally across the north part of Lincoln Township. Honey Creek crosses the middle of the area along with many of its branches which extend to both the north & south; Honey Creek flows southeast. Wooded areas are concentrated in the northern region of the township, this area also has a more undulating terrain than the central & southern areas. The Wyaconda River just barely enters Lincoln Township in the southwest corner. Extensive belts of deciduous trees are located in the northeast corner of the township. Most of the land from the central zone southwards has a fairly flat appearance, hills that exist are gradual. Numerous roadways traverse Lincoln Township. Federal highway 136 extends east/west across this area & follows a diagonal route. County road BB enters on the west side in Section 19 & continues north in this township where it connects to 136. State highway 81 goes north/south on the east side of the township. County road EE extends east out of Kahoka; County road Y branches off 81 towards the west in the southern portion of Lincoln Township. County road HH intersects Y and exits on the south border. The Atchison, Topeka, & Santa Fe crosses the township diagonally from the southwest corner.

Towns include Kahoka, Medill, & Ashton. Kahoka is included in a separate booklet while Medill and Ashton are discussed later in these pages. In addition to the schools in the towns there were four rural schools in this township by 1878; schools #2, #8, #5 & #1 are now gone. Hayes School appeared in the 1896 Atlas in Section 20. A school was in Ashton by 1878 but a newer structure was built to the south by 1896. It is gone. In Medill a school sat east of town in 1878 but sometime after 1896 one was built at the northeast edge of town; this remains today. Cemeteries are found at the Ashton Church, in Section 13 at
St. Paul's, and north of Medill. Churches include L-4, Carmel Church, in Section 30; the Medill Church (L-6); & Ashton Church (L-7). A rural business was in operation in Section 5 by 1878; this was the J. Snyder Distillery & Mill.

Structures of exceptional merit in the historic inventory of Lincoln Township are L-3 which is a high quality example of the C+ style with Queen Anne detailing, Carmel Church (L-4) which dates from the 1880's and is in use today, L-9 which is a fine example of a later Queen Anne residence, L-10 which is a round arched brick & concrete railroad bridge, L-11 which is a one story brick structure with square 6/6 windows, stone sills, three light sidelights, & a transom which was built circa 1850's - 1860's, and L-12 which is an I-house from the 1880's - 1890's.
<table>
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<th>No.</th>
<th>4. Present Name(s)</th>
<th>5. Other Name(s)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Bourgeois Residence</td>
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### Location of Negatives
- NEMO Regional Planning Comm. Washburn Property

### Specific Location
- SE1/4 of SE1/4 of Section 36
- T 65 N, R 8 W
- City or Town: Lincoln
- Plan with North Arrow

### Coordinates
- UTM
- Site: Structure: Object:
- Further Description of Important Features
  - The front facade of this structure has a central single-leaf entrance with a gable roofed cap upheld by knee braces. A single window to either side is square and has a 4/4 lighting pattern. There are two more of these windows at the upper level. This front facade faces east and has an exterior entrance to the cellar. A gable roofed addition is centered on the north side of this residence, this is the portion with exposed rafters & bungalow influences. A pent roofed carport extends along the south side of the house, this is built of vertical boards. The house is covered with contemporary vinyl siding.

### History and Significance
- In 1878 this property belonged to Luther Washburn. The 1870 census records show him as a fifty-two year old farmer from "Canada West". Two different sets of figures are written for his net worth: $6,300 & $22,300. The Washburn name was a prominent one in northeast Missouri. Luther was the captain of a company of fifty cavalry men for the Union and he was responsible for raising the company. His wife was Chloe, also of

### Description of Environment and Outbuildings
- A metal fish hatchery is to the north and farm outbuildings are to the south. The house faces east & sits west of Highway 81 about 2 miles south of Kahoka.

### Sources of Information
- 1878, 1896, 1915 Atlases
- 1930 & 1981 Platbooks
- 1870 & 1900 Census

---

46. Prepared by Linda Harper & Margaret Keller HPC
47. Organization: NEMO Regional Planning Comm.
48. Date: 1983
49. Revision Date(s): 7/84
43. "Canada West" and forty-eight in 1870. Their large family at that time consisted of Truman (25, born in Iowa, & worth $1,000), Lura (20), Seneca (18 & male), Diantha (16), Miranda (14), Edith (12), & Ebenezer (3). The last two children were born in Missouri whereas the others were born in Iowa.

In the 1896, 1915, & 1930 Atlases/Flatbooks, Truman Washburn owned these 319 acres plus 80 more to the south in Union township. He is depicted in the 1900 census as fifty-four years old with nine children at home. Catherine, his wife, was forty-seven & a native of Kentucky. The children were: Winfield S. (26), Elsie (25), Effie (22), Lucy N. (20), Clarissa (18), Josephine (15), Luther (13), Russel S. (10), & Helen L. (7). Truman's elderly father & mother, Luther & Chloe, lived nearby. Luther died in 1906 & Chloe died in 1909. Truman died in 1933 & Catherine had died in 1917.

Currently this is the Wayne Bourgeois property. It is significant as an example of a vernacular structure with Temple affinities and it is also important because of its long association with the prominent Washburn family.
Residence Captain Luther Washburn, Jackson Township.
### HISTORIC INVENTORY

**Location or Negatives**
NEMO Regional Planning Comm.  

**City or Township**
Lincoln

**No**
L-2

**County**
Clark

**State**
Missouri  

**Description**
Carlin Property  

**Access**
School #4, Lebanon School

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| Virgil Carlin  
| Rt. #1  
| Kahoka, MO 63445 |

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<tr>
<th>44. Description of Environment and Outbuildings</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>This structure faces east &amp; has a well at the northwest corner. A pent roofed outbuilding is north of the well.</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>45. Sources of Information</th>
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| 1878, 1896, & 1915 Atlas  
| Personal Interview with Steve Murphy |
| 1930 & 1981 Platbooks  
| 9/25/84 |
| 1887 History  
| 1870 Census |

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<th>48. Date</th>
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<tr>
<td>9/84</td>
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The front entrance is on the east & is a single leaf door with transom. In the gable peak is a set of paired 3/1 rectangular windows. Side windows have been clapboarded over & a picture window along with a 1/1 rectangular window has been added on the north. Two paired windows are on the south. In the rear, a single leaf door & a window have been added.

---

A school was situated here by at least 1878. It was then District 8. The surrounding property belonged to James & Hannah Christy (to the south 1/8 mile) and J.R. Shephard (1/8 mile to the north). The Christys had come to Clark County in 1848 from Kentucky. J.R. Shephard was a prosperous farmer valued at $2,600 in 1870 according to that year's census. He was 41 & came from Iowa. Charity, his wife, was thirty-eight and a (cont)
42. native of Indiana. Their children were: Joanna (12 & born in Indiana), James F. (8 & born in Missouri), William (5 & from Missouri), Ada (2 & of Missouri), & Clara (11 months & born in Missouri). J.R. Shephard served as a juror in the trial for the Spencer family murder. In 1896 this was District #4. By 1930 A. Dinger owned the surrounding 160 acres. The structure was still used as a school in 1931. Window alterations post date this time. The last term Lebanon School was in operation was 1951-52. Harry Plenge was a teacher here. The school appears to date from some time during the 1880-1890's. It has the features of a structure built before the turn-of-the century, such as a wide raking cornice, but it also has newer aspects. The 3/1 gable peak windows would be used after the 1900's so it is surmised these windows were added when the building was converted to a residence. Other windows on the side facades are also alterations. Original side windows have been filled in. The school is of consequence as an extant example of the long-lived rural vernacular schoolhouse.
Office of Historic Preservation, P.O. Box 175, Jefferson City, Missouri 65101
HISTORIC INVENTORY

1. No. 1-3
2. Present Name(s) Mohr Residence
3. Other Name(s) Mohr Residence
4. Location of Negatives NEMO Regional Planning Comm.
5. Specific Location SW ¼ of SE ¼ of Section 33 T 64 N, R 8 W
6. City or Town II Rural, Township & Vicinity Lincoln
7. Site Plan with North Arrow

24. Owner's Name & Address, if known Theodore Mohr Rt. 1 Kahoka, MO
25. Open to Public? Yes No
26. Local Contact Person or Organization NEMO Regional Planning Comm.
27. Other Surveys in Which Included

A corner porch graces the front facade on the southeast corner & shelters the two single leaf doors here which have pedimented headers. The porch has a truncated hip roof. Slender turned posts rise to a very delicate spindle/spool frieze & cutwork brackets. The southern ell has chamfered sides, it has delicate cutwork brackets under the entablature. Capped cornerboards are very wide & make a pronounced visual statement. The lower level windows here are an elongated rectangular shape, 1/1, and have a transom. On the gable end of this ell the first story has a large wide rectangular window with a transom that includes colored border glass. All windows have pedimented headers. Above (cont)

In 1878 "Mantel" is listed as the owner of this property, which would not have included this specific house. By 1896 George Mohr, Sr. was in possession of the place. He is shown in the 1900 census as a thirty-seven year old farmer from Iowa. Louisa, his wife was thirty-two and a Missourian. Their children at home were: Otto (7), Henry E. (6) & Mary (4). Also shown in the same census is Henry Mohr (1868-1934) listed as thirty-one and from (cont)

The house faces south and has outbuildings to the north. Two large barns sit to the west and a gravel road runs in front of the house.

42. Further Description of Important Features

43. Sources of Information
1878, 1896, & 1915 Atlases
1930 & 1981 Plat
1900 Census
Cemetery Inscriptions of Clark County

46. Prepared by
Margaret Keller HPC
47. Organization NEMO Regional Planning Comm.
48. Date 1983 & 7/84
42. this large window is a decorative sunburst motif in a rectangular frame. A wide plain entablature is located above this & in the gable peak area there is a circular attic light with wide, heavy molding. This area is imbricated with fishscale & diamond shingles. There is a wide raking cornice & a centrally located corbelled chimney. The west ell has the same ornamentation in the gable peak area. Other windows are generally 1/1 and rectangular. Two of these are paired together on the 1st floor of the south facade. A 1½ story gable roofed addition is to the west here. The east gable ell follows the same pattern as the west one.

43. Iowa. This may have been George's brother. He & his wife Catherine, (1872-1945) twenty-six and born in Missouri, were the parents of five children. Henry Mohr is listed as the owner of this property, which included 80 acres, in 1930. It is not clear whether this is the older Henry or the younger Henry E. It seems likely that it was the younger Henry's property as it had been his father's prior to this. At the same time (1930) George Mohr also owned 160 acres in Section 34 (the SE quarter). George & Louisa and Henry & Catherine Mohr are buried in St. Pauls Lutheran Cemetery. The Mohr family retains possession of the property today. Theodore Mohr is the current owner. It seems likely the house was constructed around the turn-of-the century and its merit lies in the abundant use of quality decorative details, making it a fine example of the rural Queen Anne residence of a prosperous family.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>1-4</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>County</td>
<td>Clark</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Location of Negatives</td>
<td>NEMO Regional Planning Comm.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Specific Location</td>
<td>NW 1/4 of NW 1/4 of Section 30 T 65 N, R 8 W</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>City or Town</td>
<td>Rural, Township &amp; Vicinity Lincoln</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Site Plan with North Arrow</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Carmel Methodist Protestant Church

| Date(s) or Period | c. 1880 |
| Style of Design | Vernacular |
| Architect or Engineer | Peter Fried |
| Contractor or Builder | Church |
| Original Use, if apparent | Church |
| Present Use | Church |
| Ownership | Public & Private |
| Owner's Name & Address, if known | Bobbie Cochenour Carmel, Rt. 2, Church Arabela, MO |
| Open to Public? | Yes |
| Preservation Underway? | No |
| Endangered? By What? | Yes |
| Local Contact Person or Organization | NEMO Regional Planning Comm. |
| Other Surveys in Which Included | Other Surveys in Which Included |

### History and Significance

This building was constructed in 1880; before that services were held in Hays School which sat one mile to the east. At first both the Methodist Protestant & the Christian congregations met here. John Hess donated the land (1 1/2 acres). He was born in Hesse-Cassel, Germany & immigrated to St. Louis at the age of four with his father, Christopher. After serving in the Civil War, John purchased 120 acres between Kahoka & Arbela. He later expanded the church to accommodate the growing congregation. The church sits at the southwest corner of the intersection of Route BB & the road which crosses the top of Section 30. It faces east.
43. Wyconda. He increased his acreage to 785 & married Jenny Hardman. They lived to the west & were very active in building the church. Peter Freed was the builder. As time passed only the Methodist Protestant congregation met here. Church & Sunday School was held continuously at least through 1966. The Reverend John Sexsmith was the first minister. The church is important for its architecture, especially as an example of the use of separate entrances for men & women and for the use of pedimented trim.
The front (east) facade has a pent porch which has been enclosed on the north end. The roof had a square post balustrade & was reached through a second floor single leaf door. Windows on the north ell are generally 2/2, square shaped, & have pedimented headers. Ones on the porch & at the west corner are built (probably later) in a 2/2 rectangular shape. The southern ell has 6/6 square shaped windows except for a paired contemporary one on the east first floor. An open porch at the southwest corner shelter a single leaf door with an oval glass, continuing westward the porch is enclosed for storage. The back (W) has a one story pent addition. The interior has a (cont)

The 1870 census shows Abraham S. Harkness as a 27 year old native of Pennsylvania living in his parents household. James (1814-1909) & Elizabeth (1822-1902) had come to Clark County from Pennsylvania in 1846. James was from Westmoreland County. The family's net worth that year was $18,650. By 1878, Abraham owned this residence. The 1910 census shows Abraham & his wife Nettie (Annetta) had been married twenty-eight years. (cont)

This structure faces east. A large barn is to the north-
42. boxed stair & molded wainscotting.

43. They had one child. Nettie was a native of Missouri. Their two nieces lived in the household at that time. Abraham lived from 1843-1926 while Nettie lived from 1841-1927. They are buried in the Kahoka Cemetery. The 1930 platbook still listed A.S. as the owner although he had died. His land covered at least 226.8 acres. The James C. Harkness residence was 1/4 mile west.

The house has been vacant for some time & is a good example of vernacular architecture from the 1870's.
The front entrances are at the gable ends (SW) and are two single leaf four paneled apertures with two light transoms. Side facades feature three extremely elongated 4/4 rectangular shaped windows. Headers on doors & windows are pedimented. Capped cornerboards and a corbeled chimney are other exterior details. The interior retains two stoves, the pews, & the piano. Wainscotting is of horizontal boards & the altar is on a molded, raised platform.

History and Significance
In 1867 the Reverend Sam Hemenway retired from his Congregational Church & moved to eighty acres 1½ miles from Chambersburg. He had come from Salem, Iowa. He formed Sunday schools in Clark County & founded one in the early 1870’s at Ashton, at Mars Hill. Through the work of John Sansom & others, a church was built in 1874-75. It was of the Methodist Protestant denomination. Services & Sunday school were in session until 1910 (cont).

Description of Environment and Outbuildings
The church is located on the east side of the gravel road directly north of Ashton. A cemetery is behind the church, which faces southwest. The yard is enclosed with a fence. A school was to the north, beside the cemetery.
then Sunday school transferred to the Methodist Episcopal Church at Ashton. In 1959 the Ashton Church dissolved & membership was transferred to Kahoka. The church is important as an early extant example of the vernacular style.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Present Name(s)</th>
<th>Other Name(s)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>L-8</td>
<td>Wilson Property</td>
<td>Wilson Residence</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>16. Thematic Category</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Vernacular</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>17. Date(s) or Period</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1896 - 1900</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>18. Style(s) or Design</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lincoln Vernacular</td>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>19. Architect or Engineer</th>
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</thead>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>20. Contractor or Builder</th>
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<td>unknown</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>21. Original Use, if apparent</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Residential</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>22. Present Use</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Vacant</td>
</tr>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>23. Ownership</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>public</td>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>24. Owner's Name &amp; Address, if known</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hugh Wilson</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>25. Open to Public?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>yes</td>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>26. Local Contact Person or Organization</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NEMO Regional Planning Comm.</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>27. Other Surveys in Which Included</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>none</td>
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</table>

The front facade has 6/6 pedimented square shaped windows at first level. The single leaf entrance with eastlake screen is no longer sheltered by a porch. Upper level windows at the front facade are small & six paned. A pent room has been built across the back (N). It has 1/1 rectangular shaped windows with trabeated headers. A pent cap at the east end is over a single leaf entrance there. The east end of the main ell may have been added on after the west part. Heating was done by oil & wood.

This house was built by Harden Scott & it is known to have existed by 1905. The Hess family lived in Section 30, close to where Carmel Church sits. Mabel Hess married an Anderson, she later became Mrs. Joe Wilson & was left widowed, with three children to raise. She held school here when Eureka School burned down (1943). She attended the Normal School & taught school at Pea Ridge. The house stayed in the Wilson family. Her son...

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>32. Roof Type &amp; Material</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>gable/asphalt shingle</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>33. No. of Days</th>
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<td>4</td>
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<table>
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<tr>
<th>34. Wall Treatment</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>asbestos</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>35. Plan Shape</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>rectangular</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>36. Changes in R2</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Altered by Moved</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>37. Condition of Interior</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fair</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>38. Preservation Underway?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>39. Endangered?</th>
<th>By Who?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Joe Wilson</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>40. Visible from Public Road?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>41. Distance from Frontage Road</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0'</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>42. Description of Environment and Outbuildings</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>This building faces south. A collapsed barn is to the north.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>43. Sources of Information</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bob Wilson</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>44. Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10/84</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>45. Prepared by</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Margaret Keller HPC</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>46. Organization</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NEMO Regional Planning Comm.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Hugh Wilson with his wife, June, & their four sons lived here until 1962. At that time they built a new home to the southwest, across the road. Mabel died in 1981 at age 96. Her son Bob Wilson lives out of state, Clara Mae (Cole) lives in Canton. The Wilson family first lived southeast of here in a brick home which is no longer standing. When they came here from Logan County, Kentucky they had twenty slaves. A cemetery is near this site & some of the family is buried there.

An R.W. Wilson lived just west of the Wilson's new home in 1878. The house surveyed is important for its long association with the Wilson family and as an example of a rural vernacular residence.
Office of Historic Preservation, P.O. Box 175, Jefferson City, Missouri 65101

HISTORIC INVENTORY

1. No.
   L-9

2. County
   Clark

3. Location or Negatives
   NEMO Regional Planning Comm.

4. Present Name(s)
   Burkhardt Residence

5. Other Name(s)
   Ballard Property, Stewart Place, H. Turner Property

6. Specific Location
   NE1/4 of SW1/4 of Section 32
   T 65 N, R 8 W

7. City or Town
   H Rural, Township & Vicinity

8. Site Plan with North Arrow

9. UTM

10. Structure Building No.

11. Structure Object

12. Unobstructed

13. Part of Estate
   Yes 11
   No 91

14. Distinct
   Yes 11
   Patent? No 99

15. Name of Established District

16. Thematic Category

17. Date(s) or Period
   C. 1900

18. Style or Design
   Queen Anne

19. Architect or Engineer

20. Contractor or Builder

21. Original Use, if apparent
   Residential

22. Present Use
   Residential

23. Ownership
   Public 11
   Private 91

24. Owner's Name & Address
   If known
   Helen/Rick Burkhardt
   Rt. 1
   Kahoka, MO

25. Open to Public?
   Yes 11
   No 91

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

27. Other Surveys in Which Included

28. No. of Stories
   21

29. Basement?
   Yes 11
   No 91

30. Foundation Material
   Stone

31. Wall Construction
   Frame

32. Roof Type & Material
   Hip & gable/asphalt shingles

33. No. of Days
   Front 3
   Side 5

34. Wall Treatment
   clapboard

35. Plan Shape
   Irregular

36. Changes
   Addition of
   (Explain in #42)

37. Condition
   Interior
   Exterior

38. Preservation Underway?
   Yes 11
   No 91

39. Endangered?
   Yes 11
   No 91

40. Visible from Public Road?
   Yes 11
   No 91

41. Distance from and Frontage on Road

42. Further Description of Important Features
   This house features many ornate details. A large porch wraps around the front (N) and west side. It has turned posts with cutwork brackets & a balustrade composed of square members. A gabled bay protrudes on the northwest corner of the front facade & has chamfered sides at first level. It's north face has a large rectangular window with diamond panes at the top. Other windows at first level are generally 1/1 rectangular shaped with trabeated headers. The jerkin head gable roof also has gabled bays at the east & west. The eaves have an unusual scalloped design with arrow type trim. An ornately molded oval attic light is closed on the front facade. Second floor windows on the (cont)

43. History and Significance
   Mr. & Mrs. Rick Burkhardt have the property now. Prior to them, Rick's brother Mike lived here until 1981 when Rick moved in. Helen Burkhardt owned the property. Previous owners were Wibur Roberts, who was engaged in farming, & Howard Mitchell. In 1930 A.C. Wustrow owned 160 acres here. Henry Turner had the same property in 1915. In 1896 C.W. Stewart was the owner & in 1878 B.A. Ballard lived on the property, but not in this (cont)

44. Description of Environment and Outbuildings
   This house faces north & sits just south of a four way crossroad in the middle of Section 32. Other houses which were at the ends of the east & west crossroads no longer remain. Several farm outbuildings are to the rear of this house.

45. Sources of Information
   Mrs. Rick Burkhardt
   1878, 1896, 1915 Atlases
   1930 & 1981 Platbooks

46. Prepared by
   Margaret Keller NHC

47. Organization
   NEMO

48. Date
   10/84

49. Revision Date(s)
42. gabled bays are paired, with narrow side windows. Cornerboards are capped & the frieze is molded. A gable roofed one story addition is built on the rear (S). A small porch is at the southwest.

43. house. It is likely Stewart built the house sometime around the turn-of-the century. The house is a fine example of the Queen Anne Style.
The bridge is composed of two levels. The railroad extends northeast/southwest across the top. Two round arched openings are built at ground level. Four courses of brick work form the headers. The road goes under the bridge diagonal to the railroad track. West of this is the arch for the branch of Honey Creek to pass through, this opening also provides a place for cattle to cross.

In 1878 & 1896 P. Martin owned land to the west, while A.J. Dorsey owned land to the east & south. Andrew J. Dorsey had come to Clark County from Bellair, Maryland in 1856. He was occupied as a stock raiser in Section 21. By 1915 J.J. Kuntz owned land here & in 1930 it was C.E. Barr's 92 acres where the railroad crossed this branch of Honey Creek.

The bridge sits on the east side of section 20. A gravel road, otherwise straight running from east to west, dips in a "U" shape to go under the bridge. No buildings are in the immediate vicinity.

### Resources
- 1878, 1896, 1915 Atlases
- 1930, 1981 Platbooks
- 1887 History
43. The railroad is known as the Atchison, Topeka, & the Santa Fe now. It was built as the Chicago, Santa Fe, & California Railway & was under construction in 1887. It crossed the Des Moines River from the east & entered Clark County in Section 14 of township 66 north at range 7 west & continued westward across the county, leaving at Section 6 on the west side in township 64 north. The railroad would cover just over 21 miles. Stations were anticipated to be Dumas, Revere, Medill, & Wyaconda. The Santa Fe railroad is now the only remaining railroad serving Clark County. The date of this bridge is not known but the railroad has been in existence on this course & at this grade since 1887.
The front facade (W) features a central single leaf door with three light sidelights & a transom. This area is lightly molded & the transom has been covered. To either side are two 6/6 square shaped windows with segmentally arched headers. Sills are of stone. Stucco covers the actual headers but they are probably double or single rowlock. The gable ends have alterations. The peak area is covered with clapboarding & has small paired windows. The roof has been reworked & now exhibits exposed rafters. The side & rear windows on the main level are all 6/6 but some are paired & all have flat tops along with the stone sills. They may all represent alterations as none match the (cont)

In 1878 this is shown as the John Blum Estate. There was a John C. Blum who lived in this township between 1890 & 1962, also in the area was his uncle John H. Blum who lived from 1862 to 1945. The 1900 census shows John H. Blum as a 37 year old native of Missouri. In his household was John C. Blum (19), listed as his nephew, along with Frederick (70) & Katharine (70) Hess. They were natives of Germany & recorded as John H. Blum's (cont)

The house faces west onto the gravel road along the west side of Section 13. A pond is in the rear along with several sheds & outbuildings. A garage is to the north, along with a crib corn. Two barns & an outbuilding are to the south
42. Segmentally arched windows on the front facade. The rear (E) wall also has a central single leaf door but it is located between the basement level & the main floor. At some point it seems the foundation was remolded to include an exposed basement with three light rectangular windows.

