Instructions for Using This Digital Survey

This architectural survey has images that may appear as small tiles that are difficult to read. In order to enhance the size and appearance of the photos in this document perform the following actions:

1) Download PDF to desktop.
2) Open the document in Adobe Reader.
3) Open on the View Tab.
4) Go to Page Display in the drop down menu.
5) Change to Single Page View
MISSOURI OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION
ARCHITECTURAL/URAL INVENTORY SURVEY FORM

1. NO. 101
2. COUNTY Johnson
3. LOCATION OF NegaTIVES Show-Me Regional Planning Commission

4. PRESENT LOCAL NAME(S) OR DESIGNATION(S) CENTERVEW TOWNSHIP
   Ozias Residence 1238 house
   Stoner House; Ozias House 1239 barn

5. OTHER NAME(S) 1239 barn

6. SPECIFIC LEGAL LOCATION TOWNSHIP 46N  R. R. # 2
   LOCATION 27W SECTION 25
   IF CITY OR TOWN, STREET ADDRESS
   CITY OR TOWN: Centerview
   IF RURAL, VICINITY

7. CITY OR TOWN IF RURAL, VICINITY

8. DESCRIPTION OF LOCATION
   Part of SE 1/4 of NE 1/4 of SW 1/4 of
   Section 25, Centerview Twp.
   (Approx. 1/3 mile north of Hwy. VV just west of Centerview)

9. COORDINATES UTM LAT LONG
10. SITE ) STRUCTURE ) OBJECT )
11. ON NATIONAL REGISTER YES ( ) NO ( )
12. IS IT ELIGIBLE? YES ( ) NO ( )
13. PART OF ESTABLISHED DISTRICT YES ( ) NO ( )
14. DISTRICT POTENTIAL? NO ( )

15. NAME OF ESTABLISHED DISTRICT N/A

16. HISTORIC CATEGORY Historic/Architectural
17. DATE(S) OR PERIOD 1870
18. STYLE OR DESIGN Greek Revival
19. ARCHITECT OR ENGINEER Und.
20. CONTRACTOR OR BUILDER Und.
21. ORIGINAL USE, IF APPARENT Residence
22. PRESENT USE Residence
23. OWNERSHIP PUBLIC ( ) PRIVATE (X)
24. OWNER'S NAME AND ADDRESS
   Eleanor Ozias Egan
   P.O. Box 126
   Centerview, Mo.
25. OPEN TO PUBLIC? YES ( ) NO ( X )
26. LOCAL CONTACT PERSON OR ORGANIZATION Show-Me RPC
27. OTHER SURVEYS IN WHICH INCLUDED None

28. NO. OF STORIES 2
29. BASEMENT? YES (X)
30. FOUNDATION MATERIAL Sandstone
31. WALL CONSTRUCTION Brick
32. ROOF TYPE AND MATERIAL Gable; asbestos shingles
33. NO. OF BAYS FRONT SIDE
34. WALL TREATMENT Common bond
35. PLAN SHAPE Irregular
36. CHANGES ADDITION ( ) EXPLAIN IN ALTERED ( ) NO. 42 MOVED ( )
37. CONDITION INTERIOR Good
   EXTERIOR Good
38. PRESERVATION UNDERWAY? YES ( ) MAINT. NO ( )
39. ENCHANCED? YES ( ) BY WHAT? NO ( )
40. VISIBLE FROM PUBLIC ROAD? YES ( ) NO ( )
41. DISTANCE FROM FRONTAGE ON ROAD

42. FURTHER DESCRIPTION OF IMPORTANT FEATURES
   The style of this two-story brick farmhouse is vernacular Greek
   or Classical Revival, possibly an Ohio variation. The front
   gable contains a lunette window with a sunburst. The cornice
   (with returns) is emphasized by a wide band of trim. The door-
   way has narrow sidelights and a transom plus slender pilasters.
   Windows have stone lintels and lugsills, including a dummy
   window on the west facade. An east window has been bricked
   over.

43. HISTORY AND SIGNIFICANCE
   (continued) O-16
   Ohioan Leroy Stoner was the original owner of this classic house, which he built
   in 1870. Mr. Stoner had bought the land from Jacob Anderson Ozias, his nephew, who migrated
   to Missouri from Preble Co., Ohio, in approximately 1860. Mr. Ozias returned to Ohio
   during the Civil War but moved back to Centerview Township in 1868. Upon his return,
   Mr. Ozias built a house less than half a mile west of the Stoner House. (See Form No.
   Mr. Ozias and Mr. Stoner had married sisters. In 1902 or 1903, Mr. Stoner sold the pro-
   perty back to Mr. Ozias. A year or two later, in 1904, a telephone was installed for
   the first time. Hot water heat was added in 1911, and electricity arrived at the Ozias
   farm in 1923. The farm, consisting of 320 acres, remains in the Ozias family today.

44. DESCRIPTION OF ENVIRONMENT AND OUTBUILDINGS
   The farm, consisting of 320 acres, remains in the Ozias family today.

45. SOURCES OF INFORMATION
   A.W. Ozias II; Eleanor Ozias Egan; The History of Johnson County
   (1881), pp. 228-229; (1910), pp. 733-784, 886-888; site visit.
   RETURN THIS FORM WHEN COMPLETED TO: OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION
   PO. BOX 176
   JEFFERSON CITY, MISSOURI 65102
   PH. 314-751-4096

46. PREPARED BY R. Maserang, T. Christopher
47. ORGANIZATION Show-Me RPC
48. DATE 9/27/85
49. REVISION DATE(S) -
Ozias Residence;
Stoner House
Part of SE\(\frac{1}{4}\) of
NE\(\frac{1}{4}\) of SW\(\frac{1}{4}\) of
Section 25,
Centerview Twp.,
Johnson Co.

42. (continued)

Except for the kitchen, all rooms have a south-facing window or door. Each room contains an opening to one of the two chimneys (but fireplaces have been closed). Interior doorways include transoms.

The interior has been extensively remodeled. An open staircase was removed in approximately 1915. The original east porch has been removed. A concrete slab porch was constructed in 1910. There is a frame, one-story shed-roof addition in the rear (north).
STONER-OZ'AS HOUSE
Vicinity Centerview
Johnson Co.

First Floor Plan
Scale: 1" = Approx. 12'
STONER-OZIAS HOUSE
Vicinity Centerview

Site Map

Not to Scale
101-Stoner-Ozias House, Centerview vicinity, Centerview Township.

Owner: John and Eleanor Egan.

The Stoner-Ozias House is a brick, cruciform-shaped house of 2 1/2 stories, with Greek Revival styling (Miscellaneous Large Buildings property type, Cross-Plan Dwellings subtype).

The Stoner-Ozias House was built in 1870 by Leroy Stoner, on land he purchased from a nephew, Jacob Anderson Ozias, of Preble County, Ohio. Stoner also came to Missouri from Ohio. Later, Stoner sold the property back to Ozias. Both men were farmers.

This is not a geometrically precise cross-plan house because one end of the long axis (at the rear) is off-center and its ridge is lower; this is really more of an ell and probably was constructed later than the main T-shaped portion. The long axis (with the classical main entrance in its west end) is perpendicular to Hwy. WV. The house faces south.

The form of this house is not defined in the typology developed for Phase I.

Gables have returns, for a pedimented effect. The front gable contains a lunette window with a sunburst. The cornice band is moderately wide.

In the main T-shaped portion, exterior walls are approximately 13" thick. Lugsills and pediment-shaped lintels are made of sandstone. The foundation also is sandstone.

Most window openings are intact although the windows themselves are often replacements. Casement windows in the main facade are probably incorrect for the house. A few window openings have been bricked over. A former entrance in the west wall of the kitchen has been converted into a casement window with a segmental arch. A porch has been removed from the southeast.

The classical main entrance includes pilasters, dentil band, sidelights and transom. The dentil band was fabricated after the house was photographed in 1985, and the pilasters are different.

The interior has been remodeled but much original material remains. Many windows and doors have pediment-shaped tops. Ceilings have been lowered in most of the house. The stairway to the second floor is at the north end of the large living room. A stairway which led from the rear of the kitchen to a servant's room has been removed. The attic is accessed from a stairway in an upstairs bedroom.

Small pilaster mantles are in two of the upstairs rooms. Interior doorways are transomed.

These may be family ties between the builder of this house and the builder of a true cruciform house in eastern Johnson County (#31-Wampler House); there is at least a common name. Both Leroy Stoner, the builder of the Stoner-Ozias House, and Mrs. Edward Wampler (nee Elizabeth Stoner), the wife of the builder of the Wampler House, came from Ohio within a few years of each other and settled in Johnson County.

Outbuildings include two gambrel-roofed barns, built in ca. 1918 and ca. 1924. The latter is a long and narrow building with tile block walls. The stone foundation of a tenant house is east of the house.

