ARCHITECTURAL RESOURCES OF RURAL PETTIS COUNTY, MISSOURI

A COMPREHENSIVE HISTORIC PRESERVATION SURVEY

FINAL REPORT

Former City Hall, La Monte  
Built ca. 1914

ROGER MASERANG AND WARREN TOM CHRISTOPHER
SHOW-ME REGIONAL PLANNING COMMISSION

June 1988
ARCHITECTURAL RESOURCES OF RURAL PETTIS COUNTY, MISSOURI

Roger Maserang and Warren Tom Christopher
Show-Me Regional Planning Commission

Survey Project No. 29-87-20022-061-A

This project was financed in part with federal funds administered by the Historic Preservation Program, Division of Parks, Recreation, and Historic Preservation, Missouri Department of Natural Resources, and the National Park Service, Department of the Interior.

June 1988
TABLE OF CONTENTS

Abstract.............................................................................................................................................. 1
Introduction.......................................................................................................................................... 2-3
Part I: Previous Investigations............................................................................................................. 7-10
Part II: Statement of Research Design................................................................................................. 11-12
Part III: Survey Methods and Procedures.............................................................................................. 13-21
Part IV: Environmental Setting............................................................................................................ 22-23
Part V: Historic Overview..................................................................................................................... 28-43
Part VI: Architectural Code.................................................................................................................. 44-54
Part VII: Architectural Summary and Survey Results.......................................................................... 55-101
Part VIII: Determination of Possible Significance.............................................................................. 102-258

MAPS AND TABLES

Map A: Project Area As Located Within the State.................................................................................. 4
Map B: Political Map of Pettis County, 1982......................................................................................... 5
Map C: Townships of Pettis County, 1988............................................................................................. 6
Map D: Project Area Within Geographic Regions of Missouri................................................................. 24
Map E: Soils Map of Pettis County.......................................................................................................... 25
Map F: Geologic Map of Missouri.......................................................................................................... 26
Map G: Relief Map of Missouri.............................................................................................................. 27
Map H: Arrow Rock-Osceola Indian Trail............................................................................................... 29
Map I: Regional Map, 1825................................................................................................................... 31
Map J: Regional Map, 1845................................................................................................................... 32
Map K: Regional Road Map, 1869.......................................................................................................... 35
Map L: Old Roads Within Project Area.................................................................................................... 36
Map M: Townships of Pettis County in 1844 and 1882.......................................................................... 37
Map N: Political Map of Pettis County, 1916.......................................................................................... 41
Map O: Inventory Numbers Within Townships....................................................................................... 56
Map P: Existing Osage Farms Residential Buildings............................................................................ 154

Additional township and city maps are included in Part VII: Architectural Summary and Survey Results and Part VIII: Determination of Possible Significance.

Table 1: Population History of Pettis County......................................................................................... 40
Table 2: Rural Distribution by Type or Style.......................................................................................... 62
Table 3: Urban Distribution by Type or Style......................................................................................... 63
Table 4: Summary Statistics on Architectural Survey............................................................................ 64
Table 5: Architectural Types or Styles in Relation to Total...................................................................... 65
Table 6: Historic Inventory.................................................................................................................... 103-105
ABSTRACT

Architectural resources within rural Pettis County were surveyed during a period that began in September 1987 and ended in April 1988. Fieldwork identified 5,693 buildings and other structures, with 180 properties including through-truss bridges described in greater detail on Missouri Office of Historic Preservation inventory data forms. The area surveyed (which did not include previously surveyed Sedalia) was estimated at 338,000 acres. Approximately 3,000 miles were logged driving 1,100-plus miles of public road within the survey area. The research team recommends that numerous individual structures, four historic districts and at least two multiple resource groupings be nominated to the National Register of Historic Places. Various other properties are noted on the inventory data forms as being worthy of consideration within thematic groupings, i.e., agriculture, education, church/religion, architecture, etc. In some cases, the significance of properties was determined by the local and regional context. If National Register criteria were strictly applied, the number of priority properties would be reduced.
INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this report is to present the results of a survey of architectural resources within rural, unsurveyed Pettis County, Missouri. The purpose of the survey was to compile a comprehensive inventory of Pettis County's built environment as it exists "today," in order to develop an overview and a better understanding of rural settlement patterns. To accomplish this, it was necessary to devise a system for surveying the target area plus a typology for organizing and analyzing the data. The methodology is described under Survey Methods and Procedures.

Prior to the survey, little was known about the nature of the extant buildings outside of previously surveyed Sedalia. Information about their numbers, their locations, and their various forms had never been systematically compiled. The survey results, it was believed, would facilitate inductive analysis and suggest directions for further study. It also would produce information about properties potentially eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places, and several are listed under Determination of Possible Significance. Since newer residential properties also were surveyed, the project would provide information about contemporary as well as historical patterns of settlement.

In June 1987, the research team of Roger Maserang and W. Tom Christopher completed a nearly similar rural survey in neighboring Johnson County, with Dr. Joy Stevenson providing synthesis of the data. A reconnaissance survey in Pettis County indicated that 150 inventory data sheets would be a reasonable or at least working number for the project area, and field work in Pettis County by Maserang and Christopher began in late September 1987. Maserang, historic preservation coordinator for Show-Me Regional
Planning Commission, compiled the inventory, researched individual properties, provided photographic documentation and wrote the project report. Christopher, a geographer and historian who served as consultant, assisted in the identification and evaluation of properties. Additional consultation and general supervision was provided by Gerald Lee Gillear of the Division of Parks, Recreation, and Historic Preservation in Jefferson City.

Ultimately, 180 inventory data sheets were prepared for rural Pettis County. The survey area within the state of Missouri is illustrated on Map A. Map B is a general highway map of Pettis County. Map C shows the location of the townships within Pettis County. Township maps coded to indicate building types and locations accompany the data in the section titled Architectural Summary and Survey Results. Additional maps show the locations of inventoried properties in the section titled Determination of Possible Significance.

Although Project No. 29-87-20022-061-A was technically completed on June 30, 1988, much remains to be done. Future work in Pettis County (the all-important second phase) should concentrate on numerous nominations to the National Register. Pettis County appears to have an abundance of architecturally and historically significant structures, and the research team was highly impressed.
MISSOURI

Map A
PROJECT AREA AS LOCATED WITHIN THE STATE OF MISSOURI
TOWNSHIPS OF PETTIS COUNTY, MISSOURI
PART I
PREVIOUS INVESTIGATIONS

Prior to the present research, Pettis County's historic architectural resources had not been systematically surveyed with the exception of those in Sedalia. Historic architectural surveys were conducted in Sedalia under two separate Historic Preservation Fund grants, in 1981 and 1984. The former focused on commercial architecture in downtown Sedalia and the latter was oriented toward residential buildings, churches, and outlying commercial structures. Because the previous surveys were relatively recent, Sedalia was not part of the present effort.

Four of Pettis County's five properties listed on the National Register of Historic Places are in Sedalia. The listed properties are:


In 1963, the Missouri Historic Sites Catalogue listed 11 Pettis County sites and structures. The criteria was that the sites or structures be "identified with prominent Missourians, connected with the political, economic, educational, military, industrial, or religious history of Missouri (or which) serve as examples of Missouri architecture before and during the Civil War Era, or represent the first of their kind." The selection was made by local historical societies, which in the case of Pettis County was the Pettis County Historical Society. Since its publication, the Missouri Historic Sites Catalogue has become a frequently cited reference text.
Of the 11 sites and structures, three were in Sedalia. The Sedalia sites were the Austin W. Perry Music Publishing Company building, 712 S. Kentucky St.; the Pettis County Museum (in the Pettis County Courthouse); and the site of the Maple Leaf Club on the north side of Main Street near Lamine Avenue. The county sites included the National Register-listed Thomson House, the Flat Creek Covered Bridge south of Sedalia (which was subsequently destroyed by vandals), the John Montgomery Home near Longwood and the John E. Crawford Home in Flat Creek Township south of Sedalia. Neither the Montgomery nor the Crawford Homes were located by the current survey. They reportedly no longer exist.

The other four listed structures survive and three were selected for the inventory. One of these properties was identified in the Missouri Historic Sites Catalogue as the Jesse Crump Grinstead–John S. Jones–Major William Gentry Home, which was built in two stages in the 1830s and 1840s south of Longwood. Although sadly deteriorated, this Greek Revival–style house is significant because of its association with Jones, a pioneer in Great Plains freighting and frontier transportation, including the Pony Express. During the 1850s, Jones made his headquarters at Longwood and is said to have pastured as many as 2,000 horses and mules in the vicinity. The Great Plains freighting journeys typically departed from the Missouri River above Westport. After financial failures (the Pony Express and the Leavenworth & Pike's Peak Express Co., for example), Jones abandoned his Longwood area farm to creditors and went to Colorado. See Form No. 65 for additional discussion of the Jones House.

Another Sites Catalogue–listed structure included in the inventory is identified as the Reuben George Gentry Home ("Cedar Vale"), a two-story L-shaped brick house built in the 1860s in Cedar Township a mile north of Sedalia. This house, apparently constructed in 1879 rather than 1860 as reported in the Sites Catalogue, is a relatively late example of the Greek Revival–Federal I–House form. Features which contribute to its "later" look include decorative cornice brackets of a variety not seen elsewhere in Pettis County. See Form No. 116 for additional discussion of the Reuben George Gentry/Reuben J. Gentry House.

The third listed structure included in the inventory is the Major William Gentry Home, southwest of Georgetown in Cedar Township. This restored and enlarged brick Greek Revival house is believed to have been built in the 1850s. The original owner was a son of Pettis County pioneer Reuben Estes Gentry. The main facade of the Major William Gentry House is dominated by
an extending two-story, pedimented portico. See Form No. 112 for additional discussion of this impressive residence.

Not included in the inventory (although listed in the Sites Catalogue) is the ca. 1819 Reuben Estes Gentry House. This was apparently a one-room log cabin which became part of a two-story frame house several hundred yards northwest of the William Gentry House. The Reuben Estes Gentry House was not included because the original structure is no longer recognizable, but the site is obviously important because of its association with early exploration and settlement within Pettis County.

Various other inventory data forms have been completed by individuals for Pettis County properties and are on file in the Department of Natural Resources Historic Preservation/Cultural Resource Management files in Jefferson City.

The first of the two previously cited Sedalia surveys (1981) identified 26 commercial buildings as Priority Buildings. A block-by-block analysis suggested that the best historic district potential was along the west side of the 300, 400, and 500 blocks of South Ohio Avenue, plus one-third of the 200 block of South Ohio Avenue. Altogether, 335 inventory data forms were prepared (including several sheets for vacant lots and newer buildings which were intended to provide a realistic framework for assessing historic district potential). The second Sedalia survey (1984) resulted in the preparation of 130 inventory data forms. Two potential historic districts—which in retrospect would have had tighter boundaries and contained fewer buildings—were suggested by the research team. While a list of priority buildings as such was not compiled for the second survey, the researchers considered approximately a dozen structures to be potentially eligible for listing on the National Register.

Both Sedalia surveys were conducted under contracts with Show-Me Regional Planning Commission, of Warrensburg. The first survey was primarily the work of Warren "Tom" Christopher, who at the time was employed by the planning commission as historic preservation coordinator. The later survey was conducted by the present research team of Christopher and Roger Maserang, with Maserang participating as staff historian and Christopher as consultant. Additional coordination and supervision was provided by James Denny of the Historic Preservation Program staff.

The present survey of rural Pettis County (including incorporated areas) yielded 180 inventory data forms and coded maps indicating the locations of historic structures throughout the county, regardless of whether they were
selected for the detailed inventory. This inductive approach will allow future recommendations regarding potentially eligible structures or districts (groupings or thematic) to be based on a realistic picture of what structures existed at the time of the survey. As previously stated, the structures inventoried in the two Sedalia surveys will not be included in the current, more rurally oriented effort.
PART II

STATEMENT OF RESEARCH DESIGN

The basic goal of the Pettis County, Missouri, survey of architectural resources was identification of at least 150 significant or representative properties while developing an overview and an understanding of rural settlement patterns. The entire county with the exception of previously surveyed Sedalia was to be examined. The period expected to be the focus of the research was 1835-1988, although inventory data forms would not be prepared for structures less than 50 years old. Upon completion of the fieldwork, analysis of data and archival research, main cultural themes would be proposed to explain the development of the built landscape. Specifically, the townships of Blackwater, Houstonia, Hughesville, Longwood, Heaths Creek, La Monte, Dresden, Cedar, Bowling Green, Elk Fork, Prairie, Sedalia, Smithton, Green Ridge, Flat Creek and Lake Creek, including the incorporated communities of Hughesville, Houstonia, La Monte, Green Ridge, Windsor and Smithton and the unincorporated areas of Dunksburg, Georgetown, Dresden, Postal, Bahner, Longwood, Stokley, Newland, Spring Fork, Manila and Bryson would be surveyed.

Several themes were conceptualized prior to the start of fieldwork to help unify the resources. Agriculture and architectural style were expected to accommodate the majority of structures, with others relating to such themes as education, commerce/trade, exploration/settlement, government, recreation and culture, religion, transportation and society. For example, it was expected that pioneer structures such as log cabins would be found and that they could be sorted out and discussed in terms of the exploration and settlement of Pettis County. Farmhouses, barns, silos and other buildings associated with agrarian activity would be obvious choices for the agriculture theme; rural schoolhouses would fit the education category; etc. It was expected that the incorporated
areas would contain the only resources that could be assigned to the themes of government and recreation/culture.

It was assumed that in general, the earliest settlement patterns in the county would be based on topographic and drainage factors as well as the location of Indian trails, with relatively few properties surviving from this period. Antebellum mansions would be found in the Georgetown area where, after all, the General David Thomson House already had been nominated and admitted to the National Register. The impact of the railroads would have the most profound effect on the landscape, beginning with the arrival of the Pacific Railroad in the 1860s. New towns would spring up along the railroad routes and existing towns would either relocate or fade into obscurity. Highway construction and the fortunes of local economic development would affect the landscape throughout the later decades of the research period.

Finally, it was felt that the evaluation of individual structures could only be done according to their perceived position within the broad patterns of settlement. Among other considerations, historic contexts would need to be organized in terms of thematic time and place development. The probability that time would be available for this level of evaluation was considered extremely slim, after the experience of the Johnson County survey. However, it must be undertaken at some point in the nomination process.
PART III

SURVEY METHODS AND PROCEDURES

The Pettis County research design was a refinement of the design and methodology successfully used in an earlier (1985-87) survey of Johnson County and described in the survey report, One Hundred Years of Architectural Resources in Johnson County, Missouri.

In the absence of a state plan or any comprehensive system for a county architectural survey, the research team was encouraged by the Historic Preservation Program staff to devise a workable system for its Johnson County survey. The early discussions leading to the development of the present research design were with James Denny and Gerald Lee Gilleard, and occurred during 1985-86. After Denny left the Historic Preservation Program in 1987, methodology was discussed with Gilleard, who also critiques the completed Johnson County survey. That project had been accomplished with the present survey team plus Dr. Joy Stevenson, who wrote the report.

The housing classification code is a crucial element. In devising a code, the research team was fortunate in having access to the Final Report for the Historic Building Survey of Clark County, by Margaret L. Keller and Linda Harper. The Clark County code was modified and expanded, using in part McAlester's description of folk houses and academic styles to arrive at the classifications utilized in Johnson County. A simplified code was considered essential to facilitate its use in the field. (The field team typically saw a building no more than once, and often at a substantial distance under poor viewing conditions.) Ideally, a uniform code will be developed for statewide application so that the findings of future county surveys will be more directly comparable.

The original survey in Johnson County was accomplished in two grant periods (29-85-9311-016 and 29-86-10011-039-A), spanning two years. The classification code was modified for Pettis County, but the main refinement simply expanded the statistical analysis to include the incorporated areas. In Johnson County, the larger cities were surveyed thoroughly but statistical, house-by-house data were only compiled for the rural
areas and unincorporated towns. By eliminating this "hole" in the data, it would be possible to obtain a more sharply focused picture of the built environment. After the present field survey, for example, the data would be quantified to permit numerical analysis of any specific form or style of residential building as part of the total county, within a specific township, or within a specific incorporated area—with the exception of previously surveyed (but unquantified!) Sedalia.

The research design for the Pettis County survey was submitted to the state staff in August, 1987. By then, an initial literature search of historical records for Pettis County had been conducted. Archival sources include the Sedalia Public Library, the Pettis County Historical Society, the State Historical Society of Missouri, the Central Missouri State University Missouri Collection and the archives of the Division of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation in Jefferson City. The Sedalia Public Library has copies of the 1896, 1916 and 1929 atlases for Pettis County. No earlier atlas was found, but an oversize plat map of the county from 1876 exists in various private collections including that of W. A. McVey, a local historian. During the course of the survey, all of the plat maps were consulted. The Pettis County histories of 1882 and 1919 also were of particular assistance. Apparently, Sanborn-Perris maps were not prepared for any town within the project area. The Pettis County Historical Society maintains a collection of relics and articles in display cases on the first and second floors of the Pettis County Courthouse.

From the outset, it was acknowledged that the activity must be in compliance with the Secretary of the Interior's Archaeology and Historic Preservation Standards and Guidelines for Identification, Evaluation and Developing Historic Context. Other governmental publications consulted included the 1985 revision of Guidelines for Local Surveys: A Basis for Preservation Planning (National Register Bulletin 24), and Guidelines for Completing National Register of Historic Places Forms (National Register Bulletin 16). While it was recognized that National Register criteria must serve as the ultimate standards for evaluation, the most practical yardstick for decisions of significance was the local and regional context.

Since topographical maps alone are impractical for a comprehensive field survey of this type, the 1982 General Highway Map for Pettis County was enlarged and used to record the coded notations in the field. However,
the locations of properties for which inventory data forms were prepared was transferred to U.S.G.S. 7.5' topographic maps which accompany this report. The "topo" maps were invaluable for the precise recording of many sites.

Actual surveying—the process of driving along public roads, adding and deleting properties from the survey map, coding properties, taking photographs and making notes about exceptional structures—began on September 26, 1987. Altogether, 37 expeditions were made into Pettis County, each departing from the Show-Me Regional Planning Commission office in Warrensburg. The final trip was on May 4, 1988. Approximately 75% of the driving was for surveying purposes and 25% for archival research or personal interviews. Altogether, 4,320 miles of road were driven. Surveying per se accounted for approximately 3,000 miles traveled, although it should be understood that considerable backtracking was involved and nearly 1,000 miles were covered between Warrensburg and the Pettis County line. There are 1,100-plus miles of public road in the survey area.

Most of the surveying was conducted during the winter months to take advantage of the absence of obscuring foliage. For greatest efficiency, the original plan was for each survey trip to simply proceed to the eastern boundary of the county along as uniform a combination of roads as possible and then return over a parallel combination of roads. Because of the early winter darkness, this proved impractical. By the time the research team had coded and photographed its way across the county, the conditions for reliable surveying would soon deterio rate with the loss of daylight. Subsequently, most expeditions were to specific sections of the county (beginning with areas most distant from Warrensburg), whenever the available survey time permitted. With allowances for inaccessible terrain, structures were observed and coded on approximately 80 per cent of the county land and 100 per cent of the incorporated land.

Seven of the surveying trips were conducted with the participation of both members of the research team of Maserang and Christopher. When both participated, Christopher served as driver and spotter and Maserang served as mapper, photographer and spotter. For expediency, Maserang also surveyed alone although this is not recommended. On a few surveying trips, coding assistance was provided by a graduate student intern from Central Missouri State University, Amy True.
A 35mm single lens reflex camera was used for all photography. The most frequently used focal length was 40mm. Remote structures were occasionally photographed with a 200mm lens. For interiors and occasional exteriors when conditions warranted, a 28mm (wide angle) lens was used. For photography within incorporated areas, a 47-100mm zoom lens was often useful for making photos from the sidewalk of buildings of various sizes and distances. For closeups of architectural details, a 135mm lens was especially helpful.

Tri-X, a relatively fine-grained black and white film with excellent speed and latitude, was used exclusively.

Full-frame enlargements were made in most cases in order to indicate the total amount of information available on the negatives. (Prints with black borders are full-frame enlargements.) Each inventory data form contains a contact print of the accompanying enlargement. Additional enlargements were prepared for several structures, showing various facades or details.

Questionnaires for property owners were carried in the field by the research team. The questionnaires and a stamped return envelope were given to owners or occupants when feasible. Questionnaires also were mailed to several owners or information sources. Approximately 40 questionnaires were distributed and about half were completed and returned. Ownership was determined through personal interviews or the use of historic and contemporary plat maps. While it is recognized that the plat maps are subject to error, they were used for expediency. Specifically, the 1986 edition of the Land Atlas & Plat Book for Pettis County, published by Rockford Map Publishers, Rockford, Ill., was the primary ownership reference. To verify ownership, one should consult public records at the Pettis County Courthouse. In some cases, mailbox identification was considered but it was never taken for granted that the occupant was also the owner.

SELECTION CRITERIA
Using the architectural codes for various building forms and styles of architecture or types of buildings, buildings indicated on the county highway map were appropriately marked on the master map as surveying progressed. Later, this information was transferred to individual township
Dear Property Owner:

We are compiling information about some of the more interesting older houses in Pettis County for the Missouri Office of Historic Preservation. We plan to include your house/building in the historic inventory. Any information you could provide about your house or building's early ownership and history would be very helpful. The purpose of the project is to compile at least basic information about approximately 150 of the older structures while this is still possible. The inventory itself will become part of the permanent reference collection at the Missouri Office of Historic Preservation in Jefferson City, the State Historical Library in Columbia, and the Pettis County Historical Society.

Your cooperation in filling out this questionnaire will be greatly appreciated. Few home owners/occupants will be able to answer all of the questions, but please answer as many questions as possible. When you have completed the questionnaire, please return it to Show-Me Regional Planning Commission in the enclosed stamped, addressed envelope. (Please call us weekdays at 747-2294 if you have any questions about the survey. We will also try to help with any technical questions about historic preservation, renovation or restoration.)

1. Address: _____________________________________________

2. Name of Present owner: ___________________________ Since (year): ______

3. Present owner's address (if different from above): _____________________________

4. Name of occupant, if different from above: _____________________________

5. When was your house/building built? _____________________________

6. How did you determine its age? _____________________________

7. Who was the original owner of the house/building? _____________________________

8. What was the original owner's occupation? _____________________________

9. List any other owners or occupants who may have been prominent in state or local history:

_________________________________________________________________________

_________________________________________________________________________
10. What is the legal description of the property? (Example: Lot 2, Block 12, McBeth's Addition; Part of SW1/4 of NW1/4 of NW1/4 of Section 10, Madison Township)

11. Architect's name:______________________________________________

12. Contractor/builder's name:________________________________________

13. Original use of the house/building:________________________________

14. Present use of the house/building:________________________________

15. Is there a basement?
   Yes____    No____    Partial____

16. What is the foundation material?
   Stone____    Brick____    Concrete____    Other (Specify)________

17. What are the exterior walls made of?
   Wood siding_________ Stucco_________ 
   Metal siding_______ Stone__________ 
   Asbestos siding______ Brick__________ 
   Asphalt siding______ Other (Specify)________
   Concrete blocks______

18. What is the roof material?
   Asphalt shingles______ Tile__________
   Wood shingles_______ Slate__________
   Composition__________ Other (Specify)________

19. Briefly describe any major alterations (such as a room addition to southeast, removal of a wraparound porch, removal of a tower or bay window, lowering of ceilings, etc.):
________________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________

20. When were the above alterations made?______________________________

21. Unusual features: (This could be almost anything, such as a marble fireplace mantel, a spiral staircase, inlaid wooden "parquet" floors, leaded glass windows, towers, carved woodwork, etc. Please describe the major things that make your house interesting or unique from an architectural or design standpoint):
________________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________
22. No. of stories ________  23. Square footage (if known) ________________

24. Please list any outbuildings (garages, storage sheds, etc.):

______________________________________________________________

25. Do you have any historical material pertaining to your house/building that we might copy for use in the historic inventory?

   Yes ______  No ______  (If yes, what is it?)_____________________

26. If your house has been modified on the outside, do you have any old photographs of its original appearance which we might copy?

   Yes ______  No ______

27. May we take photographs of your house, showing it from different viewpoints, for inclusion in the inventory?

   Yes ______  No ______

28. Is there anything about your house/building or its history not covered by any of the above questions that you would like to add? (Please use back of this page if needed.)

29. Which do you believe to be the oldest house or houses within a mile of your house?

30. Who would be a source of information about this house or houses?

Questionnaire completed by: ________________________________
Telephone No.: _______________________________________

Other possible sources: ________________________________
Telephone No.: ________________________________
Address: ________________________________________

Roger Maserang
Tom Christopher

SHOW-ME
REGIONAL PLANNING COMMISSION
PHONE: 816-747-2294

P. O. BOX 348
COLLEGE & CULTON STREETS
WARRENSBURG, MISSOURI 64093
maps which are included in this report in the section titled Architectural Summary and Survey Results. In additions, buildings or structures for which inventory data forms were prepared were assigned numbers based upon their locations. Map indicates the numbers that were assigned within each township. In general, numbering for the inventoried properties begins in the northwest corner of Pettis County (Blackwater Township) and makes four west-to-east passes corresponding to each of the four horizontal "bands" of townships, ending in the southeast corner (Lake Creek Township).

Significant structures were photographed and architectural notations were made in the field. Local residents were interviewed and oral histories were obtained in several cases, but the magnitude of the project--given the size of the research team and the short timeframe--made this generally impractical. Rather, a very few information sources were consulted about specific buildings within their area of knowledge. These sources included W. A. McVey, Mrs. Karen Chamberlin, Mr. and Mrs. Terry Files, Mrs. Bobby Martin, Miss Mary E. Tevebaugh, Mrs. Dorothy M. Hinken, James E. McMullin, Audrey Neumeyer, Mrs. Philip Bowline and Mrs. Loretta Higgins. Several other sources possessed considerable information about individual buildings and they are identified as sources on the individual inventory data forms.

To be considered for the inventory of 150 structures (adjusted to 180), the property had to:

(1) retain sufficient physical features to convey its past identity, i.e., must be unaltered or minimally altered;
(2) if altered more than minimally, be nonetheless worthy of inclusion by virtue of its history or remaining architectural qualities, or be readily restorable;
(3) feature workmanship appropriate to its culture and theme;
(4) be in its original location unless extraordinary conditions are involved;
(5) be at least 50 years old, i.e., built no later than 1938;
(6) reflect the setting that existed when the town was viable in the case of town sites; and
(7) be maintained in superior condition if other comparable examples are available.

Properties that did not meet these conditions nonetheless were indicated on the survey maps, coded and counted.
Because of the conditions imposed by a one-pass survey of a large area, it was especially difficult to apply Item 7. In a few cases, "better" examples of some forms or styles undoubtedly have been overlooked. Also, some houses with sufficient historic interest but insufficient architectural features to attract the team's attention (since one cannot necessarily "see" history) were certainly overlooked. Given the timeframe for accomplishing the survey, the product had to be more of a hasty sketch than a finely crafted portrait of rural Pettis County.

After the 180 inventory data forms were completed, the field team met to discuss the potential eligibility of various structures and districts for nomination to the National Register. Both members of the research team had to agree for a property to be among those discussed in the section titled Determination of Possible Significance. Copies of the inventory data forms and photographs are included in the report for properties considered to have high significance. The reader should understand that the team's recommendations are for advisory purposes only. The Jefferson City Historic Preservation Program staff will be responsible for the final evaluation of eligibility based on their review of the total inventory.
PART IV

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

The "space set" or geographical context of Pettis County can be described in various ways. Typical landforms, soil groups and climate characteristics are summarized below.

The entire county lies within the Osage Plains or Osage Cuestas geographic region of Missouri, as indicated on Map D. This area consists largely of rolling to hilly terrain underlain by Pennsylvanian sedimentary strata--limestones, sandstones and shales--dipping westward. A characteristic of this region is that the hills tend to be steeper on one side than on the other.

Pettis County lies within the Blackwater-Lamine River Basin with Heaths Creek, Flat Creek and Muddy Creek as the principal tributaries.

Pettis County's largest area of highly fertile soil is the so-called "prairie fertile" region which includes most of the northwest quarter of the county and extends into the northeast quarter, as shown on Map E. These black to light brown clay soils were derived from shale rocks with a thin loess cover on the ridges. The gently rolling topography can accommodate various land uses. Blackwater, Houstonia and Hughesville Townships are all within this region, along with portions of La Monte, Longwood, Dresden, and Heaths Creek Townships.

Medium-fertile "claypen" soils are found in a large area which comprises most of the southwest quarter. Drainage is typically poor, so that claypen soils tend to be inferior cropland despite their medium fertility. Green Ridge, Elk Fork, and portions of Prairie, Washington, Sedalia, Smithton and Bowling Green Townships are overlain with these grayish brown sandy soils derived from sandstone and shale.

Soils of the rocky upland and rocky hills areas are considered to have medium to low fertility. Because of the topography, areas with these soils are usually better suited for pasture or forest cover than cropland. In Pettis County, these soils occur in several townships including Washington,
Flat Creek, Lake Creek, Sedalia, Smithton, Bowling Green, Cedar and Heaths Creek.

Several townships contain a mixture of soil groups as well as highly fertile but flood-prone bottomland along their streams.

Climate in Pettis County is subject to frequent weather changes and wide fluctuations in temperature. Annual rainfall may vary from 21 to 63 inches but the average is 39 inches, two-thirds of which falls during the growing season. The normal growing season is the 185 days between mid-April and mid-October.

The average temperature is 56 degrees. The summer average is 78 degrees. The winter average is 34 degrees.

Dominant winds are from the south although the direction varies according to the intensity of the air movement and the time of year.

The historic natural vegetation of Pettis County was not unlike that of the Show-Me Region, consisting largely of tall and short prairie grasses with timber (hardwoods) along the creeks. Today's vegetation includes oak, elm, hickory, cedar, willow, walnut, maple, cottonwood, locust, crabapple, ash, dogwood, hackberry, mulberry and plum along with various types of grapes and wild berries.
PROJECT AREA AS LOCATED WITHIN GEOGRAPHIC REGIONS OF MISSOURI

Source: Rafferty's Atlas of Missouri
Soils Map of Pettis County

Source: Missouri Soil Conservation Service
LEGEND

LARGE SPRINGS OF MISSOURI

SECOND FEET MILLION GALLONS PER DAY
10 to 99 • 6 to 64
100 to 349 • 65 to 225
350 to 475 • 226 to 307

PHYSIOGRAPHIC DIVISION BOUNDARIES

SHADES RELIEF MAP
OF MISSOURI
(WITH PHYSIOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS
AND LARGE SPRINGS)

GEOLOGY AND LAND SURVEY
DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES
WALLACE B. HOWE, DIRECTOR AND STATE GEOLOGIST
1978

Source: Rafferty's Atlas of Missouri
The Osage was the principal "modern" Indian tribe in that portion of Missouri which includes Pettis County. The U.S. government's acquisition of the Louisiana Territory in 1803, followed by the Lewis and Clark Expedition up the Missouri River, led to the displacement of the Osage from the territory, however. The explorers' glowing description of the area (although not of Pettis County per se, which they did not see) encouraged a boom in the westward movement of settlers. Facing an influx of Europeans, the Osage sold for a few cents a square mile their rights to the land east of Fort Osage between the Missouri and Arkansas Rivers, including the area that became Pettis County (Show-Me RPC 1981:7-12).

While their dealings with the Osage—who for several years returned to hunt and trade—were not always harmonious, the settlers were grateful for the system of trails they inherited. In Pettis County, an especially important Indian trail snaked across the county diagonally from northeast to southwest, connecting Arrow Rock and Osceola as shown on Map H. The Arrow Rock-Osceola Trail passed the early settlement of Pin Hook, in Longwood Township. According to Pettis County historian W. A. McVey, this trail enters the county near Z in Heaths Creek Township, then is more or less traced by Routes N, J, EE, HH, B, 127 and 52 before it leaves the county and connects with 13 to Osceola. The Indian Era map in Show-Me Through the Years indicates various other Indian trails in Pettis County. Indian trails were so completely adapted by the settlers, often becoming early roads, that McVey has asserted that the first major road in Missouri not based on an Indian trail is Interstate 70 (McVey 1972: 3).

Settlers came to Pettis County by steamboat, up the Missouri River to Boonville, Arrow Rock or Lexington and then overland. Or they came cross-country in small groups or large caravans, perhaps accompanied by
a retinue of slaves. Those who came from Kentucky, Tennessee, Virginia or the Carolinas were likely to bring southern traditions of architecture and agriculture as well as slaves. Their antebellum buildings would often reflect these traditions, as will be seen.

By 1817 or 1818, a group of pioneers is believed to have settled along Heath's Creek in northeastern Pettis County (Anonymous 1975: 15). Another early settlement was on Muddy Creek, where James Ramey and Thomas Wasson met and became partners in the building and operation of a grist and saw mill. The Ramey-Wasson settlement was called Pin Hook by some and St. Helena by others. One partner concentrated on running the mill and the other provided blacksmith services (McVey, undated manuscript). Meanwhile, in 1821, Missouri became the latest state admitted to the Union.

Pettis County was organized as a county in 1833, its area carved from the existing Saline and Cooper Counties as indicated on Maps I and J. The new county was named after Spencer Pettis, a popular Congressional candidate killed in a duel. The original members of the county court were James Ramey, Elijah Taylor and William A. Miller. They selected St. Helena as the seat of government until a permanent site could be found. Almost immediately, Ramey and Wasson offered a more central tract of land. By 1837, the arrangements had been completed and the headquarters of county government was moved to the Ramey-Wasson site in Section 16 of T. 46, R. 21. General David Thomson who had recently settled in the area was appointed by the court to lay out the town, establish a location for the courthouse and have it built. The new county seat was named Georgetown, after the town in Kentucky where Smith and some of the other area settlers had come from (Show-Me RPC 1981:20). Georgetown would grow and prosper, remaining the county seat until replaced by Sedalia after the Civil War.

By the 1840s, the log cabins and other early buildings may have stood close to Greek Revival or Italianate mansions. Some of the later mansions would be constructed in Sedalia, but earlier antebellums were built of
Parts of Saline and Cooper Counties encompassed the area that would become Pettis County in 1833. One of region's earliest non-Indian settlements was along Heath's Creek (right center) in what is now Pettis County.
By 1845, several communities have appeared and are connected by simple roads, several of which either parallel or began as Indian trails. Georgetown, founded in 1837, was second county seat of Pettis County. Sedalia is still a plot of farmland three miles to south.
locally fired brick in the countryside. Many of these were constructed in the Georgetown area by the Smiths and Gentrys and Majors and Thomsons, among other pioneer or early Pettis County families. The pastoral names they often gave their estates (Elm Spring, Oakdale, Sunnyside, etc.) suggested a lifestyle of grace and leisure in the southern tradition. Elm Spring, built in 1840 by the man who laid out Georgetown, is listed on the National Register and consequently was not described in detail for this survey. Essentially a two-story I-House with a rearward extension, the Thomson House combines Greek Revival and Federal elements. Although privately owned, it is readily viewable from a public road.

Thomson House (Elm Spring) (1840)

Other antebellum examples in the Georgetown area include the Lewis Redd Major House, the Richard Gentry House, the William Gentry House, the Female Academy, the McCurdy House and the Ellis House. The Richard Gentry House is made of frame rather than brick. Numerous other antebellum mansions and smaller pre-Civil War buildings survive in Pettis County, but the main concentration of identified structures is in Cedar Township. While the details vary from building to building, this early, southern-influenced architecture often included pedimented porticos, transomed and sidelighted entrances, multiple-paned windows, small attic windows on the gable ends, and interior detailing in the classical mode.

In the 1830s a county road system began with the Jefferson City-Independence Road as a top priority. This 20-foot wide road passed through Georgetown and Warrensburg (in Johnson County) on its route to Independence. It was cleared of large stumps and then maintained through mandatory county labor. The older Santa Fe Trail was north of Pettis County, but it also
served the region through its proximity to the Missouri River traffic (Show-Me RPC 1981:20). Other early Pettis County roads included the Georgetown-Arrow Rock Road, the Georgetown-Boonville Road, the Georgetown-Windsor Road, the Longwood-Pleasant Green Road, the Springfield-Boonville Trail, the Cape Girardeau-Lexington Road and the Farmers City-Arrow Rock Road as shown on Maps K and L. Roads continued to be established and modified throughout the 19th century. Stagecoach routes followed some of them, such as the Boonville-Bolivar Stage Coach line which served Georgetown, St. Helena and other early communities (McVey 1972: 33). A small brick building north of Longwood (Form No. 59) has been mentioned as a possible stagecoach stop, but additional research is needed before this can be confirmed.

In addition to Pin Hook/St. Helena, another important early settlement that flourished and then faded was Hermantown, in Longwood Township. The site of Hermantown was somewhat north of the present unincorporated community of Longwood, on Heaths Creek in what was still Cooper County at the time of settlement. Georgetown, Postal, Kemp Corners, Arator and Buncomb were a few of the settlements that followed Pin Hook and Hermantown. By the late 1830s, a group of settlers from the Rhineland area in Germany had arrived in the vicinity of Bahner in southeastern Pettis County. But for several years the main concentration of population was in and around Pettis County's first "permanent" county seat, Georgetown.

In 1836, a state convention was held in St. Louis to consider possible trans-Missouri railroad routes. The convention recommended the immediate construction of two lines across the state, but the depression of 1837 put the project on hold. In 1849, St. Louis was the site of a national railroad convention. Thomas Hart Benton and others recommended construction of a line between St. Louis and San Francisco. In 1851, the Hannibal & St. Joseph and the Pacific Railroads received state grants to begin laying track. By 1855, the Pacific line reached from St. Louis to Jefferson City. Construction was largely financed by subscriptions from the areas through which the railroads passed. Topography virtually dictated that the route would follow the southern bank of the Missouri River as far as Jefferson City, but two options were available after that for either an inland route or a river route. Promoters competed to see who could raise the most money. The inland route was more direct and was necessary if the area south of the already-prosperous river towns was to be developed.
OLD ROADS THROUGH
THE
SEDALIA-SMITHTON
AREA

Hughesville

Map Source: W. A. McVey
THE TOWNSHIPS FROM ORGANIZATION UP TO 1844.


Source: 1882 History of Pettis County
Bond elections were held in the counties along both of the proposed routes (Meyer 1970: 256-257).

In Pettis County, the main organizer of support for the ridge route was Georgetown's George R. Smith. Ultimately, Smith persuaded Pettis County residents to contribute $170,000, an amount equal to 40% of the county's assessed valuation. Despite their greater wealth, Lafayette County and the other river counties west of Jefferson City failed to raise as much money as the inland counties (Show-Me RPC 1981: 30).

Railroad development significantly altered the landscape, causing the creation of new towns and sealing the fate of those bypassed by the routes. Since the Pacific Railroad would not travel through existing Pettis County towns, new ones were platted along the surveyed route in anticipation of a "boom." As the track approached the eastern border of the county in 1859, Priceville, Farmer's City and Combsville were quickly platted. When the residents of still-thriving Georgetown ignored Smith's urgings to move their town three miles south to the right-of-way, Smith purchased land from Absalom McVey and platted a new town, Sedville. In 1860, he changed the name to the more familiar Sedalia.

When construction stopped a few miles east of Sedalia, William Coombs platted a new town there and named it Smith's City in appreciation of Smith's efforts in obtaining the railroad. Construction resumed and the railroad reached Sedalia early in 1861. But the Civil War disrupted construction, and this time the delay lasted nearly three years, enabling Sedalia to grow and prosper as a railroad terminus. As the railhead, Sedalia became the center of trade with the southwest and was a base of supplies for Union troops. Sedalia is said to have been the region's only town to clearly benefit from the war (Show-Me RPC 1981:31-38).

To the east, Smith's City (today, Smithton) became self-sustaining but the other platted railroad towns of Priceville, Farmer's City and Combsville were doomed.

No significant Civil War battles were fought in Pettis County although there were raids and skirmishes.

By late 1863, wartime activity had declined enough for work to resume on the Pacific Railroad. When construction halted a few miles west of Sedalia, the town of Dresden was platted. In 1866, the town of Boomer (today, La Monte) was platted about halfway between Dresden and the Johnson County border. Today La Monte is a viable community and Dresden also survives but is unincorporated.
Following the Pacific Railroad (later the Missouri Pacific), various other railroads were constructed in Pettis County. In 1870, the Lexington-St. Louis Railroad was completed between Sedalia and Lexington. This railroad led to the platting of two more towns, Hughesville and Houstonia. In southwestern Pettis County, the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway (Katy) route from Sedalia to Fort Scott caused the cattle trail settlement of Green Ridge to move south about a mile to the present town site. The void in the southern portion of the county was filled in 1880 when a narrow gauge line was completed between Sedalia and Warsaw (Show-Me RPC 1981: 38-45).

Meanwhile, Sedalia grew rapidly. By 1865, Sedalia's population had reached 1,000 and the county seat was moved there from Georgetown. By 1870, the population had jumped to 4,560. By 1880, it had increased to 9,561. By 1890, it had reached 14,068. After that the rate of growth slowed but Sedalia continued to gain population well into the 20th century, although this apparently stifled the development of other nearby towns. Table 1 traces the population history of the county.

Many of the I-Houses which survive in rural Pettis County were constructed during the first two or three decades after the Civil War. Unlike the antebellum mansions built around Georgetown, the later I-Houses were more simply made (usually) and often lacked anything resembling a portico. There was considerable variation within the general parameters of the form, but when an I-House from this period was embellished, it was usually along Victorian rather than classical lines. Thanks to the railroads, relatively inexpensive pre-cut Victorian detailing was readily available from distant mills including turned porch supports, spindlework, brackets, etc. As the turn of the century approached, larger houses with increasingly complex rooflines apparently gained in popularity. Some of these houses would be equipped with running water and acetylene lighting systems despite their distance from urban centers.

After the Civil War as the rural population increased, many farmers objected to wagon roads cutting through their fields. As a result, public roads were laid out along section or property lines. This lengthened distances between many points but the new roads were more easily traversed. Sometimes hills were smoothed over, hollows filled in and metal truss bridges erected over the local streams (Show-Me RPC 1981: 46). Agriculture and railroading were the main industries in Pettis County, and the improved road system made it easier for farmers to transport their crops to railheads.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Blackwater Twp.</td>
<td>197</td>
<td>1,603</td>
<td>1,339</td>
<td>1,170</td>
<td>1,191</td>
<td>1,069</td>
<td>964</td>
<td>863</td>
<td>710</td>
<td>568</td>
<td>541</td>
<td>395</td>
<td>432</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dunkard</td>
<td>30</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bowling Green Twp.</td>
<td>410</td>
<td>2,467</td>
<td>1,105</td>
<td>1,090</td>
<td>1,025</td>
<td>978</td>
<td>847</td>
<td>785</td>
<td>720</td>
<td>554</td>
<td>546</td>
<td>498</td>
<td>745</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smithton</td>
<td>300</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cedar Twp</td>
<td>1,178</td>
<td>1,075</td>
<td>1,033</td>
<td>848</td>
<td>788</td>
<td>727</td>
<td>688</td>
<td>659</td>
<td>733</td>
<td>544</td>
<td>614</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dresden Twp.</td>
<td>1,101</td>
<td>960</td>
<td>931</td>
<td>896</td>
<td>775</td>
<td>702</td>
<td>685</td>
<td>618</td>
<td>617</td>
<td>504</td>
<td>631</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dresden</td>
<td>348</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elk Fork Twp.</td>
<td>2,804</td>
<td>1,050</td>
<td>901</td>
<td>795</td>
<td>740</td>
<td>630</td>
<td>600</td>
<td>531</td>
<td>432</td>
<td>405</td>
<td>343</td>
<td>383</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flat Creek Twp.</td>
<td>1,061</td>
<td>1,217</td>
<td>1,093</td>
<td>1,027</td>
<td>987</td>
<td>918</td>
<td>878</td>
<td>819</td>
<td>790</td>
<td>792</td>
<td>852</td>
<td>1,291</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Green Ridge Twp.</td>
<td>1,137</td>
<td>1,315</td>
<td>1,347</td>
<td>1,187</td>
<td>1,135</td>
<td>1,046</td>
<td>979</td>
<td>914</td>
<td>866</td>
<td>1,104</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Green Ridge</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heath Creek Twp.</td>
<td>1,191</td>
<td>704</td>
<td>896</td>
<td>879</td>
<td>826</td>
<td>761</td>
<td>742</td>
<td>637</td>
<td>523</td>
<td>538</td>
<td>552</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Houstonia</td>
<td>270</td>
<td>337</td>
<td>340</td>
<td>407</td>
<td>346</td>
<td>326</td>
<td>330</td>
<td>261</td>
<td>312</td>
<td>327</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hughesville Twp.</td>
<td>2,532</td>
<td>1,273</td>
<td>1,426</td>
<td>1,506</td>
<td>1,300</td>
<td>1,229</td>
<td>1,020</td>
<td>895</td>
<td>559</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>381</td>
<td>482</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hughesville</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lake Creek Twp.</td>
<td>555</td>
<td>525</td>
<td>583</td>
<td>363</td>
<td>455</td>
<td>478</td>
<td>489</td>
<td>398</td>
<td>391</td>
<td>329</td>
<td>394</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LeMonte</td>
<td>1,263</td>
<td>1,433</td>
<td>1,386</td>
<td>1,187</td>
<td>1,182</td>
<td>1,042</td>
<td>983</td>
<td>920</td>
<td>1,207</td>
<td>1,211</td>
<td>1,474</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LeMonte</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Longwood Twp.</td>
<td>969</td>
<td>1,032</td>
<td>957</td>
<td>897</td>
<td>807</td>
<td>728</td>
<td>670</td>
<td>514</td>
<td>440</td>
<td>339</td>
<td>364</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prairie Twp.</td>
<td>756</td>
<td>606</td>
<td>666</td>
<td>626</td>
<td>536</td>
<td>601</td>
<td>516</td>
<td>491</td>
<td>475</td>
<td>581</td>
<td>936</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mt. Sterling/Sedalia Twp.</td>
<td>6,105</td>
<td>10,845</td>
<td>14,618</td>
<td>16,020</td>
<td>18,968</td>
<td>22,028</td>
<td>21,800</td>
<td>21,396</td>
<td>21,336</td>
<td>24,909</td>
<td>24,664</td>
<td>23,183</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sedalia</td>
<td>4,560</td>
<td>9,561</td>
<td>14,068</td>
<td>16,331</td>
<td>17,828</td>
<td>21,144</td>
<td>20,808</td>
<td>20,428</td>
<td>20,354</td>
<td>23,874</td>
<td>22,847</td>
<td>20,027</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smithton Twp.</td>
<td>1,237</td>
<td>1,317</td>
<td>1,373</td>
<td>1,143</td>
<td>1,130</td>
<td>1,154</td>
<td>1,119</td>
<td>991</td>
<td>1,084</td>
<td>1,163</td>
<td>2,710</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smithton</td>
<td>307</td>
<td>369</td>
<td>420</td>
<td>316</td>
<td>331</td>
<td>340</td>
<td>340</td>
<td>339</td>
<td>396</td>
<td>408</td>
<td>568</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Washington Twp.</td>
<td>1,751</td>
<td>809</td>
<td>937</td>
<td>811</td>
<td>719</td>
<td>737</td>
<td>670</td>
<td>594</td>
<td>571</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>637</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rural</td>
<td>14,146</td>
<td>17,706</td>
<td>17,083</td>
<td>17,207</td>
<td>16,091</td>
<td>14,669</td>
<td>13,858</td>
<td>12,908</td>
<td>11,223</td>
<td>11,246</td>
<td>11,290</td>
<td>15,451</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1In Elk Fork Twp. at time.
2City annexed into Pettis County since previous census. Figure presented to for population in Pettis County only.
3"Rural" is the total population of the county excluding the population living in cities with populations of 3,000 or more.
The Katy selected Sedalia for its headquarters and the Missouri Pacific which replaced the Pacific Railroad built extensive shops there. The shops remain and are still used, although on a much smaller scale than when they provided employment for several hundred workers.