43. Parents, although as their last name was Hess they were probably his parents-in-law or some other close relation. Perhaps John H. was the son of the John Blum who owned this property prior to 1878. By 1896 Simon Hess owned this. He had immigrated to America in 1856. In 1900 he was a 62 year old widower with his step-daughter Susie Blum (37) at home. He was a native of Germany & she was born in Missouri. By 1910 Simon had married Susanna, aged 47 & a native of Iowa. He was a farmer & owned his property free & clear. They had been married nine years & had two children, Freda M. (8) & Ermine A. (6). Simon also had three children from his previous marriage. He lived from 1838 to 1921 & Susanna lived from 1863 to 1953. They are buried in the St. Paul Lutheran Cemetery. Simon was a founding member of the German Evangelical Church at Kahoka in 1865. The 1930 Platbook still lists Simon Hess as the owner of 116 acres here. Amelia Hess was the last individual owner of the property. She willed it to the E & R Church (Evangelical & Reformed/St. Paul Lutheran). The current resident Paul Tramel has lived here for six years. Dean Hess was the prior resident.

The structure is very important as a rare example of brick architecture of such early construction located in a rural area as far west as this. The older structures in Clark County were found primarily on the east border along the river area. Also, few brick structures were found in the rural areas in the county other than the river area.
## Historic Inventory:

### Hobbs Residence

**Present Name(s):** Jacob Blum Property

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

**Specific Location:**

- **SW¼ of SE¼ of Section 28**
- **T 65 N, R 8 W**

**City or Town:** Lincoln

**Site Plan with North Arrow**

![Site Plan with North Arrow](image)

**U.S. Coordinates:**

- **UTM**

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### Further Description of Important Features

A pent porch with turned posts & cutwork brackets is over the central single leaf eastlake door with an etched glass. The door is flanked by 2/2 rectangular shaped windows with pedimented headers & shutters. A rear ell of two storys has the same features as the front block including capped cornerboards, & a molded cornice. A one story addition wraps around the east & north sides of the back ell. The northern-most portion is comprised of a truncated hip roofed room. The east side is an enclosed porch room under a roof continuous with the room just mentioned.

### History and Significance

C. Loomis owned this property in 1878. By 1896 it belonged to Jacob Blum. The 1900 census lists him as a 57 (should be 47) year old native of Iowa; Julia, his wife, was 42 & from Missouri. Their children at home were William E. (18), Jacob N. (17), Elizabeth K. (15), Leyda D. (14), Anna M. (13), Julia S. (12), Edwin J. (11), Ida J. (2), & Peter (1). They were all born in Missouri. Jacob's farm, which he owned free & clear,

### Description of Environment and Outbuildings

The house faces south onto county road Y. A large assortment of outbuildings & barns are located behind the house.
43. encompassed 320 acres & he remains listed as the owner in 1930. Cemetery records show he lived from 1853-1929, Julia lived from 1858-1926. They lie in St. Paul's Luthern Cemetery. The son Jacob N. lived from 1883 to 1948 & his wife Eva lived from 1889-1971.

Danny Hobbs owns the house today. It is important both as a good example of the I house style in a later period (1880's - 1890's) and for its connection to the extensive Blum family.
Ashton was a stop on the Missouri, Iowa, & Nebraska Railroad & was established in 1883 by Philip Showalter according to the 1887 History. The first store was opened by B.F. Strickler. Originally the town had ten blocks which were divided into 28 lots & weren't uniform in size. There were two stores, a cooper shop, blacksmith shop, harness shop, millinery shop, post office, hotel two churches & a school in the town. It is located in Lincoln township in Section 8. Currently the town consists of about 17 buildings. In 1887 the population was 75. A railroad pond was nearby & covered 6 3/4 acres. It was 25' deep; water was piped to the railroad tank at Ashton & forced into the tank "by means of steam power located at the pond" as stated in the 1887 History.
MADISON TOWNSHIP

Madison Township is located in the east central portion of Clark County. It covers thirty square miles in T 65 N and R 7 W. Sugar Creek crosses the southwest corner of Madison Township and flows diagonally to the southeast, the Fox River extends across the middle of the township in a diagonal manner also. It enters in Section 8 & exits through Section 36. Its branches to the north include Ramsey & Singleton. Brush Creek extends along Sections 15-17. The Weaver Branch of the Fox River flows along in the central area of the township. County road C cuts across the northeast corner of this township, County road EE extends east/west along the middle area, and Federal highway 136 travels from the west side of this area to the east by means of a diagonal drop down to the southern border. Just within the southwest corner, County road H enters in a short loop & then exits. A large portion of Madison Township is wooded, especially in the area north of the Fox River. The terrain south of the river also has forested regions, mainly on the east side of the township. Land alongside the waterways is flatter than the other stretches of land which are quite hilly.

Communities were established at Waterloo, Clark City, Fox City & Locust Grove (also known as Fremont). These are discussed later. Two rural schools served the area by 1878. One was Sugar Creek School (M-13) but the present building is a circa 1890 replacement of the older school. Waterloo's school appeared in the 1896 Atlas; it is no longer extant. The land/site for Westminster College was located in Sections 13, 14, & 15 as shown in the 1878 Atlas. William Muldrow planned, starting in 1836, a magnificent institution of learning in the middle of what was then complete wilderness. He planned for the college to be self-supporting & got investments from other New Yorkers. Muldrow determined to run the school by selling town lots around his proposed campus. Muldrow got $28,000 cash from his stockholders but they sued him because his scheme was never realized. Rather than a plot of 4,000 acres, he entered 2,500 acres and the proposed college didn't materialize. Cemeteries in Madison
Township include Waterloo Cemetery, Clark City Cemetery & Sugar Creek Cemetery. Grace Chapel (M-4) was established in Section 23 in the 1890's. A mill and ford were located in Section 23 by 1878.

Buildings inventoried which express high merit include M-5 which is notable for its quality stone construction and the past association of the property with the prominent Rutherford family, M-6 which is important as the Sower family Centennial farm, M-7 which has unusual architecture with an extremely steep-pitched gable roof, M-8 which is a structure of considerable architectural and historical interest that has a hewn timber frame, 6/6 square windows, a door with multi-light sidelights and transom, and classical detailing such as molded returns, frieze, & cornerboards, M-10 which dates from the 1860's-1870's and follows an I-house plan, and M-14 which has exuberant Queen Anne decoration, belonged to several prominent families, was known as Maple Grove Machinery Farm, and was also on the acreage where the Clark County Poor Farm was located.
WATERLOO

Waterloo was situated in Section 9 of Madison Township. Its only traces today are archeological except a school in the nearby vicinity. Waterloo was the original site of the county seat. This was established in 1836. Francis Church bought several acres, laid it out into lots & named the town Waterloo. That year Asher Ousley opened the first store there & by the next year he had a partner, Marion Wilson. Ousley sold his share to Robert Taylor who got a license "to keep a grocery". This license cost $16, a considerable amount in those days & was actually permission to sell liquor, quite a profitable business in spite of the cost of the license every six months. Dr. William O. Peake & W.G. Watson put up a log house and sold items there. Watson eventually became the County Court Clerk of Lewis County. A third store was opened by Stephenson & Luke in 1837. A grist-mill was established on the Fox River & John S. Lapsley & Hohn Deadman "kept tavern" at Waterloo according to the 1887 History. That same year, Waterloo got its post office.

Because Waterloo was the county seat, it grew & prospered but when the seat was removed in 1847 to Alexandria the town went into a decline from which it never really recovered. In 1854 the county seat was put back in Waterloo. This turned out to be only until 1870 when Kahoka was designated the county seat. The following year the current Clark County Courthouse was erected in Kahoka. Waterloo diminished to nothing after this.
FOX CITY

This community was a busy river crossing in the 1880's. It was located in Section 23 on the west side of the Fox River. McCoy's store did business here in the late 1800's as did Wilson's, shortly after. Both closed prior to 1920. The first school, Gregory School, was of log construction & burned in 1873. In 1890 Pleasant Hill School was built, it was called Pickle Ridge school due to the abundance of pickles raised in the area. That school burned in 1924 & the stucco school was built to include a large classroom, cloak room, & library. It served through the 1956-57 school term. In the early 1830's Jacob Weaver built his mill here. There is a Weaver branch of the Fox River nearby. This was later sold to a Mr. Moore and was the first water powered mill in the county.

Fox City was renowned for its fine sorghum. There were seven sorghum mills here in the 1920's. A Methodist Protestant Church was built here on land donated by Lewis Bush. It was called Grace Chapel in memory of his daughter & had services until 1950.

A Sunday afternoon in Fox City; musicians and friends in front of the J.M. Wilson General Store. Picture is the property of Mary McCoy.
LOCUST GROVE

Also known as Bonita & Fremont, Locust Grove was located three miles west of St. Francisville in Section 2 of Madison Township. Locust Grove was later called Bonita but then became Fremont when the post office was established. It had a general store run by Samuel Bell.
### HISTORIC INVENTORY

**Ball Residence**

**Boone's Place, Sparks House**

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**Further Description of Important Features**

The main block of the house follows an "L" plan. Two single leaf entrances are found on the northwest corner. These are sheltered by a truncated hip roofed porch. Windows are generally 2/2, attenuated, & rectangular shaped. One window on the front (N) facade is 6/6 & square shaped. This east side of the main house has boxed returns & a boxed cornice. Asbestos siding obscures any details except some plain corner boards. Corbelled chimneys are located near the center of the house & on the west end. A one story gable roofed addition is on the east & has a pent porch on its north. This is upheld by simple turned posts. The front facade here has a 4/4 square shaped window. (cont)

**History and Significance**

Frederick Boone was listed as the owner of this property in the 1878 Atlas. The 1870 census figures portray him as a thirty-seven year old farmer from Pennsylvania worth $4,700. His wife Charlotte, was twenty-eight and from Virginia. At this time they had three children. Nancy C. (14), John F. (12), & William (6) were all born in Missouri. Cemetery records on the parents were not found but Frederick Boone is still indicated as the owner in (cont)

**Description of Environment and Outbuildings**

The house faces north & sits just north of Brush Creek. Outbuildings are to the south.

**Contributed**

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**Sources of Information**

1870, 1896, & 1915 Atlases
1870 Census
1930 & 1981 Platbooks

**Prepared by**

Linda Harper
Margaret Keller HPC

**Organization**

NEMO Regional Planning Comm.
42. Extending from this ell is a carport. A small square window is located on the upper level of the north gable end. This appears to be an alteration.

43. the 1915 Atlas.

By 1930 William Sparks owned this property which consisted of 80 acres. Currently it belongs to Ed Ball & Mrs. Billie Ball is the resident. Charlie Merrick owned this place before the Balls but didn't live here. It was purchased by the Balls in 1946.
An enclosed pent porch addition with a central single leaf door has been built onto the front facade (S) of this structure. Paired 1/1 rectangular windows are to either side & a single window pierces each end. The main portion of the house is two bays deep & has extremely attenuated 2/2 windows. A small pent roofed room is added to the northeast corner & a polygonal bay is on the west facade. The cellar entrance is on the east as is the exterior chimney. The house has been covered with wide vinyl siding.

William Jackson was the owner of this property in 1878 although the house post-dates that time. The 1870 census shows him as a forty-six year old farmer from Ohio worth $7,100. He & his wife were among the 16 original members of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Clark City in 1868. He was known as Captain William Jackson, "a stirring & enterprising citizen of Clark County, MO" according to the 1887 History. He was born (cont)

The house faces south & is not far south (3/4 mile) of the former site of Waterloo. An outbuilding is to the east.

Sources of Information
1878, 1896, & 1915 Atlases
1930 & 1981 Platbooks
Cemetery Inscriptions of Clark County
1887 History
1870 Census Report
PREPARED BY
Linda Harper
Margaret Keller
Regional Planning Comm.
Date
1983
Revision Date
7/84
in Shelby County, Ohio to James & Amelia Jackson of Pennsylvania. In 1846 he married Catherine Reese. They had nine children, four of which were deceased by 1887. In 1852 the family moved to Illinois & three years alter they settled in Clark County. Their farm consisted of 240 acres of well-improved land with "a neat residence". William raised a company of men in Clark County; he was a lieutenant in the State Militia & a Captain in the Home Guards. He lived from 1823 to 1895. His wife Catherine was forty in 1870 and also from Ohio. She lived from 1829 to 1898. Both are buried in Waterloo Cemetery. In 1870 William & Catherine's children at home were Martha (20), Samuel (15), William (13), Lincoln (10), Amman (?) (6), & Otto (6 months). The next recorded owner of the property in 1896 was D.L. Jackson. This may have been a son of William (maybe Lincoln). A subsequent owner was C.T. Duer in 1915 who called the property "Cedar Grove Stock Farm". By 1930 his property consisted of 160 acres. Clark T. Duer lived from 1866 to 1943 while his wife Kate C. lived from 1867 to 1937. Buried with them in the Kahoka Cemetery are two infant sons. Other owners were not discovered. Louise Schmetter is the current owner. The house is significant as a turn-of-the-century example of the vernacular type.
A pent roofed entry room has been added to the southeast corner of the front (S) facade. The addition probably replaces a porch & has a single leaf door & an immovable square window. The front gable end fenestration has been altered to a large square window with nine panes. Plain cornerboards, a molded entablature & a plain raking cornice grace the house. A corbelled chimney is centrally located. Along the west side is a pent roofed carport. In the rear at the northeast corner is a pent roof addition with paired 8 pane rectangular windows. There is a three sided polygonal bay on the east.

15. History and Significance
In 1878 James McKinzie owned this property & it is still in the McKinzie family today. The residence at the time was a log house which was replaced by this structure in 1904. Mrs. McKinzie was one of 16 original members of the Methodist Episcopal church at Clark City in 1868. The 1870 census portrays James McKinzie as a sixty-six year old farmer from Kentucky; his wife Louisa was fifty-seven & born in Indiana. Children in their household.

16. Description of Environment and Outbuildings
The house faces south & is located about one mile east of Clark City. There are three outbuildings to the rear (N).
hold at that time were: Charles (16), Louisa (14), Albert (11), & Lucy (9). They were all born in Missouri. By 1896 Charles Frank McKinzie, the son, was shown as the owner. Apparently James had died in 1874 (although the Atlas did not reflect this). He & Louisa are buried in Waterloo Cemetery. Charles Frank was engaged in general farming. The 1900 census shows him as forty-six & his wife as forty-one. He married Eta Alexander; they had five children in 1900: Albert Glenn (19), Grace L. (17), Goldie L. (15), Carol E. or Cora (12), & Riley E. (9). (Charles) Frank built this house in 1904. By 1930 the McKinzie farm covered at least 236.5 acres. The son Riley E. (1891-1979) ran the farm next, he married Anna Ross (b. 1898) in the 1910's & they had two children: Maryanna & Ross. Currently Ross McKinzie owns the property. He is an auctioneer & in general farming. He & his wife Becky (Nelson) had two children. The property is important for its very long association with the McKenzie family & as a fine example of the C style (although altered).
**Grace Chapel, Sebree Property**

**Methodist Protestant Church**

1. **Specific Location**
   NE 4 of NE 4 of Section 23
   T 65 N, R 7 W

2. **City of Town**
   Madison

3. **Present Name(s)**
   Grace Chapel

4. **Other Name(s)**
   Sebree Property

5. **B. No. of Stories**
   1

6. **Architect or Engineer**
   Vernacular

7. **Architect or Engineer**
   Public

8. **Owner's Name & Address**
   Raymond Sebree
   Rt. 3
   Kahoka, MO

9. **Condition**
   Fair

10. **Preservation Underway?**
    No

11. **Endangered?**
    No

12. **Visibility from Public Road?**
    Yes

13. **Open to Public?**
    Yes

14. **Distance from and Frontage on Road**
    No

15. **Historic Location**
   NE 4 of NE 4 of Section 23
   T 65 N, R 7 W

16. **Thematic Category**
   Historic Church

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

18. **Style or Design**
   Vernacular

19. **Basis of Historic Significance**
   Public

20. **Location of Negatives**
    NEMO Regional Planning Comm.

21. **Local Contact Person or Organization**
    Linda Harper

22. **Other Surveys in Which Included**
    NEMO Regional Planning Comm.

23. **Contributors**
    Raymond Sebree

24. **Notations**
    NEMO Regional Planning Comm.

25. **Condition**
   Fair

26. **Preservation Underway?**
   Yes

27. **Endangered?**
   No

28. **Visibility from Public Road?**
   Yes

29. **Open to Public?**
   Yes

30. **Distance from and Frontage on Road**
    No

A paneled double leaf door is centrally located on this south wall to provide access to the interior. It has a two light transom with beaded molding. A single leaf door was added on the west end of this front facade. It has two vertical arched lights. Between the doors a small square 1/1 window has been added. The church features capped cornerboards & a wide plain frieze. On the east & west facades are very attenuated 4/4 windows which have been altered by covering the upper quarter on several windows. These are trabeated. A brick exterior chimney which served a stove is on the west.

**Historical Significance**

Early landowners in this vicinity (by 1878) included J.H. Partridge who was a native of Devonshire, England. He was here in 1857 & occupied as a farmer & stock raiser. J. Wisdom also lived nearby to the east. This church was built in the Fox River community from trees cut from along the river & then sawn. The land was donated by Lewis Rush. Construction was done by the congregation, along with painting etc. and the dedications of 1878, 1896, & 1915 Atlases

1878, 1896, & 1915 Atlases
1930 & 1981 Platbooks
History of Clark County Churches by the Clark County Historical Society

**Sources of Information**

1878, 1896, & 1915 Atlases
1930 & 1981 Platbooks
History of Clark County Churches by the Clark County Historical Society

**Report Details**

Prepared by Linda Harper & Margaret Keller HPC
Organized by NEMO Regional Planning Comm.
Date: 8/1983
Revision Date: 7/84
43. tion was held in 1890. This was celebrated with a basket dinner which 25-30 attended. This became an annual affair known as "Homecoming Day". Ice cream socials were held to raise funds for a organ. Among the first members were the McCoys, Musgroves, Millers, Wilseys, Roberts, Rushes, Pollacks, Williams, Gregorys, Schaffs & others. Rev. Matt Sexsmith & Rev. Payne served as ministers. In 1930 Ed McCoy owned the surrounding 338.5 acres. The church closed in 1950 & the building was sold in 1962. The church is important for its quality detailing including the paneled door with transom.

The Church was named Grace in memory of Lewis Bush's daughter.
The front (east) facade has a full-length pent roofed porch upheld by large doric columns which are paired on the outer ends and rest upon stone piers. The wall treatment on the 1st story here is smooth ashlar but elsewhere it is rock-faced. The front entrance is on the south end here and a triple window is on the north. The Eastlake type single leaf door has a transom & sidelights and colored border glass. The upper level of the front facade has three 1/1 square windows with stone lintels & sills. Both the belcast hip roof & the porch have a wide molded eave with dentils. A hip roofed dormer is on each face of the roof. These have dentils at the eaves & fishscale.

In 1878 this property belonged to J.T. Rutherford. He is mentioned in the 1870 census. The head of the household was Thomas C. Rutherford, a seventy year old retired farmer. A native of Kentucky, he was worth $14,300 that year & had probably been the most extensive slave holder in Clark County. In 1850 he owned 28 slaves & in 1860 he had twenty-three. He was county surveyor from 1837-1839 and a colonel. His wife Eliza was

The house faces south and has outbuildings to both the north & south. A new metal outbuilding is to the northwest.
42. Shingles on the walls. Paired 6 pane pivoted windows are on the front of each dormer.

Large stones at the corners of the structure serve as quoins. The basement is raised & has a water course, at the second story level there is a sill course. The south facade has a one story pent porch on the southwest corner. This has paired doric columns to match the front porch and has been enclosed. On the west side of the house is a vaulted stone entrance to the basement. Small basement windows are exposed beneath the watertable course.

The date 1901 is cut into a stone block on the front of the house. Interior doors have transoms. Downstairs the woodwork is oak while upstairs it is maple, oak, & butternut (in the bathroom). There are five bedrooms. The only change was prior to the Winter's when a "servant's" stair was removed in the kitchen area. Downstairs floors are fashioned in parquetry of walnut & maple. The construction was finished in 1905.

43. Sixty-eight that year & came from Virginia. In their household in 1870 were their son James T. (38) who was born in Kentucky & worth $300, Mary (27) who was born in Missouri and was James wife, William (4), Volney J. (?)(2), & J.T. (7 mos.). The last three were James & Mary's children & all were born in Missouri.

Thomas Rutherford lived from 1777 to 1869 & Eliza lived from 1782 to 1873 according to cemetery records although Thomas was living during the 1870 census report. Eliza was a "Daughter of the American Revolution".

James T. Rutherford only lived until 1880 so by the time of the 1896 Atlas this property is listed as his estate. By 1915 it is once again shown as belonging to J.T. Rutherford; this was the youngest son. The area was known as Elm Grove Stock Farm and around this time the present house was built. Mary J. Rutherford died in 1919. She & her husband are buried in Kahoka Cemetery. By 1930, the owners of this property of 480 acres included Helen D., F.F., M.E., & J.T. Rutherford.

Subsequent owners were William & Richard Jutte. About 1970 Franklin & Nina Winters purchased the place. It had been vacant previous to that for some time. Nina & "Bud"'s children are Terrill, Deborah, Denise, Chad, Gina, Joni, & Daan. Bud is co-owner of the Missouri Territory Restaurant in Wayland & also deals in antiques. In 1976 he operated the "Country Heritage" antique shop here at his residence.

Currently the house belongs to Franklin Winters. The house is significant because of its association with the prominent Rutherford family and as a rare example of stone construction in Northeast Missouri. It is probably the only such rural example of the Box style.
### Historic Inventory

**Location:** Sowers Centennial Farm

**Specific Location:** SE ¼ of SE ¼ of Section 2

**City or Town:** Sowers Residence

**County:** Madison

**UTM Coordinates:** L 70 10 12 44 45 12 12

**Type of Building:** Private Residence

### Architectural Description

- **Thematic Category:** Residential
- **Date(s) of Period:** 1878
- **Style(s) of Design:** C
- **Architect or Engineer:**
- **Contractor or Builder:**
- **Original Use:** Residential
- **Present Use:** Residential
- **Ownership:** Public
- **Condition:** Exterior: Good
- **Preservation Underway:** No
- **Endangered:** No
- **Visible from Public Road:** Yes

### Historical Information

In 1878, William H. Sowers purchased the property. He was a successful farmer and stock dealer born in 1836 in Pennsylvania to George and Annie Sowers. When his father, George, died, his mother moved to Clark County. In 1859, William married Sarah E. Swart, a native of Pennsylvania, born in 1840. Together, they had eight children. The children included Harry S., William G., Toronto O., and Emma M. B. In 1864, the family moved to the property.

### Sources of Information

- 1878, 1896, 1915 Atlases
- 1930 & 1981 Platbooks
- Cemetery Inscriptions of Clark County
- Interview with Mrs. Kenneth Sowers

### Notes

- A pent roof porch with molded beveled eaves and a wide molded entablature is supported by capped battered columns. These rest upon a half wall of concrete. The interior corner entrance here is the single leaf type & has a transom. Windows are generally 1/1 & attenuated. These are paired on the north gable end and are in a set of three on the west gable end (lower level). Each gable end has returns at the second level & these have beveled molding. One gable end faces each point of the compass. Any architectural details have been covered by the application of the siding. A one story (cont)

### Date

12/84
42. Pent addition is on both the north & east. Interior millwork is molded with mitered corners. Doors are four paneled with transoms. There is beaded wainscotting & a paneled cupboard.

43. William came to Clark County & got 600 acres of excellent farmland. He improved it & built a fine dwelling according to the 1887 History. In 1870 his net worth was $5,500, which would be the equivalent of $50,000 today. He was a Republican & attended the Methodist Protestant Church. The farm was known as the "Up-To-Date Farm" by 1915 & William was still the owner. His wife Sarah E. lived from 1840 to 1921 & is buried in Wolf Cemetery. The son Toronto Otto Sowers had possession of the farm in 1930, he owned at least 259.5 acres at that time. He & his wife Margaret lived their lives here. They are buried in Revere Cemetery. Their son Paul & his wife Geraldine had two children. Paul & his family lived in the house nearby to the SE. Paul died in 1976. Karen & Kenneth were his children. Kenneth Sowers owns the house. He & his wife Janie were married in 1973. They got possession of the house on Jan. 1, 1975. Their children are Bryan (8), Brady (4), & Bethany (2). Kenneth farms & also teaches. Sheep are on the farm now & have always been since anyone can remember.

The property was listed as the Sowers Centennial Farm in 1976. The house is important as a good example of the C+ style and for its long association with the Sowers family.
### HISTORIC INVENTORY

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#### Hagerman Residence

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#### Further Description of Important Features

A very high pitched gable peak oriates the front (S) facade of this irregular plan structure. A heavily molded narrow round arched window is located in the gable peak which has a wide raking cornice & a wide entablature. Here at both 2nd & 1st story levels are paired rectangular 1/1 windows. Other windows are similar but single, they have trabeated headers. A wide entablature with molding extends around the entire house. The east gable peak is of a more typically gentle pitch & is pierced by a small square trabeated attic light. This east facade has no entrances but does have 3 windows on the upper level & two on the lower level. At the north end is a truncated hip roofed porch with turned (cont)

#### History and Significance

In 1878 William Hagerman owned this property. He was born in 1834 in Washington County, Ohio to William & Phoebe Hagerman. In 1854 the son came to Clark County & settled here except for a 1/2 year stay in Salt Lake City. He was a successful farmer & stock raiser whose farm encompassed 350 acres. In 1860 he married Mariah Vermillion of Ohio & they had five children: Lewis O., Edgar B., Mittie J., Minnie B., & William W. He was (cont)

#### Description of Environment and Outbuildings

The house faces south and is located about midway between the Fox River on the west & Wayland on the east.