Location: Section 25, T46N. R27W.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>11</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>County</td>
<td>Johnson</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Location of Negatives</td>
<td>Show-Me Regional Planning Commission</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Specific Legal Location</td>
<td>Township 4TN, Range 27W, Section 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>City or Town</td>
<td>If Rural, Vicinity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description of Location</td>
<td>Part of NW 1/4 of NW 1/4 of Section 2, Columbus Township (North side of Hwy. 00 approx. 1.0 mile east of Hwy. M)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coordinates</td>
<td>UTM Lat Long</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Site ( ) Structure ( ) Object ( )</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>On National Register?</td>
<td>Yes ( ) No ( )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Is It Eligible?</td>
<td>Yes ( ) No ( )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Part of Esab. Hist. District?</td>
<td>Yes ( ) No ( )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>District Eligible?</td>
<td>Yes ( ) No ( )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name of Established District</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Theme Category</td>
<td>Historic / Architectural</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date(s) or Period</td>
<td>Ca. 1870</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Architect or Engineer</td>
<td>Und.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contractor or Builder</td>
<td>Und.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Original Use, If Apparent</td>
<td>Residence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Present Use</td>
<td>Unused (hay storage)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ownership</td>
<td>Public ( ) Private ( )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Owner's Name and Address</td>
<td>Galen and Mary Harmon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Condition</td>
<td>Inclined Poor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Preservation Underway?</td>
<td>No ( )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Endangered?</td>
<td>Yes ( )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Visible From Public Road?</td>
<td>Yes ( )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Distance From and Frontage on Road</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

42. Further Description of Important Features

The elaborate door surround, with a transom window and sidelights, is from the Greek Revival stylebook. This is an otherwise relatively plain example of an I-house. Wooden pegs are used to secure paneled joints in doors, windows and trim. Hewn log construction is visible in the south wall where siding is missing. Only one chimney remains, but the roof is notched for a second chimney which apparently was removed. L-24

43. History and Significance

There is a small, shed-roof extension in the rear.

David W. Harmon, a Kentuckian who came to Johnson County with his family in 1845, is believed to have been an early owner of this house. In 1876, however, the owner named on the plat map was A. Price. Mr. Harmon, by the late 1890s (and possibly much sooner) owned this house and a farm of 285 acres. The property remains in the Harmon family today.

44. Description of Environment and Outbuildings

This house is across the road (Hwy. 00) from another house in northeastern Columbus Township, an area where the sections typically contain from three to six houses.

45. Sources of Information

The Portrait and Biographical Record of Johnson and Pettis Counties, pp. 532-533; plat maps; site visit.

Return this form when completed to:

Office of Historic Preservation
P.O. Box 178
Jefferson City, Missouri 65102
Ph. 314-751-4096

If additional space is needed, attach separate sheet(s) to this form.

R. Maserang
Show-Me RPC

46. Prepared by

47. Organization

48. Date 49. Revision Date(s)
**11-Price-Harmon House**, Columbus vicinity, Columbus Township.

Owner: Galen and Mary Harmon.

This is a frame, Greek Revival-styled Central Passage *I*-House with a five-bay main elevation and a left-hand ell of one-story. The main frame members and sills are of hewn and pinned logs. Joints in the doors and windows are also assembled with wood pegs. The date of construction is unknown, but the house appears to be antebellum. The ell and porch appear to have been built at about the same time as the main block.

Unfortunately, the Price-Harmon House is in a badly deteriorated condition, and the floor above the east parlor has collapsed. The fact that the owner uses part of the building for hay storage is regrettable, but perhaps this has made it sufficiently useful to forestall razing. However, at least one local property owner would like to buy some of the woodwork.

This variation is 2a in the Phase I typology.

The building rests on limestone blocks. It faces south.

Interior woodwork is simple and elegant. First floor doorways have architrave top pieces, while second floor arches are flat. The straight-run main staircase is intact. There is also a boxed stairway in the west parlor. Pilaster mantels survive.

There are no integrity problems; this is an essentially unaltered house.

A raw of five mature cedar trees leads from the country road to the main entrance. Outbuildings include two older barns.

A. Price, presumably Adam Price, owned this farm at the time of the 1876 plat map. In 1882, the owner became David W. Harmon. Harmon, a Kentuckian, came to Johnson County with his family in 1845. The farm remains in the Harmon family today but the house has been unoccupied and in poor condition for many years.

The Price-Harmon House should be eligible for listing under Criterion C, for its architecture. Despite its poor condition, it is a tough little house that could withstand the elements for at least a few more years. It is a good local example of Greek Revival styling on a vernacular *I*-House.

Location: N side of Hwy. 00 approximately 1.2 mile east of Hwy. M; Section 2 of T47N, R27W.
DAVID W. HARMON is engaged in the management of a choice piece of farm land, of which he became the owner in 1832. It is located on section 2, township 47, range 27, Johnson County, and is considered one of the best farms in this region. An air of neatness and thrift pervades the premises, and bespeaks the constant and watchful care bestowed upon everything by the fortunate possessor.

Our subject was born in the Blue Grass State, February 25, 1845, being one of six children born to Louis and Sally (Fletcher) Harmon, and is now one of only three who survive. His father was born about 1793, and in his youth learned the blacksmith's trade. Later in life he worked at farming, but was mainly employed at his trade. In the fall of 1845 he came to Missouri, settling in this county. After the sons had grown to be young men, the father built a shop, and left them to carry on the farm. He was called to the home beyond in March, 1863.

The boyhood of our subject passed in an uneventful manner on the farm, a portion of his time being devoted to attending the district school of the period. From his father he inherited a resolute and self-reliant nature, and while still a mere lad he began to plan ways to make money in order to help support himself. He laid aside a share of his earnings, and soon after he had celebrated his seventeenth birthday he was married to Miss Sarah P. Delay, the event occurring in June, 1862. The young couple took up their abode with Mr. Harmon's parents, and lent them great assistance in the routine work of the place.

Mr. Harmon rented land from 1863 until the spring of 1868, when he bought a farm, and soon was on the high road to success, now being the owner of two hundred and eighty-five acres, improved with good buildings, fences, etc. In all his methods he is upright and honorable, and by these means has won the good-will of a host of friends and acquaintances. A Democrat of the most unswerving stamp, he is a firm believer in the wisdom of free coinage.

The marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Harmon was blessed with eleven children, all but one of whom survive. They are as follows: Alexander E., Ettie F., John P., Leonard M., George W., Walter, Jesse M., Lulu P., Claude S. and Delbert. The two eldest sons are married and each has three children. Ettie is also married and is the mother of two children.
Johnson Co. West Survey
Form No. 11

PRICE-HARMON HOUSE

Vicinity Columbus
Johnson County

First Floor Plan

Scale: 1" = Approx. 12'
The original owner is believed to have been N. U. Townsley, a native of Monroe County, Tennessee, who came to Johnson County with his parents in 1833. The Townsleys apparently settled on the land where the existing house was subsequently built. First they lived in a log cabin. The existing house is thought to have been constructed in the 1860s or 1870s. By 1898, there was another house owned by Mr. Townsley northwest of this one. By 1914, the owner was Perry A. Jones who with his brother Walter Jones operated the Jones Brothers Mule Barn, shipping mules and horses from a nearby stable and a sales barn in Warrensburg in the early 1900s and through World War One. The lower level, or basement, contained stables and was known locally as "New Egypt" because of the fertile soil.

The stone foundation of the old mule barn is a few hundred feet south of the house.

42. FURTHER DESCRIPTION OF IMPORTANT FEATURES

A two-story verandah has been removed. The cornice is boxed with returns. The centered front door on the symmetrical south facade had rectangular transom and sidelights. Hand-hewn logs are apparent in the foundation. Originally there were flues at the east and west ends. The interior stairway is centrally located. There is a one-story rearward extension.

43. HISTORY AND SIGNIFICANCE

The original owner is believed to have been N. U. Townsley, a native of Monroe County, Tennessee, who came to Johnson County with his parents in 1833. The Townsleys apparently settled on the land where the existing house was subsequently built. First they lived in a log cabin. The existing house is thought to have been constructed in the 1860s or 1870s. By 1898, there was another house owned by Mr. Townsley northwest of this one. By 1914, the owner was Perry A. Jones who with his brother Walter Jones operated the Jones Brothers Mule Barn, shipping mules and horses from a nearby stable and a sales barn in Warrensburg in the early 1900s and through World War One. The lower level, or basement, contained stables and was known locally as "New Egypt" because of the fertile soil.

The stone foundation of the old mule barn is a few hundred feet south of the house.
prominent among the pioneer settlers of Johnson county, should be mentioned the name of N. U. Towsley. He was born in 1826, in Monroe county, Tennessee, September 9. His father, John Towsley, was a native of Ohio, but came to Tennessee at an early day. In the fall of 1833, he removed west with his family, locating in Johnson county, on the present farm of our subject. Improvements were soon commenced, and a log cabin was soon built, and a small farm soon opened. In the spring of 1850, his father, with two oldest sons, started for the gold fields of California, and remained about two years, when he returned, and was soon afterwards called to that home above. Our subject was left in charge of the farm and family. In 1866 he was united in marriage to Miss Sarah A. Marr. She was the daughter of the late John Marr, and was born in this county. She was a lady highly beloved by all who knew her, for her many Christian and lovely traits of character. She died January 12, . She left two children, Arthur and Madora Belle. His success in life has been very marked, as he commenced life for himself a poor boy, and through hard work and careful management, he has succeeded in making a comfortable home and snug fortune. He has always devoted his attention entirely to his business, and has never bothered himself with political affairs, as he deems a man's principles his most important quali-

He is giving his children the advantages of a liberal education, and bringing them up in an exemplary manner. He is a consistent member of the Christian church.