In 1896, Pettis Countians went to the polls with voters across the state to decide whether the capital would remain in Jefferson City or be "removed" to the larger, more cosmopolitan Sedalia. But the proposal only carried in Kansas City and seven counties: Pettis, Johnson, Saline, Henry, Benton, Cooper and Polk. Lafayette Countians, perhaps still smarting over the outcome of the railroad issue decades earlier, were among those voting to leave the capital in Jefferson City.

In 1901, Sedalia was awarded the state fair on the basis of its high bid and, no doubt, its relative accessibility. This guaranteed a periodic economic boost for the entire county.

Since the Depression, depopulation has been a serious problem as many moved to Kansas City, St. Louis and other urban areas to find employment. Since World War Two, the loss of railroads has drained many of the smaller towns of what had been their lifeblood.

Of "modern" developments, the Farm Security Administration's Osage Farms resettlement project of the late 1930s and early 1940s is of particular interest since many of the buildings which suddenly dotted the landscape survive. During World War One, the northern townships had been intensively farmed with resulting soil depletion and erosion. After the government purchased land for the project, improved farming methods including terracing were introduced (Clawson 1943: 26).

ENDNOTES/SELECTED BIBLIOGRAPHY


Of particular value in classifying the buildings according to type and style were the following:


In addition to the basic building forms, many "academic" architectural styles are found in rural Pettis County. The following coding system, with photographic illustrations, was used to indicate distribution throughout the 17 townships surveyed:

**C** = Commercial

Commercial. The C designation signifies various types of structures apparently used for commercial purposes originally, provided that they are of pre-World War Two vintage. On the maps, no distinction is made between the various styles or uses. The above example is in Longwood.

**CC** = Cornbelt Cube

Cornbelt Cube. The CC or American Foursquare house has a squarish plan with a hipped or pyramidal roof. With sufficient elaboration, the CC form becomes one of the academic styles such as Italianate. Brick examples such as this one in Green Ridge Township are seldom found in rural Pettis County. The CC house is either 2 or 2½ stories. Forty-five CC houses were observed and are so coded.
Church. Church buildings, if sufficiently old and relatively unaltered, are indicated by the designation Ch. Churches were always coded by their function rather than by their style, i.e., Gothic Revival, Queen Anne, etc. Twenty-one church buildings were inventoried or noted in rural Pettis County. This example is the old Union Church, in Heath's Creek Township. Churches also are indicated by the standard symbol of a square with a cross.

Colonial Revival; Dutch Colonial Revival. While quite a few houses display at least some Colonial Revival elements, good older examples were rare in rural Pettis County. Much more common was the Dutch Colonial Revival type with its gambrel roof, shown above. All older houses with gambrel roofs were identified as DC, regardless of the amount of Colonial Revival detailing present. The house shown above is in Houstonia Township. Eight residential structures were coded as Co or DC in rural Pettis County. Note: Some houses with gambrel roofs also were built in the late 1930s in Pettis County by the Farm Security Administration. These later "DCs" are coded as OF for Osage Farm.
G = Gable-Front

Gable-Front. This form may be plain or complex, as in this bungalow example in Bahner. Simpler versions lack even a porch. Gable-front bungalows are included in this category. 1, 1½, or 2 stories. A total of 138 structures were so-coded in rural Pettis County.

GM = Multiple-Gable

Multiple-Gable. Multiple-gabled houses (gable & wing and cross-gabled) are coded as GM. The intersecting gables may create two, three, or four wings with gables at the same plane or on different planes. With its gable detailing, this example at LaMonte is almost a Queen Anne. Notice the curved, wraparound porch, a common Pettis County form. A total of 414 GMs were observed.

Go = Gothic Revival

Gothic Revival. Steeply-pitched roofs, usually with steep cross gables, are present on Gothic Revival houses. Windows typically extend into the gables as
well. Decorated vergeboards appear on many examples, along with various other forms of Victorian detailing. 1, 1½, 2 stories. This Gothic Revival house is in Smithton Township. In rural Pettis County, seven houses were coded as Go. Note: If a church building had Gothic Revival features, it was nonetheless coded as a church (Ch).

\[ GR = \text{Greek Revival} \]

Greek Revival. Greek Revival houses typically have low-pitched roofs with a cornice emphasized by a wide band of trim. Porticos are supported by prominent classic columns and topped with a pediment. Elaborate door surrounds with sidelights and transom windows are commonly found. 1, 1½, 2 stories. The one-story example shown above is in Smithton Township. Fifteen GR houses were observed and so coded in rural Pettis County.

\[ GS = \text{Side-Gabled} \]

Side-Gabled. The range is from simple Hall & Parlor types (above) to larger, massed-plan versions and relatively ornate bungalows with Craftsman styling. Consequently, a relatively large number of GS houses were observed in Pettis County--343. 1, 1½, 2 stories. The house in the illustration is in Cedar Township, and presumably was used as a tenant house.
I = I-House

I-House. I-Houses are always side-gabled and two-storied. Various arrangements of chimneys, porches, windows, doors and rearward extensions are found. This example in Lake Creek Township has a front gable as well. Depending on the amount and type of trim, the I-House may become one of the formal styles such as Greek Revival or Gothic Revival, etc. In rural Pettis County, 159 I-Houses were observed.

It = Italianate

Italianate. Decorative brackets at the eaves are almost mandatory for this style, although in some examples they have been removed. Elaborate window crowns are sometimes found but tend to be subdued in rural Pettis County. Roofs typically are low-pitched and hipped. Bay windows and other Victorian elements are common. 1, 1½, 2, 2½ stories. Twelve Italianate-styled houses were coded in rural Pettis County. The one depicted above is in LaMonte.

L = Log House
Log Structure. Pre-railroad folk structures built of logs. No good, standing example was found in the survey area—although several old log houses are undoubtedly enclosed and concealed by later construction. This example in LaMonte Township is of undetermined age and origin.

New. This category covers houses built within the past two decades or so, regardless of the style or type of architecture. Included are split-level and other contemporary forms as well as modern versions of older styles. Although an effort was made to distinguish new houses from postwar houses (see below), some overlapping undoubtedly occurred with new houses identified as postwar and vice versa. In rural Pettis County, 2,517 houses were codes as new.

Neoclassical. A full-height porch roof supported by classic columns and two or more stories are hallmarks of this uncommon area style. Only two good Neoclassical buildings were found in rural Pettis County, and one of them was this church in Smithton. (Since the above building is a church, it was coded as such rather than as Neoclassical.)
Osage Farm. The OF is not a specific form of house, but for the purposes of this survey, all houses built by the Farm Security Administration to house Depression-crippled farmers were so-identified. Gable-front, side-gabled, and gambrel-roofed versions were built. This front-gabled house is in Hughesville Township. Thirty-three examples were found in rural Pettis County.

Pyramidal. In its typical form, the Pyramidal house is similar to the Cornbelt Cube (described above), but only of one story. In this survey, the category also includes elongated bungalow houses with pyramidal or hipped roofs. The total number of Pyramidal houses counted in rural Pettis County was 118.

P2 (Pyramidal 2-storied). In rural Pettis County, several "I-Houses" were constructed with hipped instead of gabled roofs. These were coded as P2, along with other more complex forms which nonetheless had insufficient detailing to be classified as a formal style. Thirty-nine P2 houses were observed. This one
is in Cedar Township. It has a rearward extension of one story and Victorian detailing.

**Pr = Prairie Vernacular**

Prairie Vernacular. An emphasis on horizontal lines, wide eaves and banks of windows are hallmarks of the Prairie style. Rural Pettis County examples typically contained only a few Prairie elements and were described as Prairie Vernacular on the inventory sheets. This Houstonia example is more eclectic than most, with classical and Craftsman elements competing for attention. Eight Prairie Vernacular houses were found in rural Pettis County.

**PW = Postwar**

Postwar. This group includes relatively simple "shoebox" forms constructed during or shortly after World War Two. The intention was to classify as Postwar those houses built during the 1940s and into the early 1960s to meet community housing needs. Considerable overlapping with houses coded as new undoubtedly occurred but in general, the Postwar houses somewhat older. In rural Pettis County, 768 houses were designated as Postwar on the survey maps.
Queen Anne. QAs typically are complex, multiple-gabled houses with relatively steep roofs. External surfaces are varied to avoid a flat appearance. Cutaway bay windows, patterned shingles in gables, turned porch supports, spindlework and leaded glass are often found. 1, 1½, 2, 2½ stories. Thirty-four houses were described as Queen Anne in rural Pettis County. This one is in Smithton.

Schoolhouse. Although the front-gabled version may be somewhat more common, a wide range of floor plans was used for rural schoolhouses in Pettis County. A few good examples survive but several of the old schoolhouses have been torn down or converted into private homes. Others serve as community centers, storage buildings or are vacant. Thirty-two schoolhouses were counted. This example is the old Scott School in Heaths Creek Township.

Saltbox. The Saltbox house has a rearward extension of the main roof slope,
resulting in an old-fashioned saltbox shape and hence its name. 1½ stories. Five SB houses were observed in rural Pettis County, including this example in Heaths Creek Township.

Sh = Shingle

Shingle. Wall-cladding of continuous wood shingles (including around the corners) is essential. The facade is usually asymmetrical. The roof is usually steeply-pitched. The true Shingle-style house will have structural features in common with other Victorian types such as Queen Anne, Stick, Second Empire, etc. Only one "good" Shingle house was found in rural Pettis County, in Sedalia Township.

St = Stack House

Stack House. A single room "stacked" on top of another single room produces the so-called Stack House. The roof may be gabled or, as in this Heaths Creek Township example, hipped. There often is a rearward addition which serves as a kitchen. Such houses probably were often used as tenant houses. In this example, a porch has been removed. Five Stack houses were observed in rural Pettis County.
Vernacular. Vernacular-coded buildings were too eclectic to be placed within any other category. In the above example, Classical and Craftsman elements are found in a large side-gabled house. (It could also be coded as a GS or Side-Gabled house, since this category includes the Craftsman bungalow.) A vernacular house also may be "a localized structure representative of a common building style." Fifty-seven houses were coded as Vernacular in rural Pettis County. The above is in Hughesville Township.

Mobile Home. Mobile homes (including "double-wides") are indicated on the survey maps by the symbol X. In rural Pettis County, 684 structures were identified as mobile homes.
PART VII

ARCHITECTURAL SUMMARY AND SURVEY RESULTS

If the number of inventory sheets they generated is used as an indicator, the northern third of Pettis County (Blackwater, Houstonia, Hughesville, Longwood and Heaths Creek Townships) plus Cedar Township in the central portion and Lake Creek Township in the southeast contain the best concentration of architecturally significant properties outside of Sedalia. Of these seven townships, the most productive were Houstonia and Hughesville, considering the total number of observed properties and the number of inventory sheets resulting from the survey in those areas. Using the same indicator, the least productive zone consisted of Dresden, Elk Fork, Prairie and Washington Townships. La Monte Township also produced few inventory data sheets outside of the city of La Monte. The townships of Bowling Green, Smithton, Flat Creek and Green Ridge were median. Map Q indicates the number of inventory sheets and the range of identification numbers for each township.

A primary product of the Pettis County survey was a numerical distribution of various architectural types and styles. These data will be presented and discussed below, by township.

The ubiquitous I-House was seen in every township, but generally in somewhat smaller quantities than anticipated. The strongest "concentration" appeared to be in the southeast part of the county, specifically Flat Creek Township (14), Smithton Township (12), Smithton City (12), and Lake Creek Township (11). Since this area also contained relatively large numbers of unsurveyed structures (because of terrain not visible from public roads), the concentration may be somewhat higher than indicated. The other three corners of the county also have relatively high quantities of I-Houses: Green Ridge Township, bordering Johnson, Henry and Benton Counties in the southwest corner (15, including four in the city of Green Ridge); Heaths Creek Township,
INVENTORY NUMBERS ASSIGNED WITHIN THE TOWNSHIPS OF PETTIS COUNTY, MO.,
ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY
MAP 0
bordering Saline and Cooper Counties in the northeast corner (12); and Blackwater Township, bordering Johnson, Lafayette and Saline Counties in the northwest corner (9). Altogether, 159 buildings were coded as I-Houses in Pettis County.

Many of the Pettis County I-Houses had rearward extensions of two stories. The three-bay facade was most common, with a symmetrical arrangement of windows and doors. A front gable also was common. In some cases, the front-gabled examples contained sufficient features for the house to be coded according to a formal style, such as Gothic Revival. The two-story Greek Revival houses in Pettis County are basically I-Houses with classical elements. The coded I-Houses, however, are relatively plain examples with occasional Victorian detailing.

Most of the basic building types and several of the formal architectural styles described by McAlester, among others, were observed in rural Pettis County. Textbook examples of some academic styles are uncommon or nonexistent, however. For example, of the 26 houses coded as Queen Anne, quite a few would be disappointing to a purist. Typically, they are minimal examples with an asymmetrical facade, patterned shingles, a bay window or two and perhaps some Eastlake trim. Some exceptional Queen Anne houses within the survey area include the Lyle House (Form No. 119), the McClure House (Form No. 37), and the house described on Form No. 143.

Although the field team was extremely generous in its coding, no Second Empire house was observed. Neoclassical is represented by a church in Smithton (Form No. 144) and a house in Houstonia (Form No. 34). The only Shingle style house (in terms of form as well as use of shingles) was found in Sedalia Township (Form No. 132). The Prairie style is limited to eight vernacular examples, one of which is the McConnell House in Houstonia (Form No. 15). The Gothic Revival style shows up well in several churches including the Blackwater Chapel in Blackwater Township (Form No. 7) and St. John the Evangelist Church in Lake Creek Township (Form No. 175), as well as in residential architecture such as the Cook House in Smithton Township (Form No. 146), but it is not a common style in rural Pettis County. There are some interesting Italianate houses and Blackwater Township has two of the best in the Prigmore House (Form No. 3) and the Shanks House (Form No. 8). Other well-defined Italianate houses include the R. S. Lower House
in Longwood Township (Form No. 68), the White House (Form No. 96) and the Reavis House (Form No. 97), both in the city of La Monte, and the Henry Jones House (Form No. 81), in Heaths Creek Township.

The Greek Revival style (and antebellum houses in general) fares relatively well in rural Pettis County, especially in Cedar Township where eight of the 17 Greek Revival-coded houses were identified. Because slavery was allowed in Missouri, many southerners were drawn to the area who established a strong plantation tradition along the Missouri River. The southern influence on regional architecture is perhaps reflected in pre-Civil War census data. In 1840, according to the census, nearly one person in five (19%) was a slave in Pettis County. By comparison, Lafayette County to the northwest had a slave population of 29% while Johnson County to the west was only 12% slave. This is insufficient evidence to generalize that Pettis County was intermediate of the three counties in terms of its southern ties. But assuming comparable attrition rates for antebellum mansions in plantation settings, Lafayette County does have the largest number of such houses today, followed by Pettis County and then Johnson County. Lafayette County had its plantations, while Johnson County apparently focused more on small farms involved in corn and hog production. Pettis County fell somewhere in between.

One of Cedar Township's Greek Revival houses, the General David Thomson House, is already listed on the National Register of Historic Places. The other Cedar Township examples of Greek Revival architecture include the Lewis Redd Major House (Form No. 102), the Richard Gentry House (Form No. 106), the William Gentry House (Form No. 112), the Reuben J. Gentry House (Form No. 116), and the Ellis House (Form No. 115). The McCurdy House (Form No. 104) seems to be a Federal/Greek Revival combination leaning strongly toward Federal. The Female Academy (Form No. 113) also has Greek Revival elements, although it is a highly vernacular example. The total number of antebellum houses and other structures has not been determined in Cedar Township much less in Pettis County. But several of the buildings which have been identified appear to be potentially eligible for listing on the National Register. These are discussed in greater detail in the section on Determination of Possible Significance. Some antebellums undoubtedly "slipped through" and were coded as, for example, I-Houses.

No appropriately fanlighted examples of the Federal (or Adam) style were found dating from the proper period (1821-1843, according to the chronology
for Missouri developed by James Denny, Bob Flanders and Lynn Morrow. However, an interesting ca. 1890s Federal/Adam-style brick schoolhouse exists in Georgetown (Form No. 110). The previously cited McCurdy House (Form No. 104) has a Federal look but no fanlight. Earlier academic styles were not found in rural Pettis County, nor should they have been unless the construction was out of its stylistic chronology. Pioneer settlement in Pettis County apparently did not begin until 1815-1820.

The county's only pre-railroad folk house fashioned from logs (although it does not appear to be of pioneer vintage) was found in La Monte Township (Form No. 85). Many other log-walled examples no doubt exist, but they are difficult to find if their surfaces have been modernized. Numerous buildings can be found with frames made from hewn logs, but these were not intended as log structures per se. The ca. 1840s John S. Jones House in Longwood Township (Form No. 65) was constructed around a ca. 1830s log cabin, but the "new" house was a sprawling Greek Revival. The ca. 1819 log house of Pettis County pioneer Reuben E. Gentry exists within the walls of a two-story frame house in Cedar Township. The log house in La Monte Township (Form No. 85) is in dilapidated, partially collapsed condition, but is nonetheless interesting. Chinking is readily visible where the wood siding is missing. The square-hewn logs are secured at the corners with square notching, and pegging is used for additional stability. This building does not appear on any of the historic township plat maps. During the late 1800s, the land was owned by the Rucker family.

To be coded as an I-House, an otherwise eligible structure had to have a side-gabled rather than a hipped roof. This is according to the definition by Kniffen and any number of other architectural historians. In rural Pettis County, quite a few "I-Houses" (in all other respects) were not counted as I-Houses because of their hipped roofs. An example of this type of building is the Curran House in Cedar Township (Form No. 111). These hipped-roof "I-Houses" were coded as P2 (Pyramidal 2-story) to distinguish them from the squarish Cornbelt Cube or American Foursquare (CC) and one-story Pyramidal (P) houses. Multiple-winged examples of hipped roof houses also were placed in this category, unless they had sufficient detailing to be coded as one of the academic styles. Altogether, 35 houses were coded as P2 in rural Pettis County. This category was not
used in the recent Johnson County, where the form apparently was much less common.

Several interesting examples of the early 20th century Craftsman bungalow were found. The side-gabled variety was especially well-represented. An example of this type of house is the H. W. Jones House in Hughesville Township (Form No. 40). Because minimal Craftsman bungalows were relatively common in the survey area, this type was coded as GS (Side-Gabled). The total number of GS houses was 343, making it the second most common form of pre-1940 house (after GM, or Multiple-Gabled, of which 414 were reported).

Two other rather common older house forms were the Front-Gabled (G) and the one-story Pyramidal (P). These forms totaled 138 and 118, respectively. The largest concentrations of one-story Pyramidal houses was in Blackwater Township (12), Flat Creek Township (11), and the city of Green Ridge (20). In Green Ridge, 12% of the city's 173 surveyed buildings were of this form. The squarish little houses are diffused throughout Green Ridge, a town founded in 1870 when the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway came through western Pettis County. The percentage undoubtedly would have been higher a few years ago.

"New" houses (those which appeared to the field team to have been built after 1960 or so) accounted for nearly half (2,517, or 44.2%) of all residential properties surveyed. When the Postwar homes (1940s-1950s or so), Mobile Homes and double-wides are added to the count of New houses, the percentage of housing built after 1940 climbs to 69.7%. "Older" houses (those which appeared to the research team to have been built prior to 1940) totaled 1,443 or 25.3%. The remainder of the rural Pettis County count consists of 281 non-residential buildings inventoried or otherwise noted plus non-surveyed properties (or 4.9%). As expected, the townships around Sedalia were found to contain most of the newer buildings. Sedalia, Flat Creek and Smithton Townships in particular have seen rapid development since World War Two.

An interesting finding of the rural Pettis County survey pertained to porch forms. Scores of frame farmhouses as well as city houses built
around the turn of the century were designed with curved porches that often wrapped around three sides of a front-facing wing. No pattern of distribution was observed and no count was made, but the curved porches are widespread. Curved porches are much less common in adjacent Johnson County where the builders apparently favored simpler L-shaped configurations. (L-shaped porches also remain the dominant form in Pettis County.) For a Bowling Green Township example of a curved porch, see Form No. 118. For a Houstonia Township example, see Form No. 12.

* * * * *

As previously stated, a primary product of the Pettis County survey was a numerical distribution of various architectural types and styles. The collected data are presented by townships (Table 2) and by incorporated areas (Table 3). Table 4 shows the percentages of the total number of surveyed buildings and structures within the county. The total was 5,693. Table 5 presents the percentages of each type in relation to the total reported.

Sedalia Township and Smithton Township were the most heavily developed of the county's 17 townships, together accounting for 29% of the buildings counted. As expected because of its proximity to the region's largest city, Sedalia, Sedalia Township contained the greatest number of surveyed buildings, 847 (17.9%). The next highest township percentages were from Smithton Township (12.8%) and Flat Creek Township (10.4%). Smithton Township contains the city of Smithton, whose buildings if added to those in the unincorporated area would total 804 or 14.1% of the entire county exclusive of Sedalia. (Incorporated Sedalia was not part of the survey, and its thousands of buildings are not reflected in the data.) Flat Creek Township, the third-ranked township in terms of numbers of buildings surveyed, contains no incorporated areas. Flat Creek Township was the most developed of the townships containing only unincorporated area, presumably because of its proximity to both Sedalia Township and Smithton Township.

Pettis County's townships are presented in alphabetical order for the following discussion:

BLACKWATER TOWNSHIP

Blackwater Township in the northwest corner of Pettis County borders Johnson, Lafayette and Saline Counties. It is relatively sparsely populated
### Table 2
(Pettis County, Missouri)

### Rural Distribution of Buildings by Type or Style, 1988

| TOWNSHIP       | New | PW | X | G | GS | GM | I | P | CC | P2 | V | Co/DC | Go | GR | It | Pr | QA | SB | St | Sh | L | OF | S1 | Ch² | C² | NS | B³ | TOTALS² |
|-----------------|-----|----|---|---|----|----|---|---|----|----|---|-------|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|------|
| Blackwater⁵     | 46  | 13 | 20| 11| 15 | 19 | 9 | 12| 3  | 1  | 1  | 0     | 0  | 0  | 1  | 4  | 1  | 2  | 0  | 1  | 0  | 0  | 0   | 3  | 1   | 1   | 13  | 1   | 176  |
| Bowling Green   | 122 | 33 | 14| 8 | 22 | 28 | 4 | 7  | 1  | 4  | 3  | 0     | 0  | 1  | 0  | 0  | 1  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 1  | 0  | 0   | 0   | -   | 21  | 20  | 1   | 272  |
| Cedar⁶         | 96  | 35 | 89 | 4 | 16 | 21 | 7 | 4  | 3  | 2  | 2  | 1     | 0  | 8  | 1  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0   | 3  | 2   | 2   | 9   | 0   | 305  |
| Dresden⁷       | 91  | 33 | 47 | 9 | 20 | 22 | 7 | 3  | 3  | 2  | 2  | 0     | 0  | 1  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0   | 0   | 0   | 0   | 0   | 1   | -   | -   | 14  | 2   | 254  |
| Elk Fork       | 53  | 25 | 27 | 5 | 8 | 15 | 5 | 5  | 4  | 0  | 3  | 0     | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 1  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0   | 0   | 0   | 1   | 2   | 7   | 3   | 161  |
| Flat Creek     | 280 | 60 | 6  | 20 | 16 | 14 | 11 | 2  | 0  | 6  | 0     | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 2  | 0  | 2  | 0  | 0  | 0   | 0   | 0   | 0   | 0   | 3   | -   | -   | 14  | 2   | 295  |
| Green Ridge⁸   | 45  | 32 | 13 | 10 | 15 | 19 | 11 | 6  | 2  | 4  | 5  | 0     | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0   | 0   | 0   | 0   | 3   | -   | -   | 5   | 3   | 170  |
| Heaths Creek   | 61  | 24 | 25 | 5 | 25 | 25 | 12 | 5  | 1  | 4  | 2  | 0     | 0  | 1  | 1  | 0  | 3  | 3  | 3  | 1  | 0  | 0   | 1   | 6   | 3   | 1   | 1   | 17  | 2   | 226  |
| Houstonia⁹     | 30  | 14 | 8  | 3 | 4  | 7  | 6  | 3  | 2  | 4  | 0     | 1  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 3  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0   | 0   | 0   | 0   | 0   | 5   | -   | -   | 1   | 0   | 91   |
| Hughesville¹⁰ | 37  | 16 | 9  | 4 | 12 | 8  | 3  | 4  | 6  | 1  | 1  | 0     | 2  | 1  | 0  | 2  | 1  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0   | 0   | 0   | 0   | 0   | 16  | 2   | -   | -   | 4   | 1   | 129  |
| La Montė¹¹     | 62  | 16 | 13 | 4 | 14 | 15 | 4  | 6  | 3  | 2  | 0     | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 1  | 0   | 0   | 1   | 0   | 0   | 0   | 16  | 2   | -   | -   | 4   | 1   | 129  |
| Lake Creek     | 42  | 16 | 17 | 2 | 13 | 17 | 11 | 1  | 0  | 2  | 6  | 1  | 2  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 1  | 0   | 0   | 0   | 0   | 3   | 1   | 0   | 30  | 1   | 166  |
| Longwood¹²     | 44  | 16 | 15 | 7 | 18 | 25 | 8  | 3  | 1  | 2  | 5  | 2  | 1  | 3  | 1  | 1  | 1  | 6  | 1  | 0  | 0   | 0   | 0   | 6   | 2   | 3   | 1   | 16  | 4   | 177  |
| Prairie        | 179 | 27 | 15 | 5 | 17 | 12 | 9  | 6  | 1  | 2  | 4  | 0     | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0   | 0   | 0   | 0   | 3   | 1   | -   | -   | 9   | 0   | 290  |
| Sedalia¹³      | 475 | 150| 150| 6 | 22 | 20 | 4  | 0  | 1  | 0  | 2  | 0     | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 2  | 0  | 1  | 1  | 0   | 0   | 1   | 1   | 1   | 10  | 0   | 1   | 0   | 847  |
| Smithton¹⁴     | 425 | 30 | 50 | 13 | 14 | 23 | 12 | 5  | 3  | 3  | 7  | 2  | 1  | 1  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0   | 0   | 0   | 0   | 0   | 0   | 0   | 1   | -   | 1   | 9   | 1   | 603  |
| Washington     | 85  | 38 | 31 | 13 | 11 | 12 | 9  | 3  | 3  | 2  | 2  | 1     | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 1  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0   | 0   | 0   | 0   | 0   | 1   | -   | 1   | 11  | 1   | 224  |

**Notes:**
1. Rural schoolhouses inventoried or noted only. Some coded schoolhouses were not confirmed as schoolhouses but were included for possible further study.
2. Churches and commercial buildings inventoried or noted only. This should be considered an advisory rather than a comprehensive listing.
3. Bridges inventoried only; some metal pony truss bridges may not have been counted.
4. Bridges not included in totals regardless of whether selected for inventory.
5. Dunksburg, an unincorporated area, is included in Blackwater Township totals.
6. Georgetown, an unincorporated area, is included in Cedar Township totals.
7. Dresden, an unincorporated area, is included in Dresden Township totals.
8. See individual listing of cities for Green Ridge and Windsor portions of Pettis County.
9. See Table 2 for Houstonia (incorporated) data.
10. See Table 2 for Hughesville (incorporated) data.
11. See Table 2 for La Monte (incorporated) data.
12. Longwood (incorporated) data are included in Longwood Township totals.
13. Not included are tourist courts, motels and closely-spaced seasonal dwellings.
14. See Table 2 for Smithton (incorporated) data.
Table 3

PETTIS COUNTY, MISSOURI
(URBAN DISTRIBUTION OF BUILDINGS BY TYPE OR STYLE, 1988)

| CITY         | N  | PW | X  | G  | GS | GM | I  | P  | CC | P2 | V  | Co/DC | Go | GR | It | Ne | Pr | QA | SB | St | Sh | L  | OF | S² | Ch | C² | NS | B³ | TOTALS |
|--------------|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|-------|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| Green Ridge  | 64 | 38 | 7  | 3  | 12 | 19  | 4  | 20 | 1  | 0  | 0   | 0     | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 4  | 0  | 0  | 173 |
| Houstonia    | 8  | 20 | 18 | 5  | 18 | 21  | 3  | 3  | 2  | 0  | 0   | 0     | 1  | 1  | 2  | 3  | 0  | 1  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 2  | 10 | 0  | 121 |
| Hughesville  | 20 | 13 | 8  | 2  | 3  | 9   | 1  | 2  | 2  | 0  | 0   | 0     | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 1  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 5  | 0  | 0  | 66  |
| La Monte     | 170| 67 | 42 | 4  | 21 | 36  | 4  | 6  | 1  | 1  | 3   | 0     | 0  | 3  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 1  | 5  | 0  | 0  | 367 |
| Smithton     | 52 | 62 | 5  | 9  | 23 | 25  | 12 | 3  | 0  | 1  | 1   | 0     | 1  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 2  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 2  | 3  | 0  | 0  | 201 |
| Windsor      | 30 | 1  | 1  | 0  | 0  | 0   | 0  | 0  | 1  | 0  | 0   | 0     | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 33  |

Totals (Cities) | 344 | 201 | 81 | 23 | 77 | 110 | 24 | 34 | 7  | 4  | 5   | 0     | 1  | 0  | 5  | 1  | 3  | 8  | 0  | 1  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 5  | 27 | 0  | 0  | 961 |

TOTALS (Cities & Unincorp.) | 2517 | 768 | 684 | 138 | 343 | 414 | 159 | 118 | 45 | 39 | 55   | 8     | 7  | 17 | 12 | 1  | 8  | 34 | 5  | 5  | 1  | 1  | 33 | 31 | 21 | 36 | 193 | 24 | 5693 |

1Apartment buildings and senior housing units were not counted.
2Unless included in inventory, churches, schools and commercial buildings in incorporated areas were not counted. An exception is the ca. 1860 Smithton Community Church which, although not inventoried because of exterior alterations, is noted.
3Bridges selected for inventory only; a few metal pony truss bridges exist in addition to those counted, as well as newer bridges.
4Totals do not include bridges regardless of whether selected for inventory.
5Only that small portion of Windsor, a city straddling Henry and Pettis Counties, which is located in Pettis County is included in count.
6Sedalia not included.

Note: The above data are based on a survey conducted from late September 1987 through April 1988. Although an effort was made to drive all public roads, it was impossible to obtain a precise count of buildings. Numerous private roads, inaccessible terrain and the difficulties of surveying within heavily urbanized areas all reduced the accuracy of the data presented above. The least accurate data are from townships containing numerous subdivisions and trailer parks, where the counts of New, Postwar, Mobile Homes and Double-Wides are based in part on estimates. (Sedalia Township, for example, was difficult to survey accurately for the above reason.) "Not Surveyed" (NS) is indicated where a house is depicted on the 1982 Missouri Highway Map for Pettis County but because of the terrain, could not be clearly seen or in some cases could not be seen at all. Such "NS" houses may or may not have existed at the time of the survey, since the highway map indicates numerous houses which do not exist.
### Table 4

**Pettis County, Missouri**

**Summary Statistics on Architectural Survey**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Township</th>
<th>Total Number of Buildings Surveyed</th>
<th>Percent of Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Unincorp.</td>
<td>Inc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blackwater</td>
<td>176</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bowling Green</td>
<td>272</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cedar</td>
<td>305</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dresden</td>
<td>254</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elk Fork</td>
<td>161</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flat Creek</td>
<td>495</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Green Ridge</td>
<td>170</td>
<td>206&lt;sup&gt;1&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heaths Creek</td>
<td>226</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Houstonia</td>
<td>91</td>
<td>121&lt;sup&gt;2&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hughesville</td>
<td>129</td>
<td>66&lt;sup&gt;3&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>La Monte</td>
<td>146</td>
<td>367&lt;sup&gt;4&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lake Creek</td>
<td>166</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Longwood</td>
<td>177</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prairie</td>
<td>290</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sedalia</td>
<td>847</td>
<td>-&lt;sup&gt;5&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smithton</td>
<td>603</td>
<td>201&lt;sup&gt;6&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Washington</td>
<td>224</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Total          | 4,732     | 961  | 5,693 | 99.91%         |

<sup>1</sup>Green Ridge (city) and the Pettis County portion of Windsor are included.

<sup>2</sup>Includes the city of Houstonia.

<sup>3</sup>Includes the city of Hughesville.

<sup>4</sup>Includes the city of La Monte.

<sup>5</sup>Incorporated Sedalia was not part of the survey area.

<sup>6</sup>Includes the city of Smithton.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type/Style</th>
<th>Per Cent of Total (5,693)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>New</td>
<td>44.21 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Postwar</td>
<td>13.49 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mobile Homes/Double-Wides</td>
<td>12.01 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gable-Front</td>
<td>2.42 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Side-Gabled</td>
<td>6.02 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Multiple-Gabled</td>
<td>7.27 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I-Houses</td>
<td>2.79 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pyramidal (1-Story)</td>
<td>2.07 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cornbelt Cube</td>
<td>0.79 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pyramidal (2-Story)</td>
<td>0.68 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vernacular</td>
<td>1.00 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colonial Revival/Dutch Colonial</td>
<td>0.14 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gothic Revival</td>
<td>0.12 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greek Revival/Federal</td>
<td>0.29 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Italianate</td>
<td>0.21 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neoclassical</td>
<td>0.01 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prairie Vernacular</td>
<td>0.14 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Queen Anne</td>
<td>0.59 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salt Box</td>
<td>0.08 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stack</td>
<td>0.08 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shingle</td>
<td>0.01 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Log Structures</td>
<td>0.01 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Osage Farm Houses</td>
<td>0.57 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Schools</td>
<td>0.54 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Churches</td>
<td>0.36 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commercial Structures</td>
<td>0.63 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not Surveyed</td>
<td>3.39 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>99.92 %</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
and contains no incorporated areas. Dunksburg and Stokley, two unincorporated
areas, are in Blackwater Township. The old Rowletta post office, once a stop
on the Georgetown-Lexington stage coach route, has been dropped from current
plat maps. A total of 176 buildings and structures were surveyed and recorded
on the Blackwater Township map. The survey findings indicate the following
distribution:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>New houses</td>
<td>26.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Postwar houses</td>
<td>7.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mobile homes</td>
<td>11.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Front-Gabled</td>
<td>6.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Side-Gabled</td>
<td>8.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Multiple-Gabled</td>
<td>10.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I-Houses</td>
<td>5.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pyramidal (1)</td>
<td>6.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cornbelt Cube</td>
<td>1.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pyramidal (2)</td>
<td>0.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greek Revival</td>
<td>0.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Italianate</td>
<td>2.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prairie</td>
<td>0.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Queen Anne</td>
<td>1.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stack houses</td>
<td>0.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Schools</td>
<td>1.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Churches</td>
<td>0.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commercial</td>
<td>0.6%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Unsurveyed properties—which may or may not still exist—amounted to
7.4% of the total.

The nine inventory data sheets prepared for Blackwater Township include
one abandoned ca. 1865 Italianate/Greek Revival structure known as the Chip-
man House (Form 5); a fine Gothic Revival church (Blackwater Chapel, Form 5);
a brick Italianate house constructed in the 1850s and rebuilt in 1885, known
as the Shanks House (Form 8); a frame Italianate built in 1858 and expanded
in the 1870s, known as the Prigmore House (Form 3); a Prairie Vernacular
farmhouse erected in 1913 (Smith House, Form 4); and a small, ca. 1900
medical office originally used by Dr. R. S. Tyler, of Dunksburg (Form 2).
The other Blackwater Township inventory sheets were prepared for two frame
houses and a metal truss bridge.
Blackwater Township contains four properties with Italianate elements, a small enough number (only 2.2% of the total), but more than any other township or area outside of Sedalia. No dramatic proportion of type or style was indicated by the survey results, however.

Blackwater Township is one of the oldest organized townships in Pettis County, dating from 1833. The topography of the elongated township ranges from woody hills to rolling prairie and streams lined by timber, which is a fairly typical configuration for much of Pettis County.

Dunksburg, also unofficially called Sigel, is said to have been laid out by B. F. Dunkley in 1858. Dunkley opened a store and the town grew around it, partially in Pettis County and partially in Johnson County, on the east.

**BOWLING GREEN TOWNSHIP**

Bowling Green Township is a congressional township in east-central Pettis County, along the Cooper County border. It contains no incorporated area. The small village of Beaman, just north of the old Katy right-of-way, is in Bowling Green Township. The village contains several residences, most of which are new or postwar, plus a church, store, and fire department building. None was selected for a detailed description. A total of 272 buildings and structures were surveyed and recorded on the Bowling Green Township map. The survey findings indicate the following distribution:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>New houses</td>
<td>44.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Postwar houses</td>
<td>12.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mobile homes</td>
<td>5.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Front-Gabled</td>
<td>2.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Side-Gabled</td>
<td>8.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Multiple-Gabled</td>
<td>10.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I-Houses</td>
<td>1.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pyramidal (1)</td>
<td>2.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cornbelt Cube</td>
<td>0.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pyramidal (2)</td>
<td>1.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vernacular</td>
<td>1.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greek Revival</td>
<td>0.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Queen Anne</td>
<td>0.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stack houses</td>
<td>0.4%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The 20 unsurveyed properties in Bowling Green Township amounted to 7.4% of the total.

The eight inventory data sheets prepared for Bowling Green Township include a Queen Anne/Gothic Revival mansion apparently once known as the Lyle House (Form No. 119), and a one-story brick residence best known as the Louis M. Monsees House (Form No. 124). The Lyle House is believed to have been built in the 1890s or early 1900s. The Monsees House is said to date from 1866. Mr. Monsees was a well-known breeder of donkeys and his farm was widely known as the Limestone Valley Farm. The other six inventory data sheets were prepared for five houses and a Pratt half-hip bridge.

Bowling Green Township has typical Pettis County topography for an area of township size: gently rolling prairie with occasional flat stretches and timber-lined streams.

CEDAR TOWNSHIP

Cedar Township is in east-central Pettis County, just north of Sedalia and Sedalia Township. Although Cedar Township is one of the county's three smallest townships in terms of area (with Houstonia and Sedalia), it proved a rich area for architectural resources. The unincorporated village of Georgetown, laid out in 1835 by Kentuckian David Thomson, is in Cedar Township. The county's largest concentration of antebellum structures (at least eight, the survey indicated) is in Cedar Township. A total of 305 buildings and structures were surveyed and recorded on the Cedar Township map. The survey findings indicate the following distribution:

- New houses 31.5%
- Postwar houses 11.5%
- Mobile homes 29.2%
- Front-Gabled 1.3%
- Side-Gabled 5.2%
- Multiple-Gabled 6.9%
- I-Houses 2.3%
- Pyramidal (1) 1.3%
- Cornbelt Cube 1.0%
- Pyramidal (2) 0.7%
PETTIS COUNTY
CEDAR TOWNSHIP
Vernacular 0.7%
Dutch Colonial 0.3%
Greek Revival 2.6%
Italianate 0.3%
Schoolhouses 1.0%
Churches 0.7%
Commercial 0.7%

Unsurveyed properties in Cedar Township amounted to 3.0% of the total.

The 15 inventory data forms prepared for Cedar Township include seven Greek Revival houses (Form Nos. 102, 104, 106, 112, 113, 115 and 116), a brick smokehouse (Form No. 103), two schoolhouses (Form Nos. 105 and 110), the Buena Vista Nursing Home (Form No. 114), a representative example of a "P2" house, two commercial buildings and a church. Four of the inventoried properties are in Georgetown, which flourished as a trading center prior to the Civil War. Georgetown, the county's second county seat, faded after the Missouri Pacific railroad route bypassed it to the south. Several of the Cedar Township properties appear potentially eligible for listing on the National Register, either as individual structures or as part of a thematic nomination. They will be discussed in the section on Determination of Possible Significance.

It may be noted that the property form or style percentages for Cedar Township indicate an unusually high proportion of Mobile Homes and double-wides (29.2%). The vast majority of the township's mobile homes, however, are located in two large trailer parks rather than diffused throughout the area.

Cedar Township is somewhat more rolling and timbered than some of the other townships. The northern half which includes Bothwell State Park (and the John Bothwell mansion) is especially hilly and scenic.

DRESDEN TOWNSHIP

Organized in 1873, Dresden Township is a congressional township in westcentral Pettis County. The railroad-fostered town of Dresden (unincorporated) is near the township center. Laid out in 1863, Drewden enjoyed temporary importance as a shipping and trading point but then dwindled
as Sedalia prospered. None of the Dresden structures was selected for a detailed description. A total of 254 buildings and structures were surveyed and recorded on the Dresden Township map. The survey findings indicate the following distribution:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>New houses</td>
<td>35.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Postwar houses</td>
<td>13.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mobile Homes</td>
<td>18.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Front-Gabled</td>
<td>3.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Side-Gabled</td>
<td>7.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Multiple-Gabled</td>
<td>8.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I-Houses</td>
<td>2.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pyramidal (1)</td>
<td>1.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cornbelt Cube</td>
<td>1.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pyramidal (2)</td>
<td>0.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vernacular</td>
<td>0.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greek Revival</td>
<td>0.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Schoolhouses</td>
<td>0.4%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The 14 nonsurveyed buildings in Dresden Township accounted for 5.5% of the total.

Inventory data sheets were prepared for three structures in Dresden Township. One was the two-story Connor House, a frame building with Greek Revival detailing (Form No. 99). The other two inventory sheets were for Pratt bridges.

ELK FORK TOWNSHIP

Elk Fork Township in southwestern Pettis County is adjacent to the Johnson County border. The entire congressional township is unincorporated. No viable unincorporated community exists. The site of the old Bertha Post Office, in the northern part of the township, was not detected. A total of 161 buildings and structures were surveyed and recorded on the Elk Fork Township map. The survey findings indicate the following distribution:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>New houses</td>
<td>32.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Postwar houses</td>
<td>15.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mobile Homes</td>
<td>16.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Front-Gabled</td>
<td>3.1%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Side-Gabled  5.0%
Multiple-Gabled  9.3%
I-Houses  3.1%
Pyramidal (1)  3.1%
Cornbelt Cube  2.5%
Vernacular  1.7%
Prairie  0.6%
Schoolhouses  0.6%
Churches  1.2%

The seven unsurveyed properties in Elk Fork Township comprised 4.3% of the total.

Three of the four inventory data sheets prepared for Elk Fork Township were for Warren and Pratt-type bridges. The fourth was for the Eldorado United Methodist Church, a Victorian building constructed in 1923 (Form No. 128).