### Sources of Information

1887 History
1900 & 1910 Census
1930 & 1984 Platbooks

#### Prepared by
Linda Harper
Margaret Keller HPC

#### Organization
NEMO
Regional Planning Comm.
posts; under this is a single leaf paneled door. One window is to its east & one is located above.

On the front facade a pent porch has been added & screened in. It shelters a single leaf door & a window; the turned posts are still visible through the screen. The lower portion of this porch is filled with clapboard. The house also has capped cornerboards.

one of the most "enterprising & prosperous business men of Clark County" according to the 1887 History.

By 1915 the son Lewis O. is shown as the owner of the property. The 1910 census shows him as 48 years of age & married to Nannie (or Nancie) aged 39. Their two children were Otho (15) & George (10). He was still the owner in 1930 & the farm consisted of at least 150 acres if not more.

Lewis' son Otho & his wife Alberta were the subsequent owners of the property. It is important both for its unusual vernacular architecture & its long ownership by the Hagerman family.
was also from Kentucky & 71 years old. Between 1878 & 1896, George A. Arnold had acquired house 1/3 mile to the south; it is not known which was his residence. He is shown in the 1878, 1896, 1915 Atlases. It is located about a mile west of Wayland & is situated just above the Fox River.

| 1. No. | M-8
| 2. County | Clark
| 3. Location of Negatives | NEMO Regional Planning Comm.
| 4. Present Name(s) | Freely Property, Arnold Property
| 5. Other Name(s) |
| 6. Specific Location | NE of NE of Section 36 T 65 N, R 7 W
| 7. City or Town | II Rural, Township & Vicinity Madison
| 8. Site Plan with North Arrow |

```
| 9. Coordinates | UTM |
| 10. Grid | S 114, B 30, O 11 |
| 11. Building | 12 |
| 12. Structure | 13 |
| 13. Object | 14 |
| 14. National Register? | Yes 11 |
| 15. Eligible? | Yes 11 |
| 16. Thematic Category | Greek Revival Affinity |
| 17. Date(s) of Period | c. 1850's
| 18. Style or Design | Vernacular with Greek Revival Affinity |
| 19. Architect or Engineer |
| 20. Contractor or Builder |
| 21. Original Use, if apparent | Residential |
| 22. Present Use | Vacant |
| 23. Ownership | Public 11 |
| 24. Owner's Name & Address, if known | Ron Freely? Rt. 3 Kahoka, MO 63445 |
| 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 | 1 |
| 29. Basement? | Yes 11 |
| 30. Foundation Material | Stone |
| 31. Wall Construction | Hewn timber frame |
| 32. Roof Type & Material | Gable, asphalt shingle |
| 33. No. of Days | 5 Side 2 |
| 34. Wall Treatment | Narrow metal sheet to resemble clapboard |
| 35. Plan Signature | Board |
| 36. Changes | Addition: Altered (44 in 442)
Moved: |
| 37. Condition | Interior good |
| 38. Preservation Underway? | Yes 11 |
| 39. Endangered? | By Vandal |
| 40. Visible from Public Road? | Yes |
| 41. Distance from and Frontage on Road |

FURTHER DESCRIPTION OF IMPORTANT FEATURES
A wide panelled single leaf door is centrally located on the front (north) facade. It has a narrow seven light transom, a header with dentils, and four light sidelights with a panel in the lower half. To either side of the door are two 6/6 square windows. A wide molded entablature extends around the house. Cornerboards are capped. At the gable ends (east & west) there are returns and a 6/6 window at attic level. Below, a 6/6 square window is located at each corner. A basement entrance is on the west. The south facade has another basement entrance. This facade has 4 bays. The two middle ones are single leaf doors which are panelled & have 4 light transoms. A 6/6 window is at each end of (cont)

HISTORY AND SIGNIFICANCE
In 1878 this property belonged to George Poston, he also owned another house 1/3 mile to the south; it is not known which was his residence. He is shown in the 1870 census as a 69 year old farmer from Kentucky with a net value of $800. His wife, Amy, was also from Kentucky & 71 years old. Between 1878 & 1896, George A. Arnold had acquired the property. His residence was just east of here & he was occupied as a farmer & stockman.

This house faces north & sits just north of State Highway 136. It is located about a mile west of Wayland & is situated just above the Fox River.

SOURCES OF INFORMATION
1878, 1896, 1915 Atlases
1915 & 1981 Platbooks
1870 Census
1850 & 1860 Slave Schedule
42. this side but these are not square shaped rather they are elongated & rectangular. These 4 bays may be alterations. Above the doors some of the siding is missing & exposes the heavy timber framework. Large chimneys are on both the northwest & southeast corners. It is believed they served fireplaces. Walls have a covering which resembles narrow clapboarding but appears to be metal.

43. raider who hailed from Henry County, Virginia & settled in Clark County in 1836. He owned 2 slaves in both 1850 & 1860. By 1896 both properties were in the George A. Arnold estate.

It remained in the Arnold family for several decades. Robert Arnold owned at least 80 acres here in 1915 & Birdie Arnold was the owner as of 1930.

The current owner is thought to be Ron Freetly. This structure is very significant architecturally. The hewn timber frame, fieldstone foundation, 6/6 square windows, & Greek Revival door details are all unique in the area on a one story structure.
A hip-roofed porch with simple turned posts crosses the front facade. Two doors are centrally located here, they are the single leaf type & have Eastlake screens. A window to either side is 2/2 & a rectangular attenuated shape. Under the eaves are two additional windows of the same type. These have trabeated headers. The house has capped cornerboards & a wide molded entablature. The north & south planes of the gambrel roof feature pent dormers with two small 4/4 windows. On the northwest corner is an integral porch. It has a large square post & shelters a corner door & two windows. In the rear is an exterior chimney and an entrance to the cellar. A pent roofed section is (cont)
42. on the south side of the house.

43. Northeast Missouri & turn-of-the-century construction date.
**Office of Historic Preservation, P.O. Box 175, Jefferson City, Missouri 65101**

**HISTORIC INVENTORY**

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<td>Simpson Residence, Rowe Place</td>
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<th>18. Style or Design</th>
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<th>24. Owner's Name &amp; Address, if known</th>
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<tr>
<td>Public</td>
<td>Gerald Elder</td>
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<td>Private</td>
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<th>27. Other Surveys in Which Included</th>
<th>28. Preservation Underway?</th>
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<tr>
<th>29. Basement?</th>
<th>30. Foundation Material</th>
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<td>Stone</td>
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<th>31. Wall Construction</th>
<th>32. Roof Type &amp; Material</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Frame</td>
<td>Gable, asphalt shingle</td>
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<table>
<thead>
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<th>33. No. of Bays</th>
<th>34. Wall Treatment</th>
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<tr>
<td>Front 3</td>
<td>Vinyl siding</td>
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<table>
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<th>35. Plan Shape</th>
<th>36. Changes</th>
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<tr>
<td>L</td>
<td>Addition to</td>
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<tr>
<th>37. Condition</th>
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<tr>
<td>Interior good</td>
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<tr>
<td>Exterior good</td>
<td>No</td>
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<th>40. Visible from</th>
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<td>Public Road</td>
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<table>
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<th>41. Distance from Frontage on Road</th>
<th>42. Further Description of Important Features</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>An entrance is centered in the east gable end which has unusually wide molded returns. A wide molded entablature continues around this south ell. The south facade has 3 windows centered on the first &amp; second levels. Windows are square shaped, double hung, &amp; have a 2/2 lighting pattern. A shorter two story ell protrudes to the north. This may be an addition onto the original I house. A small pent porch (enclosed) is located where the two ells meet. This has a single leaf door &amp; a small square window. Windows on this north ell vary on the east &amp; west facades. West facing windows are 2/2 rectangular shaped with trabeated headers. A one story pent &amp; hip roofed addition is on the east.</td>
</tr>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>43. History and Significance</th>
<th>44. Description of Environment and Outbuildings</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>In 1878 D.C. Simpson owned this property. David C. Simpson is shown in the 1870 census as a fifty year old farmer from Pennsylvania &amp; had a net worth of $3,700. He had served in the Pennsylvania Voluntary Infantry &amp; was a juror in the trial of Bill Young in 1879. His wife Mary was forty-nine in that census &amp; the others in the household included Clark (17), Maggie Linsley (26) &amp; Nora M. (1). David Simpson died in 1898, Mary had died in 1879. The garage is to the southeast. The house faces east. It is just above State Highway 136. A log school house may have been to the rear.</td>
<td></td>
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<table>
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<tr>
<th>45. Sources of Information</th>
<th>46. Prepared by</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1870 &amp; 1900 Census</td>
<td>Margaret Keller HPC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cemetery Inscriptions of Clark County</td>
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<table>
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<tr>
<th>47. Organization</th>
<th>48. Date</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NEMO</td>
<td>1983</td>
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<table>
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<th>49. Revision Dates</th>
<th>50. Copyright</th>
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<td></td>
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</table>

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*Note: The image contains a table with various historical and architectural details, along with references to sources of information.*
42. northwest corner. Its windows & those on the east side of the north ell are generally 1/1 & square. Wide vinyl siding covers any other architectural ornamentation that may have been present.

43. 1886 & both are buried in the Kahoka Cemetery. By 1896 A.D. Rowe owned this property. Albert D. Rowe and his wife Catherine were both natives of Indiana & were both born in 1839. In the 1900 census they were 60 years old & had Alberta F. (26), & Ernest W. (23) in their household. The farm was owned free & clear. Catherine died in 1915 & Albert died in 1916. They are buried in Frazee Cemetery. The family farm went to Ernest W. Rowe (their son) it is believed. 1930 records show this property under the ownership of E.W.R. & this included 39.75 acres. Yet cemetery records show Ernest W. Rowe to have lived between 1876 & 1919. He was married to Claudia who lived from 1883 to 1967. Presently Gerald Elder owns the property. The house is significant as a fine example of the I-house style.
**Office of Historic Preservation, P.O. Box 360, Jefferson City, Missouri 65102**

**HISTORIC INVENTORY**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No. M-11</th>
<th>County Clark</th>
<th>Present Name(s) Young Residence</th>
<th>Other Names(s)</th>
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<th>4.20</th>
<th>4.21</th>
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<tbody>
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<td>7</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>Young Residence, Arnold Residence, Zinnert Place 0121</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>19</td>
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</table>

**5.** Location of Negatives

NEMO Regional Planning Comm.

**6.** Specific Location

SW1/4 of NE4 of Section 34
T 65 N, R 7 W

**7.** City or Town

II Rural, Township & Vicinity

**8.** Plan with North Arrow

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>UTM</th>
<th>Coordinates</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>UTM</td>
<td>Coordinates</td>
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**9.** Construction

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Survey</th>
<th>Object 1</th>
<th>Structure 1</th>
<th>Building 00</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Survey</td>
<td>Object 1</td>
<td>Structure 1</td>
<td>Building 00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**10.** Date(s) of Period

- c 1870-85

**11.** Style of Design

- Vernacular

**12.** Architect or Engineer

- unknown

**13.** Contractor or Builder

- unknown

**14.** Original Use, if apparent

- Residential

**15.** Present Use

- Residential

**16.** Ownership

- Public 11 Private 00

**17.** Changes

- Addition as shown in #42

- Moved

**18.** Condition

- Interior: good

- Exterior: good

**19.** Preservation

- Underway: No

- Endangered: No

- By What?

**20.** Visible from Public Road

- Yes No

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

- Yes

**22.** History and Significance

In 1878 the property was under the ownership of Andrew Clark, a farmer from New York. In 1870 he was fifty six years old & had a net worth of $31,400 according to that year's census. His wife, Sarah A., was also from New York & fifty-three. At home were Andrew (23 & worth $2,500), Irving (19) & Charles (11). The next known owner was W.H. Gilhousen in 1896. He was a twenty-eight year old farmer worth $1,900 who hailed from Madison, Illinois. In 1896, a hip roofed enclosed porch has been added to the east facade (front). Various sized double hung windows fill much of the wall space here along with a single leaf door. At second story level are two equally spaced squared double hung windows one of which has the original 6/6 lighting pattern. This east facade is graced with wide molded returns & a wide raking cornice. The south side of the structure has two sets of paired windows on each level, the south eastern ones have a 4/4 lighting pattern. A single leaf door is centrally located on this facade. In the rear (W) an exterior chimney which serves stoves separates the square 6/6 windows on the upper level & the paired (cont) double hung windows on the lower level. An ell is present behind the house. (Cont)

**23.** Outbuildings

This structure faces east & sits just north of State Highway 136. Outbuildings are to the east.

---

**45.** Sources of Information

- 1870, 1896, & 1915 Atlases
- 1930 & 1981 Platbooks
- 1870, 1910 Census Reports
- Cemetery Inscriptions of Clark County
- Interview with resident

**46.** Prepared by Linda Harper Margaret Keller HPC

**47.** Organization NEMO Regional Planning Comm.

**48.** Date 1983

**49.** Revision Dates 7/84
42. & attenuated rectangular windows on the 1st level.

On the north exposure are three asymmetrically spaced rectangular windows at the first story & only one square shaped double hung window at the second level. An exterior cellar entrance is on this side. The house has been covered with vinyl siding which covers any architectural detailing that may have originally been visible. The glass utilized for windows has a strong blue tint.

Millwork inside is plain. A bath & stoves for heat were added by Young.

43. Pennsylvania in the 1870 census. Sarah E. (27) was his wife & they had two young children, Felicia (2) & Clark (6 months). Both were born in Missouri. A subsequent owner was Samuel Arnold by 1915. In the 1910 census he was portrayed as a forty-two year old farmer from Missouri. His wife, Julia G., was twenty-seven & a native of Wisconsin. In their household at that time were Gertrude (19), Vida (18), Bernice (5), Georgie (3) & Roscoe (1). Sam lived from 1867 to 1952 & Julia lived from 1880 to 1954. They are buried in Kahoka Cemetery. In 1930 the Zinnert Brothers owned this property. It consisted of at least 160 acres. Fritz & Leona Zinnert had two sons; Robert & Frederick Zinnert. They were engaged in general farming here. In 1944 Mr. Young purchased the place. He had married Thelma Haden in 1925 & they had one daughter. He is still the owner today.

The house is significant as a representative of the vernacular type from the 1870's.
The former front facade has been altered so that the central single leaf door has been covered. It is flanked by a square shaped 6/6 window on each side. The northwest facade has a similar window at each level. A small window has been added here next to the enclosed pent porch. The enclosed pent porch addition sits on the west corner & is pierced by one single leaf door. The house has a wide molded entablature & plain cornerboards. The cornice has a plain wide fascia board.

In 1878 this property belonged to J.E. Clark. Julius E. Clark was 32 in 1870 & occupied as a farmer. His native state was Massachusetts. At that time he had a net worth of $2,100. His wife Elizabeth R. was 28 & from Pennsylvania. They had two young children at this time: Ella (2) & George (6 months). Both were born in Missouri. Julius was among the founding members of the Clark County Agricultural Society in 1881. Records (cont)

The structure faces northwest. Outbuildings are located to the east & west.
indicate his ownership continued through 1915. He lived from 1837 to 1916 &
his wife lived from 1841 to 1920. They are buried in Kahoka Cemetery. By 1930 J.L.
Hill is listed as the owner. Clifford & Lola Gares are shown as the owners of this
property in the 1984 Platbook. The last known resident was Mike Brame.

The house is significant as an early example of the Z style.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Present Name(s)</th>
<th>Sugar Creek School, Behnke Property</th>
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### Historic Inventory

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<tr>
<th>No.</th>
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#### Office of Historic Preservation, 7-0, MO 175, Jefferson City, Missouri 65101

#### Historic Inventory

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<td>2. JR:</td>
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<td>3. Location or Negative: NEMO Regional Planning Comm.</td>
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<tr>
<td>4. Specific Location: NW 1/4 SE 1/4 Section 33 T 65 N, R 7 W</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. City or Town: Sugar Creek, Madison</td>
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</table>

#### Site Plan with North Arrow

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  |           |
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  |           |
  |           |
  |__________|

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6. Site Plan with North Arrow</td>
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#### Further Description of Important Features

The simple rectangular plan has the cloak room addition torn off. A single leaf door is centrally located on the east facade. To either side is a rectangular window, the lighting pattern is not evident due to deterioration. Windows are along the south facade. These are 4/4 & rectangular shaped. Asbestos siding covers the original clapboarding & obscures any details which may have been present.

#### History and Significance

In 1878 Sugar Creek School was in existence here. J.E. Clark was an adjacent landowner in 1878. By 1930 J.L. Hume was the adjacent landowner. Apparently an old brick building was the original school and also served as a church. Sugar Creek cemetery is 1/2 mile to the south. After redistricting, this school was in district #46. Sugar Creek School closed after the 1964-65 term. Alberta Woods served as the last (cont)

#### Description of Environment and Outbuildings

The school faces east & sits at the southwest corner of the intersection of the two roads which cross Section 33.

#### Sources of Information

- 1878, 1896, & 1915 Atlases
- 1930 Platbook
- Photo: Linda Harper
- Personal Interview with Steve Murphy, 9/25/84

#### Date

9/25/84
43. teacher. The structure is significant as a typical example of the rural school.
**Office of Historic Preservation, P.O. Box 175, Jefferson City, Missouri 65101**

**HISTORIC INVENTORY**

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**Location of Negatives**

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**Specific Location**

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**City Plan with North Arrow**

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<td>Pollock Place, Hume Property</td>
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<td>Residential</td>
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<th>Parking Space Missing?</th>
<th>Parking Space Overhand?</th>
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<td>Yes</td>
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<tr>
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<th>Other Surveys in Which Included</th>
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<td>Moved</td>
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<th>Endangered?</th>
<th>By What?</th>
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<tr>
<th>Visible from Public Road?</th>
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<th>Distance from and Frontage on Road</th>
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</thead>
</table>

Further Description of Important Features

A simple pent porch with two turned posts for support overhangs the three front bays (S). The single leaf door is centrally located & has a transom. To either side are 1/1 elongated rectangular windows with pent caps. Similar windows are found throughout the house including in the gable peak area & on the other sides of the building. To the rear (N) is a one story gable roofed addition. This has an entrance on the east. The original portion of the house has had some alterations including the addition of a small square window on the east. Another addition is on the west. It is also of one story & gable roofed & has its entrance on the south. Asbestos shingles now cover the (cont)

History and Significance

In 1878 William Pollock owned this property. He was one of the founding members of the Clark County Agricultural & Mechanical Association in 1881. Records of 1870 show William as a forty-one year old farmer from Ohio with a net worth of $5,600. His wife Maria was thirty-four and the following children were at home: Bradley (6), Riley (5), May (3), & Howard (6 months). Maria died in 1878 & is buried in Sugar Creek Cemetery along (cont)

Description of Environment and Outbuildings

This structure faces south & sits on the west side of Section 33. Outbuildings are to the east. One of these is a large vertical board barn with a stone foundation. (cont)

Sources of Information

1878, 1896, 1915 Atlas 1870 & 1910 Census Reports
1930 & 1981 Platbook
Cemetery Inscriptions of Clark County

Photo: Linda Harper

Prepared by
Margaret Keller HPC

Organization: NEMO
Regional Planning Comm.

Date: 1983
Revision Dates: 9/84
with two other young children: Jesse (died at 4 months of age in 1878) & Samuel (died at 1 year of age in 1876). William remarried. He lived from 1829 to 1915. His second wife, Sarah, lived from 1845 to 1946. They are both buried in Kahoka Cemetery. By 1915 the ownership had changed to J.L. Hurne.

In 1930 J.L. Hurne owned this property which consisted of 80 acres. He also owned 39 more to the southeast. John Hurne owned 120 acres between the other parcels. It is not known if the J.L. Hurne was the same man as John Hume. John Hume was born in 1842 in Indiana & owned his farm free & clear. His wife Sarah was born the same year in Indiana also. Their children at home in 1910 were Charles (30), Reginald (26), & Ray (20). John died in 1926 even though he is still listed as a landowner in 1930. Sarah died in 1935 & they are both buried in Kahoka Cemetery.

The house is important as a Vernacular example from the 1890's
This ornate structure has a double story porch on the front facade (E). At ground level, a truncated hip roof is upheld by thick turned posts that rise to a spindle frieze. Cutwork brackets top each post. This porch shelters a centrally located single leaf door with a transom. Situated on top of the large porch is a smaller one at second story level. This also has a truncated hip roof & the same type of posts, frieze & brackets. Additionally it has a balustrade & cutwork along the eaves. It provides exterior access through a paneled door with two round arched windows. Directly above the roof of the porch is a small square window. The gable peak is richly filled with imbricated (cont)

In 1878 Benjamin Burroughs owned this property according to the Atlas of that year yet cemetery records show he died in 1876 at age thirty-five & was buried in Waterloo Cemetery. Burroughs was a single farmer from New Jersey with a net value of $100 in 1870. The next owner is thought to have built this house. Robert L. McDermott had ownership of this place by 1896. He was a native of Missouri & occupied as a farmer. His wife L. Berta was twenty-eight in 1900 & also born in Missouri. The household had two servants & this, (cont)

This structure faces east. Three outbuildings are to the rear & one of these is the store building. It sits about 14 miles south of Clark City.

42 Further Description of Important Features
43 History and Significance
44 Description of Environment and Outbuildings

Sources of Information
1878, 1896, 1915 Atlas
1870 & 1900 Census Reports
1930 & 1981 & 1984 Platbook
Cemetery Inscriptions of Clark County

Prepared by
Linda Harper
Margaret Keller HPC
NEMO Regional Planning Comm.

Date
Revision Date(s)
1983
9/84
42. shingles; a vergeboard and a spindle freize are present. The entablature on the gable peak facade is heavily molded as is the cornice. Windows here are 1/1 and have an elongated rectangular shaped & pedimented headers. On the north facade is a shallow bay with a triple window topped with a hip cap & brackets. Windows at the second level here are paired but of the same type. On the opposite (S) end of the house, windows are paired at both first & second stories. The second story window has a hip cap covered with imbricated shingles & upheld by brackets. An ell extends to the west in the rear. It is gable roofed & has two stories. All the gable peaks are imbricated. Cornerboards rise to a bracket type design. A one story addition is to the rear. It has a truncated hip roof & an enclosed porch on the southwest corner. Windows which are 1/1 & extremely elongated fill the south wall. The entrance is on the southwest corner. To the rear of the house is a small one story commercial structure which faces west. It has a boom town front and 1/1 trabeated elongated rectangular windows. Also apparent are plain cornerboards & a plain wide frieze. The rear has two single leaf doors.

43. along with the impressiveness of the house, supports the idea that the McDermotts were quite well off. A nephew, Frank Turner, (6) lived with them at this time. Robert McDermott died in 1901 & is buried in Kahoka Cemetery.

The next recorded owner was Charles Martin in both 1915 & 1930. He called this Maple Grove Machinery Farm & owned at least 240 acres. Charles Martin was born in Iowa in 1856, so in 1900 he was forty-three. His parents immigrated here from Germany. Margarete was his forty year old wife & also from Iowa with German parents. Children in their household in 1900 were Clara E. (19), Elia C. (18), John A. (16), Alpha C. (15), Edna E. (10), Eddie S. (8), Orlo R. (7), Bessie M. (2) and a male infant. All were born in Missouri. Charles died in 1939, Margarete had died in 1926. They are buried in Kahoka Cemetery.

Charles Martin ran the Clark County Poor Farm on his property. There were 22 inmates listed in his household for 1900. He also may have had a commercial business in the building to the rear of his residence. In the 1984 Platbook Leota Ball et al is shown as the owner of this 160 acres.

The structure is important as an outstanding example of the use of Eastlake detailing in rural northeast Missouri.
SWEET HOME TOWNSHIP