From: The History of Johnson County (1881), p. 877.
158-Townsley-Jones Rouse, vicinity Cornelia, Post Oak Township.

Owner: Raymond and Virginia Bernt.

In its day, the Townsley-Jones House was a fine example of a frame, Greek Revival-styled Central Passage I-House but it appears to be on its Last legs. N. U. Townsley, a native of Monroe County, Tennessee, probably built it at about the time of his marriage to Sarah A. Marr, in 1866. Permission to enter the house was denied by the owner because of its condition--it twists and sags in various directions--but photographs were obtained by aiming the camera through various windows*. Room measurements also were made through windows.

This central passage example has a five bay main elevation and a left-hand ell of one story, making it a Type 2a I-House, according to the Phase I topology.

The cornice has returns, producing a pediment effect in the gable ends.

The Townsley-Jones House faces south. The foundation consists of squared blocks of sandstone and limestone. Enough siding is missing to show that the frame is hand-hewn oak throughout the main block and ell.

Interlocking joints are visible at several locations. Many joints are pegged.

Most details of the entrance, which was classical with sidelights and transom, are missing. A two-story verandah has been removed.

The foot of the straight-run staircase is in the usual place, in the central hallway near the main entrance. The flanking east and west rooms are of identical size. At least one of the parlors, on the west, had a latticed transom. The hallway walls consist of horizontal boards: wainscotting is found in the dining room and kitchen.

An old, small outbuilding with a hewn oak frame with pinned comers is just north of the house.

Two-hundred 50 yards or so southwest of the house are the stone walls of a large mule barn. In the early 1900s, the property was owned by Perry A. and Walter Jones, who shipped Missouri mules and horses from their Jones Brothers Mule Barn.

Location: Section 31, T45N, R25W.
Johnson Co. East Survey
Form No. 158

TOWNSLEY-JONES HOUSE
Vicinity Cornelia

First Floor Plan
Scale: 1" = Approx. 12'

25'
14 1/2'
10 1/2'

24'
41'
17'

40'

13' x 12' KITCHEN
13' x 12' DINING ROOM

15 1/2' x 17' WEST
15 1/2' x 17' EAST

Closet
UP

North Arrow
Murray House; Coskey House

2. COUNTY
Johnson

3. LOCATION OF NEGATIVES
Show-Me Regional Planning Commission

4. THREATENED CATEGORY
Historic (Architectural)

5. OTHER NAME(S)

6. SPECIFIC LEGAL LOCATION
TOWNSHIP 4S N RANGE 29W SECTION 11
   IF CITY OR TOWN, STREET ADDRESS 303 S. Olive
   IF RURAL, VICINITY Holden

7. CITY OR TOWN
Holden

8. DESCRIPTION OF LOCATION
Lot 134
Block 81
Original Town

(East side of Olive Street between 3rd and 4th Streets)

9. COORDINATES
UTM

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

11. ON NATIONAL REGISTER? YES ( ) NO ( )
   IS IT ELIGIBLE ? YES ( ) NO ( )

12. DISTRICT? YES ( ) NO ( )

13. NAME OF ESTABLISHED DISTRICT
N/A

14. THREATENED CATEGORY
Historic (Architectural)

15. ARCHITECT OR ENGINEER
Und.

16. CONTRACTOR OR BUILDER
Und.

17. DATE(S) OR PERIOD
ca. 1880s

18. STYLE OR DESIGN
Italianate

19. POSTAL USE
Residence

20. PRESENT USE
Residence

21. ORIGINAL USE, IF APPARENT
Residence

22. OWNERSHIP
PUBLIC ( ) PRIVATE ( x )

23. OWNER'S NAME AND ADDRESS

24. OPEN TO PUBLIC?
YES ( ) NO ( x )

25. LOCAL CONTACT PERSON OR ORGANIZATION
Show-Me RPC

26. ENDANGERED?
YES ( x )

27. OTHER SURVEYS IN WHICH INCLUDED
None

28. NUMBER OF STORIES
2

29. BASEMENT?
YES ( ) NO ( x )

30. FOUNDATION MATERIAL
Stone

31. WALL CONSTRUCTION
Frame

32. ROOF TYPE AND MATERIAL
Hip; asphalt

33. NO. OF SIDS
FRONT 1 SIDE 1

34. WALL TREATMENT
Wood siding

35. PLAN SHAPE
Irregular

36. CHANGES
EXPLANATION ALTERED ( ) WOVED ( )

37. CONDITION
INTERIOR Fair/poor

38. EXTERIOR

42. FURTHER DESCRIPTION OF IMPORTANT FEATURES
There is no more Victorian looking house (at least in terms of the main facade) in Holden than this old, down-on-its-heels Italianate. Notice the wealth of intricate detailing around the aproned windows, the delicate fluted porch supports, the bracketed and dentilated cornice and the trim inside the small centered gable. Even the foundation stones contain a design. The entrance is transomed and sidelighted.

43. HISTORY AND SIGNIFICANCE
This was the home of Dr. and Mrs. L. F. Murray, a physician and surgeon who settled in Holden in 1876. Dr. Murray married Elizabeth A. Ball and they had four children. A son, Samuel, also became a doctor and lived here. Subsequent owners include Reno and Martha Coskey, from 1941-1975. According to Mrs. Coskey, this house was 'added onto' a small schoolhouse at the rear or east end.

44. DESCRIPTION OF ENVIRONMENT AND OUTBUILDINGS
This house is in a residential neighborhood one block south of Holden's main downtown street. The house is on a corner lot north of an alley.

45. SOURCES OF INFORMATION
Martha Coskey; Don Hartwell; The Holden Progress (9/11/58);

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

PREPARED BY R. Maserang

ORGANIZATION Show-Me RPC

DATE 5/85

REVISION DATE(S) -
67-Murray House, 303 S. Olive St., Holden.

Owner: Jerry and Vivian Willis.

The Murray House is an impressive example of Italianate styling applied to a frame, Central Passage I-House with an elaborated ell.

Although it was probably built more recently (ca. 1880) than other houses in the project, this resource was included because of a sense of urgency in compiling information about significant frame dwellings from its period. The main block with its wealth of intricate detailing is relatively unaltered. This is an exceptional local example of an Italianate residence.

Main elevation windows on the first floor are double, with exuberant, richly detailed surrounds. Upstairs windows are different but their frames are equally elaborate. A decorative central gable is filled with detailing. The roofline also features a dentilated band and paired brackets. A one-story porch is also richly detailed, repeating beneath its bracketed roof a pattern that is also present in nearby window aprons. Other window aprons contain the outline of a Star of David.

The primary elevation is three-bay. The central entrance has sidelights and transom. The sandstone foundation stones feature a rope design. Front porch steps also are sandstone. The Murray House faces west.

There is a small, open porch upstairs behind the main block on the south. Extensions to the east connect the main building with a small, square building which a former owner said was a one-room schoolhouse. (This building has a foundation of squared limestone rubble rather than sandstone.) The present owner intends to remove newer rear additions (beyond the ell) in connection with rehabilitation.

The interior is richly appointed. The straight-run stairway (with a tiny curve at the top) has a tapering octagonal newel post. The first floor wall between the north room and the central hallway is curved with the concave side in the hallway. Upstairs, the east wall of the hallway (containing the doorway into the second floor of the ell) has concave corners.

The form of the Murray House is Type 1b in the Phase I typology.

The original owner is thought to have been Dr. and Mrs. L. F. Murray. Dr. Murray, a physician and surgeon, settled in Holden in 1876. A son, Samuel, also became a physician and lived in this house for several years.

The Murray House may be eligible under Criterion C, as a fine and relatively unaltered Italianate-styled I-House.

Location: Lot 134, Block 81, Original Town.
MURRAY HOUSE
303 S. Olive St.
Holden
First Floor Plan
Scale: 1" = Approx. 12'
MISSOURI OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION
ARCHITECTURAL/HISTORIC INVENTORY SUBMISSION FORM.

1. NO. 31
2. COUNTY Johnson
3. LOCATION OF NEGATIVES Show-Me Regional Planning Commission
6. SPECIFIC LEGAL LOCATION TOWNSHIP 47N RANGE 24W SECTION 34
    IF CITY OR TOWN, STREET ADDRESS R.R. 2
7. CITY OR TOWN IF RURAL, VICINITY Knob Noster
8. DESCRIPTION OF LOCATION Part of SE 3/4 of SW 1/4 of Section 34, Grover Twp.
    (East side of Hwy. 23 approx. 3.0 miles north of Knob Noster)

9. COORDINATES UTM
    LAT LONG
10. SITE ( ) STRUCTION ( )
    BUILDING (X ) OBJECT ( )
11. ON NATIONAL REGISTRY? YES ( )
    NO (X ) ELIGIBLE? YES ( )
    NO (X )
12. IS IT ELIGIBLE? YES ( )
    NO (X )
13. DISTRICT YES ( )
    HIST. DISTRICT NO (X )
14. POTENTIAL? YES (X )
    NO ( )
15. NAME OF ESTABLISHED DISTRICT N/A

42. FURTHER DESCRIPTION OF IMPORTANT FEATURES
   Each of the four wings has identical window fenestration in the
   gable ends: two small square windows under the gable, and two
   rows (one first floor, one second floor) of windows. Each wall
   is said to be four bricks thick. The bricks were made from clay
   which was fired on the farm. Lintels and tugsills are of stone. The interior has been remodeled.