FLAT CREEK TOWNSHIP

Flat Creek Township in southeastern Pettis County is bounded on the north by Flat Creek (south of Sedalia) and on the south by Benton County. The hamlet of Spring Fork is in Flat Creek Township, and is unincorporated. No longer shown on plat or highway maps are White's Station and Dumpville, which at the turn of the century were post offices on the old Sedalia, Warsaw & Southern Railroad. A total of 495 buildings and structures were surveyed and recorded on the Flat Creek Township map. This was a relatively high number, with most of the congestion in the developing area south of Flat Creek.

The survey findings indicate the following distribution:

New houses  56.6%
Postwar houses  9.9%
Mobile Homes  12.1%
Front-Gabled  1.2%
Side-Gabled  4.0%
Multiple-Gabled  3.2%
I-Houses  2.8%
Pyramidal (1)  2.2%
Unsurveyed properties amounted to 4.6% of the total in Flat Creek Township.

Although there were no striking findings, it should perhaps be noted that Flat Creek Township had the most I-Houses (14) of the strictly unincorporated townships and the second largest quantity of one-story pyramidal-roofed houses (11).

The seven inventory data forms prepared for Flat Creek Township include two interesting Queen Anne-style houses (Form Nos. 166 and 168), the old stone-piered converted railroad bridge (Form No. 162), a rural church building, a schoolhouse, another residence and a Pratt pony bridge.

GREEN RIDGE TOWNSHIP

Green Ridge Township is an elongated township in southwestern Pettis County. It is bounded on the west by Henry and Johnson Counties and on the south by Benton County. It contains the city of Green Ridge (population 488), a sliver of the city of Windsor (most of which is in Henry County), and the unincorporated hamlet of Bryson. A total of 170 buildings and structures were surveyed and recorded on the unincorporated Green Ridge Township map. In addition, 173 buildings and structures were surveyed in the city of Green Ridge and 33 were surveyed in Windsor. The survey findings indicate the following distribution:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Unincorporated</th>
<th>Incorporated</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>New houses</td>
<td>26.5%</td>
<td>45.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Postwar houses</td>
<td>18.8%</td>
<td>18.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mobile Homes</td>
<td>7.6%</td>
<td>3.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Front-Gabled</td>
<td>5.9%</td>
<td>1.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Side-Gabled</td>
<td>8.8%</td>
<td>5.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Multiple-Gabled</td>
<td>11.2%</td>
<td>9.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I-Houses</td>
<td>6.5%</td>
<td>1.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pyramidal (1)</td>
<td>3.5%</td>
<td>9.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cornbelt Cube</td>
<td>1.2%</td>
<td>0.5%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Unsurveyed properties amounted to 2.9% of the total in unincorporated Green Ridge Township, a relatively low percentage due mainly to the excellent conditions for surveying.

Eleven inventory data forms were prepared for Green Ridge Township. The forms were prepared for four commercial buildings and a residence in Green Ridge, a ca. 1852 Windsor residence (the Weeden Majors House, Form No. 157), two other residences, two metal truss bridges and the old Windsor railroad trestle (Form No. 158). The Green Ridge buildings include a former hotel, a former hardware store, a former newspaper office and a former automobile dealership garage.

Including incorporated areas, Green Ridge Township had 15 I-Houses. Only Smithston Township had more.

HEATHS CREEK TOWNSHIP

Heaths Creek Township is in the northeast corner of Pettis County. Some of Pettis County's earliest settlers came to Heaths Creek Township, an elongated township said to have more miles of stream than any other part of the county. Heaths Creek Township includes the unincorporated hamlet of Postal, one of the county's older settlements. The old Lookout Post Office no longer exists. A total of 226 buildings and structures were surveyed and recorded on the Heaths Creek Township map. The survey findings indicate the following distribution:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>New houses</td>
<td>27.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Postwar houses</td>
<td>10.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mobile Homes</td>
<td>11.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Front-Gabled</td>
<td>2.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Side-Gabled</td>
<td>11.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Multiple-Gabled</td>
<td>11.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I-Houses</td>
<td>5.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pyramidal (1)</td>
<td>2.2%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


Unsurveyed properties amounted to 7.5% of the total in Heaths Creek Township.

While its geography helped it attract early settlement, Heaths Creek Township was bypassed by the railroads and failed to develop any important trading centers. However, it contains an interesting assortment of architectural resources. Thirteen inventory data forms were prepared for Heaths Creek Township. Included are the Henry Jones House, a brick Italianate constructed in 1878 (Form No. 81), the deteriorated ca. 1850s Scott House (Form No. 77), and the buildings of Bois d'Arc, a depression-era farming cooperative constructed by the Farm Security Administration (Form No. 75). The other inventory data sheets were prepared for two churches, two schoolhouses, one commercial building, three residences and two Pratt bridges.

Three of the five structures that were coded as Saltbox-style residences were found in Heaths Creek Township.

HOUSTONIA TOWNSHIP

Houstonia Township is an irregular-shaped area of mostly open prairie bounded on the north by Saline County. The only incorporated area is Houstonia, a town platted in the 1870s on the Lexington-St. Louis Railroad. Houstonia's population in 1980 was 327. Unincorporated Houstonia Township is the most sparsely developed of any township in Pettis County. A total of 91 buildings and structures were surveyed and recorded in the unincorporated area. Another 121 buildings were surveyed and recorded in Houstonia (city). The survey findings indicate the following distribution:
Unincorporated

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>New houses</td>
<td>33.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Postwar houses</td>
<td>15.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mobile Homes</td>
<td>8.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Front-Gabled</td>
<td>3.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Side-Gabled</td>
<td>4.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Multiple-Gabled</td>
<td>7.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I-Houses</td>
<td>6.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pyramidal (1)</td>
<td>3.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cornbelt Cube</td>
<td>2.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pyramidal (2)</td>
<td>4.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dutch Colonial</td>
<td>1.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Queen Anne</td>
<td>3.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Osage Farm houses</td>
<td>5.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Italianate</td>
<td>0.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neoclassical</td>
<td>0.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prairie</td>
<td>0.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stack houses</td>
<td>0.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Churches</td>
<td>0.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commercial</td>
<td>0.0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Incorporated

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>New houses</td>
<td>6.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Postwar houses</td>
<td>16.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mobile Homes</td>
<td>14.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Front-Gabled</td>
<td>4.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Side-Gabled</td>
<td>14.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Multiple-Gabled</td>
<td>17.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I-Houses</td>
<td>2.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pyramidal (1)</td>
<td>2.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cornbelt Cube</td>
<td>2.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pyramidal (2)</td>
<td>1.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dutch Colonial</td>
<td>0.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Queen Anne</td>
<td>2.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Osage Farm Houses</td>
<td>0.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Italianate</td>
<td>0.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neoclassical</td>
<td>0.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prairie</td>
<td>1.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stack houses</td>
<td>0.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Churches</td>
<td>1.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commercial</td>
<td>8.3%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Unsurveyed properties amounted to 1.1% of the total. In this case, 1.1% was the equivalent of only one unit of residential property—which may or may not exist today.

Twenty-one of the 28 inventory data forms prepared for Houstonia Township were for commercial and residential buildings within the city of Houstonia. Houstonia has a small but interesting collection of one and two-story brick commercial buildings from the late 1890s and early 1900s. Some of the buildings retain portions of their original cast iron storefronts. The Houstonia Community Church (Form No. 17) is a good example of a Craftsman-styled church building. The Tuck House (Form No. 34) is the only Neoclassical style residence in the inventory. The spacious but dilapidated McClure House (Form No. 37) is an interesting rural example of Queen Anne architecture.

The Houstonia Township inventory forms are for 16 residences, 10 commercial buildings, and two churches. The township also is within the Osage Farms government housing project, represented by five residential structures and their associated buildings.
Hughesville Township is an irregular-shaped area of mostly open prairie in northcentral Pettis County. Hughesville Township was created from portions of Houstonia and Longwood Townships. The only incorporated area is Hughesville, a former cattle shipping center on the Lexington-St. Louis (later the Missouri-Pacific) Railroad, with a 1980 population of 152. The old Finch P.O. has disappeared from contemporary maps. A total of 129 buildings and structures were surveyed and recorded in the unincorporated part of the township. Another 66 buildings were surveyed and recorded in Hughesville. The survey findings indicate the following distribution:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Unincorporated</th>
<th>Incorporated</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>New houses</td>
<td>28.7%</td>
<td>30.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Postwar houses</td>
<td>12.4%</td>
<td>19.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mobile Homes</td>
<td>7.0%</td>
<td>12.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Front-Gabled</td>
<td>3.1%</td>
<td>3.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Side-Gabled</td>
<td>9.3%</td>
<td>4.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Multiple-Gabled</td>
<td>6.2%</td>
<td>13.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I-Houses</td>
<td>2.3%</td>
<td>1.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pyramidal (1)</td>
<td>3.1%</td>
<td>3.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cornbelt Cube</td>
<td>4.7%</td>
<td>3.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pyramidal (2)</td>
<td>0.7%</td>
<td>0.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vernacular</td>
<td>0.7%</td>
<td>0.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gothic Revival</td>
<td>1.6%</td>
<td>0.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greek Revival</td>
<td>0.7%</td>
<td>0.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prairie</td>
<td>1.6%</td>
<td>1.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Queen Anne</td>
<td>0.7%</td>
<td>0.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Osage Farm houses</td>
<td>12.4%</td>
<td>0.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Schoolhouses</td>
<td>1.6%</td>
<td>0.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commercial</td>
<td>0.0%</td>
<td>7.5%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Unsurveyed properties amounted to 3.1% of the total in unincorporated Hughesville Township.

The 17 inventory data forms prepared for Hughesville Township were for eight residences, five commercial buildings (all in Hughesville), two schoolhouses, a cooperative government farm and a metal truss bridge. One of the residences is the ca. 1850s Durley House, a dilapidated frame mansion at the
end of a cedar lane (Form No. 41). The government farm was known as Hillview, Inc., and is described on Form No. 51. Hughesville Township contains more of the government farm buildings—built by the Farm Security Administration to help depression-stricken farmers and their families—than any other township in Pettis County. Sixteen of the 33 surveyed "Osage Farm" residences are in Hughesville Township, as well as numerous barns, silos and other support buildings.

LA MONTE TOWNSHIP

La Monte Township is a congressional township in west-central Pettis County, bordered on the west by Johnson County. The topography is gently undulating. Timber is found along the banks of streams. La Monte, laid out in 1866 and temporarily known as Boomer, is the township's only incorporated area. La Monte, a railroad town bisected by the Missouri-Pacific right-of-way, today has the second largest population in Pettis County, after Sedalia. The 1980 population was 1,054. A total of 146 buildings and other structures were surveyed and recorded in the unincorporated part of the township. Another 367 buildings were surveyed and recorded in La Monte. The survey findings indicate the following distribution:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Unincorporated</th>
<th>Incorporated</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>New houses</td>
<td>42.5%</td>
<td>46.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Postwar houses</td>
<td>11.0%</td>
<td>18.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mobile Homes</td>
<td>8.9%</td>
<td>11.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Front-Gabled</td>
<td>2.7%</td>
<td>1.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Side-Gabled</td>
<td>9.6%</td>
<td>5.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Multiple-Gabled</td>
<td>10.3%</td>
<td>9.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I-Houses</td>
<td>2.7%</td>
<td>1.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pyramidal (1)</td>
<td>4.1%</td>
<td>1.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cornbelt Cube</td>
<td>2.1%</td>
<td>0.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pyramidal (2)</td>
<td>1.4%</td>
<td>0.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Queen Anne</td>
<td>0.7%</td>
<td>0.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Log houses</td>
<td>0.7%</td>
<td>0.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vernacular</td>
<td>0.0%</td>
<td>0.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Italianate</td>
<td>0.0%</td>
<td>0.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Churches</td>
<td>0.0%</td>
<td>0.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commercial</td>
<td>0.0%</td>
<td>1.4%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Unsurveyed properties amounted to 3.4% of the total in La Monte Township.

Eleven of the 14 inventory data sheets prepared for La Monte Township were for buildings in the city of La Monte. Included were six residences (five in the city), five commercial structures (all in the city), one church (city) and two bridges. The rural residence was for a partially-collapsed log house of undetermined history (Form No. 85). The La Monte buildings include the ca. 1914 Greek Revival-style former city hall (Form No. 89), two late 1880s-1890s bank buildings, one of which is still used as a bank (Form Nos. 91 and 92), a ca. 1900 blacksmith shop (Form No. 90), and two Italianate-style residences (Form Nos. 96 and 97).

LAKE CREEK TOWNSHIP

Lake Creek Township is a congressional township in the southeastern corner of Pettis County. It is bordered by Benton County on the south and Morgan County on the east. There are no incorporated areas in Lake Creek Township. Two old post offices (Lamb and Lutman) have vanished but the hamlet of Bahner survives in Section 21. A total of 166 buildings and other structures were surveyed and recorded in Lake Creek Township. The survey findings indicate the following distribution:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>New houses</td>
<td>25.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Postwar houses</td>
<td>9.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mobile Homes</td>
<td>10.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Front-Gabled</td>
<td>1.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Side-Gabled</td>
<td>7.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Multiple-Gabled</td>
<td>10.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I-Houses</td>
<td>7.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pyramidal (1)</td>
<td>0.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pyramidal (2)</td>
<td>1.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vernacular</td>
<td>3.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dutch Colonial</td>
<td>0.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gothic Revival</td>
<td>0.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saltbox houses</td>
<td>0.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Schoolhouses</td>
<td>1.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Churches</td>
<td>0.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commercial</td>
<td>0.6%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Because of wooded terrain and a relatively large number of residences at the end of private roads, the percentage of unsurveyed properties in Lake Creek Township was rather high at 18.1%.

Inventory data forms were prepared for 12 buildings and structures including five residences, three schoolhouses, two church buildings, one commercial building and a Pratt pony bridge.

The Bahner buildings include the St. John Church and School complex (Form Nos. 174 and 175) and a ca. 1860s general store (Form No. 172). Also in Lake Creek Township, the Schwensen House near the Benton County line is an impressive Victorian-styled residence (Form No. 179), as is the Schupp House (Form No. 180).

LONGWOOD TOWNSHIP

Longwood Township is an irregular-shaped township in northeastern Pettis County. While among the earliest of the townships to be settled, Longwood Township was not organized until 1873. The site of Pin Hook (later St. Helena), the first county seat, was along Muddy Creek southwest of where the present hamlet of Newland is indicated on the county highway map. A historical marker has been placed on the north side of Muddy Creek, along Pin Hook/Wasson Road, just off Highway EE. The unincorporated village of Longwood is south of the original settlement of Hermantown, one of the township's oldest communities. The "forgotten" post offices of Longwood Township--Thornleigh, Kemp, and Tedieville--have apparently disappeared, at least from contemporary maps. A total of 177 buildings and other structures were surveyed and recorded in Longwood Township. The survey findings indicate the following distribution:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Building</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>New houses</td>
<td>24.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Postwar houses</td>
<td>9.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mobile Homes</td>
<td>8.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Front-Gabled</td>
<td>4.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Side-Gabled</td>
<td>10.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Multiple-Gabled</td>
<td>14.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I-Houses</td>
<td>4.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pyramidal (1)</td>
<td>1.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cornbelt Cube</td>
<td>0.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pyramidal (2)</td>
<td>1.1%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Vernacular 2.8%
Dutch Colonial 1.1%
Gothic Revival 0.6%
Greek Revival 1.7%
Italianate 0.6%
Prairie 0.6%
Queen Anne 3.4%
Saltbox houses 0.6%
Osage Farm houses 3.4%
Schoolhouses 1.1%
Churches 1.7%
Commercial 0.6%

Unsurveyed properties amounted to 3.4% of the total in Longwood Township.

The 17 inventory data forms filed for Longwood Township include 10 residences, one commercial building, two FSA-built government houses, and four metal bridges. The oldest of the bridges was built in 1884 across Heaths Creek (Form No. 57). The other inventory forms include the R. S. Lower House, a ca. 1900 Colonial Revival style residence (Form No. 64); the ca. 1840s John S. Jones House (Form No. 65); and the W. E. Taylor House north of Longwood (Form No. 59). The Jones House is not clearly visible from a public road.

Longwood Township contains six of the county's 33 known FSA-built government houses although inventory forms were completed for only two of them.

PRAIRIE TOWNSHIP

Prairie Township is a congressional township in southcentral Pettis County. Much of Prairie Township is gently rolling, relatively open countryside. Prairie Township contains no incorporated areas. The former post office of Pauline has apparently vanished. The former post office of Camp Branch on the Katy Railroad is no longer shown on maps, but a few houses survive at the site. A total of 290 buildings and other structures were surveyed and recorded in Prairie Township. The survey findings indicate the following distribution:
PETTIS COUNTY
PRAIRIE TOWNSHIP
Unsurveyed properties amounted to 3.1% of the total in Prairie Township.

The two inventory data sheets completed for Prairie Township were for the old Quisenberry School (Form No. 129) and the old Camp Branch School (Form No. 130).

SEDALIA TOWNSHIP

Sedalia Township near the central portion of Pettis County contains the city of Sedalia, which was not part of the present survey. Sedalia is the only incorporated area in Sedalia Township, and was surveyed in two stages in 1981 and 1984. The township, bounded by Flat Creek along the south, contains relatively large numbers of buildings constructed after World War Two. A total of 847 buildings and structures were surveyed and recorded in Sedalia Township, more than any other township in Pettis County. The survey findings indicate the following distribution:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Building</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>New houses</td>
<td>61.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Postwar houses</td>
<td>9.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mobile Homes</td>
<td>5.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Front-Gabled</td>
<td>1.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Side-Gabled</td>
<td>5.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Multiple-Gabled</td>
<td>4.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I-Houses</td>
<td>3.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pyramidal (1)</td>
<td>2.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cornbelt Cube</td>
<td>0.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pyramidal (2)</td>
<td>0.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vernacular</td>
<td>1.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Schoolhouses</td>
<td>1.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Churches</td>
<td>0.3%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Data from Sedalia Township are partially based on estimates. Consequently, these data are less accurate than from other parts of Pettis County. Surveying in Sedalia Township was less efficient because of the large number of subdivisions and trailer parks. It also was not practical to submit an accurate percentage for unsurveyed properties in Sedalia Township. Although a figure of 1.2% of unsurveyed properties is provided, this represents only the percentage of known unsurveyed properties.

The most dramatic proportion in Sedalia Township is the extremely high number of newer (New, Postwar, Mobile Homes) buildings. While the numbers are dramatic, they are not unexpected. The proximity to Sedalia (the city is totally encompassed by the township) explains this development. The survey indicated that 91.5% of the structures fall into one of the three categories for newer buildings. During the decade ending in 1980, the rural population of Pettis County increased approximately 38% overall.

The four inventory data sheets completed for Sedalia Township are for two residential buildings, a church and a schoolhouse. One of the residential buildings is an uncommon Shingle style house (Form No. 132). The schoolhouse is the old McVey School (Form No. 131). The use of brick instead of wood was an uncommon choice in a one-room schoolhouse.

SMITHTON TOWNSHIP

Smithton Township is a congressional township in southeastern Pettis County, bordered on the east by Cooper and Morgan Counties. Smithton, population 559 in 1980, is the only incorporated area in Smithton Township. The land is gently undulating prairie except along streams where it is more broken and timbered. Smithton was laid out when the Missouri Pacific Railroad crossed Smithton Township in the early 1860s. Farmer's City, Priceville, Arator and Combsville eventually faded and then disappeared. Both Smithton (originally called Smith's City) and Smithton Township are named after the man most highly credited with helping bring the railroad through the area, George R. Smith.
A total of 603 buildings and structures were surveyed and recorded in the unincorporated part of the township. Another 201 buildings were surveyed and recorded in Smithton. The survey findings indicate the following distribution:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Unincorporated</th>
<th>Incorporated</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>New houses</td>
<td>70.5%</td>
<td>25.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Postwar houses</td>
<td>5.0%</td>
<td>30.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mobile Homes</td>
<td>8.3%</td>
<td>2.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Front-Gabled</td>
<td>2.2%</td>
<td>4.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Side-Gabled</td>
<td>2.3%</td>
<td>11.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Multiple-Gabled</td>
<td>3.8%</td>
<td>12.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I-Houses</td>
<td>2.0%</td>
<td>6.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pyramidal (1)</td>
<td>0.8%</td>
<td>1.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cornbelt Cube</td>
<td>0.5%</td>
<td>0.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pyramidal (2)</td>
<td>0.5%</td>
<td>0.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vernacular</td>
<td>1.2%</td>
<td>0.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dutch Colonial</td>
<td>0.3%</td>
<td>0.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gothic Revival</td>
<td>0.2%</td>
<td>0.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greek Revival</td>
<td>0.2%</td>
<td>0.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Queen Anne</td>
<td>0.7%</td>
<td>1.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Churches</td>
<td>0.2%</td>
<td>1.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commercial</td>
<td>0.0%</td>
<td>1.5%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Unsurveyed properties amounted to 1.5% of the total in Smithton Township. It should be pointed out that since the northwestern part of Smithton Township is heavily developed, survey data for the township are partially based on estimates. The percentage of unsurveyed properties represents only the known unsurveyed.

Based on the findings, Smithton Township is an especially rewarding area for viewing I-Houses. Twelve were identified in the unincorporated area and another 12 were observed in Smithton. The total of 24 was high for Pettis County.

Fourteen inventory data forms were completed for Smithton Township, including seven for incorporated Smithton. They were for nine residences, three commercial buildings, a church and a metal bridge. The Rudy House (Form No. 135) is probably the county's most fully realized (but badly deteriorated) example of a one-story Greek Revival house.
WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP

Washington Township is an elongated township in southcentral Pettis County. Benton County is to the south. There is no incorporated area in Washington Township. Manila, a hamlet, is south of the township center. The former Washington Township post office of Ionia exists today in Benton County. The topography is largely rolling prairie with timber in the bottoms. A total of 224 buildings and other structures were surveyed and recorded in Washington Township. The survey findings indicate the following distribution:

- New houses: 37.9%
- Postwar houses: 17.0%
- Mobile Homes: 13.8%
- Front-Gabled: 5.8%
- Side-Gabled: 4.9%
- Multiple-Gabled: 5.4%
- I-Houses: 4.0%
- Pyramidal (1): 1.3%
- Cornbelt Cube: 1.3%
- Pyramidal (2): 0.9%
- Vernacular: 0.9%
- Dutch Colonial: 0.4%
- Queen Anne: 0.4%
- Schoolhouses: 0.4%
- Commercial: 0.4%

Unsurveyed properties amounted to 4.9% of the total in Washington Township.

The two inventory data sheets prepared for Washington Township properties were for a schoolhouse and a Pratt bridge. The old Manila School (Form No. 160) contains some interesting "sunburst" trim in its front gables.
PART VIII

DETERMINATION OF POSSIBLE SIGNIFICANCE

During the months of surveying, the research team developed a tentative list of structures with apparently high significance. But evaluation could not be undertaken until the entire county had been surveyed. After completion of the 180 inventory data forms, the research team reexamined the completed data sheets and photographs. An attempt was made to weigh the significance of each structure locally as well as within the larger context of the county. Some structures were removed from the preliminary list at this point, but others were added and the total number of properties with apparently high significance increased. Additional research is recommended, however, for further development of the broad historical and architectural contexts at the local as well as county levels. Thematic time and place development needs to be addressed much more specifically than was possible within the timeframe of this project.

The fact that a structure is included in the inventory, i.e., written up on a standard Missouri Office of Historic Preservation survey form, does not necessarily mean that it is superior in terms of its architecture to structures that were not included (although this was indeed one of the goals of the researchers). The field team usually saw a building only once, so the initial impression was all-important in determining whether it was included. Some otherwise fine examples were not included because their historic appearance had been distractingly altered. A few rather nondescript structures were included primarily because they were representative of a particular type of construction within the county. Buildings like the Shanks House, the Blackwater Chapel, the Prigmore House, the three Gentry Houses, the Jones House, the general store at Bahner, the old La Monte City Hall, the Lewis Redd Major House, the Female Academy and the Georgetown
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Form No.</th>
<th>Historic Name or Owner*</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Type/Style</th>
<th>Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>R. S. Tyler House</td>
<td>Dunksburg, Blackwater Twp.</td>
<td>CG (Folk Victorian) 1860s/1900 ca.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Dr. Tyler’s Office</td>
<td>Dunksburg, Blackwater Twp.</td>
<td>Functional Victorian 1900 ca.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Moses G. Smith House</td>
<td>S36, T48N, R23W, Blackwater Twp.</td>
<td>Prairie Vernacular 1913</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>B. Y. Chipman House</td>
<td>S6, T48N, R23W, Blackwater Twp.</td>
<td>Itali./Greek Revival 1865 ca.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Wheeler House</td>
<td>S5, T47N, R23W, Blackwater Twp.</td>
<td>Itali./Greek Revival 1890s ca.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Blackwater Chapel</td>
<td>S5, T47N, R23W, Blackwater Twp.</td>
<td>Gothic Revival 1895</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Samuel Shanks House</td>
<td>S8, T47N, R23W, Blackwater Twp.</td>
<td>Italianate 1899</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Bridge No. 039002.2</td>
<td>S25, T47N, R23W, Blackwater Twp.</td>
<td>Pratt Pony 19</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>C. H. Houchens House</td>
<td>S26, T48N, R22W, Houstonia Twp.</td>
<td>Queen Anne 1909</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>W. A. Vickery House</td>
<td>S26, T48N, R22W, Houstonia Twp.</td>
<td>Queen Anne 1900 ca.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>G. H. Tevebaugh House</td>
<td>S32, T48N, R22W, Houstonia Twp.</td>
<td>Queen Anne 1908</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>United Methodist Church</td>
<td>3rd &amp; High Sts., Houstonia</td>
<td>Gothic Revival 1870 ca.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>C. T. McConnell House</td>
<td>300 N. Broadway, Houstonia</td>
<td>Prairie Vernacular 1920 ca.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>R. H. Canifax House</td>
<td>Olive Street, Houstonia</td>
<td>CG (Folk Victorian) 1880s ca.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Houstonia Community Church</td>
<td>2nd &amp; High Sts., Houstonia</td>
<td>Craftsman Vernacular 1890s ca.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Deal’s Garage</td>
<td>2nd &amp; Olive Sts., Houstonia</td>
<td>Functional Commercial 1900</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>Voight Bros. Hardware Co.</td>
<td>Walnut Street, Houstonia</td>
<td>Functional Victorian 1890s ca.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Voight Bros. Hardware Co.</td>
<td>Walnut Street, Houstonia</td>
<td>Functional Victorian 1890s ca.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>Houstonia Bank</td>
<td>Walnut Street, Houstonia</td>
<td>Functional Victorian 1899 ca.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>Westbrook Hardware Co.</td>
<td>Walnut Street, Houstonia</td>
<td>Functional Victorian 1899 ca.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>J. C. Higgins House</td>
<td>Walnut Street, Houstonia</td>
<td>Functional Victorian 1919 ca.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>David Jenkins House</td>
<td>Walnut Street, Houstonia</td>
<td>Italianate 1870s ca.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>Morris Hotel</td>
<td>Walnut Street, Houstonia</td>
<td>Gable &amp; Wing (Folk Vict.) 1880s ca.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>Williams House</td>
<td>Walnut Street, Houstonia</td>
<td>Queen Anne 1910 ca.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>Warren’s Tavern</td>
<td>Walnut Street, Houstonia</td>
<td>Queen Anne 1910 ca.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td>Farmers Bank of Houstonia</td>
<td>Walnut Street, Houstonia</td>
<td>Functional Victorian 1910 ca.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29</td>
<td>U.S. Post Office</td>
<td>Walnut Street, Houstonia</td>
<td>Functional Victorian 1915 ca.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>DeLapp’s Garage</td>
<td>Walnut Street, Houstonia</td>
<td>Functional Victorian 1920 ca.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31</td>
<td>Houstonia City Hall</td>
<td>Walnut Street, Houstonia</td>
<td>Functional Commercial 1920 ca.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32</td>
<td>James S. Sewell House</td>
<td>103 W. Walnut St., Houstonia</td>
<td>Functional Victorian 1910 ca.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33</td>
<td>Lee Stiles House</td>
<td>1st &amp; Summit Sts., Houstonia</td>
<td>Queen Anne 1910 ca.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34</td>
<td>F. H. Tuck House</td>
<td>Tuck &amp; Broadway, Houstonia</td>
<td>Queen Anne 1910 ca.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35</td>
<td>Lindsey Crews House</td>
<td>S5, T47N, R22W, Houstonia Twp.</td>
<td>Queen Anne 1905 ca.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>37</td>
<td>Benjamin McClure House</td>
<td>S8, T47N, R22W, Houstonia Twp.</td>
<td>Queen Anne 1905 ca.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38</td>
<td>Bridge No. 190002.2</td>
<td>S5, T47N, R22W, Houstonia Twp.</td>
<td>Queen Anne 1905 ca.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>39</td>
<td>Prairie Valley School</td>
<td>S11, T47N, R22W, Houstonia Twp.</td>
<td>Queen Anne 1905 ca.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40</td>
<td>H. W. Jones House</td>
<td>S8, T47N, R22W, Houstonia Twp.</td>
<td>Queen Anne 1905 ca.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41</td>
<td>L. H. Durley House</td>
<td>S16, T47N, R21W, Houstonia</td>
<td>Queen Anne 1905 ca.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>42</td>
<td>E. S. &amp; S.W. McClure House</td>
<td>S21, T47N, R22W, Houstonia Twp.</td>
<td>Queen Anne 1905 ca.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>44</td>
<td>Mockbee General Store</td>
<td>S24, T47N, R22W, Houstonia Twp.</td>
<td>Queen Anne 1905 ca.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>46</td>
<td>Hughesville Cafe</td>
<td>S24, T47N, R22W, Houstonia Twp.</td>
<td>Queen Anne 1905 ca.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>47</td>
<td>Bealert Hotel</td>
<td>S31, T48N, R21W, Longwood Twp.</td>
<td>Queen Anne 1910 ca.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>49</td>
<td>Meyer Residence</td>
<td>S24, T47N, R22W, Hughesville Twp.</td>
<td>Queen Anne 1910 ca.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50</td>
<td>Schroeder Residence</td>
<td>S24, T47N, R22W, Hughesville Twp.</td>
<td>Queen Anne 1910 ca.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>51</td>
<td>Hillview, Inc., Coop.Farm</td>
<td>624 Main St., Hughesville</td>
<td>Queen Anne 1910 ca.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>52</td>
<td>Hughesville (Rural) Schol</td>
<td>Main Street, Hughesville</td>
<td>Queen Anne 1910 ca.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>53</td>
<td>Hughesville (Rural) Schol</td>
<td>Main Street, Hughesville</td>
<td>Queen Anne 1910 ca.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>54</td>
<td>Hughesville (Rural) Schol</td>
<td>Main Street, Hughesville</td>
<td>Queen Anne 1910 ca.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55</td>
<td>Hughesville (Rural) Schol</td>
<td>Main &amp; Mockbee Sts., Hughesville</td>
<td>Queen Anne 1910 ca.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>56</td>
<td>Hughesville (Rural) Schol</td>
<td>Main &amp; Mockbee Sts., Hughesville</td>
<td>Queen Anne 1910 ca.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>57</td>
<td>Hughesville (Rural) Schol</td>
<td>Main &amp; Mockbee Sts., Hughesville</td>
<td>Queen Anne 1910 ca.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>58</td>
<td>Hughesville (Rural) Schol</td>
<td>Main &amp; Mockbee Sts., Hughesville</td>
<td>Queen Anne 1910 ca.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>59</td>
<td>Hughesville (Rural) Schol</td>
<td>Main &amp; Mockbee Sts., Hughesville</td>
<td>Queen Anne 1910 ca.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60</td>
<td>Hughesville (Rural) Schol</td>
<td>Main &amp; Mockbee Sts., Hughesville</td>
<td>Queen Anne 1910 ca.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>61</td>
<td>Hughesville (Rural) Schol</td>
<td>Main &amp; Mockbee Sts., Hughesville</td>
<td>Queen Anne 1910 ca.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>62</td>
<td>Hughesville (Rural) Schol</td>
<td>Main &amp; Mockbee Sts., Hughesville</td>
<td>Queen Anne 1910 ca.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>63</td>
<td>Hughesville (Rural) Schol</td>
<td>Main &amp; Mockbee Sts., Hughesville</td>
<td>Queen Anne 1910 ca.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>64</td>
<td>Hughesville (Rural) Schol</td>
<td>Main &amp; Mockbee Sts., Hughesville</td>
<td>Queen Anne 1910 ca.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65</td>
<td>Hughesville (Rural) Schol</td>
<td>Main &amp; Mockbee Sts., Hughesville</td>
<td>Queen Anne 1910 ca.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>66</td>
<td>Hughesville (Rural) Schol</td>
<td>Main &amp; Mockbee Sts., Hughesville</td>
<td>Queen Anne 1910 ca.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>67</td>
<td>Hughesville (Rural) Schol</td>
<td>Main &amp; Mockbee Sts., Hughesville</td>
<td>Queen Anne 1910 ca.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>68</td>
<td>Hughesville (Rural) Schol</td>
<td>Main &amp; Mockbee Sts., Hughesville</td>
<td>Queen Anne 1910 ca.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>69</td>
<td>Hughesville (Rural) Schol</td>
<td>Main &amp; Mockbee Sts., Hughesville</td>
<td>Queen Anne 1910 ca.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>70</td>
<td>Hughesville (Rural) Schol</td>
<td>Main &amp; Mockbee Sts., Hughesville</td>
<td>Queen Anne 1910 ca.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Form No.</td>
<td>Historic Name or Owner*</td>
<td>Location</td>
<td>Type/Style</td>
<td>Date</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------</td>
<td>-------------------------</td>
<td>----------</td>
<td>------------</td>
<td>------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>71</td>
<td>Bridge No. 147001.3</td>
<td>S39, T47N, R21W, Longwood Twp.</td>
<td>Warren Pony</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>72</td>
<td>Postal School No. 21</td>
<td>S26, T48N, R20W, Heaths Creek Twp.</td>
<td>Side-Gabled</td>
<td>1880 ca.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>73</td>
<td>Miller's Chapel</td>
<td>S33, T48N, R20W, Heaths Creek Twp.</td>
<td>Gable Front (Folk Victorian)</td>
<td>1880s ca.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>75</td>
<td>Bois d'Arc Coop. Farm</td>
<td>S11, T47N, R20W, Heaths Creek Twp.</td>
<td>Gable Front</td>
<td>1900 ca.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>76</td>
<td>Scott's School</td>
<td>S11, T47N, R20W, Heaths Creek Twp.</td>
<td>Greek Revival</td>
<td>1850s ca.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>77</td>
<td>Samuel B. Scott House</td>
<td>S11, T47N, R20W, Heaths Creek Twp.</td>
<td>Saltbox</td>
<td>1905 ca.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>78</td>
<td>Undetermined</td>
<td>S11, T47N, R20W, Heaths Creek Twp.</td>
<td>Gable Front (Folk Victorian)</td>
<td>1880s ca.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>79</td>
<td>Union Church</td>
<td>S13/24, T47N, R20W, H.Creek Twp.</td>
<td>Pratt-Through-Truss</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>80</td>
<td>Bridge No. 160002.4</td>
<td>S19/30, T47N, R20W, H.Creek Twp.</td>
<td>Italianate</td>
<td>1978</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>81</td>
<td>Henry Jones House</td>
<td>S26, T47N, R20W, Heaths Creek Twp.</td>
<td>P2</td>
<td>1890s ca.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>82</td>
<td>B. F. DeHitt House</td>
<td>S25, T47N, R20W, Heaths Creek Twp.</td>
<td>Pratt Pony</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>83</td>
<td>Bridge No. 161002.5</td>
<td>S36, T47N, R20W, Heaths Creek Twp.</td>
<td>Stack House</td>
<td>1900 ca.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>84</td>
<td>Undetermined</td>
<td>S4, T46N, R23W, La Monte Twp.</td>
<td>Pre-Railroad Folk</td>
<td>1860s ca.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>85</td>
<td>Bridge No. 016000.15</td>
<td>S33/4, T46/47N, R23W, Blackwater/ Black Creek</td>
<td>King Post</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>86</td>
<td>La Monte United Methodist Church</td>
<td>S33/4, T46/47N, R23W, Blackwater/ Black Creek</td>
<td>Craftsman Vernacular</td>
<td>1927</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>87</td>
<td>Snoddy House</td>
<td>S8, T46N, R22W, Dresden Twp.</td>
<td>Greek Revival</td>
<td>1890s ca.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>88</td>
<td>Old La Monte City Hall</td>
<td>S30, T46N, R22W, Dresden Twp.</td>
<td>Greek Revival</td>
<td>1890s ca.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>89</td>
<td>Hainline Blacksmith Shop</td>
<td>S33, T46N, R22W, Dresden Twp.</td>
<td>Greek Revival</td>
<td>1890s ca.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>90</td>
<td>Farmers Bank of La Monte</td>
<td>S13, T45N, R21W, H.Creek Twp.</td>
<td>Pratt-Through-Truss</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>91</td>
<td>La Monte Bank</td>
<td>S11, T45N, R21W, creek Twp.</td>
<td>Victorian Vernacular</td>
<td>1923</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>92</td>
<td>Jansen's Garage</td>
<td>S14, T46N, R21W, Cedar Twp.</td>
<td>Pratt Pony</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>94</td>
<td>Kahns House</td>
<td>S10, T46N, R22W, Cedar Twp.</td>
<td>Pratt Pony</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>95</td>
<td>Byerly House</td>
<td>S12, T46N, R21W, Cedar Twp.</td>
<td>Pratt Pony</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>96</td>
<td>Meyer's Garage</td>
<td>S17, T45N, R21W, Cedar Twp.</td>
<td>Pratt Pony</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>97</td>
<td>Stokes Chapel</td>
<td>S17, T46N, R22W, Broadway Twp.</td>
<td>Pratt Pony</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>98</td>
<td>Georgetown General Store</td>
<td>S5, T46N, R22W, Broadway Twp.</td>
<td>Pratt Pony</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>99</td>
<td>Georgetown School No. 36</td>
<td>S8, T46N, R22W, Broadway Twp.</td>
<td>Pratt Pony</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100</td>
<td>C. W. Curran House</td>
<td>S5, T46N, R22W, Broadway Twp.</td>
<td>Pratt Pony</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>101</td>
<td>Williman Gentry House</td>
<td>S6, T46N, R22W, Broadway Twp.</td>
<td>Pratt Pony</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>102</td>
<td>The Academy</td>
<td>S5, T46N, R22W, Broadway Twp.</td>
<td>Pratt Pony</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>103</td>
<td>Buena Vista Nursing Home</td>
<td>S6, T46N, R22W, Broadway Twp.</td>
<td>Pratt Pony</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>104</td>
<td>Ellis House</td>
<td>S7, T46N, R22W, Broadway Twp.</td>
<td>Pratt Pony</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>105</td>
<td>Reuben G. Gentry House</td>
<td>S8, T46N, R22W, Broadway Twp.</td>
<td>Pratt Pony</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>106</td>
<td>Bridge No. 171000.5</td>
<td>S9, T46N, R22W, Broadway Twp.</td>
<td>Pratt Pony</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>107</td>
<td>D. Gibson House</td>
<td>S10, T46N, R22W, Broadway Twp.</td>
<td>Pratt Pony</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>108</td>
<td>Lyle House</td>
<td>S11, T46N, R22W, Broadway Twp.</td>
<td>Pratt Pony</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>109</td>
<td>Brown House</td>
<td>S12, T46N, R22W, Broadway Twp.</td>
<td>Pratt Pony</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>110</td>
<td>William Gentry House</td>
<td>S13, T46N, R22W, Broadway Twp.</td>
<td>Pratt Pony</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>111</td>
<td>McVey School No. 31</td>
<td>S14, T46N, R22W, Broadway Twp.</td>
<td>Pratt Pony</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>112</td>
<td>Undetermined</td>
<td>S15, T46N, R22W, Broadway Twp.</td>
<td>Pratt Pony</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>113</td>
<td>John H. Monses House</td>
<td>S16, T46N, R22W, Broadway Twp.</td>
<td>Pratt Pony</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>114</td>
<td>Louis M. Monses House</td>
<td>S17, T46N, R22W, Broadway Twp.</td>
<td>Pratt Pony</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>115</td>
<td>Bridge No. 405000.8</td>
<td>S5, T46N, R22W, Broadway Twp.</td>
<td>Pratt Pony</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>116</td>
<td>Bridge No. 396000.4</td>
<td>S9, T45N, R23W, Elk Twp.</td>
<td>Pratt Pony</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>117</td>
<td>Bridge No. 383000.9</td>
<td>S28, T45N, R23W, Elk Twp.</td>
<td>Pratt Pony</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>118</td>
<td>Eldorado United Methodist Church</td>
<td>S31, T44N, R23W, Elk Twp.</td>
<td>Victorian Vernacular</td>
<td>1923</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>119</td>
<td>Quisenberry School No. 53</td>
<td>S31, T44N, R23W, Elk Twp.</td>
<td>Gable Front (Folk Victorian)</td>
<td>1880s ca.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>120</td>
<td>Camp Branch School No. 54</td>
<td>S11, T45N, R22W, Prairie Twp.</td>
<td>Gable Front</td>
<td>1900 ca.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>121</td>
<td>McVey School No. 31</td>
<td>S11, T45N, R22W, Prairie Twp.</td>
<td>Gable Front</td>
<td>1900 ca.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>122</td>
<td>Undetermined</td>
<td>S11, T45N, R22W, Prairie Twp.</td>
<td>Gable Front</td>
<td>1900 ca.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>123</td>
<td>Undetermined</td>
<td>S16, T45N, R22W, Prairie Twp.</td>
<td>Gable Front</td>
<td>1900 ca.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>124</td>
<td>Goodwill United Methodist Church</td>
<td>S14, T45N, R21W, Sedalia Twp.</td>
<td>Greek Revival</td>
<td>1895 ca.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>125</td>
<td>Rudy House</td>
<td>S14, T45N, R21W, Sedalia Twp.</td>
<td>Greek Revival</td>
<td>1895 ca.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>129</td>
<td>Wright House</td>
<td>S14, T45N, R21W, Sedalia Twp.</td>
<td>Greek Revival</td>
<td>1895 ca.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>130</td>
<td>Kahns House</td>
<td>S14, T45N, R21W, Sedalia Twp.</td>
<td>Greek Revival</td>
<td>1895 ca.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Form No.</td>
<td>Historic Name or Owner*</td>
<td>Location</td>
<td>Type/Style</td>
<td>Date</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------</td>
<td>-------------------------</td>
<td>----------</td>
<td>------------</td>
<td>------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>143</td>
<td>Wherley House</td>
<td>Washington Avenue, Smithton</td>
<td>Queen Anne</td>
<td>1890 ca.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>144</td>
<td>Smithton United Methodist</td>
<td>Walnut &amp; Webster, Smithton</td>
<td>Neoclassical</td>
<td>1925</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>145</td>
<td>John Bolte House</td>
<td>S12, T45N, R20W, Smithton Twp.</td>
<td>Gable &amp; Wing</td>
<td>1890s ca.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>147</td>
<td>Bridge No. 208002.4</td>
<td>S26/27, T45N, R20W, Smithton Twp.</td>
<td>Pratt Through-Truss</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>148</td>
<td>George C. Eichelz House</td>
<td>S31, T45N, R20W, Smithton Twp.</td>
<td>CG (Folk Victorian)</td>
<td>1900 ca.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>149</td>
<td>Ream Hardware Store</td>
<td>Main Street, Green Ridge</td>
<td>Functional Victorian</td>
<td>1910 ca.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>150</td>
<td>H. H. Ream Garage</td>
<td>Main Street, Green Ridge</td>
<td>Functional Victorian</td>
<td>1925 ca.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>151</td>
<td>Green Ridge Local News</td>
<td>Main Street, Green Ridge</td>
<td>Functional Victorian</td>
<td>1900 ca.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>152</td>
<td>Drovers Hotel</td>
<td>Main &amp; Pettis Sts., Green Ridge</td>
<td>Functional Victorian</td>
<td>1870s ca.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>153</td>
<td>Charles Rayburn House</td>
<td>Main &amp; Grand Sts., Green Ridge</td>
<td>Multi.Gable (Folk Victorian)</td>
<td>1890; 1900s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>154</td>
<td>Bridge No. 326001.7</td>
<td>S12, T44N, R23W, Green Ridge Twp.</td>
<td>Warren Pony</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>157</td>
<td>Weeden Majors House</td>
<td>County Line Road, Windsor</td>
<td>I-House</td>
<td>1852 ca.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>158</td>
<td>Windsor Railroad Trestle</td>
<td>S7, T43N, R23W, Green Ridge Twp.</td>
<td>Pratt Pony</td>
<td>1903</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>159</td>
<td>Bridge No. 298000.2</td>
<td>S7, T43N, R23W, Green Ridge Twp.</td>
<td>Pratt Pony</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>160</td>
<td>Manila School No. 49</td>
<td>Manila (Uninc.), Washington Twp.</td>
<td>Vernacular Victorian</td>
<td>1890s ca.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>161</td>
<td>Bridge No. 347000.8</td>
<td>S31/36, T44N, R21/22W, Washington/Flat Creek Twps.</td>
<td>Pratt Pony</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>162</td>
<td>Grand Avenue Road Bridge</td>
<td>S21, T45N, R21W, Flat Creek Twp.</td>
<td>Pratt Through-Truss</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>163</td>
<td>Liberty School No. 28</td>
<td>S27, T45N, R21W, Flat Creek Twp.</td>
<td>Gable Front</td>
<td>1900 ca.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>164</td>
<td>Undetermined</td>
<td>S4, T44N, R21W, Flat Creek Twp.</td>
<td>GS (Vernacular Folk)</td>
<td>1860-70s ca.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>165</td>
<td>St. Patrick's Church</td>
<td>S15, T44N, R21W, Flat Creek Twp.</td>
<td>Gothic Revival</td>
<td>1918</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>166</td>
<td>John Stuhner House</td>
<td>S24, T44N, R21W, Flat Creek Twp.</td>
<td>Queen Anne</td>
<td>1910 ca.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>167</td>
<td>Bridge No. 276000.4</td>
<td>S28/33, T44N, R21W, Flat Creek Twp.</td>
<td>Pratt Pony</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>168</td>
<td>Martin Renken House</td>
<td>S36, T44N, R21W, Flat Creek Twp.</td>
<td>Queen Anne</td>
<td>1877</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>169</td>
<td>Lake Creek Methodist Ch.</td>
<td>S1, T44N, R20W, Lake Creek Twp.</td>
<td>Gothic Revival</td>
<td>1891</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>170</td>
<td>Ringen School No. 1</td>
<td>S11, T44N, R20W, Lake Creek Twp.</td>
<td>Pyramidal</td>
<td>1910 ca.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>171</td>
<td>Frederick Rehmer House</td>
<td>S11, T44N, R20W, Lake Creek Twp.</td>
<td>Vernacular Victorian</td>
<td>1880s ca.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>172</td>
<td>Lehmann's D-X &amp; Store</td>
<td>S11, T44N, R20W, Lake Creek Twp.</td>
<td>Functional Victorian</td>
<td>1864</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>174</td>
<td>St. John Parochial School</td>
<td>S21, T44N, R20W, Lake Creek Twp.</td>
<td>Pyramidal</td>
<td>1924</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>175</td>
<td>St. John Church</td>
<td>S21, T44N, R20W, Lake Creek Twp.</td>
<td>Gothic Revival</td>
<td>1881</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>176</td>
<td>Pacific School</td>
<td>S29, T44N, R20W, Lake Creek Twp.</td>
<td>Gable Front</td>
<td>1890s ca.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>177</td>
<td>Tobaben House</td>
<td>S28, T44N, R20W, Lake Creek Twp.</td>
<td>Gothic Revival</td>
<td>1880s ca.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>178</td>
<td>Bridge No. 264002.6</td>
<td>S31/26, T44N, R20W/21W, Flat Creek/Lake Creek Twps.</td>
<td>Pratt Pony</td>
<td>1908</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>179</td>
<td>Schwensen House</td>
<td>S31, T44N, R20W, Lake Creek Twp.</td>
<td>Vernacular Victorian</td>
<td>1880s ca.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>180</td>
<td>Adam Schupp House</td>
<td>S36, T44N, R20W, Lake Creek Twp.</td>
<td>Gothic Revival</td>
<td>1880s ca.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Whenever possible, the name of the original owner or an important early owner is listed for residential buildings. Commercial or publicly-owned structures are identified by their historic name or by their current name or owner, whichever seemed appropriate.