Sweet Home Township is situated in the upper northeast part of Clark County. Most of its east/north border is formed by the Des Moines River. The township covers 32 sections rather than 36, due to its irregular shape and of these 32, six are not full square miles because of the course of the river. Cedar Creek is found at the extreme northern part of this expanse. Dumas Creek crosses a large portion of the township by traveling diagonally toward the east to the Des Moines River. The bottom west corner contains the Romsey, Johnson, & Wade Branches of the Fox River. The landscape is extremely hilly and solid belts of forest are found along the Cedar and Dumas Creek areas. Flatter portions of terrain extend alongside the waterways & also are located where County Road C enters the township from the south. Roadways of major consequence include County road C which crosses the southwest corner diagonally and county road DD which follows a northern route in step-fashion up the center of the township. The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad has a diagonal artery going from the south corner northwards to Section 14 on the east where it exits Sweet Home Township.

Towns in this area have included Revere, Sweet Home, Peaksville, and Dumas. These are discussed separately within this report. Rural schools numbered four by 1878, none of these are now standing. The Dumas school (SH-5) that stands today replaced an earlier school. Peaksville Christian Church (SH-13) replaces two previous buildings. There is a cemetery here. Other cemeteries are the Walker cemetery in Section 17 (along with an unnamed grave in Section 16) and Prairie Church Cemetery. That church building is no longer extant but was in existence by 1878. No other churches are found in Sweet Home Township except in Revere.

Structures surveyed in this township (and in all the townships along the eastern side of Clark County, concurrent with the Des Moines and Mississippi Rivers) seemed of generally higher merit than those found in the western
areas. Structures with significance of special magnitude include the former Gudka residence (SH-1), the old McCabe Place (SH-2) which is noted for its ornate plan & detailing, the former King Place (SH-3) which is important both historically & architecturally, the Teel Residence (SH-6) which had one window used for selling railroad tickets and has heavy timber construction, the Beaird Centennial Farm (SH-7), SH-11 which dates from the 1850's & likely has partial log construction, SH-12 which has unusual construction utilizing molded concrete blocks, and SH-14 which has log construction and dates from the 1860's.
Revere or Hoopup, as it is sometimes called, was laid out in 1887 at the time the Santa Fe Railroad went into service. It is in Section 28 of Sweet Home Township. The town was established on John Shieler's farm. Some houses were moved here from Athens. At one time Revere had a grain elevator, a depot, a hotel, livery stable, vineyard, three doctors, some offices, a mortuary, a pool hall, a barber shop, a print shop, a blacksmith, a furniture shop, a harness shop, a millinery store, three grocery stores, and an implement store. Additionally, Revere had a drug store, an I.O.O.F. Hall, a hatchery, & a masonic hall with facilities for vaudeville shows & other entertainment. Three churches were established, a Presbyterian, Baptist, & Methodist church existed. A jail was built in 1912. A major fire nearly destroyed the town in 1931. After the school districts were consolidated in 1920, several small schools were moved in to hold the extra students. Revere's original two room school was replaced by a new building in 1925. The town had electric service by 1928. The telephone company was established in 1902 & the bank was set up in 1909. Today Revere has fourteen blocks with about sixty-eight structures in addition to the commercial structures on Main Street. The population is 191.
BANK OF REVERE,
REVERE, MO.
This settlement was located in Section 5 of Sweet Home Township. A fur trader from St. Louis named Captain William Phelps brought his bride here & went into business about 1832. He opened a store, later there was an Indian trading post. The town was platted before 1833 and fifty or more houses soon appeared. In 1834-1835 a boat dock was built to accommodate the Des Moines river traffic. By 1836 the town had merited a post office. The following year commercial vessels such as keel boats & steamboats were serviced; they received fuel & had their grain ground at Sweet Home's horse-powered grist mill. Not far from the town a dam was built across the river. Settlers then started to move across this branch to what was perceived as a more convenient location; this settlement became Athens & was platted in 1844 (or 1833 according to the 1887 History) Sweet Home does not exist today.
A one story porch crosses the front facade and ends in a molded pediment. It is supported by paired, fluted Ionic columns which have molded stepped bases and sit on paneled blocks. These are separated by a balustrade with turned spindles. The porch has a wide molded eave and a plain frieze. Square shingled pedestals with clapboarded half-walls enclosed the upper balcony with an exterior access door. A balustrade formerly formed the front of the enclosed area, this has been removed. A single leaf entrance is located under the porch on this east facade. To the south of this door is a large rectangular window with a stained glass transom. To the other side of the door are paired 1/1 square (cant) walls enclosed the upper balcony with an exterior access door.

In 1878 a nearby landowner was R. Sants barely 1/8 mile south. There were several members of the Gudka family present in the area by 1900. Marlin Gudka was 73 that year and a native of Germany. He was a farmer & owned his property free & clear. Caroline, his wife, was 71 and also from Germany, she died in 1913. In this household were two girls and Charles IV. He was 27 and born in 1872 in Missouri. The 1915 Atlas shows Charles sits at the southern edge of Section 5 maybe 1/2 mile southwest of the Des Moines River.
42. shaped windows. Other original windows are a 1/1 rectangular type. They have trabeated headers as do the doors.

The main body of the house has protruding gabled ells or bays on all four sides. Those on the north, south, & east have an imbricated gable peak which curves into a belcast shape as it reaches the cornice. Beneath this is a plain entablature. Wide cornerboards have caps. At attic level are small square windows with stained glass border squares. The south bay is a three-sided polygonal shape and has decorative brackets at the cornice. The lower window here is paired. On the north bay's face both upper & lower windows are paired. An imbricated gable cap tops the hip roof of the main block of the house.

To the rear is a large 1½ story gabled ell. It has a wide raking cornice & a single leaf door on the northwest corner. A set of paired small 1/1 rectangular windows have been added in the center of the lower level here. There is another single leaf entrance on the south facade here & another small window has also been added. The house has a wide watercourse over the half-exposed basement. Some basement windows are present (south). As seen from the historic photo, a multi-color paint design was originally used for trim & the imbricated gable peaks. Also no longer evident is the corbelled chimney on the south.

43. as the owner of this house. In the 1910 census Charles (37) is shown as a newlywed just married to Martha (Beidman) (21). He built the house about this time. He owned his property but it was mortgaged. Charles' ownership continued & by 1930 he owned at least 565.7 acres. Yet cemetery records show his life span as 1872-1927. He is buried in Revere Cemetery. Other Gudka's in the vicinity included Henry, born in 1859 in Iowa and John W. who was born in 1854 in Iowa also. The house currently belongs to Edward Vance. It is important as a fine example of the Box style with Queen Anne touches.

RESIDENCE OF C. W. GUDKA,
REVERE, MO.
RESIDENCE OF C. W. GUDKA,
REVERE, MO.
The front facade of this structure has two centrally located single leaf doors on the 1st level. To either side is a 1/1 elongated rectangular shaped window. These have trabeated headers. A hip roofed porch covers these four bays. It has a wide molded eave, a plain frieze & round columns. Extremely wide molded returns are found at the four corners of the house. Extending to these are capped cornerboards. The four gable peak areas are imbricated & the cornice is heavily molded. Located here are gothic arched windows with wide label hood molds. All this trim & decor is painted in high contrast in keeping with the house's original color scheme. A two story polygonal bay (cont)

In 1878 J. Kantz owned this property, although this house was not yet built. The only records of the Kantz family found was in the 1900 census where Barbara Kantz is listed as a 69 year old widow born in 1830 in Germany.

Josiah C. McCabe owned the property by 1896. That year's Atlas had photographs of his residence & barn. It was built during that decade. The 1900 census shows Josiah was 53 and (cont)

Several old outbuildings remain. The front facade faces east. The original barn is southwest of the house. It has a raised fieldstone basement & is covered with vertical boards. Two round arched louvered windows on the east & a round vent have been filled in. A large sliding door faces north. The barn has a pent (cont)
42. rises on the south as does an exterior chimney which has a corbelled top. This serves a fireplace. The outside cellar entrance is on this side also. In the rear (W) a hip roofed room of one story has an open pent porch addition extending to the west. An enclosed pent roofed addition is to the north here. The ridgecresting on the roof & the original Eastlake (E) porch are gone. Windows did have a type of decorative non-functional shutter which consisted of an open framework & lent an intricate look to the house. A cast iron fence & a pickett fence completed the yard. The house is now covered with asbestos shingles.

43. born in 1846 in Iowa. He was a farmer & owned his property free & clear. Mary A., his wife, was 46 & an Ohio native. Living with them was their 23 year old son, Clarence, who was born in Missouri and one boarder. J.C. was still listed as the owner in 1930 & had at least 150.5 acres although records show he died in 1923. Mary A. died in 1948. They are buried in Revere Cemetery. Clarence T. owned 71 acres adjacent to his father's. Clarence married Emma Sowers & they lived in the house until about 1936 when they moved to Keokuk. Subsequent residents were Albert & Lela Harrison. They had two sons, Paul & Edward, and Paul became the next owner. His parents moved to Carthage. Paul & his wife Barbara are the current owners. The house is important as a good example of the cornbelt cube style with unusual variations.

44. roofed addition on the west. To its south is a one story gable roofed outbuilding. To its east is a rectangular shaped one story gable roofed building covered in clapboard. It has a single leaf paneled door centered on the north facade. There is one 6/6 square shaped window here also. This may have been the original house. It also has a wide raking cornice. A well is found on the north side of the house as is a small gable roofed garage (?) covered with carsiding.
Farm Buildings on Farm of Mr. J. C. McCabe.
This rectangular plan structure was built in two stages. The north portion has heavy timber construction while the south part is frame. A cellar is under the frame part with its entrance on the south. Clapboarding covers the house now. It has plain cornerboards, a wide plain entablature & a wide raking cornice. The west facade has a pent porch over the original part. It has a single leaf door flanked by square 6/6 windows. In the newer portion on this west side is one 6/6 square shaped window. The east side (thought to have been the front facade) has two single leaf doors in the half constructed of heavy timber. Doors are paneled. On the same side but on the frame (cant)

Henry James King was a farmer & stock raiser who came to Clark County in 1855. He had been born in Salem County, New Jersey in 1827 to Andrew P. & Phebe King. He married Isabel Neal (born 1828) in 1849 in Trivoli, Illinois. When they arrived in Clark County they settled on 40 acres about 1 mile north of Peaksville & put up a log cabin. They had thirteen children: John C., (1843-1878), Ellen Levina (1851-1852), Phebe (cant)

The front facade faces east. Outbuildings are to the northeast.

**Sources of Information**
- 1878, 1896, 1915 Atlases
- 1900 Census
- Old Settler's Special Edition of the Media, 9/14/83
- Cemetery Inscriptions of Clark County
- 1930 Platbook
- Marriage Records
- 1983 Date
- 9/84 Revision Date(s)
42. addition is a single leaf door and a 6/6 square window. The gable peak ends (north & south) both have two windows of the above mentioned type at both first & second story levels. The foundation is of coursed rubble.

43. (1852), Levi (1853), Samuel (1854-1942), Mary Jane (1856), Fillmore (1858), Isador (1861), Pauline (1863), Fanny Bell (1866), Luella (1868), Henry James II (1869), & Rebecca (1872). Henry James King was the first of five generations to be given that name. He was self-employed as a farmer & never received a formal education nor participated in organized religion or politics. He was a captain for the Yankees in the Civil War. In the 1900 census, H.J. was a 72 year old widower & the only child at home was the 34 year old daughter Fannie. Henry J. died in 1902. In 1851 H. J. had married Nancy Thorton. He is buried in the Peaksville Cemetery. J.A. Christy owned 124.6 acres here in 1915. By 1930 the property belonged to Henry Haffeditz. He owned at least 174.5 acres. In 1945 Carl Martin bought the property & was in residence until the early 1970's. He married Vera King & had two sons: Paul & Craig. After retiring from farming he became a minister. The house has been vacant since the early 1970's. It is significant because of its long association with the King family & for its heavy timber construction.
An addition to the front facade has a pent roof, a central entrance with a gable cap, and has paired 1/1 small rectangular windows. This covers the original paneled front entrance and 4/4 square shaped windows. The house has a raking cornice & had plain cornerboards but these are covered by the asbestos siding. Windows are paired on the north & south gable ends on the first story. A one story addition extends to the rear. A pent room is on the north & an enclosed pent porch is on the south. The north room & pantry were added on by Samuel. Lewis built on the front & back (south) porches.

History and Significance: In 1878 this property belonged to H.J. King. See SH-3. By 1896 it was under the ownership of Samuel King. Samuel King, the son of Henry J. & Isabel King, built this house. He homesteaded here in 1868. He built the house around 1880. Samuel had married Alice Dunham in 1877. Together they had six children: Henry, Nellie, Harvey, Dillon, Maisie, & Luke. The son Harvey married Lenna Courtney in 1912. Luke was a custom thresher.

Sources of Information:

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<tr>
<td>1878, 1896 &amp; 1915 Atlases</td>
<td>1900 census</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1930 &amp; 1981 Platbooks</td>
<td>Interview with resident, 1983</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cemetery Inscriptions of Clark County</td>
<td>Old Settler's-Special Edition of the Media, 9/14/83</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
43. In 1930, Samuel King owned at least 120 acres. The parents lived here until their deaths. Samuel died in 1942, Alice died in 1941. They are buried in Revere Cemetery. Then Lewis King took over the farm. He moved in in 1941. Lewis was born in 1913 and had married Alma Walker in 1936. They had two children: Marilyn & Dennis. The property is still in the King family.

This structure is significant as an example of the "Z" style and most importantly, for its long connection with the King family. It is a Centennial farm.
### HISTORIC INVENTORY

<table>
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<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Present Name(s)</th>
<th>Dumas School</th>
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<td>County</td>
<td>Clark</td>
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<td>Location of Negatives</td>
<td>NEMO Regional Planning Comm. School #4, Dumas School</td>
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<td>Specific Location</td>
<td>SW 1/4 of SE 1/4 of Section 11</td>
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<td>City or Town</td>
<td>Rural, Township &amp; Vicinity</td>
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<tr>
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#### 16. Thematic Category
- 17. Date(s) or Period
  - 1880's - 1890's
- 19. Architect or Engineer
- 20. Contractor or Builder
- 21. Original Use, if apparent
- 22. Present Use
- 23. Ownership
- 24. Owner's Name & Address
- 25. Open to Public
- 26. Local Contact Person or Organization
- 27. Other Surveys in Which Included
- 28. No. of Stories
- 29. Basement
- 30. Foundation Material
- 31. Wall Construction
- 32. Roof Type & Material
- 33. No. of Days
- 34. Wall Treatment
- 35. Plan Shape
- 36. Changes
- 37. Condition
- 38. Preservation
- 39. Endangered
- 40. Visible from Public Road
- 41. Distance from and Frontage on Road

#### 42. Further Description of Important Features
Several quality features make this an outstanding example of an early rural school. The single leaf entrance is centered on the south and has a transom & a pedimented header. The east & west sides of the school each have three pedimented windows which were double hung, square shaped & probably had a 4/4 lighting pattern. There is a coursed fieldstone foundation & a mortise & tenon log sill; also evident is a wide raking cornice, plain cornerboards, & a square cupola.

#### 43. History and Significance
The original school was built of log & served the community of Dumas. It sat about one quarter of a mile south of here at the bottom of the bluff near Dumas Creek. It still stood as late as 1915. This frame school was built later (circa 1880-1890) on a hill north of Dumas. A landowner nearby in 1878 was J.S. Dumas. He probably owned this property at this time. John S. Dumas was 70 in 1870 and had a net worth of $3,200. He was (cont)...

#### 44. Description of Environment and Outbuildings
The school faces south & sits in the southwest corner of Section 11. It sits on a hill just north of Dumas Creek.

#### 45. Sources of Information
- 1878, 1896, 1915 Atlases
- Personal Interview with Steve Murphy
- 1930 & 1981 Platbooks
- 9/25/84
- 1870 & 1900 Census
- Old Settler's Special Edition of the Media, 9/14/83
- 1930 & 1981 Atlases
- Personal Interview with Steve Murphy
- 1930 & 1981 Platbooks
- 9/25/84
- 1870 & 1900 Census
- Old Settler's Special Edition of the Media, 9/14/83

#### 46. Prepared by
Linda Harper
Margaret Steller NEMO

#### 47. Organization
NEMO Regional Planning Comm.

#### 48. Date
1983
Revision Date(s)
9/84
43. a native of Virginia and occupied as a "smith". That same year his wife, Persquinah, was 59. She was from Kentucky. Also in the household were John S. Jr. (born in Missouri, 28 years old, & worth $1,000), George W. (25), and one servant. Perhaps the railroad engineers got the idea for naming the town Dumas from this family. By 1896 William W. Wayland owned this property. The 1900 census shows him as a 35 year old landlord. He, his wife Ollie (30), & their son William B. (4) lived in the household of Ollie's father (William Lucas). By 1930 R.H. McPherson owned this property & his holdings included at least 252.34 acres.

Mrs. Mary Evelyn Teel taught the last term at this school. It closed in 1942. She was employed here for three years.

It is significant as a rather early example of the rural school and is one which retains its original form.
Office of Historic Preservation. P.O, Box 175. Jefferson'City, Missouri

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"~OSUIIJIIUn ul ImpOll3nl FIJ.lIU/e3 ThlS structure has a bas i.ca'l.l.y cross-shaped plan wi.t.h one
wing facing each direction of the compass. The north & south wings are longer while the east
& west ones are protruding bays. Each section has a hip roof with a gable peak; these are
imbricated and have lozenge windows. The front facade faces west & has a hip roofed porch
at both ends. These porches have turned posts and each shelters one single leaf door set at
the inside corner. The original clapboarding remains under these porches while the remainder of the house is covered with asbestos siding. Windows are generally 2/2 & trabeated with
vertical board decorative shutters. The first story window on the north has a belcast (cone
~IOIY .nl.l ~"II""C.:lnc" This property is designated as the Beaird Centennial Farm. In IS IS Joel
Beaird owned this land & had a residence to the north about 3/4 mile. He & his wife
Catherine came to Cl~k County as pioneers in 1840. The 1870 census lists Joel Beaird as a
64 year old farmer from Virginia worth $9,000. Catherine was 54 & a native of Kentucky. At·
home were Jane Beaird (18), Naomi Bell (12), Nancy Bell (8), Mary Beaird (3) & Charles Mills j
(8). It is known ~bat Joel (d. 1878) & Catherine (d. 1876) had at least one other
(cont) I
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..
.
The house faces west. A well & several outbUlldlngs Including a barn & a garage are to the east. The Atchison, Topeka, & Santa Fe is about 1/3
mile to the south.
-2

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1878, 1896, 1915 Atlases
1930 & 1981 Platbooks

1887 History
1870 Census

Cemetery Inscriptions of Clark County

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1983
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42. cap & a transom. It has a rectangular shape. A picture window has been put in on the west face of the structure. In the rear, an enclosed room has been added to the southeast corner. Windows on the south & east at the lower level are paired.

43. child, Samuel. (The parents are buried in the Beaird Cemetery.) He married Mary E. Hogan and together they had Myrtle, Ivy, Joel, & Burel. Samuel came to this farm about 1877 & was engaged in farming & stock raising. His farm encompassed 120 acres. He is recorded as the owner in 1896. The 1930 platbook shows the owner of this farm as J.B. Beaird & this is thought to have been Samuel's son, Joel. At that time J.B. owned at least 86.7 acres. Nearby, Mary Beaird owned 153 acres. The farm has remained in the Beaird family. Currently the Ernest Beaird family is the owner. The long association of this property with the Beaird family gives significance to this farm & residence.
### Office of Historic Preservation, P.O. Box 175, Jefferson City, Missouri 65101

### HISTORIC INVENTORY

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SH-8</th>
<th>Lee Property &amp; Harrison Residence</th>
<th>CKAS001-17-0</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>County</td>
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<td>NEMO Regional Planning Comm.</td>
<td>0133</td>
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<td>SW 1/4 of NW 1/4 of Section 29, T 66 N, R 7 W</td>
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<td>Sweet Home</td>
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<tr>
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<td>15/611070/4483385</td>
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<tr>
<td>12 Is II</td>
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<td>12 Is II</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14 Is 11</td>
<td>Yes 11</td>
<td>District</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Thematic Category
- Date(s) or Period: c. 1890
- Style or Design: Queen Anne
- Architect or Engineer: W.R. Van Fossen
- Contractor or Builder: W.R. Van Fossen
- Original Use, if apparent: Residential
- Present Use: Vacant
- Ownership: Public 01
- Changes in Use: No
- Condition: Interior
- Location: Good

### Further Description of Important Features
- The front entrance is an Eastlake single leaf door with colored border glass. It is covered by a hip roof porch with turned posts. To either side are 1/1 trabeated rectangular shaped windows. The headers have pressed cornerblocks & molding. The same pattern of windows & a door is repeated here at second level. An imbricated gable peak decorates each of the four facades & features a small window of the same design as the others. There is a wide molded entablature and molded returns; the cornerboards are also molded. The east & west facades follow the same general pattern as the front except for the lack of a central door. A three sided one story bay with a paired window is on (cont)

### History and Significance
- An earlier house was on this site. The owner circa 1878 is thought to have been James Johnson. By 1896 W.R. Vanfossen owned this property. William Vanfossen built this house during the 1890's. He was born in 1852 in Pennsylvania. In the 1900 census he is shown as a forty-seven year old farmer. He had married Georgia Calvert, who was a thirty-eight year old native of Missouri. Their children were Lowell (15) & Oval (3). William (cont)

### Description of Environment and Outbuildings
- The front facade of this structure faces north. It sits only a short distance west of Revere. Several farm buildings are to the south including a board & batten shed.

### Sources of Information
- 1878, 1896, 1915 Atlases
- 1930 & 1981 Platbooks
- Interview with resident - 1983
- Cemetery Inscriptions of Clark County
- 1900 Census
- Prepared by Linda Harper
- Margaret Keller HPC
- NEMO Regional Planning Comm.
42. the east. Across the back (S) is a one story hip-roofed addition. A pent room is built onto the west end. The house features pressed Eastlake style millwork.

43. owned his farm free & clear by this time. Records through 1930 still show William as the owner although he died in 1928, Georgia died in 1921. They are buried in Peaksville Cemetery. By 1930 he had at least 160 acres. Oval kept the farm, he married Lorene Ballard & they had one daughter. Later the property was rented, then it was sold to Frank Lee. He retains ownership but uses this as a rental property. The Eddie Harrisons are the present tenants. The house is important as an excellent example of the early cornbelt cube style.
An "L" shape porch crosses the front facade. It has turned posts. A single leaf door is in the corner here. To the south side is a 1/1 trabeated window, to the north side of this door is a large rectangular window. Other windows follow the 1/1 trabeated pattern & the upper ones retain their shutters. A pent room is on the northeast corner & a pent porch is on the east. The interior woodwork is of oak & also trabeated. The house has a wide molded entablature & plain cornerboards.

Early records indicate that William Van Horn owned this property in 1878. He had come to Clark County in 1875 from Warren County, Ohio & raised fine horses & sheep & cattle. In 1886 August Robert Schreiber purchased these 160 acres at $18 each from Van Horn. August R. had lived in Summitville & Winchester, Iowa before coming to Clark County. In the 1900 census he is shown as a 41 year old farmer who owned this property free (cont)

This structure faces west. There are outbuildings, including a garage, to the south.

Sources of Information
1878, 1896, & 1915 Atlases
1930 & 1981 Platbooks
1900 & 1910 Census Reports
Personal Interview with resident, 1983
Cemetery Inscriptions of Clark County

Prepared by Linda Harp
Margaret Keller HPC

Organization: NEMO Regional Planning Comm.
43. & clear. Mary (Blum) was 42 & his wife. Children at home were John (16), Henry A. (14), Amelia (12), Edna (11), George R. (9), Albert R. (6) & Clara (3). Henry & Edna died at a young age. August Robert was involved in general farming. He hired carpenters in 1903-04 to build this house for $400. They were Abe Ritchey & Dave Norton from Revere. Then in 1907 he & his wife moved to Kahoka. August died in 1942, Mary had died in 1929. They are buried in St. Paul Lutheran Cemetery. Albert August married Faye Halferty at this time & they moved into the house. Four children were born to this marriage: Dean, Gayle, Stanley & Janet. The house remains today basically as it was when built except for the addition of electricity & a tank for water in the attic. The house is a good example of the Cottage style, built in two stories, & exemplifies the plain rather than Queen Anne approach. It is also important for its long time in the Schreiber family.
Nichols Place, Centennial Farm  
Nichols Residence

**Historic Inventory**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>SH-10</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>County</td>
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<tr>
<td>Location of Negatives</td>
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<tr>
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<td>II Rural, Township &amp; Vicinity</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sweet Home</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Site Plan with North Arrow</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dates of Period</td>
<td>c. 1915</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Style of Design</td>
<td>Hip</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Architect or Engineer</td>
<td>John S. Nichols</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contractor or Builder</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Original Use, if Apparent</td>
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<td>Residential</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ownership</td>
<td>Public</td>
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<tr>