43. HISTORY AND SIGNIFICANCE
   Edward Wampler, an Ohioan who came to Missouri in 1856, built this house on a 1,200 acre
   farm he purchased from John Robinson. The period of construction was 1873-74, with
   bricks fashioned from local clay. Although Mr. Wampler returned to Ohio upon the death
   of his wife, Elizabeth, in 1874, a son, William, returned a few years later and made it
   his home.

44. DESCRIPTION OF ENVIRONMENT AND OUTBUILDINGS

45. SOURCES OF INFORMATION
   Peggy Wampler Zink; Knob Noster Item, Jan. 9, 1986; site visit.

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

46. PREPARED BY R. Maseraang
47. ORGANIZATION Show-Me RPC
48. DATE 9/5/86
49. REVISION DATE(S) -
in modern society, houses are rarely owned by the same family for more than ten years. In the Knob Noster area, there is at least one house which has been home to Wampler descendants for 112 years. The two story red brick house located north of Knob Noster on Highway 23, was built by Edward Wampler in 1873-74.

He came to Missouri from Ohio in 1856 and purchased 1200 acres of land from John Robinson. Edward and his wife Elizabeth lived in a small house and farmed the land. They had eight children, only one of whom, William, was born in Missouri. In 1873 Edward started to build their dreamhouse. The bricks were made from clay which was fired for bricks right on the farm.

Each wall is four bricks thick. Originally there were five rooms downstairs, four rooms upstairs, and a full basement. The sills in the house were made from a walnut tree grown on the farm. This tree was 9 feet in circumference. Each room had a mantel to hold coal-oil lamps.

Edward and his wife never moved into this house, as Elizabeth died in 1874, just at the completion of the construction. Edward did not want to move into the house after his wife's death, so he rented the house and returned to Ohio with the youngest child, William.

William married Sarah Sprengel in 1879 and came back to the Missouri house that his parents had built. William and Sarah had ten children. Their eighth child, Elmer Wampler, became the owner of the farm and house in 1943 after the deaths of his parents. Elmer married Claribel Hurt and they had two daughters, Peggy Zink and Donna Wharton. Elmer and Claribel died within a few months of each other in 1971 and 1972.

Peggy and Donna eventually decided the only fair way to decide who would live in the family home and who would build a new home across the road was to flip a coin. Peggy Zink won the right to live in the home which her great-grandfather had built. Neither Peggy nor Donna complained about the outcome of the flip, but both wanted the coin which had been used. Eventually, the coin was cut into two pieces and each received half.

This house, which has been home to so many, has seen many births. All of William's children, and both of Elmer's were born there. At least one operation was performed in the house, which unfortunately resulted in the death of William's oldest son. A son, Daniel, also died at the home the same year. And as goes time, there have been, of course, other deaths in the house.

The Wampler home was the scene of German Baptist church meetings as well as love feasts. The house would be full of people, with the "feast" usually served in the basement. In 1920, William Wampler gave an acre of land to the German Baptist church so that they could move a building there to use as a church. This church is still in use.

As with any large family in a large house, there have been weddings, family reunions and huge gatherings for holidays: The Wampers have welcomed many visitors in each generation. Grandma Sarah was famous for her open door policy. Elmer, at least once, took in a family during hard times and housed them for three months.

Living in a house 112 years old is a daily challenge. Even though the house has been remodeled and cared for lovingly, it still is old and difficult to manage.

The Wampler farm is now the WZW (Wampler, Zink, and Wharton) with Edward Wampler's descendants of the six generations living and crying through the rooms. Even though Edward and Elizabeth never lived in the house, they left a legacy for future generations to enjoy.

Russell Wampler of Valparaiso, Indiana is the only living child of William and Sarah. Five of the Children made their home in the Knob Noster area all of their lives including Mollie Yost, Anna Kinzie, Bessie Olvis, Lena Knight and Elmer Wampler. George Wampler returned to Knob Noster to live after spending a number of years in Indiana. Albert Long moved from the area following her marriage.

A number of grandchildren of William Wampler reside in the area including Paul Kinzie, Margaret Patrick, Helen Anderson and James Knight of Knob Noster; Marianna Patrick and Don Knight at LaMonte; Colleen Wampler of Sedalia. Other surviving grandchildren include Leanne Martin and Bernita Garrison of Garnett, Kansas; William Lee Olvis of Springfield; Charlene Lynch of the State of Washington; Marlene Boone of Quinter, Kans.; Dale Long of Rossville, Ind.; Russell Long of Modesto, Calif.; Mary Helen Skiles of Rossville, Ind.; Louise Skiles of Elkhart, Ind.; William Wayne Wampler of South Bend, Ind.; Bill Wampler of Crown Point, Ind.; and of course Peggy Zink and Donna Wharton of Knob Noster.
31-Wampler House, Knob Noster vicinity, Grover Township.

Owner: Richard and Peggy Zink.

The Wampler House is a two-story vernacular brick building in the form of a Latin cross (Miscellaneous Large Dwellings, subtype Cross-Plan Dwellings). The longest wing (by only four feet) is on the east. Some Greek Revival styling is present, such as pediment-shaped stone lintels. Small square windows under each gable window are similar to those found on various classical-ly-styled houses.

The Wampler House was not among those originally selected for the project. It was built about nine years after the Civil War (in 1873-74) from soft bricks made nearby. But good historical information was available, the exterior is relatively unaltered, and the house was thought to have sufficient interest for it to be included when it became necessary to find additional antebellum and near-antebellum properties to complete the project.

Entrances are not emphasized in this example, which is somewhat unusual for a relatively luxurious farmhouse of its period. There are no sidelights or transoms.

Porches (one enclosed in the 1950s) are in three of the right angles. What had been a summer kitchen occupies the northwest angle and extends beyond the house in both directions. It has been converted into a garage but was never used as one.

Each of the four wings has identical, symmetrical window fenestration in the gable ends.

The Wampler House rests on a foundation of sandstone. It faces south. Although the interior has been largely remodeled, some original woodwork remains including four-panel doors and pediment-shaped top boards over doorways and windows. The dining room contains a mantel-type shelf. The main stairway is not original. Paneling has been installed throughout the house.

The builder was Edward Wampler, who came to Missouri from Ohio in 1856. Wampler was a native of Maryland but his parents moved to Ohio when he was a child. He met his wife Elizabeth in Ohio but she was also from Maryland. The Wampers lived in a small house until this one was completed in 1874. Reportedly, they never lived in it: Elizabeth died at about the time it was completed, and Edward moved to Illinois where he died several years later. A son, William, came to live in the house in about 1880. Current owner Mrs. Richard (Peggy) Zink is a great-granddaughter of the builder.

There may be family ties between this house and the Stoner-Ozias House (#101, another Johnson County property in the survey). Wampler's wife was Elizabeth Stoner, of Ohio; Leroy Stoner, who built the Stoner-Ozias House in 1870, was also from Ohio (Preble Co.). While the Stoner-Ozias and Wampler Houses are unlike, the form of both buildings is cruciform.

The Wampler House was coded as Type 21 in the Phase I typology.

The oldest outbuilding is a 1920s garage.

Location: Section 34, T47N, R24W.
WAMPLER HOUSE

Vicinity Knob Noster

First Floor Plan
Scale: 1" = Approx. 12'

Original Summer Kitchen (Garage Conversion)

14½' x 12' Kitchen

12' x 14½' D.R.

14½' x 16' Living Room

15' x 14½' Bedroom

Porch

Bath

70'
MISSOURI OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION
ARCHITECTURAL/Historic INVENTORY SURVEY FORM