The present owner's name (Item 24 on the inventory data sheets) was in many cases based on listings in the 1986 Land Atlas & Plat Book for Pettis County, published by Rockford Map Publishers, Inc., Rockford, Ill.
Public School, to cite only a few of the more significant properties, would probably be included in any research team's inventory of historic architectural resources. Several structures on the inventory are probably "interchangeable" with other structures that were not listed. However, many additional months of research might be needed to insure that the "best" 180 examples were selected.

Each township will be discussed below in terms of properties of greatest significance. For additional information about specific properties, as well as additional photographs, the reviewer should consult the appropriate inventory data forms. The sequence of townships will correspond to the numbering system, beginning with Blackwater Township. The rationale for the numbering system is discussed in the section titled Survey Methods and Procedures.

BLACKWATER TOWNSHIP

The structures of Blackwater Township include several with apparent significance, individually or as part of a thematic study. Organized in 1833, Blackwater is one of the county's older townships. Dunksburg, an unincorporated community established before the Civil War, straddles Johnson and Pettis Counties. The tiny Dunksburg building originally used as the medical office of Dr. Richard Seaton Tyler (Form No. 2) appears to be
MISSOURI OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION
ARCHITECTURAL/HISTORIC INVENTORY SURVEY FORM
BLACKWATER TOWNSHIP (DUNSBURG)

1. NO. 2
2. COUNTY Pettis
3. LOCATION OF SHOW-ME REGIONAL PLANNING COMMISSION
4. PRESENT LOCAL NAME(S) OR DESIGNATION(S) Dr. Tyler's Office
5. OTHER NAME(S) T-20
6. SPECIFIC LEGAL LOCATION TOWNSHIP 48N, RANGE 23W, SECTION 31
7. CITY OR TOWN/ IF RURAL, VICTORY Dunsburg
8. DESCRIPTION OF LOCATION
(Approx. 2.0 miles north and .25 mile west of D and NN, on east side of Dunksburg Road)

9. COORDINATES UTM

10. SITE( ) STRUCTURE( ) BUILDING( ) OBJECT( )

11. ON NATIONAL REGISTER? NO( ) YES( )
12. IS IT ELIGIBLE? NO( ) YES( )
13. PART OF EXISTING DISTRICT? NO( ) YES( )
14. DISTRICT POTENTIAL? NO( ) YES( )
15. NAME OF ESTABLISHED DISTRICT N/A

16. THEMATIC CATEGORY Historic/architectural
17. DATE(S), IN PERIOD ca. 1900
18. STYLE OR DESIGN Vernacular Victorian
19. ARCHITECT OR ENGINEER Und.
20. CONTRACTOR OR BUILDER Und.
21. ORIGINAL USE, IF APPARENT Office (physician's)
22. PRESENT USE Storage
23. OWNERSHIP PUBLIC( ) PRIVATE( )
24. OWNER'S NAME AND ADDRESS Mrs. Doris Young
420 Gregg St.
Grain Valley, MO 64029
25. OPEN TO PUBLIC? YES( ) NO( )
26. LOCAL CONTACT PERSON OR ORGANIZATION Show-Me RPC
27. OTHER SURVEYS IN WHICH INCLUDED None
28. CONDITION EXTERIOR Fair
29. CHANGES EXPLAIN IN ADDED ( ) ALTERED ( ) MOVED ( )
30. FOUNDATION MATERIAL Stone
31. WALL CONSTRUCTION Wood frame
32. ROOF TYPE AND MATERIAL Gable; asphalt
33. NO. OF BAY FRONT SIDE
34. WALL TREATMENT Wood siding
35. PLAN SHAPE Square
36. STORAGE PUBLIC ROAD?
37. VISIBLE FROM PUBLIC ROAD?
38. DISTANCE FROM AND FRONTAGE ON ROAD
39. DISTANCE FROM OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION P.O. BOX 176 JEFFERSON CITY, MISSOURI 65102 Ph. 314-731-4086
40. PREPARED BY R. Lasserang
41. ORGANIZATION Show-Me RPC
42. SOURCES OF INFORMATION
Life in Pettis County--1815-1973 (Lang), pp. 81-82; plat books; site visit, Doris Young.
43. HISTORY AND SIGNIFICANCE
This small, one-story structure has a gable roof behind the parapet of its false front. A full-width porch (which is slightly lower than the roof) is supported by tapering wood piers. A display window and transomed entrance occupy the front. The south side contains two double-hung, 1/1 windows. The north side contains a side entrance and a smaller window.

44. DESCRIPTION OF ENVIRONMENT AND OUTBUILDINGS
The building seems to be in original condition. Nearby is the Victorian home of Dr. Tyler, as well as a barn, garage and other small outbuildings. The site is the east side of Dunksburg Road, in Dunsburg. Part of the tiny village is in Johnson County.

45. FURTHER DESCRIPTION OF IMPORTANT FEATURES
This small, one-story structure has a gable roof behind the parapet of its false front. A full-width porch (which is slightly lower than the roof) is supported by tapering wood piers. A display window and transomed entrance occupy the front. The south side contains two double-hung, 1/1 windows. The north side contains a side entrance and a smaller window.

46. HISTORY AND SIGNIFICANCE
Dr. Richard Seaton Tyler, a Dunksburg physician who practiced medicine for 60 years, used this small building as his office. (The front door glass still bears his name.) Dr. Tyler, a son of Kentuckians Milton W. Tyler and Mary Seaton Tyler (who came to Missouri in 1869) obtained a degree in Medicine from Washington University in St. Louis in 1879. He began practicing in Dunksburg, serving patients in Johnson, Pettis, Saline and Lafayette Counties. Dr. Tyler was elected to the State Legislature, serving during the 46th and 47th sessions. In 1880, he married Florence Shanks, daughter of Capt. Samuel Shanks. (For a description of the Shanks House, see Form No. 8.) (See also Form No. 1.)
unique in rural Pettis County. Considering its apparently original condition, the research team recommends that it receive particular consideration. Medicine or science might be an appropriate theme, although neither was projected in the research design because of the apparent dearth of related resources. Dr. Tyler's residence (Form No. 1), a two-story frame Victorian house built around an older building, is nearby.

The B. F. Prigmore House (Form No. 3) is an especially striking example of the Italianate style not only in Blackwater Township but in Pettis County as well. Although built of wood, the house with its conspicuous projecting quoins and elaborate window surrounds appears to be fashioned of stone—which is said to have been the builder's intention. An existing three-room, two-storied house was enlarged in 1870, creating the present building. Despite its impressive appearance from the front, this structure may have diminished significance due to alterations on the north side.

B. F. Prigmore House was enlarged from three-roomer in 1870.

The Blackwater Chapel (Form No. 7) is a well-developed and intricate Gothic Revival church which is accompanied by a cemetery with grave markers dating from the 1850s and 1860s. The church building was constructed in 1882, and is well-maintained. Gables are filled with bracing and a fanciful floral pattern. The entrance is at the base of a two-story tower. Intersecting flat stickwork adds an uncommon decorative touch. This is an unusually ornate rural church which retains its historic
| 1. NO. | 3 |
| 2. COUNTY | Pettis |
| 3. LOCATION OF | Show-Me Regional Planning Commission |
| 4. PRESENT LOCAL NAME(S) OR DESIGNATION(S) | Parsons Residence |
| 5. OTHER NAME(S) | Prigmore House |
| 6. SPECIFIC LOCAL LOCATION | Historic/architectural |
| 7. DATE(S) OR PERIOD | 1856; expanded 1870s |
| 8. DESCRIPTION OF LOCATION | Northwest of Houstonia |
| 9. COORDINATES | Wood frame |
| 10. SITE( ) | Und. |
| 11. NATIONAL REGISTRY | Und. |
| 12. PART OF ESTABLISHED DISTRICT | Exterior |
| 13. NAME OF ESTABLISHED DISTRICT | N/A |

**Further Description of Important Features**

This two-story frame Italianate is rather striking, especially when viewed from the front, with its conspicuous quoins, paneled cornice band with brackets and elaborate window surrounds. A central extension containing the transomed double-leaf entrance has a hipped roof instead of the more common gabled type. Owner M.C. Parsons said the original house was one over two rooms with an 8' ceiling.

**History and Significance**

The original owner was B. F. Prigmore, a son of Isaiah Prigmore. The last of the Prigmore owners was Raymond Prigmore, a Boonville businessman. Isaiah Prigmore was the original settler of the land. Present owner M.C. Parsons has a newspaper account of a trip to California in quest of gold and the subsequent death in Panama of Isaiah Prigmore. Although this house has been altered, it may have sufficient architectural interest for inclusion in some type of thematic nomination. The architecture is especially interesting because the builder succeeded so well in making the house appear to be made of stone while using only wood. Most of the alterations are on the north side.

**Sources of Information**

M.C. Parsons; Pettis County plat maps; site visit. Mr. Parsons has a copy of the Prigmore Will abstract and other documents. Louise C. Alexander, R.C. Sedalia, has material.

**Prepared By**

K. Hasek

**Organization**

Show-Me RPC

**Completed By**

Jefferson City, Missouri 65102

Phone, 314-751-4096
Parsons Residence; Prigmore House

Pettis County; Blackwater Twp.; T48N, R23W, S25.

42. (continued)

In the 1870s, a large hall and four rooms were added and ceilings were raised to 10'. There is a rearward extension which has been altered, apparently in 1973 when a kitchen and back porch were replaced with a family room.

The interior includes a walnut spiral staircase. Some of the burled walnut woodwork and interior doors were salvaged from the old T. B. Price House. The Price House, one of the outstanding old Pettis County homes, was demolished in the 1970s.
associations. The main integrity question probably would involve the basement, which was added in 1942, but the research team believes that sufficient integrity is retained.

The fourth Blackwater Township structure determined to be of high significance was the Samuel Shanks House (Form No. 8), a distinctive brick Italianate residence. Reportedly built in the 1850s and rebuilt after a fire in 1885, the cruciform-shaped Shanks House has unique scrollwork brackets and trim featuring a five-pointed star and vining design. The Shanks Stock Farm (called Prairie Home) consisted of 620 acres in the
**MISSOURI OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION**

**ARCHITECTURAL/HISTORIC INVENTORY SURVEY FORM**

**BLACKWATER TOWNSHIP**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NO.</th>
<th>1. NO.</th>
<th>2. COUNTY</th>
<th>3. LOCATION OF NEGATIVES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Pettis</td>
<td>Show-Me Regional Planning Commission</td>
<td>United Methodist Church</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Specific Local Location

- **Township Range Section**: Black Water Chapel Road
- **City or Town if Rural, Vicinity**: South of Dunksburg

### Description of Location

(Approx. 1.5 miles north and 1.5 miles east of D and FF, on north side of Black Water Chapel Road in Blackwater Township)

### Coordinates

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>LAT</th>
<th>LONG</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

### Site Structure

- **Building(s)**
- **Object(s)**

### 20th National Register

- **Yes**: Yes
- **Eligible**: Yes

### Part of Estab. Yes: Yes

### Name of Established District

- **N/A**

### Further Description of Important Features

The front of this frame Gothic Revival building contains a tripartite window with a pointed arch. Intersecting flat stickwork adds a decorative touch. Gables are filled with bracing and a fanciful floral pattern, topped by finials. The entrance (double-leaf, paneled doors with a transom) is at the base of a two-story tower. Side windows are tall with flat arches. The rear contains a projecting area for the pulpit and two small, saltbox-roofed extensions. One

### History and Significance

Blackwater Chapel (M.E.) was erected and dedicated in 1882, after an earlier Blackwater Chapel was destroyed by fire. The denomination was organized in Blackwater Township in 1840. The present building was dedicated by Dr. E. R. Hendrix. Homecomings became a regular event beginning in 1916. In 1926, the crowd was estimated at 600. By 1983, the attendance had dwindled to 35. Despite the alterations, the building retains much of its ambience as an 1880s rural church. Selected for its architectural and historical importance, it should be

### Description of Environment and Outbuildings

The Blackwater Cemetery, with grave markers into the 1850s and 1860s, is adjacent to the church building. David Stout Ramey, who gave an acre for the cemetery, is believed to have been the first person buried in it in 1858.

### Sources of Information

Mrs. Clay Tyler; The History of Pettis County (1882); site visit.

### Prepared by

R. Lasserang

---

**Return this form when completed to: OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION P.O. BOX 178 JEFFERSON CITY, MISSOURI 65102 PH. 314-751-4036**

---

1/22/86 7
**MISSOURI OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION**

**ARCHITECTURAL/HISTORIC INVENTORY SURVEY FORM**

**BLACKWATER TOWNSHIP**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1. NO.</th>
<th>8</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2. COUNTY</td>
<td>Pettis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. LOCATION OF SHOW-ME REGIONAL PLANNING COMMISSION</td>
<td>Shanks House; Prairie Home Farm; Whitalla House</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. SPECIFIC LOCAL LOCATION</td>
<td>Show-Me Regional Planning Commission</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. CITY OR TOWN IF RURAL, VICINITY</td>
<td>North of Stokley</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. DESCRIPTION OF LOCATION</td>
<td>(Approx. 1.2 miles east of D and FF on north side of D, in Blackwater Township)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**MISSOURI OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION**

**ARCHITECTURAL/HISTORIC INVENTORY SURVEY FORM**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1. NO.</th>
<th>8</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2. COUNTY</td>
<td>Pettis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. LOCATION OF SHOW-ME REGIONAL PLANNING COMMISSION</td>
<td>Shanks House; Prairie Home Farm; Whitalla House</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. SPECIFIC LOCAL LOCATION</td>
<td>Show-Me Regional Planning Commission</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. CITY OR TOWN IF RURAL, VICINITY</td>
<td>North of Stokley</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. DESCRIPTION OF LOCATION</td>
<td>(Approx. 1.2 miles east of D and FF on north side of D, in Blackwater Township)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**MISSOURI OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION**

**ARCHITECTURAL/HISTORIC INVENTORY SURVEY FORM**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1. NO.</th>
<th>8</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2. COUNTY</td>
<td>Pettis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. LOCATION OF SHOW-ME REGIONAL PLANNING COMMISSION</td>
<td>Shanks House; Prairie Home Farm; Whitalla House</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. SPECIFIC LOCAL LOCATION</td>
<td>Show-Me Regional Planning Commission</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. CITY OR TOWN IF RURAL, VICINITY</td>
<td>North of Stokley</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. DESCRIPTION OF LOCATION</td>
<td>(Approx. 1.2 miles east of D and FF on north side of D, in Blackwater Township)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**MISSOURI OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION**

**ARCHITECTURAL/HISTORIC INVENTORY SURVEY FORM**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1. NO.</th>
<th>8</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2. COUNTY</td>
<td>Pettis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. LOCATION OF SHOW-ME REGIONAL PLANNING COMMISSION</td>
<td>Shanks House; Prairie Home Farm; Whitalla House</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. SPECIFIC LOCAL LOCATION</td>
<td>Show-Me Regional Planning Commission</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. CITY OR TOWN IF RURAL, VICINITY</td>
<td>North of Stokley</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. DESCRIPTION OF LOCATION</td>
<td>(Approx. 1.2 miles east of D and FF on north side of D, in Blackwater Township)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**MISSOURI OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION**

**ARCHITECTURAL/HISTORIC INVENTORY SURVEY FORM**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1. NO.</th>
<th>8</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2. COUNTY</td>
<td>Pettis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. LOCATION OF SHOW-ME REGIONAL PLANNING COMMISSION</td>
<td>Shanks House; Prairie Home Farm; Whitalla House</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. SPECIFIC LOCAL LOCATION</td>
<td>Show-Me Regional Planning Commission</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. CITY OR TOWN IF RURAL, VICINITY</td>
<td>North of Stokley</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. DESCRIPTION OF LOCATION</td>
<td>(Approx. 1.2 miles east of D and FF on north side of D, in Blackwater Township)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**MISSOURI OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION**

**ARCHITECTURAL/HISTORIC INVENTORY SURVEY FORM**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1. NO.</th>
<th>8</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2. COUNTY</td>
<td>Pettis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. LOCATION OF SHOW-ME REGIONAL PLANNING COMMISSION</td>
<td>Shanks House; Prairie Home Farm; Whitalla House</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. SPECIFIC LOCAL LOCATION</td>
<td>Show-Me Regional Planning Commission</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. CITY OR TOWN IF RURAL, VICINITY</td>
<td>North of Stokley</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. DESCRIPTION OF LOCATION</td>
<td>(Approx. 1.2 miles east of D and FF on north side of D, in Blackwater Township)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**MISSOURI OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION**

**ARCHITECTURAL/HISTORIC INVENTORY SURVEY FORM**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1. NO.</th>
<th>8</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2. COUNTY</td>
<td>Pettis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. LOCATION OF SHOW-ME REGIONAL PLANNING COMMISSION</td>
<td>Shanks House; Prairie Home Farm; Whitalla House</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. SPECIFIC LOCAL LOCATION</td>
<td>Show-Me Regional Planning Commission</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. CITY OR TOWN IF RURAL, VICINITY</td>
<td>North of Stokley</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. DESCRIPTION OF LOCATION</td>
<td>(Approx. 1.2 miles east of D and FF on north side of D, in Blackwater Township)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**MISSOURI OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION**

**ARCHITECTURAL/HISTORIC INVENTORY SURVEY FORM**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1. NO.</th>
<th>8</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2. COUNTY</td>
<td>Pettis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. LOCATION OF SHOW-ME REGIONAL PLANNING COMMISSION</td>
<td>Shanks House; Prairie Home Farm; Whitalla House</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. SPECIFIC LOCAL LOCATION</td>
<td>Show-Me Regional Planning Commission</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. CITY OR TOWN IF RURAL, VICINITY</td>
<td>North of Stokley</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. DESCRIPTION OF LOCATION</td>
<td>(Approx. 1.2 miles east of D and FF on north side of D, in Blackwater Township)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
MISSOURI OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION
ARCHITECTURAL/HISTORIC INVENTORY SURVEY FORM

BLACKWATER TOWNSHIP

3. LOCATION OF
   Show-Me Regional Planning Commission

4. PRESENT LOCAL NAME(S) OR DESIGNATION(S)

9. OTHER NAME(S)

5. SPECIFIC LEGAL LOCATION
   TOWNSHIP: Blackwater Township

3. LOCATION OF
   HISTORIC INVENTORY SURVEY FORM

5. SPECIFIC LEGAL LOCATION
   RANGE: 23

2. COUNTY
   Pettis

4. PRESENT LOCAL NAME(S) OR DESIGNATION(S)

L1) Smith House

10. SITE ( )

11. ON NATIONAL REGISTER?

12. DISTRICT?

13. PLAN SHAPE/PERIMETER: rectangular

14. FURTHER DESCRIPTION OF IMPORTANT FEATURES

15. NAME OF ESTABLISHED DISTRICT

36. HISTORIC SIGNIFICANCE

42. SOURCES OF INFORMATION

43. HISTORY AND SIGNIFICANCE

44. DESCRIPTION OF ENVIRONMENT AND OUTBUILDINGS

45. PREPARED BY

46. ORGANIZATION

47. DATE OF REVISION:

5. OTHER NAME(S)

5. SPECIFIC LEGAL LOCATION
   TOWNSHIP: Blackwater Township

2. COUNTY
   Pettis

4. PRESENT LOCAL NAME(S) OR DESIGNATION(S)

L1) Smith House

10. SITE ( )

11. ON NATIONAL REGISTER?

12. DISTRICT?

13. PLAN SHAPE/PERIMETER: rectangular

14. FURTHER DESCRIPTION OF IMPORTANT FEATURES

15. NAME OF ESTABLISHED DISTRICT

36. HISTORIC SIGNIFICANCE

42. SOURCES OF INFORMATION

43. HISTORY AND SIGNIFICANCE

44. DESCRIPTION OF ENVIRONMENT AND OUTBUILDINGS

45. PREPARED BY

46. ORGANIZATION

47. DATE OF REVISION:

5. OTHER NAME(S)

5. SPECIFIC LEGAL LOCATION
   TOWNSHIP: Blackwater Township

2. COUNTY
   Pettis

4. PRESENT LOCAL NAME(S) OR DESIGNATION(S)

L1) Smith House

10. SITE ( )

11. ON NATIONAL REGISTER?

12. DISTRICT?

13. PLAN SHAPE/PERIMETER: rectangular

14. FURTHER DESCRIPTION OF IMPORTANT FEATURES

15. NAME OF ESTABLISHED DISTRICT

36. HISTORIC SIGNIFICANCE

42. SOURCES OF INFORMATION

43. HISTORY AND SIGNIFICANCE

44. DESCRIPTION OF ENVIRONMENT AND OUTBUILDINGS

45. PREPARED BY

46. ORGANIZATION

47. DATE OF REVISION:
MISSOURI OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION
ARCHITECTURAL/HISTORIC INVENTORY SURVEY FORM

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NO.</th>
<th>COUNTY</th>
<th>OTHER NAME(S)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Pettis</td>
<td>Chipman House</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

B. LOCATION OF NEGATIVES
Show-Me Regional Planning Commission

G. DESCRIPTION OF LOCATION
(Approx. 1.25 miles north and .5 mile east of D and FF, on south side of Blackwater Chapel Road, in Blackwater Township)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DESIGNATION</th>
<th>LATITUDE</th>
<th>LONGITUDE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>N/A</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>THREATENED CATEGORY</th>
<th>NO. OF STORES</th>
<th>BASEMENT</th>
<th>FOUNDATION MATERIAL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Historic/architectural</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>YES</td>
<td>Stone</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ARCHITECT OR ENGINEER</th>
<th>WALL CONSTRUCTION</th>
<th>ROOF TYPE AND MATERIAL</th>
<th>CONDITION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Unidentified</td>
<td>Wood frame</td>
<td>Hipped: asbestos</td>
<td>Poor</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ORIGINAL USE, IF APPARENT</th>
<th>NOW USED</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Residence</td>
<td>Unused</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>OWNER'S NAME AND ADDRESS</th>
<th>INTERIOR</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mary E. Tevebaugh</td>
<td>Poor</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>LOCAL CONTACT PERSON OR ORGANIZATION</th>
<th>TYPE</th>
<th>WHAT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Show-Me RPC</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

42. FURTHER DESCRIPTION OF IMPORTANT FEATURES
This two-story frame house originally had a portico with an upper railing deck. The main entrance and the door above were transomed with sidelights. This was basically an I-House with a two-story (but of lesser height than the main building) ell, with Italianate and Greek Revival detailing. Brackets have been removed. This building's hipped roof distinguishes it from the classic I-House form.

43. HISTORY AND SIGNIFICANCE
Unfortunately, this house has fallen into serious disrepair.
B. Y. Chipman, a native of Guilford County, North Carolina, is believed to have been the original owner of this ca. 1865 house. By 1860 or so, Mr. Chipman's farm encompassed 380 acres, and he owned another farm near Houstonia. The 1882 Pettis County history states that Mr. Chipman came to Missouri in 1845. He was a farmer and stockman. Despite its deteriorated condition, this house was selected more or less automatically because of its age and history.

44. DESCRIPTION OF ENVIRONMENT AND OUTBUILDINGS
This house is approximately a mile southeast of Dunksburg, near the Johnson County line. No outbuildings are associated with it today.

45. SOURCES OF INFORMATION
Pettis County plat maps; The History of Pettis County (1882);
site visit.

46. PREPARED BY
R. Maserian

47. ORGANIZATION
Show-Me RPC
PETTIS COUNTY

HOUSTONIA TOWNSHIP

HOUSTONIA
POP. 327

Pettis County
Houstonia Township
Houstonia, Pettis County

Source: 1896 Pettis County Atlas
1880s, making it one of the county's largest. This relatively unaltered structure is recommended by the team for an individual nomination to the National Register. Further study of its history should also contribute toward a better understanding of the development of agriculture within the region.

Some other noteworthy Blackwater Township resources include the Prairie Vernacular Moses G. Smith House (Form No. 4), a badly deteriorated antebellum house (the B. Y. Chipman House, Form No. 5), and the Wheeler House (Form No. 6), an Italianate believed to have been constructed in the 1880s or 1890s.

HOUSTONIA TOWNSHIP

Although Houstonia Township contains fewer buildings than any of the county's other 16 townships, it generated the greatest number of inventory sheets. Most were for structures within the town of Houstonia, where a historic district is proposed.

The G. H. Tevebaugh House (Form No. 13) is an exemplary example of an early 20th century farmhouse which was equipped with most of the perceived conveniences of city houses in order to make rural life more attractive. Built in 1908, the Tevebaugh House on the outskirts of Houstonia is relatively unaltered inside and out. Its features include a curved porch which wraps around the front-facing wing and a pedimented carriage porch. While
May 7, 1908

Invoice from G. L. Morris, contractor for the Tevebaugh House.

[Details of the invoice, including a contract for work on a house, and various amounts and dates listed.]
**MISSOURI OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION**

**ARCHITECTURAL/HISTORIC INVENTORY SURVEY FORM**

**HOUSTONIA TOWNSHIP**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NO.</th>
<th>13</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2. COUNTY</td>
<td>Pettis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. LOCATION OF</td>
<td>Show-Me Regional Planning Commission</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. OTHER NAME(S)</td>
<td>Tevebaugh House</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29. NO OF STORIES</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30. FOUNDATION MATERIAL</td>
<td>Concrete</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31. WALL CONSTRUCTION</td>
<td>Wood frame</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32. ROOF TYPE AND MATERIAL</td>
<td>Hipped w/CBs; asphalt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33. NO. OF BAYS</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34. WALL TREATMENT</td>
<td>Wood siding</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35. PLAN SHAPE</td>
<td>Irregular</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36. CHANGES/ADDITIONS</td>
<td>Moved (2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>37. CONDITION</td>
<td>Good</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38. EXTERIOR</td>
<td>Good</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>39. ENERGIZED</td>
<td>No (1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40. VISIBLE FROM PUBLIC ROAD</td>
<td>No (1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41. DISTANCE FROM PUBLIC ROAD</td>
<td>50 ft</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>42. DATE/REVISION DATE</td>
<td>11/24/78</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**DESCRIPTION OF LOCATION**

(Approx. .3 mile south of K and CC on east side of K, in Houstonia Township)

**ARCHITECTURAL FEATURES**

This large cross-gabled frame house has a fine balustraded, curved porch supported by round wooden columns. There is also a carriage porch with sunburst trim in its gable; other gables have pent roofs. The interior is impressively finished in oak and includes a staircase and four fireplaces with oak mantles. Alterations include paneling in some rooms and a small addition on the east. Much of the yard is enclosed with a cast iron fence from the Yard Fence Co., Marion, Ind. A porch wing around all three sides of the wood house was removed. Gilbert H. and Mary Tevebaugh were the original owners of this spacious, well-appointed farmhouse just north of Houstonia. Mr. Tevebaugh, a native of Bourbon County, Ky., specialized in the breeding of farm animals. He was an officer of the Houstonia Bank. This house is an exemplary example of an early 20th century farmhouse (it was constructed in 1908 by Houstonia carpenter George Morris) which was equipped with most of the conveniences of city houses in order to make farm life more attractive. The property remains in the Tevebaugh family today. Miss Tevebaugh has an invoice from the builder, G. L. Morris, dated May 7, 1908. This property would seem best suited for inclusion in a thematic nomination dealing with agriculture in Pettis County but this is also a fine example of relatively unaltered, one-family farmhouse. Outbuildings include a large barn and several smaller structures. A garage has been added east of the house. This house is near the northeast corner of Houstonia, but is outside the present city limits.

**SOUCES OF INFORMATION**

Mary E. Tevebaugh; History of Pettis County (McGruder), pp. 592-594; Pettis County plat books (1896 and 1916); site visit.
the detailing is rather minimal for a Victorian house, carriage porches are uncommon in rural homes and the curved front porch is representative of what may have been a regional fad. Much of the yard is enclosed by an original cast iron fence, another seldom seen accoutrement. While the architecture/agriculture theme may be the most obvious for further study, the fact that Mr. Tevebaugh was an officer of the Houstonia Bank as well as a stockman may indicate other avenues of development.

The ca. 1917 Houstonia Community Church (Form No. 17) was identified as an extremely impressive example of an eclectic church building. Massive knee-brace brackets suggest a strong Craftsman influence while Victorian styling includes cresting, a flat-roofed semi-turret, trusses and crosses like finials. This is a unique building within the county which deserves recognition on its architectural merits alone. It would also be an obvious choice for inclusion in a multiple resource nomination of significant area church buildings.

The downtown trade center of Houstonia is recommended by the team for further consideration as a historic district. A grouping of nine one-and-two-story commercial buildings exists along a two block section of Walnut Street. The buildings are associated with Houstonia's past as a shipping and trade center serving a diverse agricultural community during the late 1890s and early decades of the 20th century. Some of the buildings retain portions of their original cast iron storefronts.
MISSOURI OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION
ARCHITECTURAL/HISTORIC INVENTORY SURVEY FORM
HOU STONIA TOWNSHIP (HOU STONIA)

4. PRESENT LOCAL NAME(S) OR DESIGNATION(S)
Houstonia Community Church
Houstonia Christian Church

17. DATE(S) OR PERIOD
ca. 1917

5. OTHER NAME(S)

3. LOCATION OF população NEGATIVES
Snow-Me Regional Planning Commission

42. FURTHER DESCRIPTION OF IMPORTANT FEATURES
Massive knee-brace brackets under the eaves suggest a strong Craftsman influence. This brick cross-gabled church building also has extensive Victorian styling including cresting, a flat-roofed semi-turreted, trusses and crosses like finials. The larger windows have Gothic heads. The main entrance is located at the base of the turret which fills the space between two wings.

43. HISTORY AND SIGNIFICANCE
Constructed in ca. 1917, this building served as the Houstonia Christian Church until 1936 when it became the Houstonia Community Church. Architect/builder Percy Stearns is believed to have built other area churches, including a Lutheran church building in Concordia. This is a unique building within Pettis County, with potential for an individual listing as well as part of a thematic nomination. Both researchers were highly impressed with this building's architecture.

64. DESCRIPTION OF ENVIRONMENT AND OUTBUILDINGS
This building occupies a corner site in a residential section of Houstonia.

46. SUGGESTED EXTENT OF SURVEY

18. STYLE OR DESIGN
Craftsman Vernacular

24. OWNER'S NAME AND ADDRESS
Houstonia Community Church

27. OTHER SURVEYS IN WHICH INCLUDED
None

22. PLOTED USE
Church building

26. NO. OF STORIES
1

23. MATERIALS
Concrete

25. BASEMENT?
YES (X)

29. FOUNDATION MATERIAL
Concrete

19. WALL CONSTRUCTION
Brick

16. THOMISTIC CATEGORY
Historic, architectural

21. ORIGINAL USE, IF APPARENT
Church building

20. CONTRACTOR OR BUILDER
Percy Stearns

22. HIGHWAY MATERIAL
Gable: asphalt

33. NO. OF BAYS
Front: 3

24. WALL TREATMENT
Stretcher bond

28. OPEN TO PUBLIC?
YES (X)

37. CONDITION
INTERIOR: Good

31. PLAIN SHAPE
Irregular

32. ROOF TYPE AND MATERIAL
Flat: slate

36. CHANGES IN ADDITION
NO (X)

30. ROOM USE
PRIVATE: X

35. OWNER/Nil
PUBLIC: X

28. INSTALLATION
PUBLIC: X

34. CHARGED FOR ADJACENCY
NO

39. DEDICATION
PUBLIC: X

40. VISIBILITY FROM PUBLIC ROAD
PUBLIC: X

41. DISTANCE FROM AND FRONTAGE ON ROAD
N/A

MISSOURI OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION
ARCHITECTURAL/HISTORIC INVENTORY SURVEY FORM
MISSOURI OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION
ARCHITECTURAL/HISTORIC INVENTORY SURVEY FORM
MISSOURI OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION
ARCHITECTURAL/HISTORIC INVENTORY SURVEY FORM
Past usage of the buildings is appropriately varied and includes hardware and general stores, banks, a tavern, an automobile dealership and a business office. The proposed district buildings are described on Form Nos. 19, 20, 21, 22, 27, 28, 29, 30 and 31. Although some of the buildings have integrity problems, the team feels that the prospects are good for a historic district. The ensemble effect is strong, since boundaries could be drawn so that there are no intrusive buildings.

Two-story group in downtown Houstonia (Walnut Street) 21, 22, 27, 28, 29, 30 and 31. Although some of the buildings have integrity problems, the team feels that the prospects are good for a historic district. The ensemble effect is strong, since boundaries could be drawn so that there are no intrusive buildings.

F. H. Tuck House (ca. 1905)

Also suggested as a significant resource in Houstonia is the F. H. Tuck House (Form No. 34), the only Neoclassical style identified in rural
The Place Fellowship and Worship Center

Lot 16
Block 10
Original Town

(West side of Walnut between 2nd and 3rd Streets; northernmost building)

Cast iron columns from Meeker Bros. Front Builders of St. Louis flank the altered entrance of this two-story, three-bay brick building. The sill also is metal. The brick cornice is corbeled. The upper storefront contains two segmentally arched windows. The north side of the building is stuccoed and contains six arched windows with concrete lugsills. In addition to a new entrance, lower storefront alterations include wood paneling and aluminum windows.

The earliest ownership/use of this building was not determined. During the teens and early 1920s, it and the adjacent building south comprised the Voight Bros. Hardware Co. During a portion of the 1930s and 1940s, Dewey Houchen operated a poultry house and feed store in this building and the adjacent building south. American Legion Post 539 also has used this building, as a meeting hall. As part of Houstonia's historic trading center, this building is significant although the altered storefront reduces its integrity.

This building is at the northernmost end of a short block of two-story brick buildings in downtown Houstonia.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Name of Established District</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

RETURN THIS FORM WHEN COMPLETED TO: OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION
P.O. BOX 176
JEFFERSON CITY, MISSOURI 65102
Ph. 314-751-4096
ARCHITECTURAL/HISTORIC INVENTORY SURVEY FORM

1. NO. 20
2. COUNTY Pettis
3. LOCATION OF BUILDING Show-Me Regional Planning Commission
4. PRESENT LOCAL NAME/DESIGNATION The Place Fellowship & Worship Center
5. OTHER NAME(S) Voight Bros. Hardware Co.
6. SPECIFIC LOCAL LOCATION Township 3R
   RANGE 23W
   SECTION 32
   IF CITY OR TOWN, STREET ADDRESS Walnut Street
   IF RURAL, VICTORY COUNTY Houston
7. CITY OR TOWN OF RURAL, VICTORY COUNTY Houston
8. DESCRIPTION OF LOCATION Lot 15
   Block 10
   Original Town
   (West side of Walnut Street between 2nd and 3rd Streets)
9. COORDINATES UTM
   LAT
   LONG
10. SITE ( ) STRUCTURE ( ) BUILDING ( ) OBJECT ( )
11. IN NATIONAL HISTORIC REGISTRY YES ( ) NO ( )
   IN STATE HISTORIC DISTRICT YES ( ) NO ( )
   IN LOCAL HISTORIC DISTRICT YES ( ) NO ( )
   POTENTIAL NO ( )
12. NAME OF ESTABLISHED DISTRICT N/A
13. OWNER'S NAME & ADDRESS
   The Place Fellowship & Worship Center:
   Center: Richard Crane
   Commissioner and Claude McCullin
14. CHANGES SINCE ADJACENT RE RATING DOCUMENTATION
   NO ( )
15. NO. OF STOREY 2
16. DIRECTOR OF BUILDING YES ( ) NO ( )
17. DATE(S) OR PERIOD ca. 1890s
18. STYLE OR DESIGN Functional Victorian
19. ARCHITECT OR ENGINEER Undetermined
20. CONTRACTOR OR BUILDER Undetermined
21. ORIGINAL USE, IF APPARENT Hardware store (possible)
22. PRESENT USE Religious center
23. OWNERSHIP PUBLIC ( ) PRIVATE ( ) NO ( )
24. CONDITION EXTERIOR Fair
25. OWNER OR OPERATOR OF BUILDING
   The Place Fellowship & Worship Center:
   Center: Richard Crane
   Commissioner and Claude McCullin
26. LOCAL CONTACT PERSON OR ORGANIZATION
   Show-Me RPC
27. OTHER SURVEYS IN WHICH INCLUDED
   None
28. VISIBLE FROM PUBLIC ROAD YES ( ) NO ( )
29. DISTANCE FROM PUBLIC ROAD N/A

FURTHER DESCRIPTION OF IMPORTANT FEATURES
The lower storefront of this two-story brick building has been altered but two cast iron columns and a metal sill from the old Wells & Craven Foundry at Sedalia survive. The corbeled brickwork cornice is identical to the one on the adjacent building north.

HISTORY AND SIGNIFICANCE
The original ownership of this building was not determined, but may have been Cusenbury and Grubb, operators of a hardware and implement business in Houstonia in the late 19th century. In 1903, A.G. Voight reportedly bought the company and was joined in (1909) by his brother, F.C. Voight. F.C. was an embalmer, and the brothers also stocked undertaking paraphernalia and provided funeral services. The building at this location is identified as Voight Bros. Hardware on a 1916 plat map. The information about Cusenbury and Grubb is from Lang, cited below. Subsequent uses include poultry house and feed store (operated by Dewey Houchen) and American Legion Hall. (The adjacent building north apparently had (raphernalia and undertaker uses.) This building is within the area the board felt should be considered for district nomination.

DESCRIPTION OF ENVIRONMENT AND OUTBUILDING
This building is within a short block of two-story brick buildings in downtown Houstonia.

RESOURCES OF INFORMATION
Coretta Higgins, Mary E. Tevebaugh; Wilma McFall; Life in Pettis County--1815-1973 (Lang), p.208; site visit

PREPARED BY R. Flasseramn
ORGANIZATION Show-Me RPC

RETURN THIS FORM WHEN COMPLETED TO:
MISSOURI OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION
PO. BOX 174
JEFFERSON CITY, MISSOURI 65102
PM. 314-781-1496

ADDITIONAL SPACE TO VEELED, ATTACH SEPARATE SHEET(IES) TO THIS FORM
MISSOURI OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION
ARCHITECTURAL/HISTORIC INVENTORY SURVEY FORM
HOUSTONIA TOWNSHIP (HOUSTONIA)

1. NO. 21
2. COUNTY Pettis
3. LOCATION OF PROPERTY Show-Me Regional Planning Commission
4. PRESENT LOCAL NAME(S) OR DESIGNATION(S) Houstonia Bank
5. OTHER NAME(S) None
6. SPECIFIC LEGAL LOCATION Township 44N Range 22W Section 32
   IF CITY OR TOWN, STREET ADDRESS Walnut Street
   HOUSTONIA
7. CITY OR TOWNSHIP (IF RURAL, VIGILANCY) Houstonia
8. DESCRIPTION OF LOCATION Lot 14
   Block 10
   Original Town
   (West side of Walnut between 2nd and 3rd Streets)
9. COORDINATES UTM
   LAT. 391031
   LONG. 915207
10. SITE STRUCTURE (Y) OBJECT (Y)
11. SHR NATIONAL REGISTER NO (Y)
12. ESTABLISHED DISTRICT (Y)
13. DISTRICT STATUS (Y)
14. DISTRICT POTENTIAL (Y)
15. NAME OF ESTABLISHED DISTRICT None
16. TYPICAL CATEGORY Historic/architectural
17. DATE(S) OR PERIOD ca. 1890
18. ARCHITECT OR ENGINEER Victorian Functional
19. CONTRACTOR OR BUILDER
20. ORIGINAL USE, IF APPARENT
21. PRESENT USE
   Unused
22. OWNERS NAME AND ADDRESS Robert Sevier, Jr.
   Houstonia, Mo.
23. OWNERSHIP
24. CHANGES IN STRUCTURE
25. CHANGES IN USE
   (EXPLAIN NO. 24)
26. CONDITION
   PORCH Poor
27. CONDITION INTERIOR Poor
   EXTERIOR Poor
28. NO. OF STORIES
29. BASEMENT
30. FOUNDATION MATERIAL
   Brick
31. WALL CONSTRUCTION
   Brick
32. ROOF TYPE AND MATERIAL
   Flat composition
33. NO. OF BAYS
34. WALL TREATMENT
   Semi-Flemish bond
35. PLAN SHAPE
   Rectangular
36. CONSTRUCTION
   MASONRY None
37. INFORMATIONAL SURVEYS
   In Which Included None
38. OPEN TO PUBLIC
   YES
39. PRESENT USE
   YES
40. VISIBLE FROM PUBLIC ROAD
   YES
41. DISTANCE FROM AND POINT
42. FURTHER DESCRIPTION OF IMPORTANT FEATURES
   Transomed, recessed single-leaf entrances (one to upstairs offices) are at the north and south ends of the main facade of this two-story brick building. Much of the lower storefront was originally windowed although the glass is missing today. Two upper windows have lugsills of brick. The modest brick cornice is corbeled. The sill is made of cast iron. Similar-sized buildings appear to share common walls on the north and south.
43. HISTORY AND SIGNIFICANCE
   The Houstonia Bank was in this building until approximately the mid-1930s, when it closed. (The bank had been organized in 1887, but it was not determined by the present survey if the existing building was used that long ago.) Occupants of the upstairs offices included Dr. C.L. Parker. After the bank closed, a money exchange called the Houstonia Exchange was operated here for several years. The City of Houstonia used this building as a meeting hall prior to 1974. Presumably this building could be included in a downtown district nomination or as part of a thematic nomination for banking and finance, but deterioration is an immediate problem.
44. DESCRIPTION OF ENVIRONMENT AND OUTBUILDINGS
   This building is within Houstonia’s main business block between similar-sized two-story brick buildings.

45. SOURCES OF INFORMATION
   Mary L. Tevebaugh; Wilma McFail; Life in Pettis County, 1815-1973
   (Lans), p. 208; site visit.