<td>Owner's Name &amp; Address</td>
<td>Burley Nichols</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rt. 1</td>
<td>Revere, MO</td>
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<td>Open to Public?</td>
<td>Yes</td>
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<tr>
<td>Condition</td>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>Preservation</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Endangered?</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>By What?</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Visible from Public Road?</td>
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<tr>
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<td>1870 &amp; 1910 Census</td>
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<td></td>
<td>1930 &amp; 1981 Platbooks</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Marriage Records</td>
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<tr>
<td>Prepared by</td>
<td>Linda Harrel Margaret Keller HPC</td>
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<td>Organization</td>
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<td>Date</td>
<td>1983</td>
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<tr>
<td>Revision Date(s)</td>
<td>9/84</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

An integral porch extends across the front facade & is upheld by four massive square posts. A balustrade with square balusters is also evident. The front facade (E) has a single leaf door on the south end & a wide rectangular window on the north. Hip roofed dormers are located on the east & the north. There are single leaf entrances on both the north & south facades. The south one has a pent cap & the north one has a hip roofed cap.

J. Nichols owned this property in 1878 & had a residence here. The 1870 census describes John as a 57 year old farmer from Kentucky with a net worth of $2,000. His wife, Mary Ann, was 48 & from Indiana. Children under this roof then included N.A. (female 17), Melvina J. (12), John S. (10), M.A. (female 8), & R.L. (female 6). All were born in Illinois. John died in 1879 & Martha Ann died in 1904. They are buried in (cont)

This house faces east & has an outbuilding to the south. The Johnson Branch Creek flows just to the east. A garage is in the rear.
Ownership continued in the Nichols family. By 1915, the son J.S. Nichols had possession of the farm. At about the same time he built this house. He married Fannie Druce in 1890. The 1910 census shows a daughter, Rosa, in the household.


Currently Burley Nichols owns the property which is designated as a Centennial Farm. The significance of this property lies in its long standing association with the Nichols family.
HISTORIC INVENTORY

Truman Daughtery & Heirs Property
Duty Residence, Knapp Residence

NO.

SH-11

Clark

3. Location of Negatives
NEMO Regional Planning Comm.

5. Other Name(s)

HISTORIC INVENTORY

6. Specific Location

NW1/4 of NE1/4 of Section 8
T 66 N, R 7 W

7. City or Town

II Rural, Township & Vicinity
Sweet Home

8. Site Plan with North Arrow

15/609440/4486755

9. Coordinates

UTM

10. Structure I

Building XI
Object XI

11. On National Register?

Yes XI
No X

12. IS II

Yes XI
No X

13. District

Potent XI
No X

14. Name of Established District

This house follows the 2/3rd's plan. The single leaf entrance with arched lights on the front facade (W) is on the south end. Two windows are to the north of this door on both upper & lower levels. These are rectangular shaped & 4/4. A gable cap shelters the door & a stone stoop foots it. The gable ends are pierced by one window of the same type as the front ones at each level; these are off-center. Asbestos siding covers any architectural details that may have been present. To the rear (E) is a 1 1/2 story ell which has the silhouette & related roof pitch characteristic of a log structure. This may be the original dwelling. A massive brick chimney which seems to have served a (cont)

15. History and Significance

This property belonged to Isreal Duty in 1878 & possibly it was under his ownership much earlier. Records show Isreal Duty came to Clark County in 1848 from Orange County, Vermont. He was a farmer, stockraiser & stock dealer & did quite well. In 1848 I. Duty married Elizabeth Hill. In 1870 he had a total worth of $10,500. That year he was 57; Elizabeth, his wife was 48. She came from Tennessee. Their two older children (cont)

16. Description of Environment and Outbuildings

This house faces west. Field are immediately to the rear. The house sits between the "Y" formed by two branches of the Dumas Creek. Peaksville is about one mile south.

17. Dates or Period

1850's - 1870-80's

18. Style or Design

I house

19. Architect or Engineer

20. Contractor or Builder

Isreal Duty

21. Original Use, if apparent

Residential

22. Present Use

Residential

23. Ownership

Public XI
Private XI

24. Owner's Name & Address

Truman Daughtery & Heirs

25. Open to Public?

Yes XI
No X

26. Local Contact Person or Organization

NEMO Regional Planning Comm.

27. Other Surveys in which Included

1870 History

1878, 1896 & 1915 Atlases
1930 & 1984 Platbook
Marriage Records
Cemetery records of Clark County

28. No. of Stories

2

29. Basement?

Yes XI
No X

30. Foundation Material

Stone

31. Wall Construction

Frame/log?

32. Roof Type & Material

Gable, asphalt shingle

33. No. of Days

Front 3 Side 5

34. Wall Treatment

Asbestos siding

35. Plan Shape

L

36. Changes (Explain)

Altered or Moved

37. Condition Interior

Extraordinary

38. Preservation

Underway?

No XI

39. Endangered?

By What?

Yes XI
No X

40. Visible from Public Road?

Yes XI
No X

41. Distance from and Frontage on Road

42. Further Description of Important Features

This house follows the 2/3rd's plan. The single leaf entrance with arched lights on the front facade (W) is on the south end. Two windows are to the north of this door on both upper & lower levels. These are rectangular shaped & 4/4. A gable cap shelters the door & a stone stoop foots it. The gable ends are pierced by one window of the same type as the front ones at each level; these are off-center. Asbestos siding covers any architectural details that may have been present. To the rear (E) is a 1 1/2 story ell which has the silhouette & related roof pitch characteristic of a log structure. This may be the original dwelling. A massive brick chimney which seems to have served a (cont)

43. Sources of Information

1878, 1896 & 1915 Atlases
1930 & 1984 Platbook
Marriage Records
Cemetery records of Clark County

44. Prepared by

Linda Harper
Margaret Keller HPC

Regional Planning Comm.

45. Date

1983
9/84

46. Revision Dates

1983
9/84

47. Organization

NEMO
Regional Planning Comm.
42. fireplace is centrally located in this structure. A single leaf door is on the south facade, the cellar entrance is also found here. Windows are double hung, square shaped and have various lighting patterns including 2/2. On the north side of this ell is another single leaf door flanked by 2/2 square windows. Here a window has also been altered to a 1/1 paired type. A sheet metal roof tops this part of the structure. Extending to the east is a small gable roofed room with a pent room on its south.

43. were students & included George (21) & Charles (18). The younger children were Sarah (16), & Olive B. (4). Isaac Adams (16) was a farm hand. In 1872 Isreal Duty was elected supervisor of Sweet Home Township. His ownership continued at least through 1896. He died in 1892, Elizabeth lived until 1912. Both are buried at Peakesville Cemetery. Charles lived from 1851 to 1912 & was married to Mary Gray. Sarah lived from 1855 to 1935. The daughter Olive (Olevia) Belle married Floyd C. Knapp of Van Buren County, Iowa in 1897. By 1915 Ollie Knapp is listed as the owner of the property & this continued through 1930 when she is recorded as the owner of 80 acres.

Currently the ownership is listed under Truman Daughtery & his heirs.

The house is important for its very early construction date & as an example of the I-house style from that time period.
1. No.  
SH-15

2. County  
Clark

3. Location of Negatives  
NEMO Regional Planning Comm.

4. Present Names(s)  
Teel Property (?)

5. Other Names(s)  
Dumas Place, Armstrong Place

6. Specific Location  
NW 1/2 of NW 1/2 of Section 14  
T 66 N, R 7 W

7. City or Town  
II Rural, Township & Vicinity

8. Civil Plan with North Arrow

9. Coordinates  
UTM

10. Site  

11. Built on Historical Site?  
Yes II

12. Is It an Engine?  
Yes II

13. Plant of Estate  
Yes 11

14. District  
Yes II

15. Name of Established District

16. Thematic Category  

17. Date(s) of Period  
c. 1860's

18. Style or Design  
Vernacular

19. Architect or Engineer

20. Contractor or Builder

21. Original Use, if apparent  
Stone Cellar/Spring house

22. Present Use  
abandoned

23. Ownership  
Public II

24. Owner's Name & Address, if known  
Paul Teel (?)  
Rt. 1  
Revere, MO

25. Open to Public?  
Yes II

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

27. Other Surveys which Included

28. No. of Stories  
1

29. Basement?  
Yes II

30. Foundation Material squared & coursed rubble

31. Wall Construction squared & coursed rubble

32. Roof Type & Material

33. No. of Days  
Front 1 Side

34. Wall Treatment

35. Plan Shape  
rectangular

36. Changes  
Addition:  
Altered:  
Moved:

37. Condition  
Interior deteriorated

Exterior deteriorated

38. Preservation Underway?  
Yes

39. Endangered?  
By What?  
No

Neglect

40. Visible from Public Road?  
Yes

41. Distance from and Frontage on Road

42. Further Description of Important Features  
The one opening is of single leaf composition. A long flat stone serves as the lintel. The structure is earth-bermed.

43. History and Significance  
In 1878 J.S. Dumas owned the property here. A house existed at that time also. This stone cellar/spring house and an outbuilding are the only structures now in existence in the immediate vicinity. John S. Dumas is portrayed in the 1870 census as a 70 year old blacksmith originally from Virginia. His net worth was $3,200. Persquinah, his wife, was 59 & a native of Kentucky. At home were John Jr. (28) who was born in Missouri & had amassed

(continued)

44. Description of Environment and Outbuildings  
The stone cellar is located north of the outbuilding, they both sit on the east side of the gravel road that runs inside Northwest corner of Section 14. Dumas Creek is just to the south as is the Atchison, Topeka, & Santa Fe Railroad. The cellar faces south.

45. Sources of Information  
1878, 1896, 1915 Atlases  
1930 & 1981 Platbooks  
1870 Census  
Cemetery Inscriptions of Clark County

46. Prepared by  
Margaret Keller HPC

47. Organization  
NEMO  
Regional Planning Comm.

48. Date  
1984

49. Revision Date(s)  
1984
43. $1,000, George W. (25), one servant, & Albert Householder (10). In about 1887 approximately 1/2 mile to the south, the town of Dumas came to life with the building of the Santa Fe Railroad. Likely both the creek & town were named after the early settlers from the Dumas family. Persquinah died in 1855, she is buried in Dumas Cemetery nearby. Charles Armstrong owned this property by 1896. In 1876 he had married Eliza Ellen Whaley. Charles lived from 1848 to 1932 & Eliza lived from 1856 to 1898. They are buried in the Kahoka Cemetery. The parcel of 150.6 acres here belonged to Arthur Parsons in 1930. The structure is important as a rare extant example of a large root cellar constructed entirely of stone.
CONEYVILLE

This settlement was located in the southwest part of Clark County. Mr. Coney ran the store & post office. In the 1900 Platbook, William Coney owned 100 acres of land in Section 31 & 30 of Union Township. Lydia Coney owned 40 more to the east. This was in T 64 N, R 8 W and very likely the site of Coneyville was within this property which was primarily in the NE¼ of the NW¼ of Section 31. Within this area today there is one new residence & an older "C" style house. Raymond Glasgow lived in the new house in 1981. The other house may have been Coney's.
UNION TOWNSHIP

Union Township sits in the southwest portion of Clark County. It covers 54 square miles in T 63 N & T 64 N and R 8 W. County road D crosses the area east/west while County road M extends south from about the middle of the township. Branching off to the east near the bottom of the area is County road FF. Flowing to the southeast through the upper portion of Union township is the Wyaconda River. Its branches include Forre Branch here. Farther south, the Little Wyaconda River goes along in a similar direction. Off to its east is Hickory Creek. Foliated areas are concentrated along the rivers and creeks, especially through a two section wide band across the middle of the township. As expected the flat terrain is the bottomland associated with the waterways. Other terrain is quite hilly but gently sloped.

Towns have included Neeper, Union & Coneyville and are further discussed in this report. At least eight rural schools served the population by 1878. No longer extant are School 2-Section 26, Black School, Nichols School & Star School. Other schools standing today include Fairview (U-15), Beard (U-18), Union (U-4), Ballard (U-12), Brush College (U-9), Clark (U-7), & Pleasant Hill (U-17). Cemeteries are Black, Union, Old German, and one which is unnamed. One blacksmith shop appears as having been in operation at the time of the 1878 Atlas. Churches are Ballard Church (U-13), Neeper Church (U-10) & Cedar Grove Church (U-3).

Of special note are U-1 with heavy timber construction built circa 1865, U-2 as an example of an I house from the 1870's, U-6 with a heavy timber frame circa the 1860's along with later Queen Anne remodeling, Neeper Church (U-10) built in 1879, the Moore Centennial Farm (U-14) with heavy timber construction and U-19 which is an early I house.
The front facade has a pent porch with fine details. The cornice is ornately molded, dentils are present, corners have brackets, the square posts have intricately molded caps & there is a balustrade composed of square members. The central single leaf door has a transom & Eastlake screen. Windows are 2/2, attenuated, rectangular shaped & have pedimented headers. Two gable roofed additions are to the rear (east) & the first one has a pent roof built onto the south wall.

The 1878 Atlas shows 490 acres here as property of S. Ochsner. By 1896 Joseph Stanford owned a parcel of 80 acres here & in 1915 James Felker had about 225 acres here. The Felkers had been in the area since at least 1878 as James Felker lived 1/3 mile northwest then George W. Felker lived about 3/4 mile southwest in 1896. The property had passed to Joseph Felker by 1930. Subsequent owners are unknown. The house is important.

Facing west, the structure sits on the east side of County Road M in the upper northwest corner of Section 14. The yard is fenced & a barn is to the south. "W. Moore" is painted on the outbuilding (garage). Sugar Creek & its branches are less than 1 mile away.

Sources of Information
1878, 1896, 1915
1930 & 1981 Platbooks
for its quality details including the dentils on the porch cornice, which lend a classical air to the structure.
Office of Historic Preservation, P.O. Box 175, Jefferson City, Missouri 65101

HISTORIC INVENTORY

1. No. U-6
2. County Clark
3. Location & Negatives
   NEMO Regional Planning Comm.
4. Present Name(s) Morris Property
5. Other Name(s) Smith, Hour
6. Specific Location
   NE¼ of NE¼ of Section 10
   T 63 N, R 8 W
7. City or Town
   II Rural, Township & Vicinity
   Union
8. Site Plan with North Arrow

11. Structure
   Building or Object
   Yes
9. On National Register? Yes
10. Eligible? Yes
11. Dist. Eligible? No
12. Dist. Potent? No
13. Name of Established District

14. Site
   NEEPER
15. UTM

16. Thematic Category
17. Date(s) or Period
   c. 1860's & c. 1890's
18. Style or Design
   C with Queen Anne Details
19. Architect or Engineer
   Other
20. Contractor or Builder
   Other
21. Original Use, if Apparent
   Residential
22. Present Use
   Storage
23. Ownership
   Public
24. Owner's Name & Address, if known
   Tom Morris
   Rt. 1
   Williamstown, 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 1
29. Basement? No
30. Foundation Material
   Course stone rubble
31. Wall Construction
   Heavy timber frame
32. Roof Type & Material
   Gable/metal (½ S)
33. No. of Days
   Front 4 Side 2
34. Wall Treatment
   Clapboard
35. Plan Shape Irregular
36. Changes
   Addition or Moved
   Yes
37. Condition
   Interior
   Good
38. Preservation
   Underway? Yes
39. Endangered? Yes
40. Visible from Public Road? Yes
41. Distance from Public Road

42. Further Description of Important Features
The sill is hewn of heavy timber, the southern ell has windows of a more square shape. This portion of the house is probably the original. It was 1½ stories with very low ceilings but was altered to one story by raising the ceilings. The north part is one story. Both have gable roofs. The addition on the north is pent roofed. An ornate pent porch with an imbricated gable peak & iron ridge cresting is at the southwest corner. It is highlighted with turned posts; cutwork brackets, & a spindle frieze. The main gable peaks have also been imbricated, the southern one has a lozenge window. Interior millwork is cherry & walnut, it is beaded and / or trabeated.

43. History and Significance
Simon Nichols came to Clark County in 1846 & set up his farm & stock raising business; he was born in Grant County, Kentucky. The Nichols had an extended family in the area through the rest of the 1800's & into the 1900's. They owned at least one & a half sections of land here (Section 11 & 10, also Section 3 & 14). Nichols school sat in the center of Section 11. F.M. Nichols had located in this spot (U-6) by 1878. Frank M. (cont)

44. Description of Environment and Outbuildings
A new house is built to the northwest. Hickory Creek is to the north & Sugar Creek is to the south. The structure faces west.

45. Sources of Information
1878, 1896, 1915 Atlases
1870, 1900, 1910 Census
1930 & 1981 Platbooks
Marriage Records
Tom Morris

46. Prepared by Linda Harps & Margaret Keller HPC
47. Organization NEMO Regional Planning Comm.
48. Date 1983 & 1984
49. Revision Dates
Nichols married Margaret A. Bruner in 1865. The 1870 census portrays him as a 29 year old farmer who hailed from Illinois. Margaret was 25 & a native of Indiana. Sallie, their daughter, was three. By 1896 this is listed as the property of Sarah H. LaBonte (also spelled LaBonite & LaBonta). She was the daughter of Frank & Margaret Nichols & had married George LaBonte. The 1900 census shows George as a 36 year old farmer who owned his property free & clear. He was from Illinois. Sarah was born in 1866. In their household was one servant & one nephew, Harry Ritter (21): Sarah was born in the front room of the house. Sarah's property is variously listed as between 158 & 172 acres. George had Oakdale Stockfarm (at least 41 acres) to the south. By 1910, Sarah & George had May (9)(Germhauser) & Nettie (5). From 1920 to 1939 the house was rented. W.H. Miller & Cora (Morris) lived here. In 1939 Tommie Morris bought the place from Sarah. He & Ella May (Clifton) had three children: Richard, Mazidene, & Geraldine. The house has been vacant since 1967, it currently belongs to Tom Morris. Nichols Graveyard is close by. The house is significant for its past association with the eminent Nichols family & the LaBontes and for both its early construction & its later Queen Anne detailing.
The main entrance is the single leaf type & is on the west gable facade. It is flanked by two square shaped double hung windows. On the south are three 6/6 square shaped windows. A cupola/bell tower sits astride the west gable peak. The school was heated by a stove. Its condition has deteriorated considerably during the 22 years since it closed.

School #2 was 1/4 mile west of here in 1878 & sat on S.J. Clark's property of 50 acres. The 1870 census shows James Clark as a 61 year old farmer worth $2,300 who was born in Ireland. His wife Caroline was born in Kentucky was 55 that year. At home then were Thomas (31), James (20), Sarah (22), John (14), & Jefferson (9). The family had been in Missouri since at least 1855. James died in 1892 & Catherine died in 1903. This school faces west. The Wyaconda River is located to the east. Brush covers the immediate area of the school.
they are buried in St. Patrick Cemetery. The land went to the son James. Nearby in 1878 was J.L. Clark (to the south 2 miles) and by 1896 a William Clark lived near this school in its present location. He owned 120 acres & the school was still #2. William H. Clark (1841-1924) & Anna (1847-1920) had two sons by 1870. These were James (3) & Frank (infant). William & Anna are also buried in St. Patrick Cemetery. Before his death, William's holdings increased to at least 200 acres.

The school became district #76 after reorganization. The last teacher was Maxine Strickler. Clark School's doors closed for the final time after the 1961-62 term.

It is important as a typical example of the rural school.
John & Mary Hume Property

Date(s) or Period
C. 1895

Thematic Category
House

HISTORY AND SIGNIFICANCE
In 1878 J. Price had his residence 1/2 mile south of this site. He shows up in the 1870 census as a 68 year old Welsh farmer. Elizabeth, his wife, was 66 & also from Wales. This may have been William Price's father. William is recorded as the owner of this site in 1878. The 1870 census shows him as a 24 year old farmer born in Missouri. By 1900 he owned the place free & clear & had Sarah C. (40) as his wife. She was English.

DESCRIPTION OF ENVIRONMENT AND OUTBUILDINGS
County Road M runs just to the east, the Wyaconda River is situated to the south. Outbuildings are to the west & north. The building faces east.

SOURCES OF INFORMATION
1878, 1896, 1915 Atlases
1930 Platbook
1870, 1900 Census
43. Thomas Price (21) was in their household. By 1915 William H. owned 160 acres. In 1930 Mary Ann Price is shown as the owner.

The house is significant as an excellent example of the Z+ style.
Car siding covers this rectangular plan, gable roofed structure. Windows follow a 2/2 rectangular shape with pedimented headers. They are quite elongated and appear on the side walls in sets of three. The southwest gable peak wall has a central single leaf door with panels & transom. Also evident are plain cornerboards & a wide plain cornice. On the northwest side a pent roofed addition has been added.

No school appears in this area in the 1878 Atlas. Neeper was established in 1879. By 1896 a school appears on the Atlas map. It sat 1/4 mile southwest of Brush College School on the Prickett Brothers 106 acres. The present structure was built in 1903 on W. Prickett's land. Nearby property was Earnest Justice's in 1930. Brush College was school district #68. It closed after the 1939-40 term; Cecil Nichols was the teacher.

The school faces southwest & sits about 1/4 mile north of Neeper, in a field.
43. is important as an example of the rural school that basically retains its original features.
The front (S) facade features a gable cap leading to the entry vestibule by means of a single leaf door. Across the front wall are paired 9/9 windows with an extremely elongated shape. There are four pairs. At the sides (E & W) are a set of similar windows & a set of three windows. The school is stuccoed, has wide eaves, and a raised basement.

History and Significance
School #5 sat just a short distance west in 1878. P.G. Rodgers owned 80 acres here. In 1896 this was J.R. Rodger's property of 70 acres. According to the 1915 Atlas, the school was in its present location that year. J.H. Kittle owned land surrounding the school, by 1930 he had 167.8 acres.

This structure was built in 1923. It is the third school. A log structure served as

Description of Environment and Outbuildings
The school faces south and sits at the lower edge of Section 20. Across the road south is Ballard church & cemetery.

Sources of Information
1878, 1896, 1915 Atlases
1930 & 1981 Platbooks
Personal Interview with Steve Murphy, 9/25/84
43. the first school. In 1850, the old school burned. This was at the west corner of the church yard. In 1871 a new (second) school was built; then in 1923 the present building was constructed. This was known as district #76. It was built with two rooms, two libraries, two cloak rooms & a basement. High school classes were discontinued here in 1941. Charles Selway attended the last year of high school held. In 1964-65 the school closed its doors on the final session. Doris Edlenman & Virginia Hopp were the teachers.

This structure is significant as a well-preserved example of the rural school building in its later period.
**South Wyandota Baptist Church**

### Specific Location
- NE 1/4 of NW 1/4 of Section 29
- T 64 N, R 8 W

### Other Features
- A small gable roofed entry vestibule has been built onto the east facade. The entry is double leaf. The transom of the prior door is visible over the roof of the vestibule & has two lights. A polygonal tower rises at the inside northeast corner. It has a truncated hip roof, an open air belfry with square posts, a spindle frieze & a spindle balustrade. It ends in a pyramidal roof with a ball topped finial.
- Windows are 1/1 attenuated & pedimented. There are capped cornerboards & the cornice rakes.
- A three sided polygonal bay is on the south, an addition is on the west. Roofs are gable, the main block of the church appears to have had a door at the southeast corner of cont.

### Further Description of Important Features
- In 1878 G. Black owned the surrounding property. The 1870 census shows him as a 24 year old farmhand. In 1871 he married Mary E. Ballard. The church here was previously known as Ballard Church, Ballard School is to the northeast. Both B.H. & J.J. Ballard are listed as slave owners in 1860. The Baptist congregation was apparently established in 1847 but this structure is not mentioned in the 1887 History. It was likely.

### Description of Environment and Outbuildings
- The building faces east toward the gravel road which divides Section 29 north to south. The cemetery lies across the road to the east. Ballard School is to the northeast while the Wyandota River runs to the south.

### Sources of Information
- 1878, 1896, 1915 Atlases
- 1887 History
- 1860 Slave Schedule
- History of Clark County Churches
- 1870 & 1900 Census
- Cemetery Inscriptions of Clark County
- Marriage Records
- Regional Planning Comm.
- History of Clark County Churches

### Notes
- This building is not mentioned in the 1887 History. It was likely.

### Further Description of Important Features
- In 1878 G. Black owned the surrounding property. The 1870 census shows him as a 24 year old farmhand. In 1871 he married Mary E. Ballard. The church here was previously known as Ballard Church, Ballard School is to the northeast. Both B.H. & J.J. Ballard are listed as slave owners in 1860. The Baptist congregation was apparently established in 1847 but this structure is not mentioned in the 1887 History. It was likely.

### Description of Environment and Outbuildings
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### Sources of Information
- 1878, 1896, 1915 Atlases
- 1887 History
- 1860 Slave Schedule
- History of Clark County Churches
- 1870 & 1900 Census
- Cemetery Inscriptions of Clark County
- Marriage Records

**Prepared by**
- Linda Harper
- Margaret Keller HPC

**Organization**
- NEMO
- Regional Planning Comm.
42. The east gable facade, a window is presently located there. The rear addition has an exposed basement with rectangular windows and smaller square 1/1 windows. It also has rectangular paneling at the cornice/frieze.

43. Erected around the turn-of-the century & is important as a good example of the use of Queen Anne detailing in a basically plain rural structure.
**HISTORIC INVENTORY**

**Jefferson City, Missouri Preservation Office of Historic Preservation**

**INVENTORY**

**Moores Centennial Farm**

<table>
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<th>No.</th>
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<tr>
<td>City or Town</td>
<td>Union</td>
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<tr>
<td>County</td>
<td>Clark</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Location of Negatives</td>
<td>NEMO Regional Planning Comm.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Specific Location</td>
<td>SE sec of SE sec of Section 29</td>
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<td>City or Town</td>
<td>Union</td>
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<td>Rural, Township &amp; Vicinity</td>
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**Smith Residence**

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<td>18. Style or Design</td>
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<td>19. Architect or Engineer</td>
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<td>20. Contractor or Builder</td>
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<td>21. Original Use, if apparent</td>
<td>Residential</td>
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<td>22. Present Use</td>
<td>Residential</td>
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<td>23. Ownership</td>
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<tr>
<td>24. Owner's Name &amp; Address, if known</td>
<td>Mrs. Lester W. Moore</td>
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<td>25. Open to Public?</td>
<td>Yes</td>