1. NO. 29
2. COUNTY Johnson
3. LOCATION OF PROPERTIES Show-Me Regional Planning Commission
4. PRESENT LOCAL NAME(S) OR DESIGNATION(S) Emig Residence
   OTHER NAME(S) Butterfield House
5. ARCHITECTURE CATEGORY Historic (Architectural)
6. THREATENED CATEGORY Historic (Architectural)
7. DATE(S) OR PERIOD ca. 1880s or older
8. STYLE OR DESIGN Greek Revival (I-House)
9. ARCHITECT OR ENGINEER Und.
10. CONTRACTOR OR BUILDER Und.
11. ORIGINAL USE, IF APPARENT Residence
12. PRESENT USE Residence
13. OWNERSHIP PUBLIC ( ) PRIVATE (X)
14. OWNER'S NAME AND ADDRESS Harvey W. Emig
15. SUMMARY OF OCCUPATION History
16. PLAN SHAPE Just
17. CONDITION INTERIOR Fair
18. CONDITION EXTERIOR No
19. OPEN TO PUBLIC? YES ( ) NO (X)
20. LOCATION ON PROPERTY Show-Me RPC
21. OTHER SURVEYS IN WHICH INCLUDED None
22. PRESERVATION UNDERWAY? YES ( ) NO (X)
23. ENHANCED? YES ( ) NO (X)
24. VISIBLE FROM PUBLIC ROAD? YES (X) NO (X)
25. DISTANCE FROM AND FRONTAGE ON ROAD
26. CONTACT PERSON OR ORGANIZATION Show-Me RPC
27. DESCRIPTION OF LOCATION Part of NE 1/4 of SW 1/4 of Section 33, Grover Twp.
   (Approx. 3/4 mile W of Mo. 23 and 3 1/2 miles N of U.S. 50)
28. NO. OF STORIES 2
29. BASEMENT? YES ( ) NO ( )
30. FOUNDATION MATERIAL Stone
31. WALL CONSTRUCTION Wood frame
32. ROOF TYPE AND MATERIAL Slate; asphalt
33. NO. OF BAYS Not available
34. WALL TREATMENT Wood siding
35. PLAN SHAPE Just
36. CHANGES IN NO. 42 ALtered ( ) Moved ( )
37. HISTORY AND SIGNIFICANCE An early owner (at least as early as the 1890s) was Mrs. Belle Butterfield. The property remained in the Butterfield family for many years into the 1900s.
38. DESCRIPTION OF ENVIRONMENT AND OUTBUILDINGS Outbuildings consist of a barn and three sheds/storage buildings.
39. SOURCES OF INFORMATION Plat maps; site visit.
40. PREPARED BY R. Massey
41. ORGANIZATION Show-Me RPC
42. FURTHER DESCRIPTION OF IMPORTANT FEATURES This Greek Revival house has a front porch with a walkout deck which is at least old enough to appear original. The front and second floor doorways have narrow sidelights and the front door also has a transom. Windows have unusually large dripmoulds. There is a two-story extension at the rear. Flues are visible at the two long ends. Basically, this is an I-House with Greek Revival detailing.
29—Butterfield House, Knob Noster vicinity, Grover Township.

Owner: Ron Huffman.

The Butterfield House is a frame Central Passage I-House with an uncommon four-bay main elevation, and Greek Revival styling. A central ell of two stories is flanked by porches. Several older outbuildings add interest to the farmstead.

Shortly after the exterior was photographed for the project, the property changed hands. The new owner has removed the deteriorated front porch—which had Victorian trim and a deck—as part of a general rehabilitation: a new porch was to be installed.

The Butterfield House is the only four-bay I-House among the 70 primary buildings surveyed during the FY-90 and FY-92 projects. From left to right, the fenestration sequence in the main elevation is window/window/entrance/window.

The front entrance is classical, with sidelights, transom and pilasters; the second level doorway has sidelights. Windows (double-hung 4/4s) have predominant crowns or dripmolds. The porch on the north side of the ell has square wooden supports with capitals. The porch on the south side of the ell has been enclosed.

The house sits on a foundation of chiseled sandstone and faces eastward. As would be expected in a four-bay house, the arrangement of rooms in the main block is asymmetrical with the largest room (today a kitchen) on the south. The north room has been made into two rooms, one of which is an added bathroom. The straightrun stairway has a tapered octagonal newel post and is made of walnut. All doors and windows have pediment-shaped top pieces. Windows in the former living room have aprons. Doors throughout house are four-panel type.

Older outbuildings include barns, at least one machinery building, a poultry house, one or more sheds and a privy.

The Butterfield House was probably built a few years after the Civil War. At the time of the 1876 plat map, Belle Butterfield owned the property which consisted of 80 acres. Two other Butterfields owned neighboring farms of 160 and 82 acres. The property remained in the Butterfield family into the 1900s. For most of this century, the property has been owned by the Emig family. Ruby Emig, the mother of the present owner, was a daughter of Harvey and Nadine Emig who purchased the farm prior to 1920.

Depending on its appearance after rehabilitation, the Butterfield House could be a candidate for nomination under Criterion C for its architecture. Spray-painting of the exterior was under way one weekend last fall. The present owner, who acquired the property last fall, is extremely hopeful that it can be listed in the NR.

Location: Section 33, T47N, R24W.
BUTTERFIELD HOUSE

Vicinity Knob Noster
Johnson County

First Floor Plan

Scale: 1" = Approx. 12'
MISSOURI OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION
ARCHITECTURAL/HISTORIC INVENTORY SURVEY FORM

1. NO. 133

2. COUNTY Johnson

3. LOCATION OF
   NEUTRIES
   Show-Me Regional Planning Commission

4. PRESENT LOCAL NAME(S) OR DESIGNATION(S)
   Rose Hill Township

5. OTHER NAME(S)
   Wyatt House

6. SPECIFIC LEGAL LOCATION
   TOWNSHIP
   44N RANGE 29W SECTION 1

7. CITY OR TOWN
   if RURAL, VICINITY
   Northeast of LaTour

8. DESCRIPTION OF LOCATION
   Part of NW\(^\text{3/4}\) of
   Section 1,
   Rose Hill Township

   (Approx. 3/4 mile north of Rose Hill on west side of Hwy T)

9. COORDINATES
   UTM
   LAT
   LONG

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

11. ON NATIONAL REGISTERS?
    YES (Y)
    NO (N)
    IS IT ELIGIBLE?
    YES (Y)
    NO (N)

12. PART OF ESTABLISHED HIST. DISTRICT?
    YES (Y)
    NO (N)
    IS IT ELIGIBLE?
    YES (Y)
    NO (N)

13. NAME OF ESTABLISHED DISTRICT
    N/A

14. THEMATIC CATEGORY
    Historic (Architectural)

15. DATE(S) OR PERIOD
    ca. 1870

16. STYLE OR DESIGN
    Gothic Revival

17. ARCHITECT OR ENGINEER
    Und.

18. CONTRACTOR OR BUILDER
    Und.

19. OWNER'S NAME AND ADDRESS
    Henry Hutchings
    R.R. #1
    Holdenville, Mo.

20. LOCAL CONTACT PERSON OR ORGANIZATION
    Show-Me RPC

21. CONDITION
    INTERIOR
    Poor
    EXTERIOR
    Poor

22. OWNED OR OPERATED BY
    PUBLIC ( )
    PRIVATE (X)

23. CHANGES
    ADDED ( )
    REMOVED ( )

24. ACCESS TO PUBLIC?
    YES (Y)
    NO (N)

25. ON NATIONAL REGISTERS?
    YES (Y)
    NO (N)

26. ENDANGERED?
    BY WHAT?
    NO (N)

27. OTHER SURVEYS IN WHICH INCLUDED
    None

28. NUMBER OF STORIES
    2

29. BASEMENT?
    YES (Y)
    NO (N)

30. FOUNDATION MATERIAL
    Sandstone

31. WALL CONSTRUCTION
    Frame

32. ROOF TYPE AND MATERIAL
    Gable; asphalt

33. NO. OF BAYS
    FRONT SIDE

34. WALL TREATMENT
    Wood siding

35. PLANT SHAPE
    L

36. ADDITION
    ALTERED ( )
    MOVED ( )

37. CONDITION
    INTERIOR
    Poor
    EXTERIOR
    Poor

38. CHANGES
    ADDED ( )
    REMOVED ( )

39. ENDANGERED?
    BY WHAT?
    NO (N)

40. VISIBLE FROM PUBLIC ROAD?
    YES (Y)
    NO (N)

41. DISTANCE FROM AND FRONTAGE ON ROAD

42. FURTHER DESCRIPTION OF IMPORTANT FEATURES

A simple, early Post-Railroad I-House was given a powerful Victorian touch by the use of arched, Gothic windows on the second level. A porch which reportedly had Gothic-influenced detailing has been removed. Even the downstairs windows have fancy drip-molds, and the inventive builder used similar drip-molds to accent the interior windows in the west room (parlor?). Typical of many I-Houses, there is a central staircase. There are flues.

43. HISTORY AND SIGNIFICANCE

The original owner of this ca. 1870 house is believed to have been W. A. Wyatt, who is identified as the owner of the property on the plat map of 1876. Mr. Wyatt was still listed as the owner in 1898. By 1914, and probably sooner, the owner had become D. E. Haller. (There is no reference to W. A. Wyatt in the 1881 edition of The History of Johnson County.

44. DESCRIPTION OF ENVIRONMENT AND OUTBUILDINGS

This house is situated approximately 1/4 mile west of Route T. The old drive is just north of a church. There are no outbuildings.

45. SOURCES OF INFORMATION
   Henry Hutchings; Jean W. Haller; plat maps; site visit.

RETURN THIS FORM WHEN COMPLETED TO:
OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION
P.O. BOX 176
JEFFERSON CITY, MISSOURI 65102
PHONE 514-751-4096

DATE 8/6/86

PREPARED BY
R. Masering

ORGANIZATION
Show-Me RPC

EXHIBIT:

[Diagram of house]

SHEET:
133
MISSOURI OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION
ARCHITECTURAL/HISTORIC INVENTORY SURVEY FORM

L NO. 133
4. PRESENT LOCAL NAME(S) OR DESIGNATION(S) ROSE HILL TOWNSHIP
Haller House

2. COUNTY Johnson

3. LOCATION OR NEGATIVES
Show-Me Regional Planning Commission

WYATT HOUSE

4. DESCRIPTION OF LOCATION
Past of NW¼ of Section 1, Rose Hill Township

(Approx. 3/4 mile north of Rose Hill on west side of Hwy.T)

42. FURTHER DESCRIPTION OF IMPORTANT FEATURES
A simple, early Post-Railroad I-House was given a powerful Victorian touch by the use of arched, Gothic windows on the second level. A porch which reportedly had Gothic-influenced detailing has been removed. Even the downstairs windows have fancy drip-molds, and the inventive builder used similar drip-molds to accent the interior windows in the west room (parlor?). Typical of many I-Houses, there is a central staircase. There are Flues.