RETURN THIS FORM WHEN COMPLETED TO: OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION
   RPO. BOX 178
   JEFFERSON CITY, MISSOURI 65102
   PH. 314-751-4096

PREPARED BY
R. Hasekamp

ORGANIZATION
Show-Me RPC

DATE 10/87
REVISION DATE(S) 21

129
MISSOURI OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION
ARCHITECTURAL/HISTORIC INVENTORY SURVEY FORM HOUSTONIA TOWNSHIP (HOUSTONIA)

1. NO. 22

2. COUNTY Pettis

3. LOCATION OF PROJECT
   Show-Me Regional Planning Commission

4. PRESENT LOCAL NAME(S) OR DESIGNATION(S)
   - Westbrook Hardware; DeLapp Hardware; Cutburt's Grocery

5. OTHER NAME(S)
   - CJ's Corner Store

6. SPECIFIC LEGAL LOCATION
   TOWNSHIP: 40
   RANGE: 22W
   SECTION: 32
   LOT: 13
   BLOCK: 10
   ORIGINAL TOWN (NW corner of 2nd and Walnut Streets)

7. CITY OR TOWN, STREET ADDRESS
   - Pettis
   - 2nd and Walnut Streets

8. DESCRIPTION OF LOCATION
   - Lot 13
   - Block 10
   - Lot X
   - Block 10
   - Lot X
   - Block 10
   - Original Town

9. COORDINATES UTM
   - LAT
   - LONG

10. SITE: 1
    STRUCTURE: 1

11. ON NATIONAL REGISTRY? YES ( )
    IS IT ELIGIBLE? YES ( )

12. DISTRICT? YES ( )

13. DISTRICT NO. ( )

14. DISTRICT? YES ( )

15. DISTRICT NO. ( )

16. THEMATIC CATEGORY
   Historic/architectural

17. DATE(S) ON PERIOD
   ca. 1919

18. STYLE OR DESIGN
   Victorian Functional

19. ARCHITECT OR ENGINEER
   Und.

20. CONTRACTOR OR BUILDER
   Und.

21. ORIGINA USE, IF APPARENT
   Hardware store

22. PRESENT USE
   Grocery store

23. OWNERSHIP PUBLIC ( )
    PRIVATE ( )

24. OWNER'S NAME AND ADDRESS
   Deborah Nelson
   Houstonia, Mo.

25. OPEN TO PUBLIC? YES ( )

26. LOCAL CONTACT PERSON OR ORGANIZATION
   W. Curt Westbrook
   Show-Me RPC

27. OTHER SURVEYS IN WHICH INCLUDED
   None

28. ACCESS TO PUBLIC DURING BUSINESS HOURS
   Yes ( )

29. MAINTENANCE?
   "( )

30. FOUNDATION MATERIAL
   Concrete

31. WALL CONSTRUCTION
   Brick

32. ROOF TYPE AND MATERIAL
   Flat; composition

33. WALL TREATMENT
   Common bond

34. INTERIOR CONDITION
   Good/fair

35. EXTERIOR CONSTRUCTION
   Good/fair

36. PREVENTATIVE MAINTENANCE?
   Yes ( )

37. ENHANCED BY WHAT?
   Und. ( )

38. PUBLIC ROAD?
   Yes ( )

39. SITES OF INTEREST
   N/A

40. VISIBLE FROM PUBLIC ROAD?
   Yes ( )

41. DISTANCE FROM AND VISIBLE TO PUBLIC ROAD

42. FURTHER DESCRIPTION OF IMPORTANT FEATURES
   - Buff colored
   - This two-story/brick building on a corner lot has a recessed corner entrance (set at an angle). Upper front and side windows have brick lintels with stone trim and stone sills. The original-appearing storefront is fully transomed. Display windows have stone sills. Brick for this building came from the old Koch brick company. The interior includes a wall of intricate wood and metal bins or drawers in several sizes.

43. HISTORY AND SIGNIFICANCE
   - W. Curt Westbrook, a former Houstonia mayor, operated a hardware store on the first floor of this building for several years after its construction in ca. 1919. On the second floor Mr. Westbrook stored coffins (he also operated a funeral home). An earlier two-story brick building at the same location was heavily damaged by a fire and the present building was erected "from the ground up," according to Mr. Westbrook's nephew Wallace Smiley of Houstonia. During the 1940s or so, this building was the home of DeLapp Hardware. Another use was as a grocery store known as Cutburt's Grocery. Downtown Houstonia appears to have a potential historic district which would include this building.

44. DESCRIPTION OF ENVIRONMENT AND OUTBUILDINGS
   - This building is on a corner lot in Houstonia's trade center.

45. SOURCES OF INFORMATION
   - Wallace Smiley; Mary E. Tevebaugh; Wilma McFall; Mrs. Loretta Higgins; Deborah Nelson; site visit

46. PREPARED BY
   - E. Hassarang

47. ORGANIZATION
   - Show-Me RPC

48. DATE
   10/87

49. REVISION DATE(S)
   N/A

RETURN THIS FORM WHEN COMPLETED TO:
OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION
P.O. BOX 176
JEFFERSON CITY, MISSOURI 65102
PH. 314-751-4096

ADDITIONAL SPACE IS NEEDED, ATTACH SEPARATE SHEET(S) TO THIS FORM.
# MISSOURI OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION
ARCHITECTURAL/HISTORIC INVENTORY SURVEY FORM
HOUSTONIA TOWNSHIP (HOUSTONIA)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NO.</th>
<th>27</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>COUNTY</td>
<td>Pettis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LOCATION OF PREVIOUSLY PLANNED PROTECTION</td>
<td>Show-Me Regional Planning Commission</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NO. OF STORIES</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Architectural/Historic Inventory Survey Form

### 1. Location of Resources
- **City or Town:** Houstonia
- **Street Address:** Walnut Street
- **Lot:** Part of north half of Lot 12, Block 13, Original Town
- **Site:** Southwest corner of 2nd and Walnut Streets

### 3. Description of Location
- **Architect or Engineer:** Max Minkler
- **Owner:** Houstonia, Mo.
- **Condition:** Poor

### 5. Further Description of Important Features
- **Two cast iron columns and a metal sill from the old Wells & Crave foundry at Sedalia, Mo., enhance the front of this interesting three-bay, one-story brick building. The recessed, double-leaf entrance and storefront appears to be original and includes a corrugated metal awning. The north side contains three small, segmentally arched semi-circular windows and an arched transom over the front entrance. The floor reportedly has been removed. B-7

### 4. Environment and Surroundings
- **Location on the west side of Walnut Street is near the center of Houstonia's historic mercantile trading center.

### 6. Sources of Information
- Lorentta Higgins, Susan Ryan, Mary E. Tevebaugh, Wilma McFail; Wallace Smiley; site visit.

### 7. Organization
- **Prepared by:** R. Hauserman
- **Organized by:** Show-Me RRC

### 8. Date
- **Prepared Date:** 10/87
- **Revision Date:** 10/87
MISSOURI OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION  
ARCHITECTURAL/HISTORIC INVENTORY SURVEY FORM  
HOUSTONIA TOWNSHIP (HOUSTONIA)

| 1. NO. | 28 |
| 2. COUNTY | Pettis |
| 3. LOCATION OF | Show-Me Regional Planning Commission |
| 4. PRESENT LOCAL NAME(S) OR DESIGNATION(S) | Farmers Bank of Houstonia |

**I. Ho.**

| 28. NO. OF STORIES | 1 |
| 29. BASEMENT? | YES ( ) |

**6. SPECIFIC LOCATION**

| TOWNSHIP | 4BB |
| RANGE | 22W |
| SECTION | 32 |
| Walnut Street |
| CITY OR TOWN | Houstonia |

**7. CITY OR TOWN | RURAL, VICINITY**

| 16. THEMATIC CATEGORY | Historic/architectural |
| 17. DATE(S) OR PERIOD | Ca. 1915 |
| 18. ARCHITECT OR ENGINEER | Und. |
| 19. CONTRACTOR OR BUILDER | Und. |
| 20. ORIGIN OF MATERIAL | Flat; composition |
| 21. ORIGINAL USE OF APPARENT | Bank (probable) |
| 22. PRESENT USE | Unused |
| 23. OWNERSHIP | Public / Private ( ) |
| 24. OWNER'S NAME AND ADDRESS | Max Minkler, Houstonia, Mo. |
| 25. OPEN TO PUBLIC? | YES ( ) |
| 26. LOCAL CONTACT PERSON OR ORGANIZATION | Show-Me RPC |
| 27. OTHER SURVEYS IN WHICH INCLUDED | None |
| 28. NUMBER OF BUILDINGS | 1 |
| 29. NUMBER OF ROOMS | 5 |
| 30. FOUNDATION MATERIAL | Concrete and brick |
| 31. WALL CONSTRUCTION | Brick |
| 32. ROOF TYPE AND MATERIAL | Flat; composition |
| 33. NO. OF SIZES | 1 |
| 34. WALL TREATMENT | Common bond |
| 35. PLAN SHAPE | Rectangular |
| 36. CHANGES | EXPLAIN IN ADDITION ( ) |
| 37. CONDITION | Interiors Poor, exteriors Fair |
| 38. NOTES/ADDITION | |

**II. Description of Location**

Part of south half of Lot 12
Block 13
Original Town
(West side of Walnut between 1st and 2nd Streets)

**9. COORDINATES | UTM**

| LAT | LONG |
| SITE | STRUCTURE |

**B-5**

**42. FURTHER DESCRIPTION OF IMPORTANT FEATURES**

This two-bay brick building has a moderately corniced cornice and a protruding rectangle formed of vertically and horizontally laid bricks in the parapet. There is a transomed single-leaf entrance and a large window, both sealed with plywood. A previously adjacent building on the south has been removed.

**43. HISTORY AND SIGNIFICANCE**

The Farmers Bank of Houstonia, organized in 1915, used this building. Houstonia was a sufficiently prosperous community during the early 1900s to support two banks, the other being the Houstonia Bank in the next block north. Both banks either failed or closed their doors during the 1930s. Later it became a restaurant and for awhile was known as the Houstonia Cafe. This building presumably would be part of a district nomination if one were prepared for Houstonia's old trading center.

**44. DESCRIPTION OF ENVIRONMENT AND OUTBUILDINGS**

A building to the south, which housed a pool hall and barber shop, has been removed. A similar-sized brick building on the north remains.

**45. SOURCES OF INFORMATION**

Mary E. Tevebaugh; Wilma McFall; Life in Pettis County, 1815-1973 (1973), p. 295; Plat Book of Pettis County (1916); site visit.

RETURN THIS FORM WHEN COMPLETED TO:  
OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION  
P.O. BOX 176  
JEFFERSON CITY, MISSOURI 65102  
PH. 314-731-4096  
PH. 314-731-4096

- Additional space is needed. Attach separate sheet(s) to this form.
This metal-sheathed rectangular frame building has a false front with a swag panel beneath its ornate cornice (all made of pressed metal). The entrance is recessed in the southeast corner. Corrugated steel sheathing has been installed along the base of the one-story building but alterations appear to be minimal in terms of the exterior.

**History and Significance**

Built in ca. 1920, this long-time post office was originally the business office of contractor Percy Stemmons. Mr. Stemmons built the Houstonia Community Church, as well as other area buildings and residences. Later it was used as a produce and feed store. During the 1930s, it became the post office and continues to serve as the Houstonia Post Office today. This building could be nominated to the National Register as part of a trade center district.

**Description of Environment and Outbuildings**

The Houstonia Post Office is located on the west side of Walnut Street in the approximate middle of the block between 1st and 2nd Streets.
MISSOURI OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION
ARCHITECTURAL/HISTORIC INVENTORY SURVEY FORM
HOUSTONIA TOWNSHIP (HOUSTONIA)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NO.</th>
<th>COUNTY</th>
<th>OTHER NAME(S)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>Pettis</td>
<td>DeLapp’s Garage; Houstonia Garage</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>LOCATION OF OFFICE</th>
<th>SHOW-ME REGIONAL PLANNING COMMISSION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>City or Town</td>
<td>Houstonia</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SPECIFIC LEGAL LOCATION</th>
<th>Township 4RN, Range 22WN, Section 32</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Address</td>
<td>Walnut Street</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| DESCRIPTION OF LOCATION | Part of Lots 8 and 9 (apparently) 
Block 13 
Original Town |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(West side of Walnut between 1st and 2nd Streets)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>COORDINATES</th>
<th>LATITUDE</th>
<th>LONGITUDE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>UTM</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SITE</th>
<th>STRUCTURE</th>
<th>BUILDING</th>
<th>OBJECT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>( )</td>
<td>( )</td>
<td>( )</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NATIONAL REGISTERS</th>
<th>YES</th>
<th>NO</th>
<th>YES</th>
<th>YES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>IS IT?</td>
<td>YES</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>YES</td>
<td>YES</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PART OF DISTRICT</th>
<th>YES</th>
<th>YES</th>
<th>YES</th>
<th>YES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DISTRICT?</td>
<td>YES</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>YES</td>
<td>NO</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>OWNER’S NAME AND ADDRESS</th>
<th>Robert Sevier</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ADDRESS</td>
<td>Houstonia, MO.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CONDITION</th>
<th>INTERIOR</th>
<th>EXTERIOR</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>27.</td>
<td>Good</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4.5. SOURCE(S) | Wallace Smiley; Mary E. Tevebaugh; Loretta Higgins; Wilma McFall. |

44. DESCRIPTION OF ENVIRONMENT AND OUTBUILDINGS
The site of this building is the southern end of the Walnut Street trading center. To the north are other brick business buildings; to the south are residences and then farmland. 

48. SOURCES OF INFORMATION | Wallace Smiley; Mary E. Tevebaugh; Loretta Higgins; Wilma McFall. |

RETURN THIS FORM WHEN COMPLETED TO: OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION P.O. BOX 170 JEFFERSON CITY, MISSOURI 65102 PH. 314-731-4096

MISSOURI OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION
ARCHITECTURAL/HISTORIC INVENTORY SURVEY FORM
HOUSTONIA TOWNSHIP (HOUSTONIA)
MISSOURI OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION
ARCHITECTURAL/HISTORIC INVENTORY SURVEY FORM
HOUSTONIA TOWNSHIP (HOUSTONIA)

1. NO. 31
2. COUNTY Pettis
3. LOCATION OF SHOW-ME REGIONAL PLANNING COMMISSION

4. PRESENT LOCAL NAME(S) OR DESIGNATION(S) Houstonia City Hall C-2
5. OTHER NAME(S) Houchen Mercantile (East facade)

6. SPECIFIC LEGAL LOCATION
   TOWNSHIP: 38N
   RANGE: 22W
   SECTION: 32
   TOWN OR CITY STREET ADDRESS: 103 W. Walnut St.
   LOT, BLOCK, PLAT OR OTHER LOCAL REFERENCE: Lot 2
   BLOCK: 14
   ORIGIN OF TOWNSHIP: Original Town
   (Southeast corner of 2nd and Walnut Streets)

7. CITY OR TOWN IF RURAL, VICINITY Houstonia

8. DESCRIPTION OF LOCATION
   - Lot 2
   - Block 14
   - Original Town

9. COORDINATES
   LAT. LONG. UTM

10. SITE ( ) STRUCTURE( ) BUILDING ( ) OBJECT ( )
11. NR NATIONAL YES ( ) NO ( ) YES ( )
    REGISTERED NO ( ) YES ( )
12. PART OF ESTABLISHED YES ( ) POTENTIAL NO ( )
    DISTRICT
13. NAME OF ESTABLISHED DISTRICT N/A

14. FURTHER DESCRIPTION OF IMPORTANT FEATURES
This three-bay, one-story brick building has storefronts on the east as well as the west ends, and each has a corrugated metal awning. Of most interest is the west facade which has two cast iron columns and a metal sill from Sedalia's old Wells and Craven Foundry. This storefront is superficially altered at the entrance. The actual entrance is recessed.

15. HISTORY AND SIGNIFICANCE
   A. P. Dorsey reportedly opened a general store in this building when it was constructed on the site of a brick building which was gutted by fire in 1909. Later general or grocery stores include Houchen Mercantile, Wicker Grocery, and Byrd's. This building has served as the Houstonia City Hall since 1974. The city is considering demolition and construction of a new building. If a district nomination were prepared for Houstonia's historic mercantile center, this would be a contributing building. It is the only brick building on the east side of Walnut Street in downtown Houstonia.

16. DESCRIPTION OF ENVIRONMENT OUTBUILDINGS
   This building is more or less in the center of Houstonia's trading center, but on the east side of Walnut Street instead of the west like most of the others.

17. SOURCES OF INFORMATION
   Loretta Higgins; Mary E. Tevebaugh; Wilma McFail; plat maps; site visit

18. PREPARED BY
   R. Naserang

19. ORGANIZATION
   Show-Me RPC

20. DATE 10/87
21. REVISION DATE 31/12/87

RETURN THIS FORM WHEN COMPLETED TO: OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION
P. O. BOX 178
JEFFERSON CITY, MISSOURI 65102
PH. 314-751-4096
MISSOURI OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION
ARCHITECTURAL/HISTORIC INVENTORY SURVEY FORM

Houstonia Township (Houstonia)

1. NO. 34
2. COUNTY Pettis
3. LOCATION OF NEGATIVES Show-Me Regional Planning Commission
4. PRESENT LOCAL NAME(S) OR DESIGNATION(S)
   Wright Residence
5. OTHER NAME(S) Tuck House; Welborn House
6. SPECIFIC LEGAL LOCATION Tuck & Broadway
   22N NW 32
   1. CITY OR TOWN Pettis
   2. IF RURAL, VICINITY Houstonia
   3. DESCRIPTION OF LOCATION (South side of Tuck Street, just east of Broadway)

7. ORTHOGONAL UTM
   LAT 39
   LONG 26

8. SITE ( ) STRUCTURE ( ) BUILDING (Y) OBJECT ( )
9. OR NATIONAL YES ( ) NO ( )
   REGISTRY YES ( ) NO ( )
   ELLIS LEYET ( )
10. PART OF Effect: YES ( ) HIST DISTRICT: NO ( )
   DISTRICT YES ( ) POTENTIAL: NO ( )
11. NAME OF ESTABLISHED DISTRICT N/A

12. THETIC CATEGORY Historic/architectural
13. STYLISH OR PERIOD Neoclassical
14. ARCHITECT OR ENGINEER Und.
15. CONTRACTOR OR BUILDER Und.
16. ORIGINAL USE, IF APPARENT Residence
17. PRESENT USE Residence
18. OWNERSHIP PUBLIC ( ) PRIVATE (X)
19. CONDITION INTERIOR Good/fair
20. OPEN TO PUBLIC? YES ( ) NO ( )
21. CONTACT PERSON OR ORGANIZATION Show-Me RPC
22. ENDCASED? YES ( ) NO ( )
23. WALL TREATMENT Asbestos (?) siding
24. ROOF TYPE AND MATERIAL Hipped & gabled; asphalt
25. FOUNDATION MATERIAL Concrete
26. FOUNDATION MATERIAL Wood frame
27. NO. OF STORIES 2
28. BASEMENT? YES ( ) NO ( )
29. FOUNDATION MATERIAL Wood frame
30. FOUNDATION MATERIAL Wood frame
31. WALL CONSTRUCTION Irregular
32. No. OF SIZES FRONT SIDE
33. PLAIN SHAPE Irregular
34. EXTERIOR None
35. EXTERIOR None
36. CHANGES ADDED IN (EXPLAIN IF ALTERED) No.
37. LOCATION ON LAW No.
38. CONDITION ON LAW Good/fair
39. CONDITION ON LAW Good/fair
40. SURVEY IN WHICH INCLUDED No
41. DISTANCE FROM AND FRONTAGE ON ROAD

42. FURTHER DESCRIPTION OF IMPORTANT FEATURES

The lower wraparound porch is independent of the tall entry porch on this two-story frame Neoclassical example. Two sizes of fluted wood columns with capitals support the porches. The gabled porch roof has a classic pediment and a small lunette. An upper porch railing has been removed. Alterations include the addition of siding which appears to be asbestos.

43. HISTORY AND SIGNIFICANCE

F. H. Tuck, a director of the Farmers Bank of Houstonia, was the first owner. Subsequent owners reportedly include L. P. Welborn, cashier of the Houstonia Bank. Part of the house is said to have been moved to the site from the Tuck farm north of town. Because of the rarity of Neoclassical buildings in rural Pettis County, this house apparently would be significant enough for an individual nomination if it were not for the siding. It would of course be among the houses selected for a local thematic nomination, regardless of the alteration.

44. DESCRIPTION OF ENVIRONMENT AND OUTBUILDINGS

Residential neighborhood on south side of Houstonia.

Note: Mrs. J.R. Garrison, 204 Broad St., Warrensburg, has additional information about this house.

Mary E. Tevebaugh; Wilma McFail; Life in Pettis County, 1815-1973 (Largo), 208; site visit.

R. Masenga

PREPARED BY

RETURN THIS FORM WHEN COMPLETED TO: OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION P.O. BOX 176
JEFFERSON CITY, MISSOURI 65102
PH. 314-731-4086

DATE OF REVISION: 10/87

ADDITIONAL SPACE IS NEEDED, ATTACH SEPARATE SHEET(S) TO THIS FORM
Pettis County. Mr. Tuck, a director of the Farmers Bank of Houstonia, commissioned this house in ca. 1905. Reportedly, part of the building was moved to the site from the family farm north of town, a detail which may enhance its significance if it can be shown to be associated with the development of Houstonia. On this example, a lower wraparound porch is independent of the tall, pedimented portico which dominates the main facade. Supports are fluted columns of wood with capitals. Asbestos siding has been installed but perhaps this should be considered a temporary condition.

The Benjamin McClure House (Form No. 37) is an unusually complex and spacious Queen Anne farmhouse. Despite its deteriorated condition, this structure dominates the local landscape and probably contains more running feet of Eastlake trim than any Queen Anne in the county outside of Sedalia.

It was equipped with most of the conveniences that were available at the time of its construction in the early 1900s: indoor plumbing (with a windmill to pump water into a basement tank), air pressure to distribute the water to various parts of the house, a "modern" furnace to heat the house and provide hot water, an acetylene gas system for lighting, and a sewer. With devices such as these, and with the publicity generated by President Theodore Roosevelt's Farm Life Commission, the quality of rural living was perceived as reaching new heights. Like the previously cited Tevebaugh House, the team feels that this structure should be preserved as an outstanding example of a turn-of-the-century Victorian farmhouse.
(Approx. 2.2 miles south and .5 mile east of K and CC, on west side of Hill View Road; approx. 1.5 miles SSE of Houstonia, in Houstonia Township)

This two-story frame QA is unusually spacious and complex for rural Pettis County. It has, unfortunately, been abandoned. A large open porch with Eastlake detailing angles and curves around the south and east facades. A wide band of imbricated shingle trim encircles the exterior between floors. There is a panel of cornice and imbricated shingle trim.

Benjamin F. McClure moved from Kansas City to this large farm south of Houstonia in the early 1900s. The house was built in ca. 1905 after a few years of prosperous farm life. Soon, "an enterprising plumber in Houstonia was put to work in the McClure home to make it modern. A large windmill was erected to pump water into the water tank in the basement...and air pressure was used to force the water into all the rooms and to give fire protection. Then a furnace was installed and to this and the range in the kitchen hot water appliances were attached to furnish hot water in the rooms and the bath. Sinks were constructed and the home piped for gas. An acetylene gas system was installed to complete the lighting arrangements." Subsequent owners included the John Bales family, who reported the last occupants. The small town was recently treated by its demolition, and would like to see it become part of a multiple resource nomination at a minimum.
Some other Houstonia structures that the reviewer may wish to consider include the Higgins House (Form No. 23), provided that an association can be shown with Col. Thomas F. Houston, the town's founder; the Garrison Residence (Form No. 24), if it is determined that this house is of antebellum vintage; and possibly the Johnson Residence (Form No. 33), a vernacular Victorian house with an interesting corner entrance and a modest captain's walk. The township also contains Osage Farms buildings, which will be discussed below.

HUGHESVILLE TOWNSHIP

Within Hughesville Township the Durley House (Form No. 41) is an antebellum farmhouse dating, perhaps, from the 1850s. This frame Greek Revival-style building is in poor condition but its significance is enhanced by the presence of both a smokehouse with a cupola and a tenant or slave house. Massive, pilaster-like door and window surrounds were used--on the interior. Today, hay is stored inside the once-luxurious parlor. The L. H. Durley family owned the property at the turn of the century and later, but earlier owners may have been John and Lewis Ford, until their lives were interrupted by the Civil War, if the local impression is correct. Agriculture dominates the area as an overriding theme, but the impact of war on families should also be considered. This was the oldest building identified in Hughesville Township.

A four-building ensemble in downtown Hughesville appears to have potential as a small historic district. Two turn-of-the-century buildings
### MISSOURI OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION

#### ARCHITECTURAL/HISTORIC INVENTORY SURVEY FORM

#### HUGHESVILLE TOWNSHIP

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>6. SPECIFIC LEGAL LOCATION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>41</td>
<td>Township: Hughesville</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Section: 16</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>7. CITY OR TOWN</th>
<th>Show-Me Regional Planning Commission</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hughesville</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>8. DESCRIPTION OF LOCATION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(Approx. .5 mile west and .5 mile south of U.S. 65 and D, in Hughesville Township)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>9. COORDINATES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>LAT Long</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>10. SITE</th>
<th>STRUCTURE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>BUILDING (X)</td>
<td>OBJECT (X)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>11. 28 NATIONAL REGISTRY</th>
<th>12. IS IT ELIGIBLE</th>
<th>13. DISTRICT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>YES (X)</td>
<td>YES (X)</td>
<td>YES (X)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NO (X)</td>
<td>NO (X)</td>
<td>NO (X)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>14. NAME OF ESTABLISHED DISTRICT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>15. FURTHER DESCRIPTION OF IMPORTANT FEATURES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>This is a two-story frame house with Greek Revival elements in its cornice line, semi-pedimented front gable and transomed and sidelighted entrance. There is a two-story ell and a one-story extension of the ell. Chimneys are at the gable ends (interior) and behind the two-story ell (exterior). The interior featured large, pilaster-like door surrounds. Considerable deterioration has occurred both inside and out.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>43. HISTORY AND SIGNIFICANCE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The original owners of this antebellum farmhouse are believed to have been John and Lewis Ford, who were brothers. The Civil War is believed to have contributed to a change in ownership, with the property being acquired by the Durley family. L. H. Durley was the owner at the time of the 1896 and 1916 plat maps. Miss Sally Durley, a school teacher, was a longtime owner. A smokehouse with a cupola and what was apparently a servants' house are south of the residence. Despite its unfortunate condition, this house was automatically selected for the inventory because of its age and historic associations. It should be considered for inclusion in if a thematic nomination is prepared based on for example.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>44. DESCRIPTION OF ENVIRONMENT AND OUTBUILDINGS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Two nearby buildings are of special interest: one appears to be a frame one-room slave house with a gable roof and the other is a frame smokehouse with a pyramidal roof and a cupola. There are other outbuildings. A lane of cedars stretches from the house northeast.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>45. SOURCES OF INFORMATION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Plat books; Karen Chamberlin; site visit.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

RETURN THIS FORM WHEN COMPLETED TO: OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION, 43102

47. ORGANIZATION: Show-Me RPC

44. DATE (X) | REVISION DATE(S) |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2/26/88</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

R. Maslennik
(one was an old hotel and the other a former bank) feature concrete exteriors designed to resemble cut stone blocks. Another building of similar vintage which had been a general store is stuccoed brick and the fourth (built in the 1930s) has a semi-coursed rubble exterior. This little cluster is virtually all that remains of Hughesville's historic trade center. Some storefronts have been reworked, but the nature and personality of the buildings are intact. The unusual use of concrete in conjunction with the tight grouping adds architectural interest.

The Fowler House (Form No. 48) is a vernacular adaptation of the Gothic Revival influence upon the architecture of the 1880s. Essentially an I-House,
This is a three-bay, two-story rectangular brick building which has been partially stuccoed. A metal-covered wooden overhang or awning is supported by metal piping. Three upstairs windows are covered with wood. Alterations, in addition to stucco, include a new lower storefront (the original had a double-leaf entrance and transomed display windows). The cornice of the parapet is very slightly corbeled.

This building is near the middle of the main commercial block of Hughesville, in the southwestern sector of town. The block parallels the old railroad right-of-way through Hughesville.

William Wheeler, Jr.; Mrs. Frankie Phillips; Bobby Martin; Leland Dillard: site visit.


R. Masernik

Jefferson City, Missouri 65101

Ph. 314-721-4086

PREPARED BY

44. DATE (9) REVISION DATE (10)

10/7/81
MISSOURI OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION  
ARCHITECTURAL/HISTORIC INVENTORY SURVEY FORM  
HUGHESVILLE TOWNSHIP (HUGHESVILLE)

1. NO.  45
2. COUNTY  Pettis
3. LOCATION OR NeGATIVE PlANNING PERMISSION  Show-Me Regional
4. PRESENT LOCAL NAME(S) OR DESIGNATION(S)  Hughesville City Hall
5. OTHER NAME(S)  Bank of Hughesville

6. SPECIFIC LEGAL LOCATION  Township 24N, Range 22W, Section 23
   1st LEGAL DESCRIPTION  Main Street
   2nd LEGAL DESCRIPTION  City of Town, Street Address
   3rd LEGAL DESCRIPTION  Hughesville

7. CITY OR TOWN OF RURAL, VICINITY  Hughesville

8. DESCRIPTION OF LOCATION  Part of Block 3
   Original Town
   (East side of Main Street between Mockbee and Fowler, in Hughesville; third building
   south of Mockbee)

9. COORDINATES  UTM
   LAT  LONG

10. SITE ( )  STRUCTURE ( )  BUILDING (Y)  OBJECT (X)
11.  NATURE OF RISE?
   YES ( )  NO (X)
12.  PART OF ESTABLISHED DISTRICT?
   YES ( )  NO (X)
13.  NAME OF ESTABLISHED DISTRICT  N/A
14.  FURTHER DESCRIPTION OF IMPORTANT FEATURES
   This is a one-story commercial building with a modestly battlemented
   parapet. The exterior is a smooth, stone-like material which appears
   to be concrete. The surface appears to have been engraved to resemble
   joints between stone blocks. Transom display windows flank
   the central, transom entrance. The door is new. Shake shingles
   have been added to the overhang, which is supported by round
   columns. The original pressed metal ceiling is still visible in the
   entryway.
15.  HISTORY AND SIGNIFICANCE
   Remodeled front part. The old bank safe is still in place.
   The Bank of Hughesville is believed to have been the first occupant of this early 1900s
   building. since that bank failed in the 1920s, this building has served as the Hughes-
   ville Post Office, as a branch bank of the Sedalia Mercantile Bank & Trust Co., as a
   storage building for the nearby Hughesville Locker, as a gift shop and, since January,
   as the Hughesville City Hall. This building has been tastefully remodeled and, other
   than the shake shingles, still suggests its historic past. It was selected for the in-
   ventory on the basis of its architecture and local significance. If a thematic nomination
   were ever prepared (on banking institutions in rural areas), it should be considered for
   inclusion. A mini-district nomination also seems feasible.
16.  DESCRIPTION OF ENVIRONMENT AND OUTBUILDINGS
   Included. This is the third building on the east side of Main Street south of Mockbee, in Hughes-
   ville's historic trade center.

17. SOURCES OF INFORMATION  Bobby Martin, Lois Gray, Frankie Phillips, site visit.
18. PREPARED BY  R. Lassenn
19. ORGANIZATION  Show-Me RPC
20. DATED  10/7/93
21. REVISION DATE(S)  10/7/93
22. (DATE OF PHOTO)  (date of photo)

RETURN THIS FORM WHEN COMPLETED TO: OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION  
PO. BOX 176  
JEFFERSON CITY, MISSOURI 65102
PH. 314-751-4096
This is a one-story commercial building with three bays in its main facade, which consists of semi-coursed rubble topped with a concrete cornice. A double-leaf entrance is centered in the main facade, where it is flanked by two large windows. The entrance is transomed. A wooden overhang (similar to the one on the adjacent building north) extends across the storefront, the exterior appears to be relatively unaltered.

In the 1930s, Roll Bealert (who with his wife Flora operated Bealert's Hotel in the adjacent north building) tore down an old building on this site which had been used as a drug store, and erected the present building. The new building reportedly was used as a pool hall for a few years before becoming a cafe, which it remains today. While this building is not part of the original downtown commercial center, it has acquired local significance for its many years of history as a local cafe. If a mini-district nomination were prepared, this building would be within the district although perhaps not as a contributing building.
MISSOURI OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION
ARCHITECTURAL/HISTORIC INVENTORY SURVEY FORM
HUGHESVILLE TOWNSHIP (HUGHESVILLE)

| 1. NO. | 47 |
| 2. COUNTY | Pettis |
| 3. LOCATION OF | Show-Me Regional Planning Commission |
| 4. OTHER NAME(S) | Bealert's Hotel |
| 5. SPECIFIC LOCAL LOCATION/REPOSITORY | Hughesville |
| 6. DESCRIPTION OF LOCATION | Part of Lot 1, Block 3 (Southeast corner of Main and Mockbee Streets, in Hughesville) |
| 7. CITY/TOWN IF RURAL, VICINITY | Hughesville |
| 8. COORDINATES LAT LONG | N/A |
| 9. SITE NUMBER | N/A |
| 10. BUILDING NUMBER | N/A |
| 11. ARCHITECTURAL STYLE | Functional Commercial |
| 12. CONTRACTOR | Undetermined |
| 13. OWNER'S NAME AND ADDRESS | Gary and Cindy Clark, Hughesville, Mo. |
| 14. OWNER'S CONTACT PHONE | N/A |
| 15. NAME OF ESTABLISHED DISTRICT | N/A |
| 16. FURTHER DESCRIPTION OF IMPORTANT FEATURES | This is a two-story, rectangular business building three-bays wide with a wooden porch (the railing has been removed) across its front and also across the front of the neighboring building on the south. The building is distinctive for its wall treatment: concrete, apparently applied like stucco, which has been lined to suggest large stone blocks. Decorative arches have been traced in the concrete around some windows. The two-story, gable-roofed frame addition (residence) on the east. Mr. and Mrs. Roll Bealert operated the Bealert Hotel in this building for approximately 60 years, beginning upon its completion in 1906 and ending in 1966. The hotel trade flourished during the early decades, with many of the guests arriving by train (the Lexington Branch formerly passed through Hughesville). Stockyards adjacent to the railroad right-of-way bolstered Hughesville’s growth as a shipping center serving a dispersed agricultural community. The hotel closed upon Mrs. Flora Bealert’s death in 1966. Subsequent owners include Wes Grimes. This building was selected for the inventory because of its architecture (concrete is an uncommon building material in Pettis County) and because of its local significance as one of Hughesville’s few surviving commercial buildings from the time when its trade center enjoyed its greatest prosperity. Across Main Street from this corner building is the old railroad right-of-way (Missouri Pacific); the tracks have been removed. The remains of what may have been a coal storage bin survive. |
| 17. CONDITION | Excellent |
| 18. EXTERIOR | Painted Rectangular |
| 19. FOUNDATION MATERIAL | Concrete |
| 20. ROOF TYPE AND MATERIAL | Flat; composition |
| 21. WALL TREATMENT | Concrete |
| 22. PRESENT USE | Unused |
| 23. OWNERSHIP | Public:

| 24. CHANGES | EXPLANATION |
| 25. OPEN TO PUBLIC | Yes |
| 26. LOCAL CONTACT PERSON OR ORGANIZATION | Show-Me RPC |
| 27. OTHER SURVEYS IN WHICH INCLUDED | None |
| 28. NO. OF STORIES | 2 |
| 29. BASEMENT | Yes |
| 30. FLOOR PLAN | N/A |
| 31. DATE | 10/7/87 |
| 32. PREPARATION | R. Maseran |
| 33. ORGANIZATION | Show-Me RPC |
| 34. DATE OF SURVEY | 49, REVISION DATE |

RETURN THIS FORM WHEN COMPLETED TO: OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION NO. 80X 176 JEFFERSON CITY, MISSOURI 65102 PH.: 314-751-4096
ADDITIONAL SPACE IF NEEDED ATTACH SEPARATE SHEET(S) TO THIS FORM

148
MISSOURI OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION
ARCHITECTURAL/HISTORIC INVENTORY SURVEY FORM
HUGHESVILLE TOWNSHIP

1. NO. 48

2. COUNTY Pettis

3. LOCATION OF OTHER NAME(S) Fowler House

MISSOURI OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION
I. 1C . 4 .

4. PRESENT LOCAL NAME(S) OR DESIGNATION(S)

5. MISC.

6. SPECIFIC LEGAL LOCATION TOWNSHIP: 42N RANGE: 22W SECTION: 24

7. CITY OR TOWN: North of Hughesville

8. DESCRIPTION OF LOCATION

9. COORDINATES UTM LAT.: N/A LONG.: N/A

10. SITE ( ) STRUCTURE ( ) BUILDING ( ) OBJECT ( )

11. IS NATIONAL REGISTER? YES ( ) NO ( )

12. IS IT IN HIST. DISTRICT? YES ( ) NO ( )

13. IS IT POTENTIAL? YES ( ) NO ( )

14. NAME OF ESTABLISHED DISTRICT N/A

15. THEME OR CATEGORY Historic/architectural

16. STYLE OR DESIGN Gothic Revival (I-House)

17. DATE(S) ON PERIOD CA. 1880s

18. ARCHITECT OR ENGINEER Undetermined

19. CONTRACTOR OR BUILDER Undetermined

20. ORIGINAL USE, IF APPARENT Residence

21. PRESENT USE Residence

22. OWNERSHIP PUBLIC : ( ) PRIVATE : ( )

23. CHANGES ADDITION ( ) ALTERATION ( ) MOVED ( )

24. OWNER'S NAME AND ADDRESS Nannie Powell, Tr. (plat book)

25. OPEN TO PUBLIC? YES ( ) NO ( )

26. LOCAL CONTACT PERSON OR ORGANIZATION Show-Me RPC

27. OTHER SURVEYS IN WHICH INCLUDED None

28. FOUNDATION MATERIAL Stone

29. WALL CONSTRUCTION Wood frame

30. ROOF TYPE AND MATERIAL Gable; asphalt

31. ORIGINAL USE, IF APPARENT Residence

32. WALL TREATMENT Wood siding

33. WINDOW SHAPE N/A

34. EXTERIOR EXTERIOR

35. INTERIOR INTERIOR

36. CONDITION FAIR

37. CONDITION INTERIOR

38. PRESERVATION UNDERWAY? NO ( )

39. ENHANCED? BY WHAT? NO ( )

40. VISIBLE FROM PUBLIC ROAD? YES ( )

41. DISTANCE FROM AND FRONTAGE ON ROAD N/A

42. FURTHER DESCRIPTION OF IMPORTANT FEATURES

This is a 1½-story frame house with a rather steep gable roof and a front-facing gable containing a window. A front porch extends across most of the front and curves around the south. The porch contains a spindled frieze. The porch roof is supported by turned columns with lacy brackets. Imbricated shingles are found in the gables and in the southwest corner, which is truncated. The

43. HISTORY AND SIGNIFICANCE

The main entrance in the west facade is centered under the front-facing gable. There are two chimneys at the long ends. A rearward extension is probable. This house was not examined closely.

An early owner of this house is believed to have been William Fowler. Mr. Fowler was the indicated owner in both the 1896 and 1916 Pettis County plat books. This house was selected for the inventory because of its architecture.

44. DESCRIPTION OF ENVIRONMENT AND OUTBUILDINGS

Several outbuildings are associated with this property, including a large barn with a cupola. This house is less than half a mile north of Hughesville.

45. SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Plat maps; site visit.

46. PREPARED BY R. Maseran

47. ORGANIZATION Show-Me RPC

RETURN THIS FORM WHEN COMPLETED TO: OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION P.O. BOX 176

JEFFERSON CITY, MISSOURI 65102 PH. 314-751-4086

48. DATE 4/26/88

49. REVISION DATE: 11/12/88

149
this example has been "Victorianized" by the use of Eastlake trim (spindlework and lacy porch brackets) in its wraparound front porch and imbricated shingles in the front gable and a truncated corner. In another departure from the basic I-House form, the roofline on a gabled rear portion parallels the main facade instead of forming an L or T. This house was primarily selected for its architectural uniqueness.

One of the federal government's two experimental Pettis County cooperative farms designed to provide a fresh start for Depression-stricken farm families

Hillview, Inc., built in 1937-38, as it appears today in Hughesville Twp.

was in Hughesville Township. At its peak, Hillview, Inc. (Form No. 51) provided shelter, work and an income for approximately 16 families who shared equally in its operation while being closely supervised by the Farm Security Administration. Ultimately, Congress became concerned about public criticism of the New Deal program as being too "communistic." In 1943, the FSA was ordered to sell the government-owned properties to private individuals, and terminate the program. Today, three of the austere frame farmhouses as well as several dairy barns, silos and other farm structures survive at Hillview, although the farm is much smaller than the original 2,630 acres. The three residences--simple but solidly-built frame structures of from four to six rooms--are visible in the right half of the above photo.

Similar resettlement projects were conducted in various other states and there was even another one in Missouri, at LaForge. In Pettis County, the FSA project (commonly referred to as Osage Farms) consisted of 37 individual farms of from 80 to 120 acres and two large cooperative farms of over 2,000 acres. The townships involved were Houstonia, Hughesville, Longwood and Heaths Creek. One of the coops was Hillview, Inc. The other,
The two front-gabled and one side-gabled houses that comprise Olipharm (along with the farm buildings) are austere frame structures of 1½ stories. The simple design includes a small, cantilevered roolet over the entrances. Windows are typically double-hung 6/6s. Upper windows on the side-gabled house are slim rectangles of six panes. Three large, gambrel-roofed barns, silos and other buildings constitute the rest of the farm.

Hillview, Inc., served as a cooperative farm for about a dozen families upon its completion as a Farm Security Administration project in ca. 1937-38. The federal government owned the land and buildings and the cooperative paid a nominal rent. A long-term loan was issued for livestock and machinery. Hillview comprised somewhat more than 2,600 acres, and was one of two Pettis Co. co-ops. The other was known as Bois d'Arc, Inc. (See Form No. 75). Sid Johnson was manager of Hillview, and also was charged with supervising the three dozen or so individual farms scattered between Hughesville and the Longwood area. In the mid 1940s, the co-ops were broken up but three houses and the barns remain in operation today. The property has great potential as part of a thematic nomination. Prior owners include Walter Nicholson of Hughesville.

This is a farm complex consisting of residences and farm buildings. The location of most of the buildings is approximately 200-205 W. Main St. at the highway road (2620).
WD-373/181
3-20-37
Paul S. & Anna Reed
To
USA
$29,000
Correction deed (includes where Hillview is)

Paul S. Read & Anna Read, [124692] WD: [3-20-37]
his wife: [3-20-37]
to
THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA [3-20-37] ($29,000.00)


Excepting therefrom that parcel of land beg. at SW cor. NE 1/4 SE 1/4 sd sec. 30, th N 10 chs; th ESErdly to the SE cor. sd NE 1/4 SE 1/4; th W 20 chs... to beg., contg. in all 10A.

Sub., to R.O.W. of public Road over that part of the above des. property embraced therein.

This deed is made for the purpose of correcting WD dated 3-10-37, executed by Paul S. Read & Anna Read, his wife, to the United States of America rec. in 373-147, wherein the scrivener inadvertently included an incorrect deed of the lands intended to be conveyed.

[Signature]

LANDMANN

ABSTRACT
AND TITLE CO.

119 EAST FOURTH ST. • SEDALIA, MO. 65301
PHONE: 816-826-0051

SEC. 29 47 22
373-147 3-10-37
373-181 3-20-37
Correction deed

Correction deed for purchase of Hillview, Inc., acreage by U.S. government for $29,000 in 1937.
PETTIS COUNTY, MISSOURI
FSA OSAGE FARMS PROJECT (Existing Buildings May 1988)
General Highway Map of Pettis County (12/82 inventory)

- Site of Hillview, Inc., cooperative farm
- Site of Bois d' Arc, Inc., cooperative farm
- Individual government-built farm residence
Bois d' Arc, will be discussed briefly under Heaths Creek Township (Form No. 75). Bois d' Arc was very similar to Hillview, although apparently somewhat larger with beef cattle and sheep as well as dairy cattle and hogs.

The potential for some type of nomination, preferably a multiple resource nomination in order to recognize as many of the surviving Osage Farms structures as possible, seems excellent. Of the known surviving buildings (at least 33 of the residences and numerous accompanying farm structures, most of which are in Hughesville Township), several are relatively unaltered. Map P shows the locations of 27 individual farmhouses and the two coops. Virtually all of the land could probably be accounted for with sufficient time and effort. The New Deal experiment in Pettis County was an important period in Missouri history which deserves recognition through the nomination process.

**LONGWOOD TOWNSHIP**

Buildings selected from Longwood Township include two antebellum structures, the W. E. Taylor House (Form No. 59) and the John S. Jones House (Form No. 65). Overall, Longwood Township was a particularly interesting area to survey because of its early settlement history. The original county seat of Pin Hook was in southeast Longwood Township, along Heaths Creek. The

![W. E. Taylor House (ca.1840s)](image)

Taylor House is a relatively simple but architecturally unique structure in rural Pettis County, and was something of a mystery to the research team. Its brick walls seemed unusually thick for such a small building (two rooms
Two small rooms and a loft are contained within this side-gabled brick building. Lintels (of stone) are unusually massive; sills also are stone and show lines of hand-cutting. The front wall is one foot thick; the rear wall is somewhat thicker. Fireplaces (deteriorated) are at the gable ends. There is an interior wall, approximately one foot thick, of stuccoed brick. The other interior (continued)

William L. Majors (and Matilda) were early owners of the property which contains this building. There is a local perception that this building once served as a stagecoach stop, perhaps on the Georgetown-Arrow Rock Road, but the present survey (which was hardly exhaustive!) failed to document this; additional research is indicated. A longtime owner was William Ellis Taylor, a native of Cooper County who bought the land which included the house—which he reportedly "rebuilt"—in 1885. By 1919, the Taylor stock farm encompassed 275 acres, and Mr. Taylor was a director of the Bank of Longwood. Owners since Mr. Taylor include C. E. Harte. The house reportedly has not been lived in for approximately 25 years. If a suitable transportation association could be substantiated, this building's significance would be considerable.