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<td>26. Local Contact Person or Organization</td>
<td>NEMO Regional Planning Comm.</td>
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<td>28. No. of Stories</td>
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<td>29. Basement?</td>
<td>No</td>
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<td>30. Foundation Material</td>
<td>Stone</td>
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<td>31. Wall Construction</td>
<td>Heavy timber</td>
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<td>32. Roof Type &amp; Material</td>
<td>Gambrel, asphalt shingles</td>
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<td>33. No. of Days</td>
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<td>34. Wall Treatment</td>
<td>Plank board</td>
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<td>36. Changes</td>
<td>Addition</td>
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<td>Interior good</td>
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<td>38. Planned Underway?</td>
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<td>By whom?</td>
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<td>40. Visibility from Public Road?</td>
<td>Yes</td>
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<td>41. Distance from and Frontage on Road</td>
<td>300 ft</td>
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</table>

**Further Description of Important Features**

The L shaped plan has been extended by the addition of a pent room at the southeast corner & another across the rear (N) facade. The "L" portion is 1½ stories. Windows are 2/2 & rectangular shaped, the headers are plain. Windows at the eaves above the pent additions are small 6 paned half lights. The interior has been updated.

**History and Significance**

B.F. Moore had his residence to the southeast about 1/4 mile distant in 1878. In 1878 & 1896 this (U-14) is shown to be Emilene Moore's 80 acres. The Moore family was extensive in this area & remains here today. Benjamin F. was a native of Indiana, he lived from 1843-1926. His wife Ursella (Drusilla Adams) lived from 1847-1937. Their son Lewis G. was born in 1881. The parents are buried in Ballard cemetery. Information on Emilene Moore & C.A. Moore, listed as the owner in 1915 & 1930, was not (cont)

**Description of Environment and Outbuildings**

The house faces south and sits in the extreme southeast corner of Section 29. The Wyconda River is just to the south. Out buildings are to the south.

**Sources of Information**

1878, 1896, 1915 Atlases 1930 & 1981 Platbooks
1910 Census
Cemetery Inscriptions of Clark County

**Prepared by**

Linda Harper
Margaret Keller HPC

NEMO

Regional Planning Comm.

**Date Prepared**

1983 & 1984
43. available. The property consisted of at least 90 acres by then. The house follows an unusual plan with the entrance on the gable end.
The school is elevated on a raised concrete basement making a rise of steps necessary for entrance on the east. The solid balustrade area has tile coping covered with stucco. Double leaf doors here have glass tops & paneled bottoms. There is a 6 light transom. To either side of the entrance is a 6/6 double hung square shaped window. Rafters are exposed and the cornice is not boxed. The main ell is gable roofed & runs north-south. On its north facade are two groups of windows composed of three 6/6 square shaped windows per group. Basement windows are exposed, double hung, & 6/6 also. The rear (W) facade is pierced by one opening, a window of the same type as the others.

Samuel Neeper owned the surrounding land in 1878 & a school was on this site at that time. How much earlier it had been in existence is not known. Dr. Samuel Neeper came to Clark County in 1867. He was born in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania in 1832 & lived in Ohio by 1857. That year he married Mary A. Russell of Philadelphia. She was born in 1836. Seven children were born to the marriage. In 1896 Samuel's holdings here (cont)

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**Sources of Information**
- 1878, 1896, 1915 Atlases
- 1930 & 1981 Platbooks
- 1887 History
- Photo: Linda Harper
- Personal Interview with Steve Murphy, 9/25/84

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**Prepared by**
Margaret Keller HPC

**Organization**
NEMO Regional Planning Comm.
numbered 105 acres & the school was #4. By 1915 R. & L. Neeper owned 173 acres here. After reorganization this was known as school #75. In 1930 Josephine & Roberta Neeper owned 103 acres near here. The school closed at some point between 1940 & 1950. Charles & Eleanor Nichols taught here.

This building is important as an example of bungalow type of school facility common to the timespan 1920-1930.
16. Thematic Category  
17. Date(s) or Period  
c. 1890  
18. Style or Design  
CC  
19. Architect or Engineer  
20. Contractor or Builder  
Smith  
21. Original Use, if apparent  
Residential  
22. Present Use  
Abandoned  
23. Ownership  
Public  
24. Owner's Name & Address, if known  
Louis Hudnut  
Rt. 1  
Williamstown, 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  
brick & concrete  
31. Wall Construction  
frame  
32. Roof Type & Material  
Hip, asphalt shingle  
33. No of Days  
Front 3  
Side 2  
34. Wall Treatment  
 clapboard  
35. Plan Shape  
rectangular  
36. Changes  
Additions:  
Altered  
in #22  
Moved:  
37. Condition  
Interior  
Exterior:  
poor  
38. Preservation  
Underway:  
Yes  
39. Endangered?  
Yes  
40. Visible from Public Road?:  
Yes  
41. Distance from Ang Frontage on Road  

42. Further Description of Important Features  
Visually the house has a very pleasing & harmonious appearance. At the front facade (S) an ornate Eastlake door is centrally located & sheltered by a pent porch raised on chamfered posts with spindle fan brackets. Cutwork scroll brackets highlight the molded porch eave. Windows are generally 2/2, rectangular & trabeated. A central single leaf door at the upper level has been closed but retains the transom. A one story pent enclosed porch is at the rear (N). The west facade has a paired window & an Eastlake door. The wide frieze has one band of molding and beautiful cutwork scroll brackets. Millwork is also Eastlake.

43. History and Significance  
Several Smiths lived in this vicinity in the 1870's. B. Smith was recorded as the owner in 1878. This was probably Benjamin Smith who had married Letha Perroinsin in 1857. By 1896 C.B. Smith owned this property. He is described in the 1900 census as a 50 year old native Missourian occupied as a farmer. He owned the property free & clear & probably built the house. Benjamin may have been his father. Caleb's wife was (cont)

44. Description of Environment and Outbuildings  
The house faces south & sits in the upper west part of Section 18 just west of County Road A, which cuts diagonally across the section. An outbuilding is to the southeast.

45. Sources of Information  
1878, 1896, & 1915 Atlases  
1930 & 1981 Platbooks  
1900 Census  
Marriage Records  

46. Prepared by  
Linda Harper  
Margaret Keller HPC  
47. Organization  
NEMO Regional Planning Comm.  
48. Date  
1983 & 1984  
49. Revision Dates  

Anna (46). She was from Pennsylvania. Their children at home in 1900 were Bertha (22), Robert (20), Ernest (18), Myrtle (15), John (13), & Clyde (10). All children were born in Missouri. In 1915 "Bush" Smith had these 190.1 acres, perhaps this was C.B. By 1930 A.B. Smith was the owner. A Mr. Bert Smith married Sylvia Ballard (Ballerd) in 1910. This could be the A.B. mentioned. Other records remain obscure but this is an excellent example of the Cornbelt Cube style & evidently belonged to a prosperous family. It also retains much of its original appearance.
**Office of Historic Preservation, P.O. Box 175, Jefferson City, Missouri 65101**

**HISTORIC INVENTORY**

**No.** U-17  
**County.** Clark  
**Location of Negatives.** NEMO Regional Planning Comm. Pleasant Hill School

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Property Name</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Waller Property</td>
<td>The south gable facade includes the single leaf entrance as its only opening. The door is paneled. Tongue &amp; groove narrow width shiplap provides the exterior siding. Wood shingles remain except for a small patch of asphalt ones near the chimney. At the west &amp; east sides are three windows. These are very attenuated &amp; their lighting pattern is 2/2. They follow a rectangular shape. The school has plain cornerboards &amp; a plain cornice.</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**History and Significance**

The school was recorded as #7 in 1878 & was located about 100 yards northeast in Section 32. It was located on W.W. Walker's property. T. Easton lived nearby. Lists of 1860 indicate William Walker had 7 slaves in 1860. The school remained in that location through 1896. By 1915 this was Emma Rosecrans land & included 103.8 acres; John W. Nitts owned the property in 1930.

**Description of Environment and Outbuildings**

The school faces south & sits in the extreme northwest corner of Section 5. The gravel road runs just to the west.

**Sources of Information**

1878, 1896, & 1915 Atlas  
1860 Slave Schedule of Clark County  
1930 & 1981 Platbooks  
Personal Interview with Steve Murphy 9/25/84
This school was known by the students as "Cracker Neck" School. In the 1920's or 1930's oral history indicates a child burned to death here. The school operated through the 1951-52 term. It was known as school #90 after the county reorganization.

Clay Township also has a Pleasant Hill School (#80). The structure here in Union Township is a fine example of the earlier one-room school.
**Office of Historic Preservation, P.O. Box 175, Jefferson City, Missouri 65101**

**HISTORIC INVENTORY**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>4. Present Name(s)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1-18</td>
<td>Riggs Property</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>2. County</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Clark</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>3. Location of Negatives</th>
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<tr>
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<table>
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<tr>
<th>5. Other Name(s)</th>
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<tr>
<td>Beard School</td>
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<th>6. Specific Location</th>
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<tr>
<td>SE% of N/M of Section 4</td>
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<td>T 64 N, R 8 W</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>7. City or Town &amp; Rural, Township &amp; Vicinity</th>
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<tr>
<td>Union</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>8. Site Plan with North Arrow</th>
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<th>Structure Object</th>
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<th>10. UTM N</th>
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<th>11. Can this record be deleted?</th>
<th>Can this record be altered?</th>
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<tr>
<td>Y</td>
<td>E</td>
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<th>12. Is it Eligible?</th>
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<table>
<thead>
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<table>
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<th>15. Name of Established District</th>
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<table>
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<th>16. Thematic Category</th>
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<table>
<thead>
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<th>17. Date(s) or Period</th>
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<td>C 1900</td>
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<table>
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<th>18. Style or Design</th>
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<td>Vernacular</td>
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<th>24. Owner's Name &amp; Address, if known</th>
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<tr>
<td>Dave Riggs</td>
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<td>Rt. 1 Kahoka, MO</td>
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<tr>
<th>25. Open to Public?</th>
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<th>27. Other Surveys in which included</th>
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<th>30. Foundation Material</th>
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<tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Frame</td>
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<thead>
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<th>32. Roof Type &amp; Material</th>
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<th>34. Wall Treatment</th>
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<tr>
<td>Carsiding</td>
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<th>35. Plan Shape</th>
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<td>Interior</td>
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<tr>
<th>41. Distance from and Frontage on Road</th>
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</table>

42. Further Description of Important Features: A single leaf entrance on the west facade has been closed, it had a transom & was situated at the south corner. One 4/4 rectangular shaped window remains at the north corner of the west wall. A center window has been covered. The cornice rakes on the gable ends; on the east a pent addition has been built. There is an open air pent addition to the east of this.

43. History and Significance: In 1878 Beard School sat here & was school #8. The F.I. Beard residence was just west of here about 1/4 mile. Frederick I. Beard was a farmer, stockraiser & physician. He was born in Ohio in 1840 & came to Clark County in 1851 to a spot near Waterloo. In 1861 he married Mary A. McCoy (b. 1837) & together they had six children. She died in 1877. Naomi Payne became Beard's bride in 1879 (b. 1843 in Clark County) & they had (cont)

44. Description of Environment and Outbuildings: The school sits just south of the county road HH as it bends westward in Section 4. It faces west.

45. Sources of Information:
- 1887 History
- 1870 Census
- 1878, 1896, 1915 Atlases
- Marriage Records
- 1930 Platbook
- Cemetery Inscriptions of Clark County
- Personal Interview with Steve Murphy, 9/25/84

46. Prepared by Margaret Keller

47. Organization NEMO Regional Planning Comm. | Date: 1984 | Revision Date(s):
43. two children, one of which died in infancy. Beard came to this farm in 1865 & he amassed 700 acres. He had studied medicine from 1858-61 at the Keokuk College of Physicians & Surgeons. The 1870 census shows him as worth $3,500. At home then besides Mary Ann were Ira L. (7), James (5), Eugene (3), Minnie (4 months) & George H. (a 28 year old farmer from Ohio). Mary Ann is buried in the Banks Farm cemetery while Frederick Beard is buried in Kahoka Cemetery. He died in 1915. By 1915 the property here belonged to C.E. Brotherton & in 1930 it was under ownership of the "W. Bros."; this was probably the White Brothers; their holdings encompassed 11 acres. The school was known as #55 after reorganization.

It closed after the 1951-52 term and serves as a very typical example of the common rural school.
This traditional plan I-house has been altered so that the original front entrance (E) has been covered. Windows are square and were probably 6/6. The main two story ell has a one story gable roofed portion to the rear (W). The inside room here may be log. An enclosed pent roofed room runs along the north side of this. The new siding obscures any architectural details which may have been present.

This property belonged to George Muhler in 1878. He was born in 1830 in Bavaria, Germany to George & Anne M. Muhler. He arrived in the United States in 1854. By 1856, his parents were in New York and subsequently moved to Clark County around 1865. For awhile the family lived in Cincinnati. In 1860 George married Maria Kuntz (born in 1842) who had come to America in 1854. They had twelve children, three of which died young.

The house now has the front entrance facing north. The original barn is to the rear. It has stone walls & floor beneath the front portion.
43. Maria only lived until 1884. George next married Julia, the widow of A.J. Applegate, in 1886. She had been born in Germany also, in 1843 & arrived in this country in 1856. She lived in Iowa & had a son, Hank, (1876-1948), from her first marriage. George's children were Louisa (b. 1863), Sophia (b. 1867), Louis (1869-1953), John J. (b. 1871), Susan, Mary A., Emma, & Daniel (1882-1913). George Muhrer was noted as a careful manager & the owner of one of the finest farms of 240 acres, plus additional timber land. He was a member of the Evangelistic Church & is buried there.

John (George's son) lived here awhile & had as his wife Minnie. They had no children. John J. Muhrer owned 162.57 acres here in 1930. The son Louis married Katherine Kirchner (1869-1926) & they had five children: Orlando, Edna, Lenora, Hannah & Lyda. This family did not live in the house. Louis' son, Orlando purchased this homeplace from Minnie (John's wife) around 1940. Orlando married Edna Hess & they had two girls: Irene Brunk & Rovene Meinhardt. The family did not live here but rented the property. In 1957 Rovene married Deane Meinhardt & they have lived here since. They had five sons: Garyl, Lyndil, Larry, Kerry, & Jay. The house is significant for several reasons: its early date of construction, its long association with the Muhrer family & their descendants, and its traditional I-house style.
VERNON TOWNSHIP

Vernon Township is the easternmost one in Clark County. It is also the smallest; this wedge-shaped area lies in the southern part of the county on the east side. It is bordered by the Des Moines River on the north and the Mississippi River on the east and because of its location at the confluence of these two major waterways, it has been subject to frequent and extended flooding. Fifteen sections comprise Vernon Township but many are not one mile square due to the irregular river boundaries. The township lies in T 65 N, T 64 N, and T 63 N, and R 5 W. Federal highway 136/61 travels east/west across the top of the township and exits at the Des Moines River in Section 2, where it continues into Iowa. State highway 24 branches off of 136/61 in a diagonal direction to the north just outside of Alexandria. Sugar Creek and the Fox River both enter the township from the west in Section 18. The western and southern portions of Vernon Township are wooded. Central areas are marshy, virtually the entire terrain is flat bottom land. Silver Lake extends for nearly a mile in Sections 30 & 31. Greys Island and Willow Bar are both large islands south of Alexandria, on the Mississippi River.

The town of Alexandria sits on the Mississippi River in the north/central expanse of this township. A portion of Gregory Landing sits in Vernon Township but most of it is located in Clay Township, therefore it is covered in that report. Little settlement was made in the south area of Vernon Township. School #2 appeared in the 1878 Atlas in Section 7. Construction in early times was also sparse in the northern portion of this township. Most activity was concentrated in the City of Alexandria and along the two major roadways. The structures of considerable significance are included in the inventory. Among those of outstanding merit are V-1 which showed the Greek Revival Temple style and is now unfortunately razed (this was one of the most detailed classical structures in the county and had heavy timber construction), V-3 which has an unusually wide plan built in brick with a gable roof and an early (c. 1850's) construction date, the large Maxwell House (V-4) which is of high significance both for its original 2/3rds I house plan dating from the 1850's and for its elaborate turn-of-the-century remodeling, V-6 which is a finely detailed early
brick I-house and has also been associated with the prominent Rebo family, & V-8 which is notable for its early construction date (c. 1860), its riverboat captain owner, & its classical style.
**Office of Historic Preservation, P.O. Box 176, Jefferson City, Missouri 65101**

**HISTORIC INVENTORY**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>V-E</th>
<th>County</th>
<th>Location of Negatives</th>
<th>Specific Location</th>
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</thead>
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<td>0158</td>
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<td>Joyce/Miller (Renters)</td>
<td>Clerk</td>
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</table>

| 29. Wall Construction | frame |
| 31. Roof Type & Material | gable, asphalt shingles |
| 33. No. of Days | Front 5 Side 2 |
| 34. Wall Treatment | clapboard |
| 35. Plan Shape | rectangular |
| 36. Changes | Addition 2 |
| 37. Condition | Interior good |
| 38. Preservation Underway? | No |
| 39. Endangered? |
| 40. Visible from Public Road? |
| 41. Distance from and Frontage on Road |

| 42. No. of Materials | 2 |
| 43. Organization | NEMO Regional Planning Comm. |
| 44. Date | 1984 |
| 45. Revision Date(s) | |

**Further Description of Important Features**

The front facade is highlighted by a centrally located single leaf door which has a narrow three section transom and sidelights. Paneled squares are below the sidelights, the door surrounds are paneled also. Two windows are to either side of the door and are square shaped and 6/6. The five upstairs windows which cross the front facade are smaller but also 6/6. On the gable ends (east and west) are two windows on each level which match those on the front. At attic level are two small square lights. An ornate vergeboard is found here also. To the rear is a one story gable roofed addition. The door (east) has a transom. Windows in the rear are also 6/6. The house has a (over)

**History and Significance**

In the 1870 census, R. E. Hill is shown as a fifty-year-old riverboat steamer captain who was born in Chesterfield County, Virginia. He was a prosperous man with a net worth of $15,884. His wife, Ellen E. was forty-five and an Alabama native. He married Ellen Mitchell in 1840. In their household at this time were Mary S. (20 and of Missouri), Fannie (4 and of Missouri), and Grandison (2 and born in Iowa). R. E. Hill (over)

**Description of Environment and Outbuildings**

This house faces north, outbuildings are to the southeast, as is a trailer.

**Sources of Information**

- 1878, 1896, 1915 atlas
- 1930 & 1981 platbooks
- 1870 census
- Cemetery inscriptions of Clark County
- Marriage records

**Prepared by**

Margaret Keller HPC

**Organization**

NEMO Regional Planning Comm.
42. raking cornice and plain cornerboards. The chimneys at the east and west seem to have served fireplaces. The central stair has an early style tapered newel and is not of walnut.

43. owned this property in 1878. He built it circa 1860. He came to Clark County in 1834 and served as the Judge of the County Court and also was occupied as a farmer. His ownership continued and by 1930 the property was in the R. E. Hill Estate. Cemetery records indicate Robert E. Hill lived from 1815 to 1886 and is buried in Oak Hill or Crow Cemetery.

James Joyce owns the property and rents it to the Miller family.

The house is significant as a fine example of the I-house.
WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP

This township lies in the far southwest corner of Clark County. Its borders include 54 square miles in T 64 N, T 63 N, and R 9 W. The upper reaches of the Little Wyaconda River meander through much of Washington Township's northern half. In its southern expanse, Shaffer Creek & Bear Creek flow to the southeast while the North Fabius River just barely comes inside the low west corner of the township. County road A follows a basically diagonal route; it comes in at the northwest corner and exits at the southeast. County road D goes east from Section 35 and County road W crosses the top border then continues south at the east side of the township. The territory is quite hilly and the major wooded area is located along Bear Creek. Fairmont was an early settlement and is discussed in the following pages.

By 1878 at least seven schools were in existence in this vicinity. Wells School, School #6, School #5, and Mt. Tabor School are no longer extant. Boston School (W-8), Arkansas School (altered to residence), and Liberty School (W-1) remain today. Often the earliest school has been replaced with a later building, this information is on the individual inventory sheets. Bailey Cemetery is found in Section 18, another unnamed cemetery is located in Section 13. Churches in the township include New Woodville Baptist (W-7), Bear Creek Church (W-16), and Liberty Church (W-2).

Buildings of considerable significance inventoried include the early Liberty School which was built in the 1870's, the Stafford Place (W-3) dating from circa 1865, New Woodville Baptist Church (W-7) which is noted for its fine detailing, the round Hatfield barn (W-9), the Wilson residence (W-11) with a very unusual integral porch and fine Cornbelt Cube styling, the log structure (W-12) on the Barber property, the ornate Queen Anne Suter Place (W-13), and the old Raine House (W-15) which is a fine example of the I-house built in the mid-1870's.
Liberty School existed in 1878 as school #1. G. W. Raine owned the surrounding property. Later this was school district #91. By 1930, Alva Weber owned 139 surrounding acres.

The school was in operation until sometime between 1940 and 1950. It is a typical example of the one room rural school.

This structure faces south. A small gable roofed outbuilding is to the west. The school sits south of Highway A.

The south gable peak features a cupola/bell tower and an off center entrance which is a single leaf paneled door. The three side windows on the east and west are rectangular shaped and double hung. There is a log sill, plain cornerboards and a wide plain cornice. Sheet metal covers the roof.
HISTORIC INVENTORY

No. 17
County
Clark
Location of Negatives
NEMO Regional Planning Comm.
Specific Location
SW¼ of SW¼ of Section 2
T 63 N, R 9 W
City or Town
Rural Township & Vicinity
Washington
Site Plan with North Arrow

16. Thematic Category
Liberty Baptist Church

17. Date(s) or Period
1888 & 1911

18. Style or Design
Vernacular

19. Architect or Engineer

20. Contractor or Builder

21. Original Use, if apparent
Church

22. Present Use
Church

23. Ownership
Public

24. Owner's Name & Address, if known
Liberty Baptist Church
Rt. 1
Wyconda, 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
1

29. Basement?
Yes

30. Foundation Material
Concrete

31. Wall Construction
Frame

32. Roof Type & Material
Gable, asphalt shingle

33. No. of Bays
Front: 3 Side: 3

34. Wall Treatment
Clapboard

35. Plan Shape Irregular

36. Changes
Addition: Yes
Alteration: Yes
Moved: No

37. Condition
Interior: Good
Exterior: Good

38. Preservation Underway?
No

39. Endangered?
Yes

40. Visible from Public Road?
Yes

41. Distance from and Frontage on Road

Further Description of Important Features

Beautiful Palladian type windows enhance the south, east & west gable ends here, the cornice also rakes. An ell extends to the south off the main portion of the building. Windows on the side walls are 1/1 with round arched tops. A square entry vestibule is at the inside corner of the two ells on the front (E) facade. It has a double leaf entrance with a fan transom & rises to a belcast hip roof with small gable peaks. Cresting this is an open air belfry with a spindle balustrade & frieze. The uppermost roof rises in a pyramidal shape to a ball finial. Along the north facade is a central gable ell with a high pitch roof. To either side are pent rooms, an (cont)

History and Significance

In the article by Mrs. Aubrey Suter, it is mentioned that the brick church was condemned in 1887. Records in the 1878 Atlas show a Baptist Church at this location. The church was the fourth Baptist Church organized in Clark County; after St. Francisville, Chambersburg, & Bear Creek. It was started in 1851 & had Rice Smith, Forsee, Kerfoot, Brent, Micajah Webber, John Ball, & their wives as members. The first (cont)

Description of Environment and Outbuildings

This structure faces east. Several large old trees lend an idylic quality to the yard. Across the road to the east are the cemetery grounds. Liberty school is one mile southeast. An outbuilding is to the northwest.

Sources of Information
1878, 1896 & 1915 Atlases
1887 History
History of Clark County Churches by the Clark County Historical Society

Prepared by
Linda Harper & Margaret Keller HPC

Organized by
NEMO Regional Planning Commission

Date
1983
Revision Date(s)
1984
42. additional one is built on the west. Windows here are 2/2, attenuated, & pedimented. The pent rooms have exterior type doors with 2 light transoms on the inside of the main block. An arched aclove/altar is situated at the central gable ell on the north. The floor slopes to the north, the rear ell has a level floor.