43. HISTORY AND SIGNIFICANCE at the long ends. There is a rearward extension.  JJ-9

The original owner of this ca. 1870 house is believed to have been W. A. Wyatt, who is identified as the owner of the property on the plat map of 1876. Mr. Wyatt was still listed as the owner in 1898. By 1914, and probably sooner, the owner had become D. E. Hailer. (There is no reference to W. A. Wyatt in the 1881 edition of The History of Johnson County.)

44. DESCRIPTION OF ENVIRONMENT AND OUTBUILDINGS
This house is situated approximately 1/4 mile west of Route T. The old drive is just
north of a church. There are no outbuildings.

45. SOURCES OF INFORMATION
Henry Hutchings, Jean W. Haller; plat maps; site visit.

RETURN THIS FORM WHEN COMPLETED TO: OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION
PO. BOX 176
JEFFERSON CITY, MISSOURI 65102
PH. 314-721-4096

ADDITIONAL SPACE IS NEEDED. ATTACH SEPARATE SHEET(S) TO THIS FORM
WYATT HOUSE

Vicinity Rose Hill, Johnson County

Scale: 1" = Approx. 12'

First Floor

Second Floor
Johnson Co. West Survey
Form No. 133

WYATT HOUSE
Vicinity Rose Hill

Site Map

Not to Scale
The Wyatt House is a good but deteriorated example of a frame, Central Passage Cottage (single-pile) house with two facades dominated by churchlike Gothic Revival windows, with dentils, at the upstairs level. In the main elevation, the effect is especially strong because the windows are centered in gables. There is a central ell of two stories.

The Wyatt House is thought to have been built in the early postbellum period by W. A. Wyatt, who owned the land at the time of the 1876 and 1898 plat maps.

The Gothic windows and other decorative elements are especially interesting because they were obviously fabricated by the builder rather than manufactured. Even the downstairs windows have crude dripmolds, and the inventive builder used similar dripmolds to accent interior windows in the west parlor, for a "Greek ears" effect. The front entrance has a shaped transom. A porch with turned posts and other decorative detailing has collapsed.

The Wyatt House sits on a foundation of sandstone, facing south. Hewn logs are used for sills. Windows are double-hung 2/2s.

Although the form of the Wyatt House is essentially central passage single-pile (Type 16b in the Phase I typology), there is no central hallway per se--just an enclosed straight-run stairway to a landing. The two main block rooms are virtually identical in size; the west room was probably the parlor.

There do not appear to be any significant outbuildings. An older pole frame barn or storage building is nearby, however.

The Wyatt House is probably eligible for listing in the NR under Criterion C.

Location: One-half mile north of Rose Hill, on west side of Rwy. T; Section 1, T44N, R29W.
A Kentuckian named J. Kinder is believed to have built this brick farmhouse during the mid-1870s. (J. Kinder was among the earliest settlers of Johnson County.) Upon his death shortly afterward, the property apparently was inherited by one of his sons, S.C. Kinder. Another of Mr. Kinder's children, S.G. Kinder, inherited and immediately west of the acreage containing this house. At least two other nearby houses were of soft brick from the same kiln, but are no longer standing. Mr. Kinder's descendants ultimately moved to Oklahoma, and a subsequent owner reportedly was a Colonel Rhodes or Rhoads. The most recent owners were Mr. & Mrs. Claude Myers, who lived in the house from approx. the mid-1930s till the late 50s. It has been vacant more than 25 years. Inexplicably, this house does not appear on the Rose Hill Township plat map in the Johnson County History (1881), p.666; plat maps; Mike Myers; Johnson County History (1881), p.666; plat maps.
140-Kinder-Rhodes House, vicinity Rose Hill, Rose Hill Township.

Owner: Margaret Myers.

The Kinder-Rhodes House, a brick Central Passage I-House with a right-hand ell, is one of three soft brick houses that apparently were built during the immediate postbellum period in the Rose Hill area of southwestern Johnson County. The other two houses are no longer standing.

Probably built by J. Kinder in the 1870s, the Kinder-Rhodes House has an uncommon (for an I-House in the Show-Me Region) hipped roof. It has a right-hand ell of one story, and faces north. A cellar was added under the ell, in 1916 according to a date scratched into the concrete.

Courses of squared, rubble limestone provide foundation. This is a Type 7c house in the Phase I typology.

The main elevation is three-bay with a central entrance which is transomed. Doors and windows have segmental brick arches, often indicating that the brickmason was German or working under German supervision. Windows are double-hung 2/2s.

Although this building is considered a Central Passage I-House, in its present form it lacks a central passage per se. It is possible to walk from the front door into the dining room (in the ell) without deviating greatly to left or right, but no wall actually separates this area from the parlor. The central stairway is enclosed by walls on both sides (boxed), and—at least in its present form—is entered from a rear corner of the parlor rather than from the front as in most I-Houses, which is an unusual arrangement.

The upstairs was not visited because the lower portion of the stairway looked unstable.

The only outbuilding is a small frame building with a wood floor and a board-and-batten exterior. It is old enough to be constructed with square nails but the frame is not hand-hewn.

Very little information was found about J. Kinder. However, he is mentioned in the 1881 history as an early settler (of Columbus Township, rather than Rose Hill Township). He apparently died at about the time the house was completed and it was inherited by a son, S. C. Another son, S. G. Kinder, inherited land immediately west of the acreage containing this house. In 1876, the property was owned by A. W. Ridings but no house is shown. Presumably, Ridings—who apparently was involved in numerous transactions involving real estate—owned the property without occupying it.

A "Col. Rhodes" (or Rhoads) reportedly owned the house at some point, perhaps in the early 1900s or later. In the mid-1930s, it was acquired by Mr. and Mrs. Claude Myers who lived in it until the late 1950s. Mrs. Myers remains the owner today.

Location: Section 18, T44N, R28W.
First Floor Plan

Scale: 1" = Approx. 12 Ft.
### 2. COUNTY
Johnson

### 3. LOCATION OF NEGATIVES
SMRPC

### 6. SPECIFIC LEGAL LOCATION
TOWNSHIP 46N RANGE 26W SECTION 24

217 West Pine

### 7. CITY OR TOWN, IF RURAL, VICINITY
Warrensburg

### I. DESCRIPTION OF LOCATION
Holdens 2nd Add. Lot 196

### 9. COORDINATES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>UTM</th>
<th>LAT</th>
<th>LONG</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

### 11. ON NATIONAL REGISTER?
YES ( ) NO (X)

### 12. IS IT ELIGIBLE?
YES ( ) NO (X)

### 13. PART OF ESTABLISHED DISTRICT?
YES ( ) NO (X)

### 14. DISTRICT?
YES ( ) POTENTIAL ( ) NO (X)

### 15. NAME OF ESTABLISHED DISTRICT
SMRPC

### 16. THEMATIC CATEGORY

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>17. DATE(S) OR PERIOD</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1860's</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 18. STYLE OR DESIGN

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>19. ARCHITECT OR ENGINEER</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Federal</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 20. CONTRACTOR OR BUILDER

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>21. ORIGINAL USE, IF APPARENT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Home</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 22. PRESENT USE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>23. OWNERSHIP</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PUBLIC ( ) PRIVATE (X)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 24. OWNER'S NAME AND ADDRESS

| 25. OPEN TO PUBLIC?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>26. LOCAL CONTACT PERSON OR ORGANIZATION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>YES ( ) NO (X)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SMRPC</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 27. OTHER SURVEYS IN WHICH INCLUDED
None

### 28. NO. OF STORIES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>29. BASEMENT?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>YES ( ) NO (X)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 30. FOUNDATION MATERIAL

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>31. WALL CONSTRUCTION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Brick</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 32. ROOF TYPE AND MATERIAL

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>33. NO. OF BAYS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>FRONT SIDE</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 34. WALL TREATMENT

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>35. PLAN SHAPE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I, shape</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 36. CHANGES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>37. CONDITION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>INTERIOR: VERY POOR</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 38. PRESERVATION UNDERWAY?

| 39. ENDANGERED?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>40. VISIBLE FROM</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>YES (X)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>41. DISTANCE FROM AND</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>FRONTAGE ON ROAD</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 42. FURTHER DESCRIPTION OF IMPORTANT FEATURES
This is one of the first houses that was built off of old town hill. It too has a Wbg. Sandstone wall and steps. An addition has been added to the North side.

### 43. HISTORY AND SIGNIFICANCE
Judge Bunn represented the United States Government and collected Internal Revenue Taxes.