Outbuildings include a small barn or storage building and another smaller storage building. The resource is northwest of the site of the old M.E. Church (razed) in Longwood.
Taylor House
Pettis County
Longwood Township
T48N, R21W, S25

42. (continued)
walls also are stuccoed. There are two front and two rear doorways, but the easternmost front doorway has been partially sealed. Brickwork varies, ranging from Flemish bond on the front wall to common bond and an irregular bond on the sides. Alterations include a concrete porch and the removal of access to the loft. A small frame Victorian house has been constructed adjacent to the brick building, on the north. It is obviously of more recent construction. Approximate dimensions of the building are 37' x 18'. It is of unusually massive construction for its size.
with individual front and rear entrances and a loft), plus there is a local perception that it may have served as a stagecoach station or in some related capacity, perhaps during the days when Longwood was still known as Hermantown and was north of the present community. Notice the unusually massive stone lintels and the row of diagonal brickwork at the cornice, the latter providing an odd decorative touch on an otherwise basic building. William L. Majors was an early owner of the property. Banker and stockman William Ellis Taylor acquired it in the 1880s. Obviously, the significance of this interesting structure would be greatly increased if a connection with early transportation could be developed.

The R. S. Lower House (Form No. 64) was built in ca. 1900 and is an excellent surviving example of the Colonial Revival influence on one particular farmer and stockman. The distinctive cameo window in the gambrel main roof was salvaged from an antebellum mansion said to have been on the same site, an interesting detail. The iron-framed window is one of several ornamental foundation windows visible in a vintage photo of the razed Fields/Chamberlin House. But the Lower House is significant in its own right because of its architectural uniqueness within the county.

Longwood Township also contains the John S. Jones House (Form No. 65), a vernacular Greek Revival structure associated with an innovative pioneer in Great Plains freighting and frontier transportation, including the short-lived Pony Express and the first overland stage company in the Great Plains, the Leavenworth & Pike's Peak Express Co. Although sadly deteriorated, the
### MISOURI OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION
#### ARCHITECTURAL/HISTORIC INVENTORY SURVEY FORM

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>L. NO.</th>
<th>64</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2. COUNTY</td>
<td>Pettis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. LOCATION OF BUILDING</td>
<td>Show-Me Regional Planning Commission</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. PRESENT LOCAL NAME(S) OR DESIGNATION(S)</td>
<td>Hunter Residence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. OTHER NAME(S)</td>
<td>Lower House</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. SPECIFIC 4TH LOCATION</td>
<td>Hungarian Road</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOWNSHIP</td>
<td>27N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RANGE</td>
<td>21W</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SECTION</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IF CITY OR TOWN, STREET ADDRESS</td>
<td>Houston Road</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IF RURAL, VIRENCY</td>
<td>Northeast of Hughesville</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. CITY OR TOWN</td>
<td>Houston Road</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OF RURAL, VIRENCY</td>
<td>Northeast of Hughesville</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. DESCRIPTION OF LOCATION</td>
<td>(Approx. 1.5 miles north and 1.0 mile west of U.S. 65 and D, on north side of Houston Road, in Longwood Township)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### 9. COORDINATES

- UTM
- LAT
- LONG

#### 10. SITE OBJECT

- SITE: 1
- STRUCTURE: 1
- BUILDING: 1
- OBJECT: 1

#### 11. IN NATIONAL REGISTER?

- YES: 12
- NO: 13
- ELIGIBLE: 14
- INAPPROPRIATE: 15

#### 12. PART OF DISTRICT?

- YES: 16
- DISTRICT: 17
- POTENTIAL: 18
- NO: 19

#### 13. NAME OF ESTABLISHED DISTRICT

N/A

#### 14. FURTHER DESCRIPTION OF IMPORTANT FEATURES

The combination of a gambrel main roof, pedimented gables and classic porch columns with volutes make this a Colonial Revival rather than a Queen Anne house. A cameo window, sunburst trim and imbricated shingles are found in the gables. The cameo window has an iron frame and was originally in the foundation of the old Fields/Chamberlin House (ca. 1850s), a two-story brick Italianate which had occupied the site of the present two-story frame house.

#### 15. HISTORY AND SIGNIFICANCE

A wraparound front porch has a pedimented gable.

The original owner of this ca. 1900 eclectic farmhouse is believed to have been R. S. Lower, a farmer and stockman. A fine brick Italianate house known as the Fields House formerly was on this site. This example further illustrates the range of rural architecture in Pettis County. It should be considered for inclusion in any thematic nomination involving farmhouses (agriculture). Its unique architecture within the rural environment also impressed the research team, since comparable Colonial Revival examples were not otherwise found.

#### 16. DESCRIPTION OF ENVIRONMENT AND OUTBUILDINGS

There are various outbuildings, contemporary as well as older, and a windmill near the main house.

#### 17. SOURCES OF INFORMATION

- Plat maps (1896 and 1916); Karen Chamberlin; site visit.

#### 18. PREPARED BY

R. Masek

#### 19. CONTENTS

- Show-Me RHC

#### 20. DATE OF REVISION

11/87

---

**Return this form when completed to:**

OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION
P.O. BOX 776
JEFFERSON CITY, MISSOURI 65102
PH. 314-751-4096
ca. 1840s Pettis County residence of Jones has enormous significance and should be nominated while its lines and general form are still intact. Of

(From collection of William B. Claycomb)
John S. Jones House

additional interest, the 12-room Jones House was constructed around a one-room log house reportedly built in 1838 by Jesse Crump Grinstead, a Longwood Township pioneer. The remains of the log nucleus are clearly visible through gaps in the siding. But the main interest is Jones, who personally led freighting expeditions across the Great Plains during the 1850s. His headquarters was at Longwood, where he is said to have pastured as many as 2,000 horses and mules. In various transportation and freighting ventures, his partners or business associates included the likes of William H. Russell,
MISSOURI OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION
ARCHITECTURAL/HISTORIC INVENTORY SURVEY FORM
LONGWOOD TOWNSHIP

1. NO. 65
2. COUNTY Pettis
3. LOCATION OF PROPERTY Show-Me Regional Planning Commission

4. PRESENT LOCAL NAME(S) OR DESIGNATION(S) Jones House; Deer Park; Gentry House
5. OTHER NAME(S)

6. SPECIFIC LOCAL LOCATION TOWNSHIP 24N. RANGE 21W. SECTION 2
7. CITY OR TOWN SW.1/4, VICTORY Southwest of Longwood
8. DESCRIPTION OF LOCATION (Approx. 1.75 miles north and 1.25 miles east of U.S. 65 and J, south of Deer Park Road, in Longwood Township)
9. COORDINATES UTM

10. LAT LON

11. SITE ( ) STRUCTURE ( )

12. BUILDING ( ) OBJECT ( )

13. ST. NATIONAL YES ( ) NO ( )

14. ST. REGISTER YES ( ) NO ( )

15. ST. ELIGIBLE YES ( ) NO ( )

16. DISTRICT YES ( ) NO ( )

17. DISTRICT AREN'T POTENTIAL NO ( )

18. NAME OF ESTABLISHED DISTRICT N/A recessed into the front of the house,

19. THREATENED CATEGORY Historic/architectural

20. DATE(S) OR PERIOD ca. 1840s

21. HISTORIC/ARCHITECTURAL USE Greek Revival

22. PRESENT USE Unused

23. OWNERSHIP PUBLIC

24. OWNER'S NAME AND ADDRESS James Pierre Lamy

3. 2. Sedalia, Mo.

25. CHANGES TO ARCHITECTURAL CHARACTERISTIC ADDED ( ) ALTERED ( ) MOVED ( )

Continued deterioration

26. OPEN TO PUBLIC? YES ( )

27. CONDITION INTERIOR Poor

3. EXTERIOR Poor

28. PRESENT USE OF PUBLIC AREA UNDERLAY? YES ( )

29. ENGINEERED BY WHAT? No ( )

30. SITE AND MAP INFORMATION SHOW-ME RPC

31. LOCAL CONTACT PERSON OR ORGANIZATION Jesse Crump Grinstead

32. OTHER SURVEYS IN WHICH INCLUDED None

33. HISTORIC AND SIGNIFICANCE Although in deteriorated condition, this vernacular Greek Revival house in northeastern Pettis County is significant as the antebellum home of freighter John S. Jones. Jones, along with fellow Pettis Countian James Brown, was an innovative pioneer in Great Plains freighting and frontier transportation, including the Pony Express. Jones, a Kentuckian, came to Pettis County from Mississippi in the 1840s. (In Mississippi, he had managed a plantation for Jefferson Davis at Natchez and married one of Davis' cousins). Jones lived with his family on this farm which they called "Deer Park" until 1861, when he abandoned the property to his creditors and moved to Colorado. Subsequent owners include Major

34. DESCRIPTION OF ENVIRONMENT AND OUTBUILDINGS The property is not readily visible from the nearest road, which is Deer Park Road, especially during the spring through fall. There is a small shed or storage building nearby.


36. PREPARED BY R. Nussera

37. ORGANIZATION Show-Me RPC

38. DATE 49. REVISION DATE(3) 11/87

RETURN THIS FORM WHEN COMPLETED TO: OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION P.O. BOX 176
JEFFERSON CITY, MISSOURI 65102
PH. 314-731-4096

FOUR ADDITIONAL SHEETS ARE RECORDED AS SEPARATE SHEETS TO THIS FORM

163
upstairs porch (the northern stairway) and to the rest of the second floor (the southern stairway). The stone foundation includes metal rods which presumably were for bracing:

There are three chimneys: two on the west side and one on the north. Evidently the lower portion of the chimneys is rock, which grades into brick several courses above the ground as it does in an exposed section:

Hewn logs, chinking, and other construction details are seen where the exterior weatherboard has been stripped away:

William Gentry, a Pettis County judge from Cedar Township. Because of its association with John S. Jones in particular, as well as for its architecture, we recommend that this property be considered potentially eligible for the National Register.

James Brown, George R. Smith, Dr. Joseph L. Cartwright, Alexander Majors and others. The Pony Express captured the popular imagination but it was a financial disaster for the investors, including Jones. Subsequently, Jones abandoned his farm--known as Deer Park--to his creditors and moved to Colorado and other accomplishments.

The R. N. Lower House (Form No. 68) was included simply as an excellent example of the Italianate style. Built in the 1880s, this frame farmhouse has an elaborate verandah and generally retains most of its original detailing. In addition to being a prominent area farmer and stockman, the builder was a presiding county judge and a state senator.

Other significant Longwood Township properties include Bridge No. 130001.8 (Form No. 57), a Pratt through-truss bridge erected in 1884 and one of the county's oldest surviving bridges; the George Lower House (Form No. 61), a simple but possibly antebellum hall-and-parlor example; the Wilcox General Store/O'Rear General Store (Form No. 63), a very small 19th century brick commercial building in Longwood; the Will A. Lower House (Form No. 66) and especially the nearby and possibly antebellum tenant house or summer kitchen; the Ream Residence (Form No. 69) which simply impressed the research team as an unusually well-preserved small house in the Greek Revival style; and various "Osage Farms" buildings which are noted in greater detail in the preceding section on Hughesville Township.
Schuber Residence

Lower House; Major House

Show-Me Regional Planning Commission

Lower House; Major House

RE: JAN T'MIS

MISSOURI OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION
ARCHITECTURAL/HISTORIC INVENTORY SURVEY FORM LONGWOOD TOWNSHIP

1. NO. 68

2. COUNTY Pettis

3. LOCATION OF SHOW-ME REGIONAL PLANNING COMMISSION

4. PRESENT LOCAL NAME(S) OR DESIGNATION(S)

Schuber Residence

5. OTHER NAME(S)

Lower House; Major House

6. SPECIFIC LOCAL LOCATION

TOWNSHIP 22 N. RANGE 21 W. SECTION 13

IN CITY OR TOWN, STREET ADDRESS

7. CITY OR TOWN OF RURAL, VICTORY

South of Longwood

8. DESCRIPTION OF LOCATION

(Approx. .25 mile west of J and EE on south side of J opposite Longwood Road, in Longwood Township)

9. COORDINATES

UTM

LONG

10. SITE ( ) STRUCTURE ( )

BUILDING (Y) OBJECT ( )

11. IN NATIONAL REGISTER Y ( ) NO ( )

ELIGIBLE Y ( ) NO ( )

12. MAP OF CITY, YES ( ) NO ( ) DISTRICT ( ) POTENTIALLY ( )

13. NAME OF ESTABLISHED DISTRICT N/A

14. FURTHER DESCRIPTION OF IMPORTANT FEATURES

This asymmetrical two-story farmhouse retains its original exterior detailing including intricate brackets, a spindled frieze and balustraded railing on an L-shaped porch. Entrances are transomed. A two-story bay window containing extremely narrow windows is on the west. The roofline is dentilled, with paired brackets. The double-leaf front entrance contains etched glass. A widow's walk has been removed. The kitchen is believed to have been the first part constructed. Alterations seem minimal.

15. HISTORY AND SIGNIFICANCE

Richard Nathaniel Lower, a farmer and stockman who was a state senator in 1928-29, was the original owner of this farmhouse. Mr. Lower, a native of Jefferson Co., Kentucky, located on this land in 1885. Prior to becoming a state senator, he was presiding judge of the Pettis County court. By 1918, his estate consisted of 1,009 acres. In 1919, Daniel Towner, the author of a hymn titled "Trust and Obed," died here after becoming ill while traveling. Two other area houses are said to have been built by the same carpenter, whose name was not determined. The house, with its elaborate verandah and other detailing, seems to reflect a Southern influence. It was selected for its architecture primarily and should be considered for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places.

16. DESCRIPTION OF ENVIRONMENT AND OUTBUILDINGS

Rural Pettis County. The house also has its potentially Outbuildings include two barns and a smokehouse (southwest of the house) with quarters for a servant on the second floor.

17. SOURCE(S) OF INFORMATION

History of Pettis County (McGruder), pp. 538-541; Pettis County plat book; 1928-29; Towner, Daniel R.; and 1919, Daniel Towner, the author of a hymn titled "Trust and Obed," died here after becoming ill while traveling. Two other area houses are said to have been built by the same carpenter, whose name was not determined.

18. PREPARED BY K. Stiglitz

Return this form when completed to: OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION

RO, BOX 178

JEFFERSON CITY, MISSOURI 65102

68 11/87

0. 538-541; Pettis County plat book; 1928-29; Towner, Daniel R.; and 1919, Daniel Towner, the author of a hymn titled "Trust and Obed," died here after becoming ill while traveling. Two other area houses are said to have been built by the same carpenter, whose name was not determined.

19. ORGANIZATION Show-Me RPC

10. 538-541; Pettis County plat book; 1928-29; Towner, Daniel R.; and 1919, Daniel Towner, the author of a hymn titled "Trust and Obed," died here after becoming ill while traveling. Two other area houses are said to have been built by the same carpenter, whose name was not determined.

19. ORGANIZATION Show-Me RPC

10. 538-541; Pettis County plat book; 1928-29; Towner, Daniel R.; and 1919, Daniel Towner, the author of a hymn titled "Trust and Obed," died here after becoming ill while traveling. Two other area houses are said to have been built by the same carpenter, whose name was not determined.

19. ORGANIZATION Show-Me RPC

10. 538-541; Pettis County plat book; 1928-29; Towner, Daniel R.; and 1919, Daniel Towner, the author of a hymn titled "Trust and Obed," died here after becoming ill while traveling. Two other area houses are said to have been built by the same carpenter, whose name was not determined.

19. ORGANIZATION Show-Me RPC

10. 538-541; Pettis County plat book; 1928-29; Towner, Daniel R.; and 1919, Daniel Towner, the author of a hymn titled "Trust and Obed," died here after becoming ill while traveling. Two other area houses are said to have been built by the same carpenter, whose name was not determined.

19. ORGANIZATION Show-Me RPC

10. 538-541; Pettis County plat book; 1928-29; Towner, Daniel R.; and 1919, Daniel Towner, the author of a hymn titled "Trust and Obed," died here after becoming ill while traveling. Two other area houses are said to have been built by the same carpenter, whose name was not determined.
MISSOURI OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION
BRIDGE INVENTORY SURVEY FORM

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NO.</th>
<th>TYPE OF BRIDGE</th>
<th>METAL TRUSS</th>
<th>COVERED WOODEN TRUSS</th>
<th>CONCRETE</th>
<th>OTHER</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>57</td>
<td>STORE</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>COUNTY</th>
<th>PRESENT NAME(S)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pettis</td>
<td>Bridge No. 123003.7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>LOCATION OF NEGATIVES</th>
<th>OTHER NAME(S)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SHOW-ME RPC</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SPECIFIC LEGAL LOCATION</th>
<th>DATE(S)</th>
<th>OWNER'S NAME AND ADDRESS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TOWNSHIP 48N RANGE 21W</td>
<td>1884</td>
<td>County of Pettis Sedalia, Mo.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SECTION 27/34 ROUTE NO.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CITY OR TOWN</th>
<th>IF RURAL, VICINITY</th>
<th>DESCRIPTION OF LOCATION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(Approx. .2 mile west of BB and U.S. 65, on Trickum Road in Longwood Township; over Heaths Creek)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>COORDINATES</th>
<th>UTM</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NO. OF SPANS</th>
<th>NO. OF ROADWAYS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NO. OF WALKWAYS</th>
<th>LENGTH</th>
<th>WIDTH</th>
<th>HEIGHT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>100' (approx.)</td>
<td>16'</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ABUTMENT AND PIER MATERIAL</th>
<th>DECK MATERIAL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Steel piers</td>
<td>Wood planks</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TRUSS DESIGN AND/OR STRUCTURAL DESIGN</th>
<th>ORIGINAL SITE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pratt through-truss</td>
<td>Moved?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NO. OF ROADWAYS</th>
<th>LEGAL LOAD</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>3 tons</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ORIGINAL SITE</th>
<th>MOVED?</th>
<th>WHEN MOVED?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>OWNER'S NAME AND ADDRESS</th>
<th>CONDITION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>County of Pettis Sedalia, Mo.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NO. OF SURVEYS IN WHICH INCLUDED</th>
<th>PRESERVATION</th>
<th>UNDERMAINT.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>YES</td>
<td>NO</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HISTORIC AND SIGNIFICANCE</th>
<th>ENDANGERED?</th>
<th>BY WHAT?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>This bridge, erected in 1884 by the King Bridge Co., is among Pettis County's oldest. A partial builder's plate survives on the west approach. Criss-crossing within the portal bracing adds a lacy effect.</td>
<td>YES</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DESCRIPTION OF ENVIRONMENT</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The bridge is on a typical county road but the location is just west of U.S. 65.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SOURCES OF INFORMATION</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Builder's plate; site visit.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

L-27 PHOTOS
L-28 PHOTO

This form was completed by: R. Masters
Prepared at: SHOW-ME RPC
Date: 11/87
Revision Date: 11/87

167
The building is among nearly two dozen structures (mostly houses) which today comprise the village (unincorporated) of Longwood. The location is on the east side of BB near the intersection of Major Road and Wanamaker Road.

Behind the false front of this one-story brick building (the main part) is a gable roof. The frame shed-roof sections on both sides of the original building are additions. The cornice is moderately flanked by two rectangular window openings. Part of the brick wall is corbeled. The main facade contains a central single-leaf entrance part, and a gable roof. The frame shed-roof sections on both sides.

Daniel S. Wilcox is said to have operated a general store in the main brick portion of this small Longwood building for several years by Hazel Lang in her Pettis County history. The age of this building was not established by the present survey, but it should perhaps be noted that Wilcox reportedly came to Pettis County in the 1860s. During the early 1900s, the general store was operated by Cecil O'Rear. The last general store is said to have been operated by a Mrs. Curry, prior to 1950. Longwood is among Pettis County's oldest settlements. The original village is said to have been somewhat farther north than the existing community.

This building is among nearly two dozen structures (mostly houses) which today comprise the village (unincorporated) of Longwood. The location is on the east side of BB near the intersection of Major Road and Wanamaker Road.

44. SOURCES OF INFORMATION
Sylvester Cornine; Life in Pettis County--1815-1973 (Lang), p. 187; site visit: Jim Harvey.
Within this township the site of the Osage Farms/Bois d' Arc cooperative farm (Form No. 75) is visible for miles because of the size of its barns and silos and the relatively level, open terrain. Bois d' Arc (which apparently had a larger capacity than its sister coop in Hughesville Township, called Hillview) could be the centerpiece of a multiple resource nomination for the experimental Farm Security Administration project in northern Pettis County. Each of the two former coops retains only three of the government-built houses, but since the original barns and other agricultural structures also survive, the entire complex is available for study at both sites. For additional discussion of the Osage Farms, the reviewer is referred to Inventory Data Forms 51, 60 and 67.

The Samuel B. Scott House (Form No. 77) was the only pre-Civil War building inventoried in Heaths Creek Township, although others probably exist. Structurally unsound and devoid of its once-fine two-story portico,
MISSOURI OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION
ARCHITECTURAL/HISTORIC INVENTORY SURVEY FORM
HEATHS CREEK TOWNSHIP

1. NO. 75

2. COUNTY Pettis

3. LOCATION OF HISTORIC RESIDUALS
   Show-Me Regional Planning Commission

4. SPECIFIC LEGAL LOCATION
   Township 4/N, Range 20W, Section 7

5. CITY OR TOWN
   SE of Longwood

6. DESCRIPTION OF LOCATION
   (Approx. 1.5 miles west and .8 mile south of N and J, on west side of J in Heath Creek Township)

7. Coordinates
   N/A

8. Site( ) Structure( )
   BUILDING( ) OBJECT( )

9. IN NATIONAL REGISTER YES( ) NO( )
   IDENTIFIED YES( ) POTENTIAL( )

10. NAME OF ESTABLISHED DISTRICT
    N/A

11. THREATENED
    YES( ) NO( )

12. FURTHER DESCRIPTION OF IMPORTANT FEATURES
    This is a very basic, gable-front frame 1/2-story house with a distinctive postwar look although it was built in the late 1930s. A rear view of the house would show exactly the same fenestration. Despite its austere appearance, the government-built houses were sturdily made of oak and other wood from the Looney-Bloess Lumber Co., Hughesville. The houses were built in three styles:

13. HISTORY AND SIGNIFICANCE
    Gable front, side-gabled and gambrel-roofed.

14. SOURCES OF INFORMATION

15. ADDITIONAL SPACE IF NEEDED, ATTACH
    SEPARATE SHEET(S) TO THIS FORM

RETURN THIS FORM WHEN COMPLETED TO: OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION
Missouri State Museum, Room 476
JEFFERSON CITY, MISSOURI 65106
Ph. 314-751-4096

4/26/88

Bois d'Arc Cooperative Farm: "Osage Farms"

171
This is believed to be a two-story frame I-House with an ell and Greek Revival detailing. Delicate muntins fill the transoms and sidelights of the main entrance and an upper level doorway which originally opened onto a porch. Originally, the house was fronted by a two-story portico with a pedimented gable. The upper half of the portico was removed before 1935, but a photo survives. Floors are at both levels, with firplacess and brick chimneys and kitchen fireplace mantel. It is an obvious choice for inclusion in any thematic nomination based on agriculture in Pettis County.

This is believed to be a pre-Civil War house built by Kentuckian Samuel B. Scott on land entered by his father, Ezekiel Scott, in 1836. A son of Samuel Scott, John C. Scott, was a longtime subsequent owner, residing on the property until the Great Depression. The present owner, James Pierre Lamy, acquired the house from Mr. Scott in the 1930s. Despite its precarious condition and the fact that asphalt siding has been applied over the original weatherboard, this house was automatically selected for the inventory on the basis of its architecture. It is an obvious choice for inclusion in any thematic nomination based on agriculture in Pettis County.

A barn, silo and fruit cellar are nearby. Also nearby is a house trailer which is occupied.

Sources of Information
Catherine Scott, of Nelson, Mo.; James P. Lamy; History of Pettis County (1919), pp. 819-20; site visit.

Prepared by
R. Husermann
Show-Me RPC

Origin of Local Name
Lamy

Other Name(s)
Scott House

Present Local Name(s) or Designation
Lamy House

Date
11/87

Revision Date(s)
1971
Samuel B. Scott House

ca. 1900 photo
this old Greek Revival mansion impressed the field team with its lingering charm. Too, the delicate muntins which fill the transoms and sidelights are an unusual bit of detailing. The paneled woodwork at the entrance is assembled with wooden pins. The first owner was a son of Kentuckian Ezekial Scott, who is said to have entered the land from the government in 1836. The house was built in the 1850s. The ca. 1900 Scott Schoolhouse (Form No. 76) is in the same section, on land donated by Samuel Scott.

The Henry Jones House (Form No. 81) is an impressive brick farmhouse built, like several of the county's other significant structures, from local clay bricks fired in a homemade kiln. Constructed in 1878, the Jones House is an impressive example of the Italianate style. The five-bay main facade is symmetrical, with a wood portico. The metal-covered hipped roof is topped with a deck. Original shutters are still in place and functional. The site is near the old Arrow Rock-Georgetown Road. This house primarily impressed the research team for its architecture. The home has remained in the Jones family through three generations, which adds to its significance. Henry Jones, a native of Delaware, came to Missouri with his family in the 1860s. In addition to the Arrow Rock-Georgetown Road, traces of the earlier Osceola Indian trail which it shadowed are said to be visible by the Pettis County Historical Society.
(Bill of sale for two carloads of lumber from St. Louis, dated July 1878, and destined for use in the Henry Jones House)
(Note from a lumber company concerning two carloads of lumber shipped by railroad to Henry Jones for use in the construction of his home in Heaths Creek Township)
MISSOURI OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION
ARCHITECTURAL/HISTORIC INVENTORY SURVEY FORM
HEATHS CREEK TOWNSHIP

1. NO. 81
2. COUNTY Pettis
3. LOCATION OF NEAREST Show-Me Regional Planning Commission:
   - Township: 7
   - Range: 20
   - Section: 19/20
4. PRESENT LOCAL NAME(S) OR DESIGNATION(S): Jones Farm
5. OTHER NAME(S): Henry Jones House

6. SPECIFIC LOCAL LOCATION:
   - Township: 7
   - Range: 20
   - Section: 19/20
   - City or town, street address: Northeast of Newland

7. CITY OR TOWN: Pettis
   - IF RURAL, VICINITY: None

8. DESCRIPTION OF LOCATION:
   (Approx. 2.0 miles south and .75 mile east of J and EE, in Heaths Creek Township)

   Note: Although the Pettis County plat map clearly indicates a house in S. 19, the 1978 revised
topo map seems to show the building farther south, in S. 30. This needs to be resolved.

9. COORDINATES UTM:
   - LAT: 
   - LONG: 

10. SITE( ) STRUCTURE( ) BUILDING( ) OBJECT( )

11. ON NATIONAL REGISTRY Y( ) N( )
   - ELIGIBLE Y( ) NO Y( )

12. PART OF EXIST. YES( ) DISTRICT NO( ) POTENTIAL YES( )

13. NAME OF ESTABLISHED DISTRICT:

42. FURTHER DESCRIPTION OF IMPORTANT FEATURES:
   This is a two-story brick, rectangular-shaped house with a rearward extension of one-story. The style is Italianate. The five-
bay main façade is symmetrical, with a wood portico. Window heads are segmentally arched. The double-leaf main entrance has a curved transom. The hipped roof is topped with a low deck. The house has been restored by the current owner. A small area between the house and a kitchen was enclosed in the 1960s, using vintage brick (from

43. HISTORY AND SIGNIFICANCE:
   Built in the 1870s by Henry Jones, this brick Italianate farmhouse was near the old Arrow Rock-Georgetown Road and the earlier Osceola Indian-French trails, the Pettis County Historical Society points out in a tourist brochure. The land was originally purchased from the government by Thomas Jopling, who had passed through as a member of a surveying party in 1834, according to W. A. McVey. Jopling built a house behind the present building. Jones, who purchased the land from Jopling, is thought to have constructed the house from bricks made nearby, in 1878-79. Jones was a farmer and breeder of livestock. It appears to be significant architecturally as well as through its long-term

44. DESCRIPTION OF ENVIRONMENT AND OUTBUILDINGS:
   Numerous barns and other outbuildings dot the landscape around the principal building. The house is approximately .75 mile east of EE, on a private road.

45. SOURCES OF INFORMATION:
   - The History of Pettis County and Sedalia, Mo. (McVey); plat maps; W.A. McVey interview; site visit, Mrs. Betty Bob Scotten Jones.

46. PREPARED BY:
   - R. Lasseson

RETURN THIS FORM WHEN COMPLETED TO:
OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION
R.O. BOX 796
JEFFERSON CITY, MISSOURI 65102
PH. 314-751-4096
Form No. 81

Jones Farm; Henry Jones House

T.47N., R.20W., S.29/30, Heaths Creek Township, Pettis County

42. (Continued)

Paired Italianate brackets provide decorative support along the cornice. The original shutters are still in place and functional. Much of the original glass is still found in the double-hung, 4/4 windows.

43. appear to be potentially eligible for the National Register, either an individual nomination or as part of a thematic nomination.

45. Betty Bob Scotten Jones has compiled a history of the Jones Farm. Mrs. Jones and her husband, Van Gorrell Jones, purchased the property in the 1960s. Renovation and redecorating have been carefully done with the intention of preserving the integrity of the house and other buildings.
LaMonte City
In Township 46N. Range 23

Source: 1916 Pettis County Atlas
LA MONTE TOWNSHIP

Within this township, most of the buildings identified as possibly significant were found in the city of La Monte. The La Monte City Hall (Form No. 89) was a small but rather spectacular local example of Greek Revival styling in a public building when it was constructed in ca. 1914.

[Image: Former La Monte City Hall (ca.1914)]

Why this building seemingly fell from grace is still to be determined, but the city sold it in the 1930s. It was soon converted into a stable for show horses. Originally, it contained a stage and was the site of movies, plays and occasionally high school graduations as well as the place where city business was conducted. The pilastered main facade is dominated by an ornamental metal-trimmed pediment above a segmentally-arched entrance. The building shows considerable deterioration but its nature and personality are intact.

Also in La Monte, the team wishes to specifically note for their architecture the James S. White House (Form No. 96) and the Herbert Reavis House (Form No. 97), both frame Italianates. Of the two, the White House is the simpler design. The more complex Reavis House also has a roofline ranging from hipped to mansard (over a two-story bay window). Both houses have elegant front porches, arched window surrounds, pilastered corner boards and intricate decorative brackets along the eaves. Also, both buildings were apparently constructed in the 1880s. Other La Monte
MISSOURI OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION
ARCHITECTURAL/HISTORIC INVENTORY SURVEY FORM
LAMONTE TOWNSHIP (LAMONTE)

1. NO. 89
4. PRESENT LOCAL NAME(S) OR DESIGNATION(S)
   Old LaMonte City Hall; Higgins’ Horse Barn

2. COUNTY Pettis
5. OTHER NAME(S)

3. LOCATION OF NEAREST VILLAGE
   Show-Me Regional Planning Commission
   6. SPECIFIC LOCAL LOCATION
      NE4N, R3W, T15S, R15
      IF CITY OR TOWN, STREET ADDRESS
      West Pine Street
7. CITY OR TOWN
   LaMonte
8. RURAL, VIGINTY

6. DESCRIPTION OF LOCATION
   Part of NE4 of NE4 of Section 15
   (West end of Pine Street south of an imaginary extension of Oak Street)

9. COORDINATES UTM
   LAT
   LONG
10. SITE ( ) STRUCTURE( )
   BUILDING (Y) OBJECT ( )
11. IN NATIONAL BUILDING REGISTER ( )
   NO (Y) YES ( )
   NR ( )
12. IN NATIONAL HISTORIC DISTRICT? NO (X)
   POTENTIAL ( )
13. NAME OF ESTABLISHED DISTRICT N/A
14. FURTHER DESCRIPTION OF IMPORTANT FEATURES
   The pilastered main facade of this false-fronted building is dominated by an ornamental metal-trimmed pediment above the segmentally arched entrance. The three main facade arches contain keystones. The entrance originally included a fanlight. Behind the false front, the roof is gabled. The building has been converted into a stable and shows considerable deterioration. On the north side of the main building there are eight large, arched windows with hinged sash.

15. HISTORY AND SIGNIFICANCE
   Built in ca. 1914, this interesting building served as the LaMonte City Hall and, during construction of the LaMonte high school, provided classroom space (in ca. 1919). With its Greek Revival front, this is a rather unique building in Pettis County. Originally, it contained a stage and was the site of movies, plays, and high school graduations until its conversion into a stable for show horses in the 1930s. It also has been used as a roller skating rink. After the building was sold by the city, it was used by Scott and Jim Higgins who raised and trained show horses, as a stable. A rear addition (constructed later than the main building) has been used as a workshop. We recommend that it be considered an architecturally significant building. This building faces downtown LaMonte from what would be the center of Pine Street, except that the street jobs around it.

16. SOURCES OF INFORMATION
   Pettis County Plat Book (1916); site visit; Terry and Toots Files.

RETURN THIS FORM WHEN COMPLETED TO: OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION
   P.O. BOX 178
   JEFFERSON CITY, MISSOURI 65102
   PH. 314-751-4096

45. PREPARED BY
   R. Naserang

47. ORGANIZATION
   Show-Me RPC

48. DATE: 10/87, REVISION DATE: 89

183
buildings for consideration include the old Hainline Blacksmith Shop (Form No. 90), the former Farmers Bank with its relatively original storefront (Form No. 91), and a matched pair of small Queen Anne houses in the 200 block of Chestnut, one of which is inventoried (Form No. 94).

James S. White House (ca. 1880s)

Herbert Reavis House (ca. 1880s)

The unincorporated township was not particularly rewarding with the exception of a log structure of undetermined history (Form No. 85). Unfortunately, the building has partially collapsed. It is interesting for the
MISSOURI OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION
ARCHITECTURAL/HISTORIC INVENTORY SURVEY FORM LAMONTE TOWNSHIP (LA MONTE)

1. NO. 96
2. COUNTY Pettis
3. LOCATION OF SHOW-ME REGIONAL PLANNING COMMISSION:

4. SPECIFIC LOCAL INFORMATION:
   TOWNSHIP 23N, RANGE 23W, SECTION 14
   IF CITY OR TOWN, STREET ADDRESS
   606 S. Main St.
   IF RURAL, VICINITY
   La Monte

5. DESCRIPTION OF LOCATION:
Part of NW\(\frac{1}{4}\) of SW\(\frac{1}{4}\) of

S. 14

(West side of Main Street between Parker and Center Streets)

6. COORDINATES UTM
   LAT
   LONG

7. SITE \(\checkmark\) STRUCTURE \(\checkmark\)
   BUILDING \(\checkmark\) OBJECT \(\checkmark\)

8. IN NATIONAL REGISTER \(\checkmark\) ISE \(\checkmark\) YES \(\checkmark\)
   YES \(\checkmark\) NO \(\checkmark\) NO \(\checkmark\)
   ELIGIBLE \(\checkmark\) NOT \(\checkmark\)

9. MAP OF ESTAB. \(\checkmark\) DISTRICT \(\checkmark\)

10. NAME OF ESTABLISHED DISTRICT N/A

11. FURTHER DESCRIPTION OF IMPORTANT FEATURES:
This is a well-preserved example of a three-ranked two-story frame Italianate style house with a simple hipped roof.
The symmetrical main facade contains three windows above a central door and two windows. The windows have predominant hoods with pointed arches. The cornice and entry porch are bracketed. Capitals of the porch columns are echoed in pilaster corner boards.

12. HISTORY AND SIGNIFICANCE:
Early ownership of this house was apparently by James S. White, who came to La Monte in 1881. Mr. White served as postmaster and proprietor of a hardware store, was a native of Armstrong Co., Pennsylvania. The 1916 plat map indicates that James White was the owner then. Mr. White's old store no longer exists. This house was selected for the inventory on the basis of its relatively unaltered Italianate architecture. It would be a logical choice for inclusion in a thematic nomination of LaMonte's older buildings. The team also likes it as an individual resource.

13. DESCRIPTION OF ENVIRONMENT AND OUTBUILDINGS:
This house is in a residential neighborhood on the west side of Main Street, the main north-south thoroughfare through La Monte.

14. SOURCES OF INFORMATION:
The History of Pettis County (1882); plat maps; Terry and Toots Files; site visits.

RETURN THIS FORM WHEN COMPLETED TO: OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION

47. ORGANIZATION Show-Me DCC
48. DATE [REVISED DATE]
11/12/87

185
MISSOURI OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION
ARCHITECTURAL/HISTORIC INVENTORY SURVEY FORM

LA MONTE TOWNSHIP (LA MONTE)

1. No. 97
2. County Pettis
3. Location of Study
   A. Specific Local Location
      Township: U42N Range: 21W Section: 14
   B. City or Town
      Carroll Road
   C. Description of Location
      (South side of Parker Street/Carroll Road near east edge of La Monte, in La Monte Township)

4. Present Local Name(s) or Designation(s)
   Pettis Residence

5. Other Name(s)
   Reavis House

6. Theme Category
   Historical/Architectural

7. Date(s)/Period
   Ca. 1880s

8. Archivist or Engineer
   Undetermined

9. Architect or Designer
   Undetermined

10. Architectural Style
    Italianate

11. Original Use, If Apparent
    Residence

12. Present Use
    Residence

13. Ownership
    Private

14. Origin of Establishment
    N/A

15. No. of Stories
    2

16. Foundation Material
    Stone or concrete

17. Wall Construction
    Wood frame

18. Roof Type and Material
    Hipped; asphalt

19. No. of Bays
    Front: 2
    Side: 2

20. Wall Treatment
    Wood siding

21. Plan Shape
    Irregular

22. Condition
    Interior: Fair
    Exterior: Fair

23. Condition
    Yes

24. Owner's Name and Address
    Leroy Weller
    Sedalia, Mo.

25. Open to Public
    Yes

26. Local Contact Person or Organization
    Show-Me RRC

27. Other Surveys in Which Included
    None

28. Certification
    Yes

29. Restoration
    Yes

30. Restoration
    No

31. Preservation
    Yes

32. Preservation
    No

33. Visible From
    Public Road

34. Visible From
    No

35. Distance From and Frontage on Road
    0

36. Further Description of Significant Features
    This Italianate has a steeply pitched hipped roof which becomes a true mansard (but without a window) above a two-story bay window on the west. Typical Italianate styling appears in the richly detailed cornice and a small but elegant front porch. Many window surrounds are moderately arched. The front porch is also arched. It appears that a porch on the west side has been enclosed.

37. History and Significance
    During the 1920s, the owner was Herbert Reavis. Mr. Reavis later operated a Ford dealership in La Monte. This house was selected for the inventory because of its architecture, as a relatively unaltered asymmetrical example of an Italianate in a rural setting. Although the house is presently within the city limits of La Monte, it originally was a farmhouse on the outskirts of town. This was among the county's better Italianates in terms of being equipped with virtually all of the detailing that it started out with.

38. Description of Environment and Outbuildings
    Outbuildings include a barn and a garage.

39. Sources of Information
    Pettis County plat maps; Terry and Toots Files; site visit.

40. Revised by R. Maserang
41. Organization
    Show-Me RRC
42. Date
    11/2/84
43. Section
    14
44. Area
    65102
45. City or Town
    Jefferson City, Missouri
46. Map
    17
47. Additional Space is Needed
   Attach separate sheet(s) to this form

RETURN THIS FORM WHEN COMPLETED TO:
OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION
P.O. BOX 17
JEFFERSON CITY, MISSOURI 65102
PH. 314-751-4096

186
Square-hewn logs are secured at the corners with square notching in this example, and pegging was used for stability as may be seen in one of the accompanying photos. Chinking is visible where the wood siding has been removed. The main roof has collapsed. There is a shed-roof addition. This was apparently a one or two-story house.

Original ownership of this log house was not determined. The land was apparently owned by the Rucker family during the late 1800s. The date of construction is unknown. Settlement in LaMonte Township was under way in the 1830s. However, the probability is that this house is a later manifestation of the pre-railroad log structure. This building was selected for the inventory automatically, despite its poor condition, for its apparent historic associations and architecture. (No other building with its log structure visible was found throughout Pettis County.)

There are no outbuildings. The property is on the north side of a gravel road.
glimpse it affords of early construction techniques. Settlement in La Monte Township was certainly under way in the 1830s, but this may simply be a later manifestation of pre-railroad architecture. Most of the county's surviving log buildings are "incognito" behind a variety of sidings and other exterior modifications.

DRESDEN TOWNSHIP

None of the inventoried resources was determined to be of high significance with regard to the historic or architectural themes of the county, although more intensive surveying may yield a few buildings of greater merit.

CEDAR TOWNSHIP

The center of antebellum architecture in Pettis County was in Cedar Township where the timing was right for men with wealth to construct their mansions in the classical tradition of the Upland South. While this rich area contains one building listed on the National Register (the General David Thomson House), several others are probably eligible individually or as part of a multiple resource nomination. Men of prominence already had settled in the township when, in 1837, the county seat was moved to Georgetown. Georgetown's antebellum architecture appears to have vanished, but the surrounding area still contains such significant pre-Civil War structures as the Lewis Redd Major House (Form No. 102), the McCurdy House (Form No. 104), the Richard Gentry House (Form No. 106), the William Gentry House (Form No. 112), the Female Academy (Form No. 113), and the Ellis House (Form No. 115), as well as the National Register-listed Thomson House.

Lewis Redd Major married General Thomson's oldest daughter and his mansion (Form No. 102) is readily visible from Elm Spring, as Major's father-in-law's house was called. The two houses have many similarities, and in fact Thomson is said to have "built" the Major House (known as Sunny Side) as a present for his daughter, in the 1840s. Elm Spring has been well-maintained and is used as a private residence today but Sunny Side is a windowless hulk, although it remains remarkably solid. In some ways, Sunny Side was the more ambitious building. For example, it has a rearward extension of two stories rather than one, as has Elm Spring. Plus the
Georgetown Area, Pettis County

Source: 1896 Pettis County Atlas
Georgetown Area, Pettis County
Source: 1916 Pettis County Atlas
portico contained a deck which was accessible from the second level. Inside, both houses were appropriately well-appointed in the classical style.