43. Baptist minister to become a permanent citizen here arrived in Clark County in 1845; Rev. Caleb Bush came from Ohio. Early deacons were Francis Smith (1879), John W. Catlett, Theodore Kerfoot, William Rayburn (1884), J.J. Stafford, James Jenkins (1895), Charles Collins, Frank Chapman, Guy Sutter (1908), C.O. Deck & H.W. Coffman (1921), W.A. Tweed, & E. V. Robertson (1941).

After the early building was condemned in 1887, a new church was raised & dedicated in 1888. Circa 1911 the church was enlarged to the present structure. Some pastors were C.C. Madlox (1847), O. Jones (1847-1852), John F. Suter (1887-1888), William Cooney (1911) & Harry I. Cull (1963+).

The church is in use today & it is important for its early & continuing ties to the area's religious & cultural life.
<table>
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<th>Weber Property</th>
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Further Description of Important Features: The front (NW) facade has two centrally located single leaf doors. These have molded headers. To the either side is an attenuated rectangular shaped window. At the upper level the "attic" has 3 light windows. The northeast facade has a 6/6 square shaped window. The house may have been built in two sections as evidenced by the clapboard pattern in the rear. A central chimney probably served a stove. The southwest gable end has a paired rectangular window while the rear facade (SE) has only a single leaf paneled door at the south corner.

History and Significance: W. Stafford owned this in 1878. The 1870 census portrays him as a 53 year old farmer from North Carolina. His net worth was $5,250 at that time. Charlotte, his wife, was 50 and their children at home included Luther (18), Caroline (16), Waldo (11), Truston (9) and Bruce (4). The family must have arrived in Missouri about 1860 as Truston was born in this state, as was Bruce. Other children were born in Illinois. William was occupied as a farmer and may have built this house. He lived from 1816 to 1887, (over 71 years).

Sources of Information:
1870, 1890, 1915 atlases
1930 platbook
1870 & 1900 census
Cemetery Inscriptions of Clark County

Prepared by: Linda Harpe
Margaret Keller HPC
Date: 1984
Charlotte lived from 1819 to 1905. A son, Milton, died in 1867; Waldo died in 1880. Another child born to their marriage was Sarah J. After Charlotte's death a subsequent owner was Priebe. He had possession by at least 1915. In 1930, A. H. Priebe owned 39.5 acres here. Three (3) Priebe families appear in this vicinity in the 1900 census: Samuel and his wife Lucie, William and his wife Nellie, and Albert Priebe. A. H. was likely Albert. He was a thirty-three year old farmer in 1900.

The structure has been vacant for quite some time. It is important as a fairly early example of the A+ type.
The front facade follows the typical I house pattern with a centrally located single leaf door flanked by two bays of windows to each side. Windows are 1/1 & rectangular shaped. The trim is plain. Any architectural details which may have been present are now obscured by the composition siding. A rear addition completes the T shape plan, it has a gable roof.

In 1878 this property was in the possession of B. Payne. Benjamin Payne is shown in the 1870 census as a 63 year old farmer who was born in Virginia. He had a net worth of $2,940 that year. His wife Eliza A. was 54 & a native of Indiana. Children at home were Caroline (29), Julia (28), N. (24 & female), Frances (21), Henrietta (16), Henry R (11), & Laura (7). The eldest three were born in Indiana, the next two were born in Iowa, (cont)

The house faces east toward a gravel road that runs north/south in the middle of Section 3. Bear Creek runs to the southwest. Outbuildings are to the rear.

Sources of Information
1878, 1896, 1915 Atlases
1930 & 1981 Platbook
Cemetery Inscriptions of Clark County

Prepared by Linda Harper & Margaret Keller NPC
Organization NEMO Regional Planning Comm.
& Henrietta along with the younger ones were born in Missouri. This would put the family's arrival here sometime around 1854. Benjamin continued to be listed as the owner in the 1896 Atlas. His wife died in 1874. By 1915 H.E. Payne, Henry or "Bood" as he was called, was shown as the owner. He married Allie Coffman & they had one daughter, Reta. Henry built the house around 1900 it is believed. By 1930 Alice Payne (Allie) is listed as the owner of 120 acres here. Reta Payne married Al Metz, who has had the place 56 years. They had no children. Possibly the land belonged to the Smith family before the Paynes, the Smiths did own acreage to the north in 1878. The house is significant both for its long association with the Payne/Metz family & as an example of the I-house style.
Office of Historic Preservation ... J. Slay 175, Jefferson City, Missouri 101

HISTORIC INVENTORY

1. No. 04-5
2. County . Clark
3. Location of Negatives . NEMO Regional Planning Comm.
4. Specific Location . SW 1/4 of NE 1/4 of Section 24
   SW 1/4 of NE 1/4 of Section 24
   T 64 N, R 9 W
5. City or Town . II Rural, Township 5, Vicinity Washington
6. Site Plan with North Arrow

St. Clair Residence

16. Thematic Category
17. Date(s) or Period . c. 1900
18. Style or Design . Queen Anne
19. Architect or Engineer . unknown
20. Contractor or Builder . unknown
21. Original Use, if apparent . Residential
22. Present Use . Residential
23. Ownership . Public
24. Owner's Name & Address . Pleasant St. Clair
   Rt. 2
   Wyaconda, MO
25. Open to Public? Yes I I
   No 00
26. Local Contact Person or Organization . NEMO Regional Planning Comm.
27. Other Surveys in Which Included
28. No. of Stories . 1-1
29. Basement? Yes I I
   No 00
30. Foundation Material . molded concrete block
31. Wall Construction . Frame
32. Roof Type & Material . cross gable, asphalt shingle
33. No. of Days To SD . 3 6 2
34. Wall Treatment . clapboard
35. Plan Shape . cross
36. Changes . Addition 26
   (Explain in #26)
37. Condition . Interior
   Exterior good
38. Preservation Underway? Yes I I
   No 00
39. Endangered? Yes I I
   No 00
40. Visible from Public Road? Yes I I
   No 00
41. Distance from and Frontage on Road

Further Description of Important Features

The house is a fine example of the Queen Anne style in a rural setting. The four gables are highly ornamented with an imbricated eave and cutwork vergeboard. The north ell has a chamfered bay with a large rectangular window featuring leaded beveled glass on the front. Sunburst brackets are at the eaves and have pendants. The north corners have truncated hip roofed porches with turned posts ending in small cutwork brackets. The west porch shelters two single leaf doors at the inner corners. Windows are generally 1/1 trabeated. An addition is built on the southwest corner, it has a pent porch on the south end.

History and Significance

In 1878 this property may have belonged to John Hume. By 1896 continuing in records of 1915, J.T. St. Clair is recorded as the property owner 3/4 mile to the east. Pleasant St. Clair is listed as the proprietor of the property here in 1896. According to the 1860 census, the St. Clair family was headed by Thomas O., aged 36 and born in Kentucky. His net worth was $2,600. His wife Angeline was 33 and also a native of Kentucky.

Description of Environment and Outbuildings

The house faces north and sits just south of County road W in the upper area of Section 24. A barn is to the west while outbuildings are at the south.

Sources of Information

1896, 1915 Atlases
1930 & 1981 Platbooks
1860, 1870 & 1900 Census Reports
Cemetery Inscriptions of Clark County

Prepared by
Margaret Keller
NEMO Regional Planning Comm.
Date 3-0 Revision Date(s)
1984
At that time their children were John (6) & Laura (4). Both were born in Missouri. The family probably arrived from Jessamine County, Kentucky in 1851. Two children had died prior to the 1860 census: Ryland (died in 1854 at age 2) & James (died in 1859 at age 9). They are buried in the Weber Family Cemetery. By 1870 Thomas is not shown in the census & had apparently died, supporting this is the listing of Ann (Angeline) St. Clair as a farmer in Section 24 by 1878. Between 1860 & 1870 additional children had been born to the family. Edward E. was 9, Thomas J. was 7, & Otto was 7.* Edward died ten years later at age 19. Angeline died in 1882 at 55 years of age.

The J.T. St. Clair mentioned earlier was apparently Thomas' eldest son John. John's brother Thomas Jefferson was the father of Pleasant St. Clair. The house belongs to Pleasant St. Clair today. It also seems likely there was an earlier Pleasant St. Clair because he is listed as the owner of this property in 1896. The 1900 census shows Thomas Jefferson's family as consisting of his wife Ella (or Luella aged 33) Ernest (11), Lena (10), Pleasant (5), & Jimmie (3). By 1910 Arville R. (9) & Luella M. (3) were also in the family. Thomas Jefferson died in 1915 & that year the atlas shows J.T. as owning both this property & that to the west. But the 1930 Platbook listed this house as part of the Thomas Jefferson Estate which contained at least 256 acres. J.T.'s acreage was shown at about 440 acres. John T. St. Clair's household is shown in the 1910 census as follows: John T. (55), Estaline (36 & born in W. Virginia), Cleveland B. (26), Fannie L. (24), Loyd M. (23), Ethel A. (21), Orrell E. (19), Elsie (11), Elmer (8), Elvie (6), Eldon (4), Eldridge (3), Gertrude (1), & one servant. His wife Mary F. lived from 1856 to 1894. Estaline may have been his second wife. Luella (Ella) St. Clair died in 1935.

At any rate the property has remained in the St. Clair family. It is likely the house was built sometime around the turn-of-the century. The long ownership by the St. Clair family along with the Queen Anne detailing contributes to the significance of this structure.

*(in 1870)*
**Historic Inventory**

1. **No.** W 6
2. **County** Clark
3. **Present Name(s)** Webster Property
4. **Other Names** Morris Property, Hauptmann Residence
5. **Location of Negatives** NEMO Regional Planning Comm.
6. **Specific Location** SW of NE 4 of Section 13, T64N, R9W
7. **City or Town** W Rural, Township & Victory
8. **Plan with North Arrow**

### Further Description of Important Features

This frame structure follows the "Z" plan with a central single leaf entrance flanked by a window to either side. These features compose the front facade. The transom has been closed. Windows are 6/6 and square shaped. The corner boards and cornice area are plainly built. Gable ends (north and south) have a 6/6 window at each level. To the rear (E) is a one story gable roofed addition. It has two centrally located entrances on the south wall with windows to either side. The house was heated by stoves. It is likely the foundation is a replacement.

### History and Significance

In 1878 this property is listed "Mross" or J. Morris. This was ex-judge James Morris who was born in Tyler County, West Virginia in 1830. He attended Bethany College in W. Virginia and was admitted to the bar. He represented Clark County in the legislature for over three years and then served as judge for three years. Ill health caused him to retire to farming. He married Sophia Weber in 1857 (or 1858) (over)

### Description of Environment and Outbuildings

The house sits just east of County Road W and just south of a new residence. It faces West.

### Sources of Information

1878, 1915 Atlases
1930 & 1981 Platbooks
Cemetery inscriptions of Clark County
1887 History
Marriage Records
1870 Census

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### Notes

- **Prepared by:** Margaret Keller HPC
- **Organization:** NEMO Regional Planning Comm.
and they had three children. The 1870 census shows James and Sophia as parents of Byron E. (10), James (6) and Oscar (2). Sophia died in 1883. James married Lydia Errett of Pennsylvania in 1887. She was the mother of three children. By 1915 the property was owned by G. C. Hauptmann. He had 80 acres by 1930. G. Clifford Hauptman was born in Mechanicsville, Iowa in 1878. In 1911 he married Mary Bell Barber. She lived from 1882 to 1949 and Clifford lived until 1959. They are buried in Wyaconda Cemetery. In 1930 many Hauptmans lived in the vicinity (northwest) including August, John and William. The property is now used for storage and belongs to Russell Lee Webster. It is significant as an early example of a Z+ house.
The front (S) facade contains the two separate single leaf entrances utilized for men on one side & women on the other. These paneled doors have three light transoms with heavy molding below & pedimented headers above. Pediments have applied cutwork motifs. Windows follow a 4/4 attenuated pattern & are also pedimented. One single leaf entrance is at the rear. Rear millwork appears to be of a later design (c. 1900) than the other which is molded & has mitered corners. Interior details include old wide board floors & old style chair railing with beaded wainscoting.

History and Significance: No structure appears on this site in the 1878 Atlas. The church was built in 1880. By 1896 the surrounding property belonged to Sam Beard. An earlier Woodville Baptist Church was in T 65 N, R 8 W & is thought to have burned, according to the article by Mrs. Sam St. Clair. The congregation then met in schools & began planning for a church here in 1879. They chose the site & then proceeded with the construction. Dedication of the new church was in 1884.

This structure faces south, the cemetery is in a field to the east, this has a decorative iron fence. County road "W" is also to the east.

Sources of Information:
1896 & 1915 Atlas
1930 - Platbook
History of Clark County Churches by the Clark County Historical Society (article by Mrs. Sam St. Clair)

Prepared by Linda Harper & Margaret Keller HPC
Regional Planning Comm.

Date: 1983
Revision Dates: 1984
church was held on the third Sunday of September 1880. In 1881 they had the first
Sunday School. The group had been associated with the Wyaconda Baptist Association
as early as 1853. In 1877 they joined the Pleasant Grove Baptist Association, when
it was organized. There were eighteen members in this Southern Baptist program.
Continuous services have been held for 123 years. Isaac Pugh preached before the turn­
of-the century. Arthur Harris, Aubrey Mancrief, Harry Ivan Cull, & George Howard Hayes
were other ministers. Other early pastors & charter members were J.B. Moncrief, N.
Yalton, R.U. Warford, N. Nelson, James Golden, & C. Skirven. In 1966 40 were enrolled
in Sunday School. The church is important both for its architecture, which is typical
for the 1880's, and for its continuous role in the area's religious life.
Boston School, or school #4, existed in 1878 at this location. A. Boston was a landowner in the southeast quarter of this section. The district later became #49. In 1930 this was located on O. W. Steele's land. His holdings numbered at least 199.5 acres. The last term of school held here could not be pinpointed but it was between 1940 and 1950. This building is another example of the vernacular rural school.

The school faces south and sits south of a field. County road W runs north/south just west of the school.
This barn is built on a round plan. A large sliding type door is on the south & serves as the main entrance. Above this is located a square window. To either side the openings are now covered with sheet metal. The door & window are covered with vertical board closures. Several small narrow windows are scattered around the perimeter of the structure. The roof rises in a graduated conical shape & ends with a round cupola. Poles are used for the interior frame work. There is an additional door on the west.

In 1878 J.D. Smulling owned the property here. John D. was born in Lewis County, Missouri in 1841. His dad Curtis was born in Maryland & was a minister in the M.E. Church. After his death his widow Eliza married D. Mangle. John was raised by his uncle after his dad died. He married Mahala Hume & they had five children: Sarah M., Mary E., Alice A., Eliza V., & Sarah M.. They had a splendid home here & a farm of 180 acres (cont).

The barn sits back of the house (to the southwest). It faces south & is located near the top of Section 10. An enclosed barnyard is on the west side. Two large barns are to the south.

Sources of Information
1878, 1896, 1915 Atlases
1930 & 1981 Platbooks
Cemetery Inscriptions of Clark County
Marriage Records

Prepared by
Margaret Keller HPC
Organizational Planning Comm.
according to the 1887 History. In 1861 he enlisted in the Home Guards & served under Colonel Moore in the Battle of Athens. John died in 1927, Mahala died in 1924. They are buried in the New Woodville Baptist Church Cemetery. The next recorded owner of the property was John Woods. He was 35 in 1900, his wife Sarah was 32. Their children then were Harry S. (6) & Henry J. (4). His ownership continued in 1915. By 1930 F.H. Wahrer owned 80 acres here. The house here was built about 1919. A log cabin sat immediately to the southeast. The house was built by Watson & Clifford Hauptman. As the barn was built in 1928, it was probably constructed when Wahrer owned the property. The wood was soaked in the nearby pond to make it bendable. It is important as an example of a type of farm structure which was never present in great numbers & has now become increasingly rare.
Federick Hauptman is shown in the 1860 census as a 70 year old farmer with a net worth of $6,000. He was a native of Prussia. Mary (Myers) was his wife & she was 69 & had been born in Hesse. They were married before they immigrated to America & Frederick was occupied as a saddler. They first settled in Pennsylvania, then in 1837 re-

moved to Clark County. Together the couple had fourteen children, seven of which survived. (cont)

An outbuilding is located in the rear. The house sits at the extreme northwest corner of Section 11. Open fields surround it.
43. in 1887. These were Henry, August, Charles, John, Emeline, Susan, & William. In 1860 the children at home were Henry (26), Augustus (22), Eliza (19), Charles (17), Gattop? (14), John (12), Emil (10), Susan (8) & William (6). Their homeplace is described in the 1887 History as "a splendid farm containing several hundred acres of rich land". Mary is shown as the owner in both 1878 & 1896. She would have been 105 in 1896. Frederick died sometime prior to 1878. By 1915 the property went to the son Augustus. He had married Indianna Watson. The 1900 census shows their household as containing Augustus (62), Indianna (50), Johnnie (26), Laura (24), Clifford (21), Bertie (19) & Watson (10). Watson continued to live here & was engaged in farming & carpentry. He married Chloe Woods. George Clifford married Mae Belle Barber & they had one child, James Milton. He lived here & was wed to Marta Mae Buck (c. 1940's). He also was occupied as a farmer. Their children were Jane Ann & John. The portion of the property where the house sits was sold to Linley Egbert & Rory Jenkins. Then James Hauptman bought the old homeplace back. In 1961 his daughter Jane Ann married Robert Clifton & they moved here, Clifton bought the place in 1964. Their sons are James & John. The family is engaged in general farming.

The house is important both for its long association with the Hauptman family & as a good example of the gable peak style.
### HISTORIC INVENTORY

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- **Further Description of Important Features**: A two story integral porch forms the northeast corner of the house. The upper area is enclosed with a balustrade composed of square members & has a single leaf entrance. The lower porch area also includes a single leaf entrance & is upheld by large plain square posts. Another entrance is on the front facade (N) as it extends forward from the porch. Very attenuated 1/1 rectangular shaped windows flank the door. These are repeated at the upper level. Window & door trim is trabeated. The cornerboards are capped with molding & the frieze area is also molded. Small cutwork brackets remain at the tops of some of the porch posts. It is likely this area once had more ornamentation.

- **Historic and Significance**: Francis & Phoebe A. Hilliard were the earliest known owners of this land. The 1860 census shows Francis as 26 & in his mother's household as the eldest male child. Catherine was 45 & worth $3,800. She was a native of Pennsylvania. Also in the household were Christina (22), Jane (17), Elizabeth (14), Salena (11), & Rheuben (8). Francis & Phoebe A. Hilliard sold the property to David R. Moore & his wife Anna in 1866. The transaction (cont)

- **Description of Environment and Outbuildings**: The house faces north toward the gravel road which forms the boundary between sections 8 & 5. A gable roofed outbuilding is to the rear, a barn is to the southeast, & another large hip gable roofed barn with a stone foundation is to the east.


- **Prepared by**: Linda Harper & Margaret Keller NEMO HPC

- **Organizations**: NEMO Regional Planning Comm.

- **Date of Preparation**: 1983 & 1984

- **Revision Dates**: 1983 & 1984
David R. Moore came to Clark County from Centee County, Pennsylvania in 1866. He retained the property until 1905 when George W. & Emma Watts purchased the place. He bought the Northeast ¼ of Section 8 & apparently built the barn; it has "S Watts" painted on the exterior. In 1907 Ira Suter & his wife Myrta L. received the property. He had married Myrta (Lipes) in 1893. The 1900 census shows Ira as a 29 year old native of Missouri. Myrtie was 28. Harry W. (aged 2) was their son. By 1910 they had a daughter Rilla (9). By 1919 John F. & Anna Hauptman were the owners. The west ½ of the northeast quarter was sold by J.P. & Pearl Bertram to Lafayette & Frances C. Frazier in 1918. R.G. Hiller next got that portion in 1937. Hiller had purchased the other part mentioned in 1934 at a sheriff sale. Also in 1937, Hiller sold the property to R.M. Lapsley. It went to his heirs, Irvin & Bessie M. Wilson in 1947. They moved to town about 1957. Clifford Wilson married Lois Irene Dochterman & they had four children. The family lives here today & is engaged in general & cattle farming.

It is likely the house was built by George W. Watts or by the owner prior to him, David R. Moore. The house is significant as an unusual manifestation of the cornbelt cube style with the two story integral porch contributing to its uniqueness.
The front facade (N) has a single leaf door opening and one window to the west. Indications of a fireplace are found on the east side wall. Perhaps a fireplace was on the west side also. There is a boxed stair on the west end. The south side had a lean-to addition. This entire structure is in very deteriorated condition. The notching of the logs is the half-dovetail type.

According to oral history, Samuel D. Barber built this log house. This was his last place of residence. He married Mary Ann McMillen and together they had ten children. He may have died in 1901, records of 1896 list him as owner of the property. Among the sons were Alexander and James. Alexander McMillen Barber was born in 1864. Possibly the Barber family came here from Illinois about 1870. Alexander married (over)

Facing north this structure is located just south of County Road W and the "Ca" type residence of Dean Barber.

Sources of Information
1878, 1896, 1915 Atlases
1930, 1981 platbooks
Cemetery inscriptions of Clark County
Marriage records
Personal interview with John Barber - 1983
Mary Doughtery and they had four children. Atlas records show James Barber as the owner in 1915 and in 1930. By 1930 his land included 74 acres. Jame's son Charlie lived here a number of years. Charlie had two children, Frank and Fern. They later moved back to Illinois. The house has been vacant since 1925. Dean Barber owns it now.

The property is significant for its log construction and its long association with the Barber family. Information was provided by John Barber, the son of Alexander M. Barber. Information on this family was not discovered in historical sources such as census, cemetery, and marriage records, except for the following. A Samuel G. Barber (1859-1936) married Florence E. Atherton (1866-1933) in 1886. They are both buried in New Woodville Baptist Church Cemetery. It is not certain where they fit into the branches of the Barber family previously mentioned.
An ornate cutwork & spindle vergeboard, an imbricated gable peak, paired eave brackets in scroll design with pendants & heavily molded round attic lights comprise some of the architectural details for this structure. The frieze is also molded. A gable roofed front ell (W) has a chamfered bay at the first story. This is surrounded by a porch with turned posts, a spindle frieze & cutwork brackets. A single leaf entrance is on the south side of this ell at both stories. Windows are generally trabeated & of a 1/1 rectangular shape. North & south gable end windows are paired. The front bay features a large rectangular window. In the rear is a 1 story roofed ell (cont)

An ornate cutwork & spindle vergeboard, an imbricated gable peak, paired eave brackets in scroll design with pendants & heavily molded round attic lights comprise some of the architectural details for this structure. The frieze is also molded. A gable roofed front ell (W) has a chamfered bay at the first story. This is surrounded by a porch with turned posts, a spindle frieze & cutwork brackets. A single leaf entrance is on the south side of this ell at both stories. Windows are generally trabeated & of a 1/1 rectangular shape. North & south gable end windows are paired. The front bay features a large rectangular window. In the rear is a 1 story roofed ell (cont)

The house faces west & sits south of County road A on a gravel road that runs down through the middle of Section 33. Bear Creek is 2 miles southwest, Shaffer Creek is 1/2 mile east. An outbuilding is to the southeast.

Sources of Information:
1878, 1896 & 1915 Atlases
1930 & 1981 Plats
1860, 1900, 1910 Census Reports
Marriage Records
Cemetery Inscriptions of Clark County
The Kenneth Suters

Prepared by Linda Harpe & Margaret Keller
Regional Planning Commission
Case No. 21
1983 &
Revision Date(s) 1984
42. along with a pent room on its south.

43. A.T.M. lived from 1811 to 1883 & Sarah lived from 1816 to 1888. They are buried in Bear Creek Baptist Church cemetery. By 1896 the property here belonged to Garlin. He appears in the 1900 census as a 48 year old farmer along with his wife Annie, 45. Both were born in Missouri. In 1900, their children at home were Elmer E. (20) & Hettie H. (15). By 1910, the couple was at home with no children under their roof & they owned the place free & clear. Garlin continues in atlas & platbook records to be listed as the owner through 1930 sources. He had at least 320 acres. In 1906, Elmer married Bessie McReynolds. Hettie married Dr. John Leslie. The framing for the house was sawn from trees along Bear Creek two miles south. The limestone for the foundation was shipped by rail to Wyaconda & then hauled by team by Elmer to the house. The carpenters were Ollie Beck & Abe Buford who worked for $1 a day. The final cost of the house was $2,500, with Elmer helping. After 1919, Garlin lived here only in the summer. Annie died in 1933 & Garlin died in 1940. The property was rented for a few years & then stood vacant until 1949 when Elmer & Bessie Suter moved in. They remained here until their deaths in 1963 & 1965 respectively. Their children were Aubrey, Etheleen & Kenneth. Bert & Helena Rowe lived here until 1970. In 1974 Kenneth & Patricia Suter moved in. Their sons are Gregory & Michael.

The structure/property is significant for its long historical ties with the Suter family & as a fine example of the Queen Anne style.
42. Further Description of Important Features

The house is a plain example with no outstanding decorative details. The windows are generally 2/2 & very elongated. Cornerboards & the frieze are simple. A pent porch shelters the single leaf front entrance. At the rear is an enclosed pent porch room addition. The south facade has two single leaf doors, these were four paneled. The house was heated by stoves. Woodwork is plain.

43. History and Significance

John J. Mileham came to Clark County in 1875 from Grant County, Kentucky. He lived from 1840 to 1914 according to cemetery records. His wife Margaret lived from 1842 to 1929. Both are buried in Liberty Baptist Church cemetery. The 1900 census shows John (59) & Margaret (57) as having Florence F. (28) & George E. (23) in their household. All but J.J. were born in Missouri. In 1902 George Mileham married Nannie Scifres. Their daughters (cont)

44. Description of Environment and Outbuildings

The house sits amid a brush overgrown yard. It faces west & sits on the east side of the road that divides Section 8 & 9. Bear Creek is to the NE & Arkansas school is about 3/4 mile to the west.

45. Sources of Information

1878, 1896, 1915 Atlases
1930 & 1981 Platbooks
1900, 1910 Census
Marriage Records
Cemetery Inscriptions of Clark County

46. Prepared by

Linda Harris
Margaret Keller IPC

47. Organization

NEMO Regional Planning Comm

48. Date

1983 & 1984
43. Florence & Ruth both died in infancy. Records show J.J. Mileham as owning this property through 1915. By 1930 Eliza Speer was the owner of at least 102 acres here. Today the property is abandoned & is thought to belong to Lloyd Howell. The structure is significant as a typical example of the hip style.
MR. AND MRS. GEO. E. MILEHAM, WYACONDA, MO.