### 44. DESCRIPTION OF ENVIRONMENT AND OUTBUILDINGS
No out buildings are associated with this house.

### 45. SOURCES OF INFORMATION
Johnson County Assessors Office; Johnson County Historical Society and Library; personal interview: Mrs. John L. Christopher

### 46. PREPARED BY
Tom C

### 47. ORGANIZATION
SMRPC

### 48. REVISION DATE(S)
9/83

### 49. VOLUME
29
3-Judge Bunn House. 217 W. Pine St., Warrensburg. (Note: In 1898, the street address for this property was 223 W. Pine St.)

Owner: Fred Koenig.

The Judge Bunn House, ca. 1860s, is thought to be one of the first houses built away from Old Town Hill when new construction in Warrensburg shifted toward the railroad depot. Stylistic elements are largely missing from this brick Side-Passage I-House. Segmental brick window and door arches suggest that a German was in charge of bricklaying, however.

According to the Phase I typology, the Judge Bunn House is Type 11a.

The form of this house has not changed significantly from its depiction on a 1898 Sanborn map. A frame addition (currently used as a bedroom) at the north end is depicted on the old map. A porch roof present in 1898 has been removed. A doorway has been sealed at the north end of the main block. A doorway also appears to have been sealed in the east wall of the frame addition.

The main entrance is transomed. Windows are double-hung 4/45. The brick walls are approximately 13 1/2" thick.

Steps at the main entrance are pre-cast concrete but a flight up from the sidewalk and a retaining wall are of Warrensburg sandstone.

The interior is not very impressive because of modern paneling but what appears to be original woodwork remains. A centerpiece is in the hallway. Mantels have been removed.

The orientation is south.

In the late 19th century, this was the home of William H. Bunn. In various editions of the city directory between 1888-1913, Bunn is described as selling real estate and insurance, as county recorder and as a "U.S. revenue collector." The date of Bunn's earliest association with the property is undetermined, but he was active as a notary public at least as early as 1876.

The Judge Bunn House has been rental property for Central Missouri State University students for several years.

This building probably has enough going for it to be architecturally significant under Criterion C. as a good, vernacular example of an antebellum, side-passage I-House. However, the present owner may not allow it to be listed. The owner and the city building inspector have been at odds and the owner is extremely sensitive to anything that he perceives as government involvement in his affairs. Personal note: I probably spent more time arranging to get inside this house than any other five houses in the project, combined—and I can practically see it from our office windows!

Location: Lot 196, Holden's 2nd Addition.
First Floor Plan

Scale: 1" = Approx. 12'
MISSOURI OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION
ARCHITECTURAL/HISTORIC INVENTORY SURVEY FORM

1. NO. 2

2. COUNTY Johnson

3. LOCATION OF NEGATIVES SMRPC

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

5. OTHER NAME(S) 124 North Water Street House

6. SPECIFIC LEGAL LOCATION TOWNSHIP: 26N RANGE: 26W SECTION: 23
   IF CITY OR TOWN, STREET ADDRESS: 124 North Water

7. CITY OR TOWN IF RURAL, VICINITY Warrensburg

8. DESCRIPTION OF LOCATION
   Original Wog, Add.
   94 x 144 ft, S of Spain
   Pt. E ½ Lot 76

9. COORDINATES UTM
   LAT 40° 55' 15.6"
   LONG 94° 36' 30.0"

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

11. ON NATIONAL REGISTER? YES (X) NO ( )
12. IS IT ELIGIBLE? YES ( ) NO (X)

13. PART OF ESTABLISHED HIST. DISTRICT? YES (X) NO ( )
14. DISTRICT, POTENTIAL? YES (X) NO ( )

15. NAME OF ESTABLISHED DISTRICT

16. THEMATIC CATEGORY
   Federal Style

17. DATE(S) OR PERIOD 1853

18. STYLE OR DESIGN VERNACULAR, CODE
   Other (X)

19. ARCHITECT OR ENGINEER
   George Wyre

20. CONTRACTOR OR BUILDER
   Home

21. ORIGINAL USE, IF APPARENT
   Home

22. PRESENT USE
   Home

23. OWNERSHIP
   PUBLIC ( ) PRIVATE (X)

24. OWNER'S NAME AND ADDRESS
   George Wyre
   124 North Water

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

26. LOCAL CONTACT PERSON OR ORGANIZATION
   SMRPC

27. OTHER SURVEYS IN WHICH INCLUDED
   None

28. LOCAL CONTACT PERSON OR ORGANIZATION
   SMRPC

29. BASEMENT? YES (X) NO ( )

30. FOUNDATION MATERIAL
   Brick

31. WALL CONSTRUCTION
   Brick on wood

32. ROOF TYPE AND MATERIAL
   Gable-shingle

33. NO. OF BAYS IN FRONT SIDE
   2

34. WALL TREATMENT
   Plaster-furring

35. PLAN SHAPE
   Irregular

36. CHANGES
   ALTERED ( ) MOVED ( )

37. CONDITION
   INTERIOR, Fair

38. PRESERVATION
   YES (X) NO ( )

39. ENHANCEMENTS?
   BY WHAT? NO (X)

40. VISIBLE FROM PUBLIC ROAD? YES ( ) NO (X)

41. DISTANCE FROM AND FRONTAGE ON ROAD

42. FURTHER DESCRIPTION OF IMPORTANT FEATURES
   A garage has been added as has a kitchen and bedroom to the SW corner. An awning on the East facade distracts from its looks.

43. HISTORY AND SIGNIFICANCE
   This house was a Col. Roberts house (veteran of the Civil War) according to Ralph Luvin. It is the second oldest house in Warrensburg that is still standing. It originally had a veranda and an outside stairway. It originally was a simple 3 room design. It has 2 very plain mantle fireplaces which are no longer used.

44. DESCRIPTION OF ENVIRONMENT AND OUTBUILDINGS
   It is located in the "old town hill" section of Warrensburg. According to Mr. Luvin a stone for mounting a horse was near the house.

45. SOURCES OF INFORMATION
   Personal interview: Mrs. Kenneth Fowler
   Personal interview: Mr. Ralph Luvin

46. PREPARED BY Tom C

47. ORGANIZATION SMRPC

48. DATE 9/83

49. REVISION DATE(S)

PHOTO MUST BE PROVIDED
Warrensburg (Johnson Co.)
Residential Survey
Form No. 2

ROBERTSON HOUSE
124 N. Water St.
Warrensburg, Missouri

SECOND FLOOR

16' x 19'
BEDROOM

8' x 12'
CHICKEN HOUSE
CA. 1920S-30S

12' x 10'
STORAGE

12' x 6'
METAL UTILITY BLDG.

14' x 13'
KITCHEN

16' x 13'
BATH

16' x 18'
PARLOR

16' x 18'
ENCLOSED PORCH

21/2'
GARAGE

20'

50'

141/2'

18'

12'

441/2'

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

1. NO. 170
2. COUNTY Lafayette
3. LOCATION OF SHOW-ME REGIONAL PLANNING COMMISSION
4. PRESENT LOCAL NAME(S) OR DESIGNATION(S)
   Schumacher Farm
5. OTHER NAME(S)
   August Schmidt House; W. C. Johnson House
6. SPECIFIC LEGAL LOCATION TOWNSHIP 24 N RANGE 24 W SECTION 26
7. CITY OR TOWN
   East of Alma
8. DESCRIPTION OF LOCATION
   (Approx. 2.5 miles east and 1.0 mile south of Mo. 20 and Mo. 23, in Middleton Twp.)
9. COORDINATES UTM
   LAT
   LONG
10. SITE ( ) STRUCTURE ( )
    BUILDING ( ) OBJECT ( )
11. OWN NATIONAL REGISTER? YES ( ) NO ( )
    IS IT ELIGIBLE? YES ( ) NO ( )
12. PART OF ESTABLISHMENT? YES ( ) NO ( )
    DISTRICT? YES ( ) NO ( )
13. NAME OF ESTABLISHED DISTRICT N/A
14. THREATENED? YES ( ) NO ( )
15. THREAT POTENTIAL? YES ( ) NO ( )
16. THREATENED? YES ( ) NO ( )
17. STYLE OR DESIGN Greek Revival
18. ARCHITECT OR ENGINEER Undetermined
19. CONTRACTOR OR BUILDER Undetermined
20. ORIGINAL USE IF APARTMENT Residence
21. PRESENT USE Unused
22. OWNER'S NAME AND ADDRESS
   Warner Schumacher, et al
23. OWNER'S NAME AND ADDRESS
   None known
24. CONDITION INTERIOR GOOD/FAIR
    EXTERIOR
25. OPEN TO PUBLIC? YES ( ) NO ( )
26. LOCAL CONTACT PERSON OR ORGANIZATION
27. OTHER SURVEYS None known
28. NO. OF STORIES 1
29.basement? YES ( ) NO ( )
30. FOUNDATION MATERIAL Brick
31. WALL CONSTRUCTION Wood frame
32. ROOF TYPE AND MATERIAL Roof; wood shingles
33. NO. OF ROOMS Hide 3 SIDE 3
34. WALL TREATMENT
   35. PLAN SHAPE L-shaped
   36. CHANGES
      ALTERED NO ( )
      ADDED NO ( )
      REMOVED NO ( )
37. HISTORY AND SIGNIFICANCE
   W. C. Johnson was apparently an early owner of this unique house east of Alma; in 1877, Mr.
   Johnson's farm consisted of 239 acres. By 1897, the owner was August Schmidt and the farm
   was only half as big, 120 acres. By the 1910s, ownership had passed to Mr. Schmidt's son,
   August Jr. The house appears relatively unaltered. It was selected for the inventory
   for its unique architecture. Side-passage I-Houses are uncommon and this example, with its
   trim, is most unusual. Numerous outbuildings also survive, adding to the interest.
   An individual nomination or at least the inclusion of this house in an agricultural
   thematic nomination is recommended by the research team.