The McCurdy House (Form No. 104) apparently became the home of John McCurdy in the 1890s, but additional research may show that it is half a century older than that. This building may have been associated with A. M. Forbes, a Pettis County judge during the 1850s. While essentially a brick I-House with an ell in form, the McCurdy House is unlike the other antebellum mansions of the township in that it appears closer to the Federal or another early style than to Greek Revival. The western extension
MISSOURI OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION
ARCHITECTURAL/HISTORIC INVENTORY SURVEY FORM
CEDAR TOWNSHIP

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>L. NO.</th>
<th>102</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2. COUNTY</td>
<td>Pettis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. LOCATION OF NEAREST VITALITY</td>
<td>Show-Me Regional Planning Commission</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. PRESENT LOCAL NAME(S) OR DESIGNATION(S)</td>
<td>Lewis Redd Major House</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. NAME OF ESTABLISHED DISTRICT</td>
<td>Sunny Side; Ryan House; Bothwell Residence; etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. SPECIFIC LOCATION TOWNSHIP, RANGE</td>
<td>21N, 6W</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. CITY OR TOWN</td>
<td>Northwest of Georgetown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. DESCRIPTION OF LOCATION</td>
<td>(Approx. 3.0 miles north and 2.25 miles west of U.S. 65 and H, in Cedar Township) (Approx. .5 mile south of Smelser Road and .5 mile west of McCurdy Road, in SE 1/4 of S. 6)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. COORDINATES</td>
<td>UTM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. SITE (X)</td>
<td>STRUCTURE (X)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. BUILDING (X)</td>
<td>OBJECT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. IS IT ELIGIBLE? (X)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13. PART OF ESTABLISHED DISTRICT</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14. DISTRICT (X)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15. NAME OF ESTABLISHED DISTRICT</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16. THREATENED CATEGORY</td>
<td>Historic/architectural</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17. DATE(S) OR PERIOD</td>
<td>CA. 1840</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18. STYLE OR DESIGN</td>
<td>Greek Revival (1-House)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19. ARCHITECT OR ENGINEER</td>
<td>Undetermined</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20. CONTRACTOR OR BUILDER</td>
<td>Undetermined</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21. ORIGINAL USE, IF APPARENT</td>
<td>Residence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22. PRESENT USE</td>
<td>Undetermined</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23. OWNERSHIP</td>
<td>Public (X)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24. OWNER'S NAME AND ADDRESS</td>
<td>Harry J. Runge Rt. 2, Hughesville, Mo.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25. OPEN TO PUBLIC?</td>
<td>Yes (X)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26. LOCAL CONTACT PERSON OR ORGANIZATION</td>
<td>Show-Me RPC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27. CONDITION</td>
<td>Poor/fair</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28. PRESENT CONDITION</td>
<td>Poor/fair</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29. CHANGE, ADDITION, ALTERATION</td>
<td>Moved</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30. ROOF TYPE AND MATERIAL</td>
<td>Gable; asphalt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31. WINDOW TREATMENT</td>
<td>Undetermined</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32. WALL CONSTRUCTION</td>
<td>Brick</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33. ROOF SHAPE</td>
<td>Undetermined</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34. CHANGES IN USE</td>
<td>Undetermined</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35. EXCAVATION?</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36. FREE FROM DANGER?</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>37. OTHER SURVEYS IN WHICH INCLUDED</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38. PREVIOUS SURVEYS</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>39. CONSTRUCTION IN THE</td>
<td>1840s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40. VISIBILITY FROM ROAD</td>
<td>Poor/fair</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41. DISTANCE FROM ROAD</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>42. FURTHER DESCRIPTION OF IMPORTANT FEATURES</td>
<td>The Lewis Redd Major House is a five-bay wide, two-story brick building one room deep with a two-story brick ell at the rear. The symmetrical south facade contains the transomed, side-lighted entrance with a somewhat smaller, slightly less elaborate doorway just above it. (The old front porch has been removed.) There are eight rooms including a kitchen, each with its own fireplace and mantel. The main facade is the &quot;best&quot; facade, featuring Flemish bond brickwork.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>43. HISTORY AND SIGNIFICANCE</td>
<td>Lewis Redd Major, a Kentuckian and the son-in-law of General David Thomson who commissioned the National-Registered Thomson House in adjacent Section 7, is associated with this house in the early decades after its construction in the 1860s. Thomson is said to have &quot;built&quot; this house for his eldest daughter Mildred E. (Mrs. Major) Major was one of the wealthiest men in the county but he died in the prime of life from typhoid fever,&quot; reported Hazel Lang. The Major estate was called &quot;Sunny Side.&quot; A marker in a small cemetery east of the house contains the inscription: &quot;Lewis Redd Major...In Ky. 1796...In Mo. 1844.&quot; Nearby gravestones bear the names Robert R. Damron and Frank F. Adams, with death dates in the 1890s. Various subsequent owners include Daniel Ryan, John Hancock and C. R. Bothwell. The house reportedly was used for historical material pertaining to this house.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>44. DESCRIPTION OF ENVIRONMENT AND OUTBUILDINGS</td>
<td>The house is at the end of a lane approximately one-half mile from the blacktop road on the east. A barn and two smaller barns or storage buildings are west of the house. A small cemetery lies approximately 400 feet from the house on the east. The surrounding land is in pasture use.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45. SOURCES OF INFORMATION</td>
<td>Harry J. Runge; Life in Pettis County (Lang), pp.52-54; Thomson House NR Nomination; site visit. Mr. Runge has historical material pertaining to this house.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>46. PREPARED BY</td>
<td>H. Maserang</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>47. ORGANIZATION</td>
<td>Show-Me RPC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>48. DATE (OR REVISION DATE)</td>
<td>2/24/88</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

RETURN THIS FORM WHEN COMPLETED TO: OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION
P.O. BOX 176
JEFFERSON CITY, MISSOURI 65102
PH. 314-751-4096
42. (continued)

bond brickwork instead of the simpler common bond used in the rest of the
building, and sawn stone foundation blocks instead of the rough stone oth­
erwise used. Window arches are flat and segmental; two have radiating
voussoirs. Interior woodwork appears to be Greek Revival-influenced, with
walnut the predominant wood. Bullseye decorations in the frieze blocks
are used in the parlor mantels. The rear section or ell has a split­
level design between the first or middle unit and the northernmost
unit containing the kitchen with a room above it.

The main east-west section is approximately 56 feet long and 20 feet
depth. The rearward ell is approximately 46 feet long and 20 feet wide.
The approximate total depth of the building from front to rear is
66 feet. First floor ceilings are 11 feet.

Mantles are wood. Interior walls are plastered; the plaster is of the
"horsehair" variety. Wood pins are, of course, used to secure elements of
the interior paneling. Floors consist of random width oak boards.

Considering the fact that most of the glass is missing from the door and
window openings, the flooring is remarkably solid. The stairway railing
has been removed. Graffiti has been sprayed on several wall surfaces.
Small attic windows on the gable ends have been bricked over.

43. (continued)

tedly was last occupied in the 1970s. While this house is far from a
carbon copy of the Thomson House (which among other things has a rear ell of
only one story and no second level entrance to its porch), it was constructed
at approximately the same time and the similarities are in some cases strik­
ing. It would seem eligible for the National Register on the basis of its
architectural merits as well as its history as an ante bellum house within
the Georgetown context. (Georgetown was an early Pettis County seat, pre­
dating Sedalia.)
of this significant building includes a double veranda. The home remains in the McCurdy family today.

The former Bothwell School (Form No. 105) could be a leading building under the county theme of Education. This building also is architecturally unique, with a coursed rubble stone foundation which is buttressed at the corners. The exterior is covered with a combination of wood shingles and weatherboard. With its visible rafters, the building has a Craftsman look. Sedalia attorney and businessman John H. Bothwell was the primary benefactor for Bothwell School, and the use of stone and shingles seems to reflect the same taste in his own blufftop lodge. While the schoolhouse is significant in its own right, its association with Bothwell--whose lodge
MISSOURI OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION
ARCHITECTURAL/HISTORIC INVENTORY SURVEY FORM
CEDAR TOWNSHIP

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NO.</th>
<th>105</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>COUNTY</td>
<td>Pettis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LOCATION OF NEGATIVES</td>
<td>Show-Me Regional Planning Commission</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SPECIFIC LEGAL LOCATION</td>
<td>105, Bothwell School No. 105</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CITY OR TOWN</td>
<td>Claycomb Road</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OTHER NAME(S)</td>
<td>South of Bothwell State Park</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DESCRIPTION OF LOCATION</td>
<td>(Approx. 3.0 miles north and .1 mile east of U.S. 65 and HH; SE corner of Claycomb Road and Bothwell Park Road, in Cedar Township)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>THOMATIC CATEGORY</td>
<td>Historic/architectural</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MATERIAL</td>
<td>Coursed stone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>STYLE OR DESIGN</td>
<td>Craftsman vernacular</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CONSTRUCTION</td>
<td>Wood frame</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ROOF TYPE</td>
<td>Hipped; asphalt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NO. OF BAYS</td>
<td>Front side</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WALL TREATMENT</td>
<td>Wood shingles &amp; wood siding</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PLAN SHAPE</td>
<td>Rectangular</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OPEN TO PUBLIC?</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OWNERSHIP</td>
<td>Public/Individual</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OWNER'S NAME AND ADDRESS</td>
<td>Undetermined, but the building appeared to be for sale in 2/88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LOCAL CONTACT</td>
<td>Show-Me RPC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OTHER SURVEY</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The stone foundation of this rectangular frame schoolhouse is buttressed at the four corners. The coursed rubble used in the foundation also is the material of a small porch. The pyramidal roof contains a gable over the transomed main entrance. There appears to be a full basement, with windows set in the high foundation and a side entrance. The exterior is covered with wood shingle siding from the cornice to the bottom of the side windows with wood siding below that. The steps have been removed from a rear entrance.

Named after John H. Bothwell, its principal benefactor, Bothwell School was constructed in 1916. The first teacher (Mrs. E.B. Crain) and her husband were guests at Bothwell Lodge from September through most of December in 1916, while a teacher's residence was constructed on land purchased by Mr. Bothwell. The school operated through 1968, when the district became a part of Sedalia No. 200. Altogether, 119 students were graduated from the 8th grade.

Architecturally, this rural schoolhouse is one of several Pettis County variations on a common theme and should be considered for a thematic nomination. This building is especially significant for its association with Mr. Bothwell, whose contribution included three acres of land which contained the building site. This schoolhouse is located on the old highway (now Claycomb Road), just south of a retirement home complex. U.S. 65 is just to the west. Outbuildings are nonexistent except for an outhouse.

HISTORY OF ENVIRONMENT AND OUTBUILDINGS
This schoolhouse is located on the old highway (now Claycomb Road), just south of a retirement home complex. U.S. 65 is just to the west. Outbuildings are nonexistent except for an outhouse.

SOURCES OF INFORMATION
Pettis County plat maps; site visit; History of the Schools of Pettis County, Mo. (Scotten).

PREPARED BY
R. Jaspers

ORGANIZATION
Show-Me RPC

DATE
2/26/88

RETURN THIS FORM WHEN COMPLETED TO:
OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION
RO. BOX 176
JEFFERSON CITY, MISSOURI 65102
PH. 314-781-4096

199
and Stonyridge Farm comprise nearby Bothwell State Park--adds greatly to its interest. Bothwell School functioned as a rural schoolhouse from its construction in 1916 until 1968. Since Pettis County's old rural schoolhouses illustrate a range of building styles, a thematic nomination (Education) may also be indicated.

The Richard Gentry House (Form No. 106) is another antebellum structure which the research team recommends for particular attention.

Richard Gentry House (ca.1854)

Gentry came to Missouri from Kentucky with his parents (Richard E. Gentry was his father) in 1809, and became a sheep breeder. Constructed in the 1850s, his frame Greek Revival home has a portico and is two rooms deep with a small rearward extension which has been connected to another building. Despite this and other alterations, the impact of the relatively original main facade cannot be denied. Also, a family history of significance could be developed for the Gentrys who were in the county during its early years of settlement. Two other outstanding Gentry houses were identified in Cedar Township and will be discussed below. The original log house of Richard E. Gentry also exists within the walls of a later house, in the northeastern corner of the township.

Of the extant Georgetown buildings, the old Georgetown Public School (Form No. 110) was identified as an extremely impressive structure dating from the 1890s or earlier. Architecturally, with its fanlight above
MISSOURI OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION
ARCHITECTURAL/HISTORIC INVENTORY SURVEY FORM

CEDAR TOWNSHIP

4. PRESENT LOCAL NAME(S) OR DESIGNATION(S)
Ridge Crest Farm

5. OTHER NAME(S)
Gentry House; St. Cloud Stock Farm; Potter House

8. SPECIFIC LOCAL LOCATION
48N RANGE 21W SECTION 12

13. PART OF STATE, DISTRICT, ETC. YES ( )

15. NAME OF ESTABLISHED DISTRICT N/A

23. OPEN TO PUBLIC? YES ( )

24. LOCAL CONTACT PERSON OR ORGANIZATION Show-Me RPC

26. ORGANIZED? YES ( )

27. OTHER SURVEYS IN WHICH INCLUDED None

44. DESCRIPTION OF ENVIRONMENT AND OUTBUILDINGS

Four Gentry family houses known to survive in Cedar Town Outbuildings associated with this ship. We recommend that it be considered for nomination.

46. FURTHER DESCRIPTION OF IMPORTANT FEATURES
This is a two-story frame Greek Revival-styled house with a two-story portico. The building is two rooms deep. A one-story rearward extension has been joined (an alteration) to a gable-fronted building which serves as a double garage. Upper and lower portico entrances and another entrance on the northeast corner are transomed and sidelighted. Gable ends contain cornice returns. The main facade has been altered by the addition of vinyl siding. A one-story enclosed porch wraps around the west side.

47. JOURNEYS OF INFORMATION
Mrs. Higdon Potter; The History of Pettis County (1882); W. A. McCrery; site visit.
Fann No. 106
Ridge Crest Farm; Gentry House
S. 12, T.46N., R.21W., Cedar Twp., Pettis County

43. (continued)
The other Gentry houses identified by the present survey are as follows:
William Gentry House (Cloney Family Farm), S.20, T.46N., R.21 W., Form No.
Reuben J. Gentry House, S. 26, T. 46 N., R. 21 W., Form No.
Reuben E. Gentry House, S. 2, T. 46 N., R. 21, W., (not included in inventory; significantly altered by enclosure within another structure)

Reuben E. Gentry was the father of both William Gentry and Richard Gentry; Reuben J. Gentry was a son of Richard Gentry. The Reuben E. Gentry property is northwest of the Richard Gentry farm (the subject of this inventory sheet), and is a local historic site designated by the Pettis County Historical Society. The Reuben E. Gentry property was known as Wood Dale Farm after a son, Nick Gentry, developed it as a hog and cattle farm. The original three-room walnut log house was constructed in ca. 1819. Today this structure is contained within a larger building and reportedly is no longer recognizable.

The following are views of the Richard Gentry House and outbuildings:
the entrance and other detailing, this building was the best example of the Federal or Adam style found in rural Pettis County. It is also unique as the county's only two-room rural schoolhouse made of brick. Last used as a schoolhouse in 1968, the building presently serves as the George-

Georgetown Public School (ca. 1890s)

town Community Building. While this interesting building appears to be individually significant for its architecture, it would also enhance a multiple resource nomination within the theme of Education.

Major Wm. Gentry House (ca. 1850s)

The Major William Gentry House (Form No. 112) was the home of Pettis County pioneer Reuben E. Gentry's youngest son. Because of its massive
MISSOURI OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION
ARCHITECTURAL/HISTORIC INVENTORY SURVEY FORM

1. NO. 110
2. COUNTY Pettis
3. LOCATION OR NEIGHBORS Show-Me Regional Planning Commission
4. PRESENT LOCAL NAME(S) OR DESIGNATION(S) Georgetown Community Building
5. OTHER NAME(S) Georgetown School No. 36

6. SPECIFIC LEGAL LOCATION
   TOWNSHIP 20
   RANGE 21N, SECTION 16
   Bootheville Street (Hwy. H)
7. CITY OR TOWN IF RURAL, VIGINTY Georgetown
8. DESCRIPTION OF LOCATION
   (Southwest corner of Bootheville and Cedar Streets, in Georgetown; south side of H in SW1/4 of Section 16 of Cedar Township)

9. COORDINATES LAT LONG

10. SITE( ) STRUCTURE( ) OBJECT( )

11. NR NATIONAL REGISTER Y( ) 12. IS IT YES( ) 13. ELIGIBLE? Y( ) 14. DISTRICT YES( ) 15. DISTRICT? YES( ) 16. DISTRICT? NO( )

12. NAME OF ESTABLISHED DISTRICT N/A

13. FURTHER DESCRIPTION OF IMPORTANT FEATURES
   This one-story brick Adams style building has an arched, recessed entrance with a fanlight. The entrance—in a central projecting wing—may originally have had sidelights. A sealed circular window in a recessed panel above the entrance contains a ventilation window. Most windows (double hung 4/1) have projecting segmental arches and stone lugsills. A rear entrance may be an alteration. East and west wings have "gable" roofs.

14. HISTORY AND SIGNIFICANCE
   The Georgetown School was Pettis County's only two-room rural schoolhouse made of brick.
   The date of construction was not determined but the building was in use as a school in the late 1800s. The last school year was 1967-68. It has since served as the Georgetown Community Building. Grades 1-4 usually were taught in the west room, and grades 5-8 in the east. In 1968, annexation sent a portion of the district to the Sedalia No. 200 School District and a smaller portion to the Reorganized R-V District. The building should be considered for nomination to the National Register on the basis of its architecture and history or as part of a thematic (education) nomination, in the opinion of the survey team.

15. DESCRIPTION OF ENVIRONMENT AND OUTBUILDINGS
   The building is on the south side of Georgetown's main thoroughfare (Route H), facing north. Playground equipment remains in place around the building. Directly east is a vacant area which once served as the public square. Residences and a church building.

16. SOURCES OF INFORMATION are opposite the school on the north side of H.

17. PREPARED BY K. Masers"m

RETURN THIS FORM WHEN COMPLETED TO: OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION
R. Box 178
JEFFERSON CITY, MISSOURI 65102
PH. 314-751-4096
11/87

GANZ 29 NO. 100

204
MISSOURI OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION
ARCHITECTURAL/HISTORIC INVENTORY SURVEY FORM

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>L. NO.</th>
<th>112</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

2. COUNTY
Pettis

5. OTHER NAME(S)
Cloney Family Farm

1. LOCATION OF
Show-Me Regional Planning Commission

2. SPECIFIC LOCAL LOCATION
Cherry Tree Road

5. SPECIAL LOCAL MARRIAGE OR DESIGNATION(S)
Gentry House; Cotton House; Oak Dale

6. SPECIFIC LOCAL LOCATION
TOWNSHIP: A00  RANGE: 21N  SECTION 20

11. THEMATIC CATEGORY
Historic/architectural

18. ARCHITECT OR ENGINEER
Undetermined

24. OWNER'S NAME AND ADDRESS
Mr. and Mrs. Fred Wesner Jr.

25. OPEN TO PUBLIC
Yes

26. LOCAL CONTACT PERSON OR ORGANIZATION
Show-Me RPC

28. NO. OF STORIES
2

30. FOUNDATION MATERIAL
Brick

31. WALL CONSTRUCTION
Undetermined

36. PRESERVATION
Underpat

37. CONDITION
Interior

38. CHANGES
Addition

43. HISTORY AND SIGNIFICANCE
This two-story brick house has some well-defined Greek Revival elements, particularly its two-story pedimented portico. The columns are square with relatively plain capitals and bases. The entablature is wide, tiered, and relatively plain. The main entrance and the entrance to the upper deck are sidelighted, with pilasters.

44. DESCRIPTION OF ENVIRONMENT AND OUTBUILDINGS

45. SOURCES OF INFORMATION
History of Pettis County and Sedalia (McVey); Life in Pettis County (Lang), pp. 54-57; Pettis County plat maps; site visit.

RETURN THIS FORM WHEN COMPLETED TO: OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION
PG. 314-781-4096

R. Haserang
Show-Me RPC

205
size, the pedimented portico of this brick ca. 1850s Greek Revival house is particularly striking. The upper and lower doorways are emphasized with sidelights and pilasters. The entablature is wide and tiered. Restored in 1939, this is a significant house both for its architecture and for its association with the Gentry family. Also, Major Gentry's deep involvement with the growth of railroading in the Sedalia area plus his promotion of the state fair concept could be studied for development of the Transportation, Agriculture and Recreation themes.

In the 1840s, as the story is told today, George R. Smith (one of Sedalia's founding fathers) wanted to build a school for his daughters and other Georgetown area children. Although the original design and plans were reportedly scaled down, a large brick residence which came to be known as the Female Academy (Form No. 113) was constructed just south of Georgetown. The resulting brick building is a vernacular Greek Revival (sort of) structure two rooms deep with a partial third floor created by two cross-gableings. A teacher from Boston is said to have taught the Smith children and a few other girls here, perhaps in an upper level classroom. Absalom McVey, another of Sedalia's founding fathers and a master carpenter, was hired by Smith for the woodwork. This building impressed the research team as doubly significant, important not only for its unique architecture but also for its association with at least two prominent Pettis Countians.
This is a 2½-story brick house, five bays wide, rather like an I-House with an extra story made possible by two cross-gabled areas. The main gables are windowed but not the cross-gables. Imbricated shingles are found in all gables. There is an open front porch with a deck. The main entrance is transom and sidelighted. Balcony is used for interior woodwork including a staircase and doors. Alterations include the lowering of ceilings and removal of a porch, according to owner J. W. Downing. (In the 1920s-1930s.)

Built by George R. Smith (the Sedalia founding father) in the 1840s, this building was intended as a school for the Smith daughters and other local children (notice the third floor). But apparently there was a change of plan and the building was finished as a residence, although Smith is said to have hired a teacher from Boston to teach his daughters and a few other girls. Carpentry is said to have been done by Absalom McVey, another of Sedalia's founding fathers. This house appears to be significant both for its association with important Sedalians and for its architecture. Additional research is needed to determine, among other things, the period of Smith's residence and information about subsequent owners.

The house faces north, toward Georgetown. There are no outbuildings of historic significance, according to the owner.
It would be difficult to argue the significance of the Buena Vista Nursing Home (Form No. 114) because of various alterations including the removal of a square tower which had become structurally unsound, but this building remains a striking Georgetown area landmark. This 2½-story brick Italianate is believed to have been constructed shortly after the Civil War by E. W. Brown, who used it as a private residence prior to its purchase by the county for use as a "poor farm" in 1894. Window hoods have been removed from the paired, round-arched windows, and additions on the east and south have further diminished the building's integrity. Inside, a fine curved staircase of walnut ascends three levels. Perhaps it would be more appropriate to nominate Buena Vista as part of an architectural or other thematic grouping rather than as an individual resource.

Buena Vista Nursing Home (1870)

The Reuben J. Gentry House (Form No. 116) looks antebellum but was apparently built in 1879, which if true would make it a relatively late example of Greek Revival architecture in rural Pettis County. Unlike the Gentry houses noted above, this relatively unaltered brick residence has a one-story entry porch (instead of a two-story portico), a centered gable and decorative brackets along the eaves. It also has a two-story gallery at the inside juncture of an ell. A small, squarish brick building of two stories which may have been a tenant house should also be included,
MISSOURI OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION
ARCHITECTURAL/HISTORIC INVENTORY SURVEY FORM
CEDAR TOWNSHIP

1. NO. 114
2. COUNTY Pettis
3. LOCATION OF PETTIS COUNTY Home
4. PRESENT LOCAL NAME(S) OR DESIGNATION(S)
   Buena Vista Nursing Home
5. OTHER NAME(S)
6. SPECIFIC LEGAL LOCATION DESCRIPTION
   Missouri Senate 21W, Section 21
   North Georgetown Road
7. CITY OR TOWN OF RURAL, VIGINTY
   Between Georgetown & Sedalia
8. DESCRIPTION OF LOCATION
   (Approx. .5 mile north of U.S. 65 and H on east side of H--Georgetown Road--in Cedar Township)

9. SITE ( ) STRUCTURE ( ) BUILDING ( ) OBJECT ( )
10. IN NATIONAL REGISTER? YES ( ) NO ( )
11. IS IT ELIGIBLE? YES ( ) NO ( )
12. PART OF ESTABLISHED DISTRICT, YES ( ) NO ( )
13. DISTRICT OF NEW ELIGIBILITY, YES ( ) NO ( )
14. NAME OF ESTABLISHED DISTRICT
   N/A

15. THREATENED CATEGORY
   Historic/architectural
16. ARCHITECT OR ENGINEER
   Italianate
17. OWNER(S) NAME AND ADDRESS
   Pettis County
18. OPEN TO PUBLIC?
   YES ( ) NO ( )
19. LOCAL CONTACT PERSON OR ORGANIZATION
   Show-Me RPC
20. ENHANCED BY WHAT?
   YES ( ) NO ( )
21. CONDITION INTERIOR
   Good
22. CONDITION EXTERIOR
   Good
23. CHANGES IN CONDITION SINCE
   ALTERED ( ) MOVED ( )
24. PRESENT USE
   Nursing Home
25. NO. OF STORIES
   2
26. ROOF TYPE AND MATERIAL
   Gable; asphalt
27. FOUNDATION MATERIAL
   Stone
28. WALL CONSTRUCTION
   Brick
29. BASEMENT?
   YES (X) NO ( )
30. WALL TREATMENT
   Common bond
31. WINDOW HEIGHT
   Irregular
32. ROOF HEIGHT
   Undetermined
33. BRICKS IN ROOMS
   Undetermined
34. EXTERIOR FINISH
   Original
35. EXTERIOR MAINTENANCE
   Undetermined
36. CURRENT MAINTENANCE
   YES ( ) NO ( )
37. OTHER SURVEYS IN WHICH INCLUDED
   None
38. VISIBLE FROM PUBLIC ROAD?
   YES (X) NO ( )
39. DISTANCE FROM ROAD
   N/A
40. DISCOVERY DATE
   2/23/88
41. REVISION DATE(S)
   2/23/88

42. FURTHER DESCRIPTION OF IMPORTANT FEATURES
   Originally, a square tower with a mansard roof and a balustraded base topped this two-story brick Italianate building. Window holes have been removed. Most windows are in groupings of two and are arched. The front porch has a balustraded deck. Additions include a men's wing on the east and a women's wing on the south. A fine curved staircase ascends three levels.

43. HISTORY AND SIGNIFICANCE
   This building is believed to have been built in ca. 1870 by E. W. Brown, who used it as a private residence. In 1894, Pettis County purchased it for a home or "poor farm." Today, a home for the aged, it is still owned by the county but leased and operated by the Pettis County Assn. for Social Services, Inc., a not-for-profit corporation. (It became Buena Vista Nursing Home in 1948.) The home is one of the oldest continuously operating homes for the aged in the area. Some of the adjacent pastoral land including a barn is separately leased for farming purposes by the county. The additions have greatly compromised the building's integrity but it is significant as a part of the Georgetown historic landscape.

44. DESCRIPTION OF ENVIRONMENT AND OUTBUILDINGS
   Outbuildings include a brick smokehouse, a barn, a chapel (built in 1926), and other structures. Buena Vista Nursing Home is on a hill, offering fine views to the west.

45. SOURCES OF INFORMATION
   Article by Shelley Montalvo in The Plainsman; Lang's Life in Pettis County; interviews (Mrs. Arlene Benn, administrator, and Mrs. Connie Drummon of the home staff).

RETURN THIS FORM WHEN COMPLETED TO: OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION
P.O. BOX 179
JEFFERSON CITY, MISSOURI 65102
PH. 314-751-4096

PREPARED BY
K. Masarang

46. PRESENT LOCAL ORGANIZATION
   Show-Me RPC

47. ORGANIZATION
   Show-Me RPC

48. DATE (and REVISION DATE(S))
   2/23/88

[Additional space needed, attach separate sheet(s) to this form]
if a nomination is prepared for this significant Cedar Township re-
source.

Reuben J. Gentry House (1879)

Other significant or potentially significant structures identified by 
the research team include the Bouldin Smokehouse (Form No. 103), the 
Curran House (Form No. 111), and the Ellis House (Form No. 115). The 
early history of the Ellis House was not determined, but it appears to 
be a substantially altered and remodeled antebellum structure. Reportedly, 
it was used as a military headquarters during the Civil War when there 
were encampments of troops north of Sedalia. If this can be confirmed, 
it might be sufficient to override virtually any alterations to the 
original building.

BOWLING GREEN TOWNSHIP

Within Bowling Green Township, the most significant properties were 
determined to be the Theodore Lyle House (Form No. 119) and the Louis M. 
Monsees House (Form No. 124).

The Lyle House is a richly-detailed example of Queen Anne/Gothic 
Revival architecture in a rural setting. The complex roofline accommodates 
a profusion of gables with moderate to steep slopes (all containing win-
dows). Spindlework and lacy brackets adorn the front porch. Delicate
MISSOURI OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION

ARCHITECTURAL/HISTORIC INVENTORY SURVEY FORM

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>116</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>County</td>
<td>Pettis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Location</td>
<td>Cedar Vale Farm</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This is a two-story, L-shaped brick house with a one-story frame front porch and a two-story gallery at the inside juncture of the ell. The cornice (with returns in the gables) features a wide trim band and brackets of a type not seen elsewhere in Pettis County. From the front, the south-facing building has the look of an Italianate-styled J-House with a front gable. The flat-arched window have lintels and jamb feet of stone and are shuttered. Upper floor windows are transomed and sidelighted.

This rather secluded mansion (it is impossible to view it distinctly from a public road) is said to have been built in 1879 by Reuben J. Gentry, a farmer who died two years later. Reuben J. and William M. were sons of Richard Gentry, a Pettis County pioneer who came to Cedar Township from Kentucky in 1809. This house is significant for its architecture as a relatively unaltered vernacular example of the type of Greek Revival/Federal I-House which was constructed in the Upland South. The Missouri Historic Sites Catalogue (1963) lists the date of construction as "1860s" but the 1882 edition of the Pettis County History reports a construction date of 1879. If this date is incorrect, this house is a late example of its type. Buildings include a brick building which may have served as a tenant house, a hipped frame building and a smaller side gabled frame building. At least two of the buildings appear to have been used as living quarters.
MISSOURI OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION
ARCHITECTURAL/HISTORIC INVENTORY SURVEY FORM
CEDAR TOWNSHIP

1. NO. 111

2. COUNTY Pettis

3. LOCATION OF PETTIS COUNTY PLAT MAPS: SITE VISIT.

4. PRESENT LOCAL NAME(S) OR DESIGNATION(S) Curran House

5. OTHER NAME(S) None

6. SPECIFIC LEGAL LOCATION
TOWNSHIP: 40N, RANGE: 21W, SECTION: 14

7. CITY OR TOWN: Pettis

8. DESCRIPTION OF LOCATION
(Approx. .75 mile west of
EE and HH on north side of
HH at Tangle Nook Road in
Cedar Township)

9. COORDINATES
LAT DEG. MIN. SEC. N/A

10. SITE: 1) STRUCTURE: 1) BUILDING X) OBJECT: 1)

11. IN NATIONAL REGISTER Y) YES 12. IS IT ELIGIBLE? NO


13. NAME OF ESTABLISHED DISTRICT: N/A

16. THEMEATIC CATEGORY: Historic/architectural

17. DATE(S) ON PERIOD: ca. 1890s

18. STYLE OR DESIGN: P-2

19. ARCHITECT OR ENGINEER: Undetermined

20. CONTRACTOR OR BUILDER: Undetermined

21. ORIGINAL USE: Residence

22. PRESENT USE: Residence

23. OWNERSHIP: PUBLIC X)

24. OWNER'S NAME AND ADDRESS: None

25. OPEN TO PUBLIC? YES 26. LOCAL CONTACT PERSON OR ORGANIZATION: Show-Me RPC

27. OTHER SURVEYS IN WHICH INCLUDED: None

28. NO. OF STORIES: 2

29. BASEMENT? NO

30. FOUNDATION MATERIAL: Stone

31. WALL CONSTRUCTION: Wood frame

32. ROOF TYPE AND MATERIAL: Hipped: asphalt

33. NO. OF BAYS: 

34. WALL TREATMENT: Wood siding

35. PLAN SHAPE: T

36. CHANGES: ALTERED

37. CONDITION OF THINGS: Fair

38. DESCRIPTION OF IMPORTANT FEATURES:
With the exception of its hipped instead of gabled roof, this
two-story frame structure is not unlike a largish I-House. The
central front porch, which has a spindlework frieze, is also hipped.
The fenestration may be somewhat unusual in that the entrance
is closely flanked by windows which are not repeated at the upper
level. There is a rearward extension of one story.

43. HISTORY AND SIGNIFICANCE:
C. W. Curran was the owner of this property at the time of the 1896 and 1916 Pettis
County plat maps. This house was selected for the inventory as a relatively unaltered
example of a "P-2" type, a category which contained considerable variation in Pettis Coun-
try. In this case, the building has much in common with the classic I-House.

44. DESCRIPTION OF ENVIRONMENT AND OUTBUILDINGS:
A storage building is near the house.

45. SOURCES OF INFORMATION:
Pettis County plat maps; site visit.

RETURN THIS FORM WHEN COMPLETED TO: OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION
P.O. BOX 176
JEFFERSON CITY, MISSOURI 65102
PH. 314-751-4056

46. PREPARED BY: R. Husemann
47. ORGANIZATION: Show-Me RPC
48. DATE: 2/26/88
49. REVISION DATE: 111
scrollwork is found in the gables. This farmhouse would serve as an outstanding example of how Victorian architecture would sometimes flourish within an otherwise austere rural environment. A large animal stock barn (apparently of three stories) should also be considered in order to address the agricultural position and lifestyle of the family or families most closely associated with this farmstead. If this is an 1890s house, as the research team believes, then Theodore Lyle may not have been the original owner although he was at least a subsequent owner.

The Monsees House was the longtime home of Louis M. Monsees, a
MISSOURI OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION
ARCHITECTURAL/HISTORIC INVENTORY SURVEY FORM
BOWLING GREEN TOWNSHIP

NO. 119

1. NO. 119
2. COUNTY Pettis
3. LOCATION OF Negatives Planning Commission
   Show-Me Regional

4. SPECIFIC LEGAL LOCATION
   TOWNSHIP: 20N, RANGE 20W SECTION 1
   IF CITY OR TOWN, STREET ADDRESS
   Lee Road
   IF RURAL, VIGINTY
   Northeast of Beaman

5. DESCRIPTION OF LOCATION
   (Approx. 1.75 miles north and .3 mile east of No. 135 and HH, on south side of Lee
Road in Bowling Green Township)

6. COORDINATES
   LAT. LONG.

7. SITE ( ) STRUCTURE ( )
   BUILDING (Y ) OBJECT ( )

8. NATIONAL
   REGISTER? YES ( ) NO ( )
   ELIGIBLE? YES ( ) NO ( )

9. PART OF EXIST. YES ( ) DISTRICT? NO ( )
   DISTRICT ( ) POTENTIAL? NO ( )

10. NAME OF ESTABLISHED DISTRICT
    N/A

11. PRESENT LOCAL NAME(S) OR DESIGNATION(S)
    Raines Residence

12. OTHER NAME(S)
    Lyl House (probable)

13. THREATENED CATEGORY
    Historic/architectural

14. DATE(S) OR PERIOD
    ca. 1890s

15. WALL CONSTRUCTION
    Wood frame

16. ROOF TYPE AND MATERIAL
    Hipped w/ shingles; asphalt

17. ORIGINAL USE, IF APPARENT
    Residence

18. PRESENT USE
    Residence

19. OWNERS NAME AND ADDRESS
    John W. and Christeen Raines

20. OWNER'S NAME AND ADDRESS
    None

21. OPEN TO PUBLIC?
    YES ( ) NO ( )

22. CONTACT PERSON OR ORGANIZATION
    Show-Me RPC

23. CHANGES
    ADDITION ( ) ALTERED ( ) MOVED ( )

24. HISTORIC SIGNIFICANCE
    None

25. CONDITION
    INTERIOR: Good/fair

26. EXTERIOR
    Good/fair

27. OBTAINED FROM
    LOCAL INFORMATION SYSTEM

28. SOURCES OF INFORMATION
    Pettis County Plat Books (1896 and 1916); site visit.

29. FILED/ACCEPTED BY
    R. Hasenberg

30. ORGANIZATION
    Show-Me RPC

31. DATE
    8/87

32. REVISION DATE(S)
    119

33. LOCATION OF NEGATIVES
    Planning Commission

34. PRESENT LOCAL NAME(S) OR DESIGNATION(S)
    Pettis

35. DISTRICT
    20W

36. RANGE
    20N

37. TOWNSHIP
    20N

38. DECISION OF ENVIRONMENT AND OUTBUILDINGS
    There are several outbuildings including what appears to be a three-story barn.

39. FURTHER DESCRIPTION OF IMPORTANT FEATURES
    The variegated roofline of this impressive 2½-story frame Queen Anne house features numerous gables, including the tall and narrow type found in Gothic Revival buildings. Two one-story porches have spindlework friezes and other Eastlake detailing. Lacy scrollwork appears in the gables. Some first floor windows contain tracer. This example appears to have a relatively large third floor.

40. HISTORY AND SIGNIFICANCE
    This property was owned by Thomas P. Potter in the mid-1890s, as the 1896 Pettis County Plat Book indicates. By the time of the 1916 plat book, the owner had become Lyl. The original ownership was not determined by the present survey. The date of construction is tentatively estimated as ca. 1900. The name "FAIRVIEW" is in the porch gable.
    This was the "best" example of a Queen Anne house found in rural Pettis County in terms of a full realization of the style. Consequently, its significance may be individual as well as part of a thematic nomination, in terms of its architecture.

41. ENVIRONMENT AND OUTBUILDINGS
    There are several outbuildings including what appears to be a three-story barn.

42. SOURCES OF INFORMATION
    Pettis County Plat Books (1896 and 1916); site visit.

RETURN THIS FORM WHEN COMPLETED TO: OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION P.O. BOX 176
JEFFERSON CITY, MISSOURI 65102 PH. 314-751-4096
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Question</th>
<th>Answer</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>No.</td>
<td>124</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>County</td>
<td>Pettis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Location of Project</td>
<td>Show-Me Regional Planning Commission</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Name of Project</td>
<td>Monsees Residence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Specific Local Location</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>City or Town</td>
<td>Monsees House; Limestone Valley Farm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Site Location</td>
<td>Vernacular Folk (Gable &amp; Wing)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>Theme</td>
<td>Architectural/Historic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>Date of Survey</td>
<td>1866</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>Architect or Engineer</td>
<td>Und.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td>Contractor or Builder</td>
<td>Gable; asphalt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.</td>
<td>Original Use</td>
<td>Residence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.</td>
<td>Present Use</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.</td>
<td>Owner and Address</td>
<td>Kalo and Mary Monsees</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15.</td>
<td>Condition</td>
<td>Good</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16.</td>
<td>Open to Public</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17.</td>
<td>Preservation Damage</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18.</td>
<td>Local Contact Person</td>
<td>Show-Me RPC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19.</td>
<td>Historic Significance</td>
<td>R-11</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**History and Significance:**

This ca. 1860s house was the longtime home of Louis M. Monsees, a well-known breeder of donkeys. (In 1910, his sales of jacks and jennets reportedly totaled nearly $68,000.) In 1918, the Monsees farm encompassed 700 acres with three farm dwellings, two tenant houses and seven barns. One of the donkey barns survives north of the house but is no longer in the Monsees family, on the north side of what was previously known as the Rock Road. The Monsees farm was known as the Limestone Valley Farm. It is said to have been established by Mr. Monsees in 1885. After Mr. Monsees' animals received top awards at the 1904 World's Fair, the term "Missouri Mule" came into vogue.

**Description of Environment and Outbuildings:**

This property is near the old Sedalia-Boonville-Jefferson City Trail.
well-known breeder of donkeys who was considered instrumental in popularizing the Missouri mule. His Limestone Valley Farm is said to have been established in 1885. In 1910, the business reportedly grossed nearly $68,000 from the sale of jacks and jennets. The house, a brick gable and wing example said to have been constructed in the 1860s, is well preserved. It is a plain building with slightly rounded segmental arches above windows and doors. The doors are transomed. Although a porch has been removed, integrity is easily retained. The significance of the house lies not only in its architecture but in its association with the mule industry which could be developed as a major economic theme. Most of the buildings originally associated with the operation are gone but a former donkey barn survives north of the house. The house remains in the Monsees family but the barn does not.

ELK FORK TOWNSHIP

No standing building within Elk Fork Township was designated as having high significance within any of the historic themes or for its architecture, although the church at Eldorado might be considered for inclusion in a study of rural religious buildings.

PRAIRIE TOWNSHIP

While no standing building within Prairie Township was considered to have high significance, the Quisenberry and Camp Branch Schools should be remembered if a study is done of rural schoolhouses.

SEDALIA TOWNSHIP

Within Sedalia Township, the McVey School (Form No. 131) was chosen as significant because it is the county's only one-room brick schoolhouse and because it is associated with Absalom McVey, an important figure in the early history of Georgetown and Sedalia. Built in the 1880s, this structure is maintained today as a sort of rural schoolhouse museum by the Pettis County Historical Society. The little building contains desks, a blackboard and other artifacts replicating a typical one-room school in the early part of the century. It functioned as a schoolhouse until 1956. A family history of significance could be
developed for McVey, a carpenter who came to Georgetown (in Cedar Township) from Maryland in 1836. McVey became a large landowner, purchasing in 1853 the acreage that became Sedalia. McVey literally built many structures in the Sedalia-Georgetown area and was the lead carpenter in the National Registered-General David Thomson House.

The township's only Shingle style house (Form No. 132) was selected as significant because of its architecture. Additional research is needed to trace this unique building's history. The twin pilasters in the front gable may help identify the contractor.
### MISSOURI OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION
#### ARCHITECTURAL/HISTORIC INVENTORY SURVEY FORM

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NO.</th>
<th>131</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CITY</td>
<td>Pettis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOWNSHIP</td>
<td>SEDALIA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LOCATION OF</td>
<td>Show-Me Regional Planning Commission</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DESIGNATION(S)</td>
<td>&quot;The Little Red Schoolhouse of Pettis County&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COUNTY</td>
<td>Pettis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>STATE/STATE(s)</td>
<td>MISSOURI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ZIP-PLACENAME</td>
<td>SEDALIA TOWNSHIP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CITY OR TOWN</td>
<td>Pettis County, East of Sedalia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EIGTH TOWN/STREET ADDRESS</td>
<td>(Southeast corner of intersection of U.S. 50 and M, in Sedalia Township)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COORDINATES</td>
<td>(LAT, LONG)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SITE</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>STRUCTURE</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BUILDING</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OBJECT</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IN NATIONAL BX</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>REGISTER</td>
<td>YES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ELIGIBLE</td>
<td>YES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>POTENTIALLY ELIGIBLE</td>
<td>NO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MAP OF ESTABLISHED DISTRICT</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DISTRICT</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NO.</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NAME OF ESTABLISHED DISTRICT</td>
<td>Pettis County</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 16. FURTHER DESCRIPTION OF IMPORTANT FEATURES

This is a small, one-story brick building with a gable roof. Entry is through a vestibule with a shed roof on the north side. Natural light for the classroom was provided by three arched windows on both the west and east sides. The vestibule appears to be constructed of cement. The foundation is stone. Inside are school desks, a blackboard, and other artifacts replicating a typical rural schoolhouse.

### 43. HISTORY AND SIGNIFICANCE

The McVey School is associated with Absalom McVey, a founding father of Sedalia. This building was erected in 1886 after the previous frame McVey School burned. The original McVey School had been moved to the site in 1882, from its previous location near 7th and Marshall in Sedalia. The present building is said to have been constructed by William P. Cousley. The building is owned by Pettis County, which leases the building to the Pettis County Historical Society for a nominal fee. (The Historical Society restored the schoolhouse.) It was in operation as a schoolhouse until 1956. The well-maintained building is significant as Pettis County's only one-room schoolhouse made of brick. It should be conserved for its association to Pettis County and to educational facilities.

### 44. DESCRIPTION OF OUTBUILDINGS

Outbuildings consist of a rural school toilet. The old Broadway School bell (from Sedalia) has been installed east of the building. Although not associated with the McVey School, the 1,412 pound bell is of interest and may date from the 1890s. The property is enclosed.

### 45. SOURCES OF INFORMATION

- Life in Pettis County (Lang), pp. 632-633; W. A. McVey; History of the Schools of Pettis County, Mo. (Scottian: site visit.

RETURN THIS FORM WHEN COMPLETED TO: OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION 222
MISSOURI OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION  
ARCHITECTURAL/HISTORIC INVENTORY SURVEY FORM  
SEDALIA TOWNSHIP  

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NO.</th>
<th>132</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>COUNTY</td>
<td>Pettis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LOCATION OF PRESENT STRUCTURE</td>
<td>Show-Me Regional Planning Commission</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SPECIFIC LOCATION</td>
<td>4TH TOWNSHIP, 21W RANGE, 21H SECTION</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CITY OR TOWN</td>
<td>Marshall Avenue</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ADDR.</td>
<td>South of Sedalia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DESCRIPTION</td>
<td>This is a large, rather sprawling two-story Victorian house with a one-story wraparound porch. Of special interest is the front gable which features twin pilasters between the porch roof and the cornice returns. This gable and the entire upper front of the house is covered with imbricated siding in a dentilated pattern and the cornice is also dentilated. Plain wood shingle siding covers the other exterior walls of the house.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COORDINATES</td>
<td>UTM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LAT.</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LONG.</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SITE</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>STRUCTURE</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BUILDING</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NATION. REGISTER</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IS IT YES</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NO</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N.E. DISTRICT</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>POTENTIAL</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NAME OF ESTABLISHED DISTRICT</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NO. OF STORES</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BASEMENT</td>
<td>YES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ELEVATION</td>
<td>NO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FOUNDATION</td>
<td>MATERIAL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>STONE AND CONCRETE</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WALL CONSTRUCTION</td>
<td>WOOD FRAME</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ROOF TYPE AND MATERIAL</td>
<td>HIPPED &amp; GABLED; ASPHALT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GABLE</td>
<td>IRREGULAR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OWNER'S NAME AND ADDRESS</td>
<td>Madeline Hemphill et al (1968 plat book indicates)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CONTACT WITH</td>
<td>SHOW-ME RPC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CONTACT WITH</td>
<td>SHOW-ME RPC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OTHER SURVEYS INCLUDED</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SITE COMMUNITY SIGNIFICANCE</td>
<td>This is rarely encountered in rural Pettis County</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DISTANCE FROM PUBLIC ROAD</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

44. DESCRIPTION OF ENVIRONMENT AND OUTBUILDINGS  
Despite its proximity to the southern city limits of Sedalia, this house exists in a relatively rural setting. Outbuildings include a barn and several sheds.

45. SOURCES OF INFORMATION  
Pettis County plat maps; site visit.

RETURN THIS FORM WHEN COMPLETED TO:  
OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION  
R. O. BOX 178  
JEFFERSON CITY, MISSOURI 65102  
PH. 314-751-4096  

46. PREPARED BY  
R. Raserang  
47. ORGANIZATION  
SHOW-ME RPC  
48. DATE | [REVISION DATE]  
2/16/88  

223
Within previously surveyed Sedalia, the Missouri Pacific Shops (under construction in 1904) have not received their deserved recognition. This complex of railroad equipment maintenance buildings was vital to the growth and development of Sedalia. Although the shops are not within the boundaries of the present project area, the research team felt it appropriate to include them within this report. They appear potentially eligible for nomination as a district, under the themes of transportation and architecture.

Construction of the Missouri Pacific shops more than offset the loss of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway's general offices a few years earlier. Today the shops are still used but on a much smaller scale. The group of buildings is in the northeast corner of Sedalia.

In their heyday, the facilities included a sheet metal shop, a carpentry shop, machine shops, a blacksmith shop, an upholstery shop and a signal shop—which is used today.