The front facade (N) is graced by a hip roofed porch upheld by Tuscan posts. It features a molded eave & a small gable peak and shelters the two centrally located single leaf doors. This post dates the house's construction. An Eastlake screen remains. Windows are 1/1 and rectangular shaped. Millwork is pedimented. At the second story one single leaf door is found in the center of the front facade. End chimneys seem to have served stoves. At the rear (S) an ell extends from the middle of the house. It is of one story. To the east is an enclosed pent porch. This is repeated on the west. The stair is located in the rear of the main block.

T.J. Raine owned this property in 1878. The 1850 census shows him in his parents household. Philip was the head of the family & 43 that year. The family's belongings were valued at $700. Philip originated in Virginia. Sarah, his wife, was 44 & also from Virginia. There were nine children in the home & these included James (21), Robert (20), Thomas (18), George (17), William (18), Joseph (15), Elizabeth (13), Matilda J. (11), (cont.)

The house faces north & sits in a position which affords a great vista to the south & west. At the southeast corner of the house is the well & at the southwest corner is a brick cellar. An outbuilding is to the east & to the south.

Sources of Information
1878, 1896, & 1915 Atlases
1850, 1860 Census
1930 Platbook
Cemetery Inscriptions of Clark County

Prepared by Linda Harper & Margaret Keller HPC
Regional Planning Comm.
1983 & 1984
& Philip (8). All were born in Kentucky. By the following decade's census, Philip had increased his wealth to $4,800 dollars, a considerable jump. Philip was the only child remaining at home. Thomas (Jefferson) had married Margaret A. & lived in this house from at least 1878 (if not earlier) until his death. He lived from 1834 to 1886 & is buried in Bear Creek Baptist Church cemetery. Margaret lived from 1831 to 1912. A subsequent owner was J.S. House by 1930. His holdings encompassed 80 acres.

The house has been vacant for a number of years. It is important as an example of the continued use of the early I-house style & shows the adaptations or variations from the prior form by the decade of the 1870's.
On July 6, 1839 the Mt. Moriah Baptist Church was organized in the southwest corner of Clark County. It is thought the first meeting was held at the seven room log house of Henry Weber, located 1/2 mile east of Fairmont. A Reverend J.M. Lillard Charles V. Martin, & P. N. Hayscraft from Dover & Gelead churches helped in the organization. J.J. Smith was "called" to be the minister. Charter members included Jepthy S. Smith, Henry, (cont)

The church faces east & sits just east of a branch of Bear Creek. A cemetery is east of the church. It is located between the church & the road which comes in from Section 32.

Sources of Information
1878, 1896, 1915 Atlases
1930 Platbook
History of Clark County
Churches, by the Clark County Historical Society - article by Mrs. John Deatrick

Prepared by
Linda Harper
Margaret Keller HPC

Organizations
NEMO HPC
Regional Planning Comm.
In 1839 the new church joined the Bethel Association & met with a church in Marion County. The name was changed to Bear Creek in 1843, probably because meetings were held near Bear Creek. There was no building so they met in homes, schools, & in brush arbors. In 1844 they joined the Wyaconda Association. The next year Sowell Cox offered the congregation 5 acres for a church & cemetery. He was living 1/2 mile northwest of the present church. Brick was burned & hauled in 1846. The members, Daniel Wood (preacher), & slaves of Mr. Cox & Nancy Davis did the work. Construction was complete in 1846 & although no pictures remain of the structure, it sat just west of the present church. Pillars flanked a center aisle and there was a gallery at one end for slaves. Twenty-one members left due to the location, they formed a new church called Liberty. Members numbered 54 in 1851 but by 1864 the services were discontinued because of conflict within the congregation between slaveowners & non-slaveowners. It was not until 1866 that further services were held with Reverend Ingram as the leader. In 1877 the group joined the Pleasant Grove Association. The year 1884 saw the church structure in deteriorated condition so it was replaced in 1885 by the present frame building. The year 1894 marked the first Sunday School. In 1909 the south addition was built and in 1939 the congregation observed its centennial. This was the third Baptist church organized in Clark County after St. Francisville & Chambersburg.
<table>
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<td>Specific Location</td>
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| No. of Stories | 1 |
| Basement? | Yes |
| Foundation Material | Molded concrete block |
| Wall Construction | Farmhouse |
| Roof Type & Material | Gable/Asphalt shingle |
| No. of Days | 63 |
| Wall Treatment | Clapboard |
| Plan Shape | Irregular |
| Changes | Addition, Moved |
| Condition | Interior, Exterior, fair |
| Preservation Underway? | No |
| Endangered? | No |
| Visible from Public Road? | Yes |
| Distance from Ag Frontage on Road | |

### Further Description of Important Features

The front (W) facade is protected by a polygonal pent porch with Tuscan type columns. There is a wide plain/corinthian frieze which rakes at the west gable end. The front (W) ell ends in a three-sided chamfered bay fronted with a large rectangular window. Other windows are generally 1/1 rectangular shaped. The rear of the house is comprised of a one story gable roofed ell.

### History and Significance

Jefferson W. Allen was born in 1810 in Maryland and later moved to Ohio; in 1830 he married Frances Bake (1810-1855). Their children were Henrietta (1831-1853), Mary E. (1834-1835), Emmett H. (1837-1838) & Jerome B. (1841-1863). Jerome was at Camp Davis, Mississippi, served in the 5th regiment as a hospital steward in the Civil War. In 1858 Jefferson married Harriet D. Broadwell. He owned the property here. The original log home is not known. Floyd Allen, Rt. 1, Wayland, MO.

### Description of Environment and Outbuildings

The house faces west. Fields & wooded areas are to the rear as is an outbuilding. Across the road to the west is a large barn. A pond is to the north. Fairmount is about 3/4 mile northeast.

### Sources of Information

1878, 1896, 1915 Atlases
1930 & 1981 Platbook
Floyd Allen Cemetery Inscriptions of Clark County

Prepared by Linda Harper & Margaret Keller HPC
Organizations: NEMO Regional Planning Comm.
house was southeast of the present house at the time of the Civil War. Subsequent children were Jepy F. (1859-1859) & Eugene B. & Frances P. They were twins. Frances lived from 1860 to 1861. Arthur C. Allen was born in 1868 to Jefferson. Jefferson owned the property through 1896, according to that year's atlas but cemetery records indicate he died in 1891. Harriet died in 1904. They are buried in Bear Creek Baptist church cemetery. By 1915 A.C. is listed as the owner of this property. He married Virginia Jenkins Allen. He was born in Fairmont & moved here when he was one year old. Arthur & Virginia had five children: Leota, Jessie, Beana (?), Charlie, & Floyd. Arthur built the house in 1919. Arthur lived from 1868 to 1945 & Virginia lived from 1877 to 1952. They are also buried at Bear Creek Baptist Church Cemetery. Floyd is engaged in general farming & resides here today. The house/property is important for its long continuous association with the Allen family.
WYACONDA TOWNSHIP

Wyaconda Township is positioned on the western side of Clark County in the middle area. It envelopes 36 square miles in T 65 N, R 9 W. The North Wyaconda River spans the township diagonally by entering at the northwest corner & exiting at the southeast corner. Connecting to it from the southwest and also following a diagonal direction is the South Wyaconda River. Musko Branch is south of this, just above Wyaconda. South Linn Creek flows out the northeast corner of the township & is located above Luray. The most forested region is concentrated there, the terrain is generally quite hilly except oneither side of waterways which have flat belts or regions along their courses. Federal highway 136 travels east/west across the top portion of this township. County roads K and AA come in at the north side of the township & form the two sides of a "Y" which meets at Luray. County road A goes south to the bottom of Wyaconda Township, it branches off from 136 in Section 8 and exits the township at Wyaconda. Running across the bottom of the township is County road W. The Atchison, Topeka, & Santa Fe Railroad crosses the south area in a diagonal fashion & heads northeast.

Towns include Luray & Wyaconda and these are covered separately in this report.

At least five rural schools served the educational needs of this area by 1878. School #6, School #3, School #5, Happy Hill School, & Eureka School are no longer extant. Flint Ridge School remains (Wy-6) but the earlier building has been replaced by a 1920 era structure. Other schools are mentioned in the descriptions of Luray & Wyaconda. Cemeteries include Combs Cemetery in Section 9, the Blattner Cemetery, Zimmerman Cemetery north of Luray & the Wyaconda Cemetery. Churches have been built within the towns of Luray & Wyaconda but are not known to have existed in rural areas. A steam-powered
saw & gristmill was in business in Section 22 in 1878. Structures included in the inventory which have very high consequence include Wy-1 which shows the I-house in its later (1880's) manifestation and also has a dogtrot log barn, Wy-2 which is a superb example from the 1860's of the Italianate style built in brick and rarely found in this area, Wy-3 which is an ornate Queen Anne structure, Wy-4 which is built in the Temple style, Wy-10 which is an excellent and highly detailed example of the use of the cast iron facade on a commercial structure, and Wy-11 which shows the use of the Bungalow style in a religious edifice.
The south facade has a later porch added to shelter the central single leaf entrance with a transom. It has double panes with round arches. It has an Eastlake screen. The porch is pent roofed, has exposed rafters, and has massive square posts. A window to either side is 2/2 and has an elongated, rectangular shape and pedimented headers. The upper level has three of the same type windows. The hip roof with exposed rafters is also a later addition to the house. Sides (E & W) have one 2/2 type window at both levels. In the rear (N), one window retains its shutters at the second story level. The first level here has three single leaf entrances. The west one (over)

This was the James Whitehead residence. He was born in 1840 in Kentucky and arrived in Clark County in 1867. Caroline Blattner became his wife and together they had eleven children. The 1900 census shows James as a sixty-year old man who owned his farm but had it mortgaged. Carry, his wife, was fifty-two and the children at home were: Lillian (23), Charly (20), Emma (18), James (15), John (13), Fred G. (8), and Frank (6). All the children were born in Missouri. By 1910 the elderly couple was (over)

Outbuildings are to the west. One is a dog-trot type log barn. It has pole rafters and half round notching. It has been covered with vertical plank siding. The house faces South and is located west of County Road A.

42. Further Description of Important Features
43. History and Significance
44. Description of Environment and Outbuildings
45. Sources of Information
46. Prepared by Linda Harper
47. Organization: NEMO
48. Date: 1983
49. Revision Dates: 7/84
42. appears to be an alteration. All but the center door have been closed.

43. living alone and in 1930, James Whitehead still owned this property which consisted of 200 acres. He lived from 1840 to 1936, Caroline lived from 1848 to 1912. They are buried in the Blattner Cemetery.

The current owner is Waldo Smith.

The merit of this structure lies both in its long association with the Whitehead family and in its I-house style. It shows the use of a traditional building style that had a continuity through the decades from 1840 - 1910.
Residence Mr. James Whitehead, Wyaconda Township.
The rectangular plan residence has an enclosed pent porch replacing the original proch with ornate braced eaves. The enclosure shelters the central front entrance which is a single leaf door with four sidelights, paneling, and a two light transom & brackets. The opening has a segmentally arched header. First story windows on the front (S) facade are 6/6 & have double rowlock segmentally arched headers. The side walls have two 6/6 windows at each level & & corners are emphasized with brick quoins. The rear facade features a one story clapboarded gable roof addition with pent room additions (cont).

Henry Blattner was born in Steinwiler, Germany in 1822. He came to Clark County from Kentucky in about 1864. Henry was a farmer. His wife Laura was born in Ohio while all the others except the youngest were born in Kentucky. Laura was born in Ohio while all the others except the youngest were born in Kentucky.

The house faces south. A well is in the rear along with an outbuilding. Large ancient pine trees shade the front yard. Wyaconda is just south of County Road A is to the east. Blattner Cemetery is southeast of here & a school was built at the edge of the cemetery by at least 1878.
42. to either side. The addition has 6/6 windows also; these have wide molded headers. An exterior chimney is on the north wall. This was the kitchen addition. Large corbelled chimneys which serve fireplaces are at the east & west sides of the roof. The wide molded eave has paired elongated brackets. A cupola tops the house & has three small narrow windows of three lights each on the north & south sides. It also has a bracketed eave. The basement is raised & has a wide watercourse protruding above the half windows. These have segmentally arched headers. The interior has several interesting features. Mitred millwood is pedimented. Stair risers are hand-grained & the fireplace is marbled. The dining room has plaster molding with grape motif details at the edge. Stairways are found to the basement & cupola in addition to the stair with a turned newel post that gives access to the second floor & sits just inside the front entrance.

43. Emma was born in Missouri. In 1870 Henry had a net worth of $10,500. He built the house. North of the house was the brick kiln where the homemade bricks were fabricated. The family lived in the five room basement as the upper levels were being built. In Ohio, the Blattners owned a hotel & a bed from that business is in the house today. The family traded land in Kentucky for land in Ohio. Henry's eldest daughter never married. She was famous for the sheep she raised & did business with J.C. Penney in this area. Henry Ford was a friend of hers. She was a very literate person who had autographed books from her famous friends. Nature was one of her special interests.

Henry died in 1895 & the property went to the son John. Laura died (Henry's wife) in 1901. Both lie in Blattner Cemetery. John Blattner married Elizabeth Pechstein in Iowa in 1894. By 1896 he was in residence here. The 1910 census shows him as 38 & Elizabeth as 38 also. They had two children, Katherine (5) & Elora E. (2), and one servant. John owned the farm free & clear. By 1930 his acreage amounted to 248 acres. Their child Katherine married John Taylor & the couple resided elsewhere. John died & Katherine remarried to a Mr. Hudson & they moved to this house. Her child Elizabeth was raised here. Elizabeth married Edward Priebe & was the mother of Elsie Katherine Killday, the current owner. Elsie married Norbart Killday & their children include: Mary Beth (St. Clair), Brian, & Stephen. They have lived here the last six years.

The house is extremely important as a fine brick example of the Italianate style & also for its continuous association with the Blattner/Priebe family.
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<td>County</td>
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42. Further Description of Important Features: The usual plan is reversed here with the ell forming the "T" in the front rather than in the rear. To either side are ornate truncated hip roofed porches with turned posts, spindle friezes, & imbricated roofs. These shelter corner entrances on the main facade (S) & also an entrance on the west side of the ell. These are all the single leaf type. Centered in the south facade is a wide rectangular window with a three light transom & imbricated canopy. This window is repeated on the west gable end. Upper level windows are 1/1 & have trabeated headers. The west & south gable peaks have ornately cut narrow vergeboards. The gable peak areas are decorated with wide sun- |

43. History and Significance: In the 1870 census, Charles F. Lipper (Lepper) is shown as a 28 year old farmer born in the United States. He had married Nancy J. of Iowa & she was twenty-three. It is thought that Charles was also born in Iowa. His mother was Henrietta Lepper (59) of Hanover, Germany & she was in the household in 1870 along with Emma Fifer (5 & born in Iowa), Sarah Lipper (2 & born in Iowa) & Henry (1 & born in Missouri). This would indicate the family's arrival in Missouri at about 1868. C.F. Lipper built this fine house. |

44. Description of Environment and Outbuildings: The house faces south & sits about 1/2 mile west of County Road A. |

45. Sources of Information: 1878, 1896, 1915 Atlases 1870 Census 1930 Platbook Marriage Records Cemetery Inscriptions of Clark County

46. Prepared by Linda Harpe}

bursts at the corners & with imbricated fishescale, diamond & half-cove shingles. There is a wide plain frieze & plain cornerboards with caps. Two chimneys served stoves most probably. The east gable peak has a vergeboard but not the other decoration. In the rear is a one story gable roofed addition with an enclosed pent porch on the east & a porch similar to the front ones on the west.

Nancy Jane lived from 1844 to 1920; Charles lived from 1841 to 1932. They are buried in Wyaconda Cemetery. By 1915 the house & farm had gone to R.E. Lipper. Roy E. Lipper is shown as owning 160 acres here in 1930. Elma Lipper Worrell was the last to live here. Gerald Starkey was a subsequent owner. By 1961 Wendel Kapfer was the owner. The house is an unusually fine example of the Queen Anne style.
Office of Historic Preservation, P.O. Box 175, Jefferson City, Missouri 65101

HISTORIC INVENTORY

1. No: Wy-4
2. County: Clark
3. Location of Negatives: NEMO Regional Planning Comm.
4. Specific Location: SW4 of SW4 of Section 22
   T 65 N, R 9 W
5. City or Town: Wyconda
6. Site Plan with North Arrow

7. Coordinates: UTM
   10. Building #1 Structure #1 Object #1
58. On National Register: Yes W
59. In National Register: Yes M
60. Part of Estab: Yes M
61. First Dist?: Yes M

8. Present Name(s): Kapfer Residence
9. Other Name(s): S.F. Ingold

10. Thematic Category: 17. Date(s) or Period
   18. Style of 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

11. No. of Stories
12. Basement?
13. Foundation Material
14. Wall Construction
15. Roof Type & Material
16. Gable, asphalt shingle
17. No. of Bays
18. Wall Treatment
19. Plan Shape: rectangular
20. Changes

21. Condition
   22. Interior
   23. Exterior: good

24. Preservation Underway?
25. Endangered?
26. By What?
27. Visible from Public Road?
28. Distance from and Frontage on Road

   30. 1870 & 1910 censuses
   31. 1930, 1981 Platbook
   32. Marriage Records
   33. Photo: Linda Harper
   34. Cemetery Inscription of Clark County

35. Prepared by: Margaret Keller HPC
36. Organization: NEMO
37. Environmental Protection

38. Date: 10/84
39. Revision Date(s):

In 1878 S.F. Ingold owned this property. Sidney was shown as 32 in the 1870 census & as a native of South Carolina. He was the county surveyor from 1868 to 1872. In 1868 he had married Emma Abler. She was born in 1846 in New York. In 1870 they had one child, John, aged 1 month. By 1900 they also had Lillian (25), Warren (23), Clarence (20), Mary A. (18), Ira (16), Hattie (14), Stella (12), & Virgil (10). Mrs. Ingold died in 1900 (cont).

The front facade (S) has a later style pent porch with capped square posts resting upon a clapboarded half wall. It shelters the central single leaf entrance. To either side of the door are 4/4 square shaped windows. Headers are pedimented. In the gable area are two windows of this type. At the east side, three of the four bays are also this type of window but the northern most one is smaller & contemporary. The basement windows are exposed & the entrance is on the east. A window on the northwest has been altered & is now paired. The rear has a hip roofed portion which seems to be an addition.

43. Description of Environment and Outbuildings:
   The house faces south & sits just north of the road at the southwest corner of Section 22.
43. & was buried in Combs cemetery. Ingold owned the place free & clear in 1870. It was passed on to his son, Ira, who was born in 1883. In 1910 he was 26. He had taken Martha Kapfer as his wife in 1908. She was twenty in 1910. That year their only child was Merrill (male) aged seven months. Also in the household were three sisters of Martha & Ira. Ira died in 1945. Merrill married Bernice (b. 1914). He died in 1968. Current owner is Wendall Kapfer. Ira was buried in Wyaconda Cemetery, Merrill lies in Combs Cemetery.

The house is unusual for its temple styling & also important because it remained in the Ingold/Kapfer family for such a length of time.
RESIDENCE MR. S. F. INGOLD, WYACONDA TOWNSHIP.
The house features gable peaks at both the front & rear. Windows of a 4/4 square shape are at the gable ends & in the gable peaks. All have pedimented headers. A later porch with massive square posts is over the central single leaf entrance with transom. Windows at the southwest corner & on the south side have been altered to a paired type. A 1½ story gable roofed addition is at the rear (E) & has an enclosed pent porch on its south. There is a raking cornice & cornerboards are capped.

According to the 1850 census John Williams was a 39 year old laborer from Ohio married to Nancy, 30, who was a native of Kentucky. At that time their children were Corder (6), Jackson (5), & Mary A. (1). The children were all born in Indiana. J.B. Williams owned the property here in 1878 although it is not known which J.B. Williams. A John B. Williams married Mary Cooper in 1866. This may have been a younger man or could be J.B. Williams.

The house sits in the lower part of Section 16 on a north/south road which is little used north of the house, which is isolated.
43. indicate the previously mentioned John Williams had become a widower. The next known owner was Fred Wagner. He had 160 acres here. It seems likely Williams built the house. Wagner was born in 1853 in Ohio. His father was a native of Germany. His wife Anna was born in 1860 in the same state. In 1900 their children were Nellie (17), Harvey L. (12), Albert F. (5), & Minnie M. (3). Fred owned his farm but it was mortgaged. Wagner was still the owner in 1930. Today the property belongs to Leland Robertson. The house is important for its unusual gabled architecture.
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<tr>
<td>Clark</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Specific Location</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Wyaconda</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Site Plan with North Arrow</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>16. Thematic Category</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>OBJ: 180</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>17. Date(s) or Period</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>c 1920's</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>18. Style of Design</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bungalow</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>19. Architect or Engineer</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>20. Contractor or Builder</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>21. Original Use, if apparent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>School</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>22. Present Use</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Residence</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>23. Ownership</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Public</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>24. Owner's Name &amp; Address, as known</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dorothy Heimeier</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>25. Open to Public?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>26. Local Contact Person or Organization</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NEMO Regional Planning Comm.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>27. Other Surveys in Which Included</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NEMO Regional Planning Comm.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>28. No. of Stories</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>29. Basement?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yes - No X</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>30. Foundation Material</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>molded concrete block</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>31. Wall Construction</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>frame wood</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>32. Roof Type &amp; Material</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>cross gable/ashphalt</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>33. No. of Days</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Front 3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>34. Wall Treatment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>clapboard</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>35. Plan Shape</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>irregular</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>36. Changes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Addition:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Altered:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Removed:</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>37. Condition Interior Exterior</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fair</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>38. Preservation Underway?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yes - No X</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>39. Endangered? By What?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yes - No X</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>40. Visible from Public Road?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yes - No X</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>42. Further Description of Important Features</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The double leaf entrance has large glass lights and is inset from the front facade to afford some protection from the elements. To either side are 1/1 windows of rectangular shape which have been altered to a slightly smaller size. Headers are trabeated. The gable peak area here (W) has rustic shingles and a Palladian style window. Rafters are exposed at the eaves. The main block of the school runs north/south and has a gable roof. The treatment of its gable peak area matches that on the front. These north and south ends have rectangular, double hung windows. A wide molded frieze continues around the building. Corner boards are plain.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>43. History and Significance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A school sat on this site in 1878 and was known as #2. Flint Ridge School later became district #36. This structure is at least the second school on this site and was built around the 1920's. In 1930 J. A. Wickham owned surrounding property encompassing nearly 160 acres. After 1959 the school ceased operation. The Seventh Day Adventists used it between 1961 and 1962. It was recently purchased and converted to a residence after being vacant for quite some time. It is important as an example of the (Ove) County Road A runs just to the west of the school.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>44. Description of Environment and Outbuildings</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The school faces west. A pump is near the front entrance.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>45. Sources of Information</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1878, 1896, 1915 Atlases</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1930 &amp; 1981 plat book</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Personal interview with Steve Murphy 9/25/84</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>46. Prepared by</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Margaret Keller</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>47. Organization</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NEMO</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>48. Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1984</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>49. Revision Date(s)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1984</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
43. later bungalow type school building.