SMITHTON TOWNSHIP

Within Smithton Township the Rudy House (Form No. 135) should be noted because it is a particularly good example (although in poor condition) of a Greek Revival-influenced residence on a smaller scale. This was the only
SMITHTON
IN TOWNSHIP 45 N.RANGE 20W.
single story house observed with such a fully-developed classical entrance. The Rudy House may or may not be antebellum, since the style was continued by individual builders for many years after it flourished.

Rudy House (ca. 1860s)

Smithton, a railroad town laid out as "Smith's City" when the Pacific Railroad entered the county from the east in 1859, has some interesting older buildings including a 19th century grocery store which is especially appealing because of its uncommon (in rural Pettis County) round arched

Charles Knox Grocery Co. (ca. 1895)
MISSOURI OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION
ARCHITECTURAL/HISTORIC INVENTORY SURVEY FORM
SMITHTON TOWNSHIP

1. NO. 135

2. COUNTY Pettis

3. LOCATION OF SHOW-ME REGIONAL PLANNING COMMISSION
   Rudy House

6. SPECIFIC LEGAL LOCATION
   Township 4SN Range 2EW Section 3
   Maple Wood Road

7. CITY OR TOWN Petri
   NW of Smithton

8. DESCRIPTION OF LOCATION
   (Approx. .5 mile east and .6 mile north of U.S. 50 and 0,
   on south side of Maple Wood Road, in Smithton Township)

9. COORDINATES UTM
   Long

10. SITE ( ) STRUCTURE ( )

11. IS NATIONAL YES ( ) NO ( )
    IS IT YES ( ) NO ( )

12. IS REDIVISIBLE YES ( ) NO ( )
    IS ELIGIBLE YES ( ) NO ( )

13. LAY DISTRICT NO ( )

14. OTHER SURVEYS IN WHICH INCLUDED
    None

15. NAME OF ESTABLISHED DISTRICT
    N/A

20. NO. OF STOREYS
    1

21. DATE(S) OR PERIOD
    ca. 1860s

22. ARCHITECT OR ENGINEER
    Undetermined

23. CONTRACTOR OR BUILDER
    Undetermined

24. ORIGINAL USE, IF APPARENT
    Greek Revival

25. PRESENT USE
    Undetermined

26. LOCAL CONTACT PERSON OR ORGANIZATION

27. CONDITION
    Poor/fair

28. FURTHER DESCRIPTION OF IMPORTANT FEATURES

   With its classical entrance featuring a pedimented portico, side-
   lights and transom window and conspicuous pilasters, this is a
good rural example of a Greek Revival-influenced house. The angle
created by a rearward wing contains an L-shaped porch which is
entirely under the main gable roof, and supported by square,
tapering wood columns with capitals similar to those on the portico

29. HISTORIC SIGNIFICANCE

   The original owner of this frame one-story side-gabled house is believed to have been
   John F. Rudy. Mr. Rudy, identified as the owner on the 1896 plat map, was probably a
   brother of Lewis Rudy, a New Yorker (Tompkins County) who moved to Johnson County
   in 1868. This building is significant for its architecture, the survey team felt.
   Unfortunately, this house has deteriorated quite a bit. The amount of Greek Revival
detailing was very unusual for a rural one-story house in Pettis County.

30. DESCRIPTION OF ENVIRONMENT AND OUTBUILDINGS

   This property near Shaver Creek also includes a garage or storage building and a
   shed.

31. SOURCES OF INFORMATION
   Pettis County plat maps; Portrait and Biographical Record of
   Johnson and Pettis Counties; site visit

42. PREPARED BY
   R. Haasrud

43. ORGANIZATION
   Show-Me RRC

44. DATE [9, REVISION DATE(s)]
    2/17/88
This is a two-story brick commercial building with a three-bay symmetrical main facade. The central recessed entrance is topped with a round-arched transom window. It is flanked by two large round-arched windows with wooden aprons. The three second level windows (also round-arched) are double-hung 4/4s. The brickwork cornice is moderately corbeled, with the exception of a modern steel and glass front door, the main facade appears to be original.

This is Smithton's most interesting building, considering its integrity and the round arches. It is Smithton's only surviving two-story commercial building. Unfortunately, the city has determined that it is structurally unsound and condemned it. Originally, this late 1890s building was the Charles Knox Grocery Store. Later grocery stores were operated by Charles Huntress, W. J. Holtzen and A. D. Scrivner. Various families also have operated a restaurant in this building including George Monsees. Razing reportedly will be carried out later this year.

The Smithton Bank is on the east and a tavern is on the west. This building and the tavern appear to share a common wall although the tavern is only a one-story building. The bank is separated by a narrow passage.

Audrey Neumeyer; John E. McMullin, Sr.; site visit.

MISSOURI OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION
ARCHITECTURAL/HISTORIC INVENTORY SURVEY FORM
SMITHTON TOWNSHIP (SMITHTON)

L. NO. 141

4. PRESENT LOCAL NAME(S) OR DESIGNATION(S) Charles Knox Grocery; Monsees' Restaurant; etc.

5. OTHER NAME(S)

L110. 141

6. SPECIFIC LOCAL LOCATION TOWNSHIP 40TH, RANGE 20W SECTION 11

6a. CITY OR TOWN, STREET ADDRESS Washington Avenue

7. CITY OR TOWNSHIP OF RURAL, VICINITY Smitten

8. DESCRIPTION OF LOCATION

Lot Block 8

Original Town

(South side of Washington Avenue between Walnut and Myrtle Avenues, in Smithton)

10. SITE ( ) STRUCTURE ( )

BUILDING (Y ) OBJECT ( )

11. IN NATIONAL REGISTER Y () NO ( )

ELIGIBLE ( )

12. PART OF CITIES OR TOWNS Y () NO ( )

13. DISTRICT Y () NO ( )

POTENTIAL ( )

14. NAME OF ESTABLISHED DISTRICT N/A

15. NAME OF ESTABLISHED DISTRICT

16. FUNCTIONAL/VICTORIAN 321 WASHINGTON AVE.

17. DATE(S) OR PERIOD ca. 1895

18. STYLE OR DESIGN Functional Victorian

19. ARCHITECT OR ENGINEER Undetermined

20. CONTRACTOR OR BUILDER Undetermined

21. ORIGINAL USE, IF APPARENT Grocery store

22. PRESENT USE Unused

23. OWNERSHIP PUBLIC /

PRIVATE:

24. OWNER'S NAME AND ADDRESS

25. OPEN TO PUBLIC? YES ( )

26. LOCAL CONTACT Show-Me RPC

27. OTHER SURVEYS None

28. NO. OF STORIES 2

29. BASEMENT? YES ( )

30. FOUNDATION MATERIAL Brick

31. WALL CONSTRUCTION Brick

32. ROOF TYPE AND MATERIAL Flat; composition

33. NO. OF EAVES FRONT: 3

SIDE:

34. WALL TREATMENT Common bond

35. PLAN SHAPE Rectangular

36. CONDITION EXTERIOR Fair

37. CONDITION INTERIOR

38. ALTERED ( ) MOVED ( )

39. ENGAGED? YES ( )

40. VISIBLE FROM PUBLIC ROAD? YES ( )

41. DISTANCE FROM AND FRONTAGE ON ROAD

42. FURTHER DESCRIPTION OF IMPORTANT FEATURES

This is a two-story brick commercial building with a three-bay symmetrical main facade. The central recessed entrance is topped with a round-arched transom window. It is flanked by two large round-arched windows with wooden aprons. The three second level windows (also round-arched) are double-hung 4/4s. The brickwork cornice is moderately corbeled, with the exception of a modern steel and glass front door, the main facade appears to be original.

This is Smithton's most interesting building, considering its integrity and the round arches. It is Smithton's only surviving two-story commercial building. Unfortunately, the city has determined that it is structurally unsound and condemned it. Originally, this late 1890s building was the Charles Knox Grocery Store. Later grocery stores were operated by Charles Huntress, W. J. Holtzen and A. D. Scrivner. Various families also have operated a restaurant in this building including George Monsees. Razing reportedly will be carried out later this year.

The Smithton Bank is on the east and a tavern is on the west. This building and the tavern appear to share a common wall although the tavern is only a one-story building. The bank is separated by a narrow passage.

Audrey Neumeyer; John E. McMullin, Sr.; site visit.

RETURN THIS FORM WHEN COMPLETED TO:
OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION
P.O. BOX 176
JEFFERSON CITY, MISSOURI 65102
PH. 314-751-4086

PREPARED BY R. NASERANG
ORGANIZATION Show-Me RPC

44. DATE 9/1989

REVISED DATE: 2/24/89

230
MISSOURI OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION
ARCHITECTURAL/HISTORIC INVENTORY SURVEY FORM SMITHTON TOWNSHIP (SMITHTON)

1. NO. 138
2. COUNTY Pettis
3. LOCATION OF NAGATIVE
   Show-Me Regional Planning Commission
4. PRESENT LOCAL NAME(S) OR DESIGNATION(S) Richter Blacksmith Shop; Semkin’s Service Station
5. OTHER NAME(S)

6. SPECIFIC LOCAL LOCATION
   TOWNSHIP 42N RANGE 20W SECTION 11
   IF CITY OR TOWN, STREET ADDRESS Washington Avenue
   IF RURAL, VITALITY Smithton
7. CITY OR TOWN Smithton
8. DESCRIPTION OF LOCATION
   Part of Lot 6
   Block 2
   Original Town
   (North side of Washington Avenue at Walnut Avenue; NW corner of Washington and Walnut)

9. COORDINATES UTM
   LAT LONG
10. SITE ( ) STRUCTURE ( ) BUILDING ( ) OBJECT ( )
11. IN NATIONAL REGISTER Y NO X ELIGIBLE? Y NO X
12. PART OF EXIST. DISTRICT Y NO X POTENTIAL DISTRICT Y NO X
13. NAME OF ESTABLISHED DISTRICT N/A

42. FURTHER DESCRIPTION OF IMPORTANT FEATURES
   This is a one-story, three-bay brick building in what appears to be relatively original condition, at least externally. The main facade contains a central, transomed double-leaf entrance flanked by paired, double-hung 6/6 windows. The east facade contains a vehicle entrance and three windows. The brickwork cornice is very subtly corbeled. Three chimneys are along the east wall.

43. HISTORY AND SIGNIFICANCE
   This old blacksmith shop is believed to have been built by Adam Richter in 1895. Born in Germany in 1862, Richter came to the U.S. in 1879. He came to Smithton in 1886 from Buzzard’s Road where he had also been a blacksmith. At Smithton, he was the local blacksmith until about 1940. The shop was called A. Richter & Son Blacksmith & Wagon Shop. A son, Carl, ran the shop until 1948 when it was sold to the present owner, Lennie Semkin. From 1953-75, it was operated as an auto repair shop by Semkin and a partner, John McMullin Sr. Today it provides storage space for an adjacent newer building which is used as a service station (and which was also operated by Semkin until last year).

44. DESCRIPTION OF ENVIRONMENT AND OUTBUILDINGS
   This building is in downtown Smithton, on the main business street. The adjacent brick building west contains a service station. The two buildings have been associated for many years.

45. SOURCES OF INFORMATION
   Audrey Neumeyer; John E. McMullin; site visit.
   John E. McMullin Sr.

RETURN THIS FORM WHEN COMPLETED TO:
OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION
P.O. BOX 178
JEFFERSON CITY, MISSOURI 65102
PH. 314-751-4096

47. ORGANIZATION Show-Me RPC
48. PREPARED BY R. Nasarang
49. DATE 7/24/88
50. REVISION DATE(S)
**MISSOURI OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION**

**ARCHITECTURAL/HISTORIC INVENTORY SURVEY FORM**

**SMITHTON TOWNSHIP (SMITHTON)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Form No.</th>
<th>144</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>L. NO.</strong></td>
<td>144</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>E. COUNTY</strong></td>
<td>Pettis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>G. PRESENT LOCAL NAME(S) OR DESIGNATION(S)</strong></td>
<td>Smithton United Methodist Church</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**3. SPECIFIC LEGAL LOCATION**

- **TOWNSHIP**: 4S
- **RANGE**: 20W
- **SECTION**: 11

**4. DESCRIPTION OF LOCATION**

- **Lot Block**: 21
- **Original Town**: Smithton
- **Numbered from**: (Southwest corner of Walnut and Webster Avenues, in Smithton)

**5. COORDINATES**

- **UTM**: N/A
- **LAT**: H2
- **LON**: F9

**6. SITE (1) STRUCTURE (1) BUILDING (1) OBJECT (1)**

- **25. OPEN TO PUBLIC?**: YES [X]
- **26. ESTABLISH DATE**: 1925
- **27. LOCAL CONTACT PERSON OR ORGANIZATION**: Show-Me RPC
- **28. No. OF STORIES**: 2

**7. PART OF ESTATE?**: YES [X]

**8. NAME OF ESTABLISHED DISTRICT**

| **N/A** |

**9. HISTORY AND SIGNIFICANCE**

This is a two-story brick church building with a Neoclassical front. Details include smooth Ionic columns (two-story) supporting a triple-pedimented gable. The columns (there are two) rest on brick bases, which are atop a flight of stairs spanning three of the building's five bays. The symmetrical main facade includes a double-leaf entrance. Several windows are paired. Other details include brick pilasters and stone trim around windows and in the form of a belt course. Bricks came from the old Boyd brickyard at Knob Noster.

The Smithton Methodist Church building was erected in 1925, replacing an earlier building which had been on the northwest corner of Webster and Walnut Streets. The Cramer Brick & Construction Co., of Sedalia (later the Cramer & Schrader Construction Co.), was hired for the bricklaying. Members of the church volunteered their labor during the construction. This building was selected for the inventory on the basis of its architecture. It is a fine area example of a Neoclassical style structure.

**10. SOURCES OF INFORMATION**

- Audrey Neumeyer; John E. McMullin; Mrs. Philip J. Bowline; site visit.

**14. PREPARED BY**

R. Masarang

**Show-Me RPC**

**45. DATE 14 (REVISED DATE):**

2/24/88
windows. Built in ca. 1895, the Charles Knox Grocery Co. (Form No. 141) as it was originally called is Smithton's only surviving two-story commercial building. The recessed entrance has a fanlight and the flanking display windows are aproned. Subsequent owners ran it as a grocery store or general store and then as a restaurant. Unfortunately, this unique building which could perhaps contribute to the development of a commerce theme is slated to be razed later this year.

Other significant Smithton buildings include the 1890s Richter & Son Blacksmith & Wagon Shop (Form No. 138) and the 1925-built Neoclassical-style United Methodist Church (Form No. 144). Perhaps the oldest building in town is the Smithton Community Church (formerly the Christian Church), a ca. 1860s frame structure moved to Smithton from Farmer's City in 1873. The Smithton Community Church is said to be the oldest church building in continuous use in the county.

GREEN RIDGE TOWNSHIP

The two Green Ridge buildings which the survey team considered most significant were the former L. B. Ream Hardware Store (Form No. 149) and the old Drovers Hotel (Form No. 152).

The former is a two-story metal-sheathed frame structure with an ornate cornice, constructed in 1910. It replaced an earlier Ream store that burned. Members of the Ream family were among the town's earliest merchants, providing goods and services ranging from drugs and groceries to windmills
### Architectural/Historical Inventory Survey Form

**Location:** Green Ridge Township

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>L. No.</th>
<th>149</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>County:</strong></td>
<td>Pettis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Location:</strong></td>
<td>Show-Me Regional Planning Commission</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### 1. Description of Location
- Part of Block 13
- Original Town (East side of Main Street between Pettis and Cooper Streets)

#### 2. Owner's Name and Address
Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Warren
Green Ridge

#### 3. Architectural/Historical Description
- **Type or Design:** Victorian Functional
- **Architect or Engineer:** Undetermined
- **Contractor or Builder:** Undetermined
- **Original Use, if Apparent:** Hardware and Implements store
- **Present Use:** Grocery store

#### 4. Further Description of Important Features
- **Height:** Tall, Squarish one-story commercial building
- **Material:** Metal sheathing
- **Condition:** Good/fair

#### 5. History and Significance
- **Event Date:** 1910
- **Significant Event:** Erected after fire damaged or destroyed an earlier hardware store of Mr. Ream.
- **Significance:** The Ream family was among the earliest town merchants. The Ream family sold hardware, windmills, farm machinery, and also provided undertaking service.

#### 6. Sources of Information
- Dorothy M. Hinkel; Green Ridge centennial booklet; site visit.

---

This building may have architectural significance (it is the largest building in rural Pettis County covered with metal sheathing), and obviously has local significance as an early 20th century commercial building.

---

Dorothy M. Hinkel; Green Ridge centennial booklet; site visit.

---

This building may have architectural significance (it is the largest building in rural Pettis County covered with metal sheathing), and obviously has local significance as an early 20th century commercial building.
and undertaking. Architecturally, the old hardware store is interesting as the county's largest metal-sheathed building. The storefront is relatively original. In addition to architecture, a commerce theme might be explored.

Drovers Hotel (ca. 1870s)

The Drovers Hotel, as it was originally called, was erected in the 1870s as a hotel for "drummers" and cattlemen. It is Green Ridge's oldest commercial building. It was selected as a significant building despite the loss of integrity and its deteriorating condition because so few similar resources survive in the region, much less in Pettis County. The present owner is said to be considering at least a limited restoration project.

The brick Weeden Majors House (Form No. 157) is believed to have been built in the early 1850s by one of the founders of Windsor. Structurally,
This is essentially a two-story, L-shaped frame building with one-story additions on the east. The hipped roof has an extremely gentle slope. The west façade contains the recessed entrances to two divisions of the building plus a central doorway leading upstairs. A railing deck, made of wood, existed before the present metal awning was installed. A doorway which opened onto the deck and windows are sealed. Asphalt shingle siding covers much of the building. The original name of the hotel was Drovers Hotel. In the 1870s, it became the Simpson House. After 1900, it became the Osbourne Building; Mr. Osbourne operated a confectionery here for approximately 25 years. The north half once housed a drug store and the south half has been used as a post office. More recently, it was Bernard Dove's Feed Store (north half) and Spry's Cafe (south half). It was selected for the inventory as a building with considerable local interest, although altered. Present owner, Greg Richardson, reportedly would like to restore and reopen the building as an "1800s style" restaurant and tavern.
MISSOURI OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION
ARCHITECTURAL/HISTORIC INVENTORY SURVEY FORM
GREEN RIDGE TOWNSHIP (WINDSOR)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>L. NO.</th>
<th>157</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. NO.</td>
<td>157</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. COUNTY</td>
<td>Pettis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. LOCATION OF</td>
<td>Show-Me Regional Planning Commission</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. PRESENT LOCAL NAME(S) OR DESIGNATION(S)</td>
<td>Willhite Residence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. OTHER NAME(S)</td>
<td>Majors House; Oechsl House</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. SPECIFIC LEGAL LOCATION</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CITY OR TOWN</td>
<td>County Line Road</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RURAL, VICTORY</td>
<td>Windsor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. CITY OR TOWN</td>
<td>Windsor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. DESCRIPTION OF LOCATION</td>
<td>(East side of County Line Road approx. 1 mile south of Mo. Route 51, in Windsor)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Architectural/Historic**

- **18. THREATENED CATEGORY:** Historic/architectural
- **19. DATE(S) OR PERIOD:** ca. 1852
- **20. CONTRACTOR OR BUILDER:** Undetermined
- **21. ORIGINAL USE, IF APPARENT:** Residence
- **22. PRESENT USE:** Residence
- **23. OWNERSHIP:** Lloyd Willhite, Windsor, Mo. 65360
- **24. OWNER'S NAME AND ADDRESS:** Lloyd Willhite, Windsor, Mo. 65360
- **25. OPEN TO PUBLIC:** Yes
- **26. LOCAL CONTACT PERSON OR ORGANIZATION:** Show-Me RBC
- **27. OTHER SURVEYS IN WHICH INCLUDED:** None
- **28. NO. OF STORIES:** 1
- **29. BASEMENT/****:** Yes (X)
- **30. FOUNDATION MATERIAL:** Stone (cement coated)
- **31. WALL CONSTRUCTION:** Brick
- **32. ROOF TYPE AND MATERIAL:** Gable; asphalt
- **33. NO. OF EAVES:** Not Applicable
- **34. EAVES TREATMENT:** Common Bond
- **35. PLAN SHAPE:** T
- **36. CHANGES (EXPLAIN IN NO. 42): ALTERED X MOVED (X)
- **37. CONDITION:** Fair
- **38. PRESERVATION:** No
- **39. ENTHUSIAST:** Yes
- **40. VISIBLE FROM PUBLIC:** Yes
- **41. DISTANCE FROM AND FRONTAGE ON ROAD:** None
| 42. FURTHER DESCRIPTION OF IMPORTANT FEATURES | Essentially a vernacular I-House (with its segmentally arched window and door openings, transomed and sidelighted entrance), this two-story brick residence has four rooms downstairs and two upstairs. A one-story addition is on the east. The bricks reportedly came from kilns at Knob Noster, Mo., and Cherryville, Kans. Brick sills and the stone foundation have been stuccoed. There is a central stairway. Originally, there were flues at both ends of the main wing but they have been removed. Today there are two exterior chimneys on the east extension. Alterations include a new front porch and interior remodeling. Weeden Majors, who joined R. F. Taylor in plating the town of Windsor in 1855, is said to have been the original owner of this brick house on the east edge of the community. "Slaves" reportedly chiseled a partial basement from the sandstone underlying the property. Subsequent owners include Clifford Oechsl, a banker, and Edward S. Hartle. The property, despite some unfortunate alterations, may be significant for its architecture as well as its association with a founding father of Windsor. |
| 43. HISTORY AND SIGNIFICANCE | A-13 |
| 44. DESCRIPTION OF ENVIRONMENT AND OUTBUILDINGS | A trailer court on the west side of County Line Road (across the street) reportedly was the site of the Weeden family cemetery. |

**Sources of Information:**
- Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd Willhite; article in The Windsor Review, 4/11/74, based on interview with Mrs. John Warren Lewis of Sedalia. Mrs. Lewis is a descendant of Weeden Majors. 

**Prepared by:** R. Hurnman

**Organization:** Show-Me RBC

**Date of Submission:** 4/11/74, based on interview with Mrs. John Warren Lewis of Sedalia.

**Additional Space Is Needed, Attach Separate Sheet(s) To This Form.**

P. O. BOX 178
JEFFERSON CITY, MISSOURI 65102
PH. 314-731-4026

**Revision Date:** 9/87

240
the two-story Majors House is close to an I-House although the window and
door openings have round, segmental arches and the entrance is transomed
with sidelights. Although the present front porch was considered a particularly
distracting alteration, perhaps the building's "founding father" association
would make it eligible. In 1855, Majors joined R. F. Taylor in platting
Windsor. Originally, this was a country house but today it stands just
inside the eastern boundary of Windsor in extreme southwestern Pettis
County.

WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP

The former Manilla School (Form No. 160), a vernacular schoolhouse
with sunbeam detailing in its gables, may be significant but probably should
be earmarked for inclusion in a thematic grouping rather than individually
nominated. The diversity of schoolhouse architecture in the county greatly
impressed the team, over and over.

FLAT CREEK TOWNSHIP

Pettis County Bridge No. 237002.0 (Form No. 162) is an excellent
example of a Pratt through-truss bridge, but it is mainly significant as
the county's only two-span through-truss bridge. Originally a railroad

Bridge No. 237002

(ca. 1900)

bridge or trestle, the Grand Avenue Road Bridge (as it came to be called)
is even more attractive because of its stone abutments stone pier in the
This bridge, which is especially interesting because of its stone piers and two spans, reportedly was built as a railroad bridge on the old Sedalia, Warsaw & Southern Railroad (also called the Warsaw Branch). Additional research is needed to determine the construction date, but it may have been in the early 1900s. In 1896, a narrow gauge line had been completed through the area between Sedalia and Warsaw. The Warsaw Branch is shown on a 1896 map, and part of a former (concrete) pier is visible in midstream. Later the Missouri Pacific operated a line through this area. In the 1940s, the railroad bridge was converted into an automobile bridge.

The site is just upstream from the old Grand Avenue Road ford. This is the county's only two-span through-truss bridge. The portals contain criss-crossing. The underdeck utilizes vertically placed boards. Part of an earlier pier or abutment is visible in the water near the north end. The southern city limits of Sedalia are less than two miles away to the north. Rural residences are within view of both the north and south approaches. The blacktop highway (Grand Avenue Road) is lightly traveled.

This bridge was converted into an automobile bridge. This bridge, which is especially interesting because of its stone piers and two spans, reportedly was built as a railroad bridge on the old Sedalia, Warsaw & Southern Railroad (also called the Warsaw Branch). Additional research is needed to determine the construction date, but it may have been in the early 1900s. In 1896, a narrow gauge line had been completed through the area between Sedalia and Warsaw. The Warsaw Branch is shown on a 1896 map, and part of a former (concrete) pier is visible in midstream. Later the Missouri Pacific operated a line through this area. In the 1940s, the railroad bridge was converted into an automobile bridge.

The site is just upstream from the old Grand Avenue Road ford. This is the county's only two-span through-truss bridge. The portals contain criss-crossing. The underdeck utilizes vertically placed boards. Part of an earlier pier or abutment is visible in the water near the north end. The southern city limits of Sedalia are less than two miles away to the north. Rural residences are within view of both the north and south approaches. The blacktop highway (Grand Avenue Road) is lightly traveled.

W. A. Mokey; Ed Hall; Site visit; plat maps;

This bridge was converted into an automobile bridge. This bridge, which is especially interesting because of its stone piers and two spans, reportedly was built as a railroad bridge on the old Sedalia, Warsaw & Southern Railroad (also called the Warsaw Branch). Additional research is needed to determine the construction date, but it may have been in the early 1900s. In 1896, a narrow gauge line had been completed through the area between Sedalia and Warsaw. The Warsaw Branch is shown on a 1896 map, and part of a former (concrete) pier is visible in midstream. Later the Missouri Pacific operated a line through this area. In the 1940s, the railroad bridge was converted into an automobile bridge.

The site is just upstream from the old Grand Avenue Road ford. This is the county's only two-span through-truss bridge. The portals contain criss-crossing. The underdeck utilizes vertically placed boards. Part of an earlier pier or abutment is visible in the water near the north end. The southern city limits of Sedalia are less than two miles away to the north. Rural residences are within view of both the north and south approaches. The blacktop highway (Grand Avenue Road) is lightly traveled.

W. A. Mokey; Ed Hall; Site visit; plat maps;
Flat Creek. More information is needed, but the bridge reportedly was built for the old Sedalia, Warsaw & Southern Railroad between Sedalia and Warsaw, possibly in the early 1900s. An earlier narrow gauge line followed approximately the same route and the Missouri Pacific was a more recent operator. In the 1940s, the railroad bridge was converted into an automobile bridge which replaced a Grand Avenue ford of Flat Creek.

The Renken House (Form No. 168) was included as simply an excellent older example of a large Victorian farmhouse. It was built in 1877 for cattleman Martin Renken, whose ranch along the Benton County line encompassed more than 700 acres in Flat Creek and Lake Creek Townships. While metal siding prevents it from being considered unconditionally significant, some fine Victorian detailing has been preserved.

Other Flat Creek Township structures that should be mentioned include the Fulton Residence (Form No. 164), a possible antebellum brick house which has been too drastically altered to retain integrity; St. Patrick's Church (Form No. 165), an unusually large and relatively expensive building for a church in an unincorporated part of the county, built in 1918 and very well preserved; and the John Stuhner House (Form No. 166), a surprisingly detailed rendition of the Queen Anne style in a sparsely populated section of the county, apparently dating from the early 1900s.
MISSOURI OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION
ARCHITECTURAL/HISTORIC INVENTORY SURVEY FORM
FLAT CREEK TOWNSHIP

1. NO. 168
2. COUNTY Pettis
3. LOCATION OF SHOW-ME REGIONAL PLANNING COMMISSION
4. TOWNSHIP 44N
5. RANGE 21W
6. SECTION 36
7. CITY OR TOWN Trenken
8. STREET ADDRESS Road
9. OTHER NAME(S) Renken House
10. ADDRESS OF SHOW-ME RPC Southwest of Banner
11. 14.168
12. LOCAL CONTACT PERSON OR ORGANIZATION
13. PHONE NUMBER
14. DISTRICT YES X
15. NAME OF ESTABLISHED DISTRICT N/A
16. PROJECT NO. X
17. OPEN TO PUBLIC? YES X
18. LOCAL CONTACT PERSON OR ORGANIZATION
19. PHONE NUMBER
20. 14. DISTRICT YES X
21. AREA OF INTEREST PUBLIC: X PRIVATE: X
22. OWNER'S NAME AND ADDRESS
23. CONDITION INTERIOR
24. EXTERIOR

This large, two-story frame house is essentially a pyramidal-roofed main unit with a front-facing gable-roofed wing and a rear addition, all of two stories. Detailing includes decorative window surrounds, Eastlake trim on the porch, a dentillated cornice with decorative brackets with pendants, and an ornamented and textured gable.

42. Historical Significance

Cattlemen Martin Renken was the original owner when this house was built in 1877. A son, Andrew Renken, carried on the business and expanded the cattle farm, which extended northward of the Benton County line and encompassed more than 700 acres in Flat Creek and Lake Creek Townships (primarily in Sections 25 and 26), in 1896. An additional 400 acres of land was owned by Henry Renken. This house would be a good choice for inclusion in a multiple resource nomination with an agricultural (farmhouse) theme. The research team was somewhat concerned about the metal siding reducing its integrity if an individual nomination were to be considered.

44. Description of Environment and Outbuildings

There are several outbuildings. They include a summer kitchen, two barns, a garage and a few small sheds.

45. Sources of Information

Janice Tinney; Pettis County plat books (1896 and 1916); site visit

RETURN THIS FORM WHEN COMPLETED TO: OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION PO. BOX 176
JEFFERSON CITY, MISSOURI 65102
PH. 314-751-4036

48. PREPARED BY N/A
49. ORGANIZATION Show-Me NPC
50. DATE 10/07
51. REVISION 10/87
52. 168
LAKE CREEK TOWNSHIP

The architectural resources of Lake Creek Township in the southeastern corner of the county are numerous and varied. Considering that it was built at the end of the Civil War and of wood, the former Lehmann General Store (Form No. 172) in the tiny German settlement of Bahner is extremely well-preserved. It is also architecturally interesting. The cornice of the boomtown-fronted frame building is adorned with diminutive Italianate brackets. The double-leaf entrance is flanked by display windows with aprons. The research team considers it the county's best surviving example of what was once a ubiquitous fixture on the rural landscape. The builders and the first to run the store are believed to have been August and Elizabeth Heinaman.

German Catholics came to the Bahner area in the 1830s, and this heritage is exemplified by the four buildings of St. John the Evangelist Parish. Consideration as a potential historic district on the basis of architecture alone is recommended. The primary building is the church (Form No. 175), a frame Gothic Revival structure constructed in 1881. Auxiliary buildings are St. John Parochial School (Form No. 174), built in 1924, a rectory and a convent. The buildings are linked geographically and architecturally, plus a series of unusual concrete fenceposts topped...
BAHNER GENERAL STORE

This is a one-story, frame, rectangular gable-roofed building with a boomtown front. The cornice of the boomtown front is adorned with elaborate brackets with pendants. The double-leaf entrance is centered in the main facade, flanked by display windows with aprons. A shed-roof porch supported by square wooden posts extends across the storefront. A garage or storage building is more or less in the center of the tiny Bahner community, with two houses on the east and one on the west. Across Hwy. V on the south are the buildings and cemetery of St. John the Evangelist's parish, including a church building erected in 1861.
by cubes set on edge defines three edges of the parish grounds if an adjacent cemetery is included.

St. John Church at Bahner (1881)

While the Benton/Pettis County line may seem an unlikely place to discover "gingerbread," the Schwensen House (Form No. 179) contains an abundance of intricate Victorian detailing of the "gingerbread" variety. Built in the 1880s, the home resembles a fanciful I-House but a spacious, gabled rearward section suggests a more complex, vernacular form. The centered front gable contains an ornamented king's post and a stained glass window. Although metal porchwork has been installed on the west, the lovely verandah
This is a one-story, frame, rectangular-shaped schoolhouse with a projecting foyer or vestibule topped by a small bell tower. The double-leaf entrance is transomed. Windows are double-hung, 6/6 lights. There is a gable-roofed basement entrance on the east. The wooden siding is unpainted and in good condition, with all windows and doors intact. The building appears to be well preserved and is in unaltered condition.

This building, St. John Parochial School, was erected in 1924. The literal builders were Louis Bahner and Ed Eicholz. The cost of the building was reported to be $2,000. The enrollment for the first term was 31 pupils, who came from distances up to eight miles. Nearby buildings are a convent, a church and a rectory. This building was selected for the inventory because of its association with St. John the Evangelist Church (an 1881-built church), and because it is an individually significant example of a rural parochial church which should be considered for inclusion if a thematic nomination is prepared. (See also Form No. , St. John the Evangelist Church.)

Nearby buildings are a convent, church and rectory.
MISSOURI OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION
ARCHITECTURAL/HISTORIC INVENTORY SURVEY FORM
LAKE CREEK TOWNSHIP (BAHNER)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>L. NO.</th>
<th>175</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2. COUNTY</td>
<td>Pettis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. LOCATION OF NEGATIVES</td>
<td>Show-Me Regional Planning Commission</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. SPECIFIC LEGAL LOCATION</td>
<td>Township: 4th Range 20W, Section 21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IF CITY OR TOWN, STREET ADDRESS</td>
<td>Hwy. V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. CITY OR TOWN</td>
<td>at Bahner, in Lake Creek Township</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. DESCRIPTION OF LOCATION</td>
<td>(South side of Hwy. V, at Bahner, in Lake Creek Township)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. COORDINATES</td>
<td>UTM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LAT</td>
<td>NO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LONG</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SITE</td>
<td>STRUCTURE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. IN NATIONAL REGISTER</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. DISTRICT</td>
<td>Eligible</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. PART OF DISTRICT</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13. DISTRICT</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14. OTHER</td>
<td>YES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15. NAME OF ESTABLISHED DISTRICT</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16. THREATENED CATEGORY</td>
<td>Architectural/historic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17. DATE(S) OR PERIOD</td>
<td>1881</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18. STYLE OR DESIGN</td>
<td>Gothic Revival</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19. CONTRACTOR OR OWNER</td>
<td>Undetermined</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20. CONTRACTOR OR OWNER</td>
<td>Undetermined</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21. INVESTIGATION</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22. HOW CONSTRUCTION</td>
<td>Wood frame</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23. ROOF TYPE</td>
<td>Gable; asphalt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24. WALL TREATMENT</td>
<td>Wood siding</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25. CHURCH BUILDING</td>
<td>Rectangular</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26. CHURCH BUILDING</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27. OTHER SURVEYS IN WHICH INCLUDED</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28. OPEN TO PUBLIC</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29. OPEN TO PUBLIC</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30. PUBLIC ROAD</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31. FOUNDATION MATERIAL</td>
<td>Stone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32. FOUNDATION MATERIAL</td>
<td>Stone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33. NO. OF BAYS</td>
<td>Wood frame</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34. ORNAMENTAL USE</td>
<td>Church building</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35. CONSTRUCTION</td>
<td>Church building</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36. CHURCH BUILDING</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>37. CONDITION</td>
<td>Good</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38. ORGANIZATION</td>
<td>Show-Me RPC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>39. ORGANIZATION</td>
<td>Show-Me RPC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40. OTHER</td>
<td>Show-Me RPC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41. DISTANCE FROM ROAD</td>
<td>65'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>42. FURTHER DESCRIPTION OF IMPORTANT FEATURES</td>
<td>This is a frame, Gothic Revival-styled church building with a square tower and steeple centered in and projecting from the front gable. The entrance is at the base of the tower. Windows have pointed arches and modern hoodmolds, and are of stained glass. A round window with a quatrefoil is centered in the tower. Decorative trim bands adorn the cornice. The tower is approximately 65' tall. Overall dimensions are approximately 60' x 30'.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>43. HISTORY AND SIGNIFICANCE</td>
<td>This building, erected in 1881, replaced an older St. John the Evangelist church. The parish traces its beginning to 1838, when nine Catholic families from the Rhineland area of Germany settled in the vicinity of Bahner. Some 40 families are said to have pooled their labors in erecting the present building. (The previous site was apparently farther south, in Section 35.) The &quot;parish plant&quot; at Bahner includes three other buildings: a parochial school (see Form No. 174), the rectory, and a convent; the parish cemetery also is nearby. This building is one of two good examples of Catholic church buildings in a rural setting in Pettis County. The other, a brick building, is in Flat Creek Township; see Form No. 169.) A thematic nomination on rural church architecture might include both of these buildings.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>44. DESCRIPTION OF ENVIRONMENT AND OUTBUILDINGS</td>
<td>Either or both of these buildings. In addition to the other parish buildings cited above, the entire church-dominated strip on the south side of Hwy. V is marked by unusual concrete fence posts with cubes set on edge. The posts and cubes were made by Father Knoebber, and were intended only for decoration.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45. SOURCES OF INFORMATION</td>
<td>Mrs. Rose Bahner; article, &quot;Bahner Parish Celebrates 100th Anniversary,&quot; undated newspaper; W.A. McVey's Bahner notes by Lamm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>46. PREPARED BY</td>
<td>R. Huserman</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>47. ORGANIZATION</td>
<td>Show-Me RPC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>48. DATE</td>
<td>9/26/81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>49. REVISION DATE</td>
<td>9/26/81</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

253
St. John the Evangelist Church
Bahner, Pettis Co.
S. 21, T. 44N., R. 20W.

From left: St. John Parochial School, St. John the Evangelist Church, convent. This view is facing east. Not shown are the rectory (on the other side of the church) and the parish cemetery (west of the camera position).

From left: The old Bahner General Store, most recently known as Lehmann's D-X Service Station and General Store; a private residence (both on the north side of Hwy. V), and St. John Parochial School. This view is facing northeast.

Sisters' Residence in the St. John "Parish Plant" at Bahner, shown here, was originally the rectory. It was moved from its original site in 1931 when the present rectory was constructed and two Benedictine Sisters from Mt. St. Scholastica, Atchison, Kans., came to Bahner to teach in the parochial school.

Fence post detail at St. John Parish Cemetery, Bahner. The posts, constructed of concrete by Father John Knoebber, extend along the length of the parish property south of Hwy. V, and mark the boundaries of the cemetery. The fencing has been removed.

9/87
**MISSOURI OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION**

**ARCHITECTURAL/HISTORIC INVENTORY SURVEY FORM**

**LAKE CREEK TOWNSHIP**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NO.</th>
<th>COUNTY</th>
<th>NO.</th>
<th>NAME(S) OR DESIGNATION(S)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>179</td>
<td>Pettis</td>
<td>A-22</td>
<td>Holtzen Residence</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**3. LOCATION OF BUILDING**

**Show-Me Regional Planning Commission**

**4. PRESENT LOCAL NAME(S) OR DESIGNATION(S)**

Holtzen Residence

**5. OTHER NAME(S)**

Schwensen House

**6. SPECIFIC LOCAL LOCATION**

Show-Me Regional Planning Commission

**Thematic Category**

Historic/Architectural

**7. DATE(S) OR PERIOD**

179, 1880s

**8. STYLE OR DESIGN**

 Vernacular (Folk Victorian)

**9. ARCHITECT OR ENGINEER**

Wood frame

**10. CONTRACTOR OR BUILDER**

Und.

**11. ORIGINAL USE, IF APPARENT**

Residence

**12. PRESENT USE**

Residence

**13. PROPERTY OWNERS**

Richard and Lavera Holtzen

**14. LOCATION OF SURVEY**

(Approx. 2.25 miles east and 2.9 miles south of U and V, on Whiteman Road, in Lake Creek Township)

**15. CONDITION**

Interior: Good

**16. CONDITION COMMENT**

This two-story frame house is larger than the typical Folk Victorian-styled house in Pettis County, with a spacious rearward extension which also is side gabled. Detailing includes some fine Queen Anne styling. Notice the ornamented king's post in the centered front gable (which also sports a lovely stained glass window), dentilted porch with scrollwork, and fanciful window heads. Alterations include remodeling and the installation of metal porchwork on the west.

**17. HISTORY AND SIGNIFICANCE**

Early ownership of this impressive rural farmhouse was by Charles J. Schwensen, who owned extensive acreage both north and south of Whiteman Road which divides Pettis and Benton Counties. It was selected for the inventory because of its somewhat unusual form (gabled rearward extension!) and nice Victorian detailing. Since the amount of exterior alteration appears to be slight, this building may have potential as an individual resource.

**18. DESCRIPTION OF BUILDING**

This property is in extreme southern Pettis County, near the Benton County line. The house faces south.

**19. SOURCES OF INFORMATION**

Pettis County Plat Books (1896 and 1916); site visit.

**20. PREPARED BY**

R. N. Haskins

**9/87**

**179**
and other well-preserved, apparently original features override that small distraction. Stockman Charles J. Schwensen was the original owner. Possibly the architecture and agriculture themes could be combined in this case.

The Adam Schupp House (Form No. 180) is simply an exquisitely detailed Gothic Revival-styled I-House, lacking vergeboards but with pointed-arch windows and a doorway high in its gables. The research team was impressed by the unspoiled condition of this farmhouse, which was apparently built in the 1880s. If this date is correct, the property has remained in the Schupp family for more than a hundred years.

Adam Schupp House (ca.1880s)

Other significant Lake Creek Township resources include the Lake Creek Methodist Church (Form No. 169), a very well-preserved Gothic Revival building dating from 1891, and the Rehmer House (Form No. 171), a vernacular Victorian farmhouse with an unusual hipped gable roof apparently built in the 1880s.

SUMMARY

Based on the architectural survey findings, at least seven themes could be studied to help explain the development of the Pettis County landscape: agriculture, commerce, exploration and settlement, transportation, education, religion and, of course, the various categories of architecture itself. While potentially significant properties were found throughout the county, the northern townships of Blackwater, Houstonia, Hughesville, Longwood and Heaths Creek plus Cedar Township in the central portion and Lake Creek Township in the southeast seemed to contain the largest numbers of impressive buildings. The richest lode for antebellum resources is clearly Cedar Township. In
MISSOURI OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION
ARCHITECTURAL/HISTORIC INVENTORY SURVEY FORM

LAKE CREEK TOWNSHIP

1. No. 180
2. COUNTY Pettis
3. LOCATION OF OBJECT Show-Me Regional Planning Commission
4. PRESENT LOCAL NAME(S) OR DESIGNATION(S) Oehrke Residence
5. OTHER NAME(S) Schupp House
6. SPECIFIC LEGAL LOCATION TOWNSHIP: 36 RANGE: 20 SECTION: 5
UP CITY OR TOWN, STREET ADDRESS: Southeast of Bannerman
7. CITY OR TOWN OF RURAL, VIGINTY Lake Creek Township
8. DESCRIPTION OF LOCATION
(South side of M just west of KK, in Lake Creek Township)

9. COORDINATES UTM

10. SITE: ) STRUCTURE: )


12. MAP OF ESTAB. YES/112, DISTRICT YES/113, DISTRICT NO/114, DISTRICT POTENTIAL? NO/115

13. NAME OF ESTABLISHED DISTRICT: N/A

14. FURTHER DESCRIPTION OF IMPORTANT FEATURES Victorian detailing, especially the scrolled brackets and balustrade of the central porch, enhance this well-preserved frame I-House. Window hoods are pointed. A centered gable contains a doorway onto the porch deck. Porch supports are slender columns. There are two moderately corbeled chimneys, which are centered. There is one story addition on the south.

15. HISTORY AND SIGNIFICANCE Adam Schupp was the original owner. The property remains in the Schupp family today, and the occupant, Mrs. Mabel Oehrke, is a granddaughter of Adam Schupp. The date of construction is estimated as the 1880s. Because it remains so many of its original architectural features, this house might reasonably be included in a thematic (agriculture) nomination. The survey team was also impressed with this house as an individual resource.

16. DESCRIPTION OF ENVIRONMENT AND OUTBUILDINGS This house is just southwest of the intersection of two blacktop highways, M and KK.

17. SOURCES OF INFORMATION Mrs. Mabel Oehrke; Pettis County plat books (1896 and 1916); site

PREPARED BY: R. Hagerman

RETURN THIS FORM WHEN COMPLETED TO: OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION 1701 E. 12TH ST. JEFFERSON CITY, MISSOURI 65102 PH. 314-751-4056

ADDITIONAL SPACE IS NECESSARY, ATTACH SHEET(S) TO THIS FORM

DATE: 9/87 REVISION DATE: 11-88

257
addition to various thematic groupings (education/schools; religion/churches, etc.), conventional historic districts should be considered in Houstonia, Hughesville, and Bahner while multiple resource nominations are recommended for the Osage Farms resettlement project buildings in northern Pettis County and for the antebellum structures in the Georgetown area. Several structures also were found to have considerable significance as individual resources. A historic district nomination also is recommended for the Missouri Pacific Shops in Sedalia, although technically the present survey was not concerned with that area of the county.

Finally, as has been stated, the reader should understand that the team's recommendations on significance are only tentative identifications. Staff of the Historic Preservation Program in Jefferson City will consider many factors in determining which properties are potentially eligible for the National Register. The Missouri Advisory Council on Historic Preservation must approve nominations before they are submitted to the ultimate arbiter, the Keeper of the National Register.