42. DESCRIPTION OF ENVIRONMENT AND OUTBUILDINGS
   The outbuildings associated with this farmhouse are many and include barns, storage build-
   ings, silos, a chicken house, a brick garage or vehicle building, etc.

43. SOURCES OF INFORMATION
   Lafayette County plat maps (1897 and 1914); site visit.
   Garrison, p. 6.

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

ADDITIONAL SPACE IS PROVIDED. ATTACH SEPARATE SHEET(S) TO THIS FORM.
170-Johnson-Schmidt House, vicinity Alma, Middleton Township.


The Johnson-Schmidt House, ca. 1870s, is the only Side Passage Cottage example in the survey group. Ornate scrollwork fills the tapers of door and window enframements in the three-bay main elevation. This 1 1/2-story frame dwelling also has classical elements, notably an entrance with sidelights and transom and pilaster corner boards. A centered front gable contains an upper-level door but there is no indication that a deck or outside stairway was ever present. The south-oriented building rests on a foundation of widely-spaced, shaped sandstone blocks; spaces between the blocks are filled with courses of brick.

Fenestration of the main elevation is window/window/entrance. The main block consists of a parlor and hallway, with a bedroom upstairs. Behind the main block is a left-hand ell of one story containing a dining room and kitchen. Everything is original or very old, inside and out.

If this house was built in the 1870s, as believed, then the original owner may well have been W. C. Johnson. Johnson was the indicated owner on the 1877 plat map. His farm consisted of 239 acres. A subsequent owner (by 1897) was August Schmidt but by this time the farm was only half as big—120 acres, it is possible that Mr. Schmidt acquired the property from Mr. Johnson in the late 1870s or so and actually built the house—ar at least installed the scrollwork which seems to give it a German look. Alma, the nearest town, was largely settled by immigrants of German descent.

A straight-run staircase with a tapering octagonal newel post is along the east wall of the halfway. Woodwork in the parlor and some other areas is hand-grained; parlor windows have aprons. An enclosed porch along the east side of the ell, was apparently designed that way; a small pantry is at the north end, opposite the kitchen, and another small storage room is at the south end of this section.

Older outbuildings are fairly numerous and include a cattle barn, horse barn, wellhouse, root cellar, chicken house, combination coal shed-brooder house-hired hand's room, privy, etc.

Location: Section 26, T50N, R24W.
JOHNSON-SCHMIDT HOUSE
Vicinity Alma

First Floor Plan
Scale: 1" = Approx. 12'

LAFAYETTE CO. SURVEY
FORM NO. 170
**MISSOURI OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION**
**ARCHITECTURAL/HISTORIC INVENTORY SURVEY FORM**

**FREEDOM TOWNSHIP (CONCORDIA)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NO.</th>
<th>COUNTY</th>
<th>LOCATION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>261</td>
<td>Lafayette</td>
<td>Show-Me Regional Planning Commission</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>4. PRESENT LOCAL NAME(S) OR DESIGNATION(S)</th>
<th>5. OTHER NAME(S)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lohofener House Museum and Gifts</td>
<td>Formerly: J. P. Lohofener House</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>6. SPECIFIC LEGAL LOCATION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TOWNSHIP 40N RANGE 24W SECTION 4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IF CITY OR TOWN, STREET ADDRESS: 710 Orange St.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IF RURAL, VICINITY: Concordia</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>8. DESCRIPTION OF LOCATION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lot 5 Block F Original Town (West side of Orange Street between 7th and 8th Streets, in Concordia)</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. IN NATIONAL REGISTER?</th>
<th>12. IS IT ELIGIBLE?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>YES (X)</td>
<td>NO</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>13. PART OF ESTABLISHED DISTRICT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>YES (X)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MENT POTENTIAL?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NO</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>15. NAME OF ESTABLISHED DISTRICT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

42. FURTHER DESCRIPTION OF IMPORTANT FEATURES

This is a 1½-story brick Gothic Revival-style house with a five-bay main facade including a double-leaf entrance. Three front gables and the two end gables contain vergeboards with a scalloped pattern which continues along the cornice. A flat-roofed portico is delicately bracketed. Window and door openings are segmentally arched. There is a rearward extension. Integrity is easily retained but some wall deterioration needs attention, particularly at the north end of the structure.

43. HISTORY AND SIGNIFICANCE

Johann and Emilie Lohofener were the original owners of this fine Gothic Revival house, believed built in 1873. It is one of Concordia's oldest structures. It remained in the Lohofener family until a few years ago when it was purchased by the present owners, Mr. and Mrs. Lohofener, a merchant, was a native of Rotenhagen, Germany. The Shepards purchased the house in order to preserve it. The research team was impressed with its architecture and integrity and recommends that it be considered for nomination as an individual resource.

No comparable example of a brick Gothic Revival house exists within the Show-Me Region. The local historical society, the Concordia Area Heritage Society uses this building as a meeting place and historical museum. Mr. Lohofener is believed to have come to Concordia to live in 1870. He owned a dry goods store and became a bank officer.

44. DESCRIPTION OF ENVIRONMENT AND OUTSIDE PARAMETERS

This house is in a residential neighborhood one block east of the business section. A sandstone sidewalk angles around the house from front to back on the south. Because of its proximity to the downtown business district, the property is probably coveted by developers.

46. PREPARED BY
R. Maserang

47. ORGANIZATION
Show-Me RPC

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

7/88
261-Lohoefener House, 710 Orange St., Concordia.

Owner: Lloyd E. and Nyla Shepard.

The Lohoefener House is the best example of a Gothic Revival-styled house, executed in brick, in the Show-Me Region. It is said to have been built in the early 1870s by Johann Lohoefener, one of many German immigrants who settled in Concordia after the Civil War.

In effect a Central Passage Cottage, the 1 1/2-story, single pile house has five bays in its main elevation, which faces east. The foundation is primarily brick, with sandstone used under the additions. There is a basement under the south half of the building.

The Lohoefener House is Type 16c in the Phase I typology (if the lack of interior end chimneys is discounted).

The original building consisted of the main block with a right hand ell (of brick). Used as a kitchen. Before 1900, apparently, a bedroom was added at the rear of the ell. In the early 1900s, the original porch behind the central hall was enclosed and additional rooms constructed behind the south end of the main block. All of these additions are frame.

Gables, including three in front, contain vergeboards with a scalloped pattern. Windows, found in all gables, have curved segmental arches in brick walls and curved hoodmolds in the frame additions. The middle front gable contains a door which opens onto the deck of a delicately bracketed portico. Most windows are double-hung 2/2s.

The Lohoefener House is constructed primarily of soft brick, which may have contributed to its survival. Unfortunately, deep cracks have appeared in the outer walls in recent years, threatening the stability of the main part of the house. The most severely cracked areas are the east and north walls of the north parlor. These and all exterior brick walls are approximately 13" thick.

Note: HP Program architect Lance Carlson was requested to examine the damage and make recommendations, and may have done so.

Inside, most of the original woodwork is present. However, ceilings have been lowered in most of the downstairs rooms except the north parlor where the original ceiling has been restored. In the early 1900s, the stairway was reversed and now ascends from the center of the house toward the front. Doors and windows seem to be original.

The only outbuilding is an old frame garage, possibly constructed at least in part with lumber from a summer kitchen which was rased many years ago.

Johann Lohoefener, a native of Rotenhagen, Germany, is believed to have come to Concordia in about 1870. He is thought to have moved into this house upon his marriage to Emilie Rabe in about 1873. Mr. Lohoefener owned a dry goods store on Main Street. He was also a bank officer.

Location: Lot 5, Black F, Original Town.
LOHOEFENER HOUSE
710 Orange Street
Concordia, Lafayette County

First Floor Plan

Scale: 1" = Approx. 12'
MISSOURI OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION
ARCHITECTURAL/HISTORIC INVENTORY SURVEY FORM DOVER TOWNSHIP

1. NO. 104
2. COUNTY Lafayette
3. LOCATION OF NEGATIVES Show-Me Regional Planning Commission
4. PRESENT LOCAL NAME(S) OR DESIGNATION(S) Frerking Property
5. OTHER NAME(S) Campbell House; Starke House; Trent House; etc.
6. SPECIFIC LEGAL LOCATION TOWNSHIP 5N RANGE 25W SECTION 31
   SIN 31 RANGE 25W SECTION 31
7. CITY OR TOWN SW of Dover
   IF RURAL, VICINITY
8. DESCRIPTION OF LOCATION
   (Approx. 0.75 mile east and
   0.5 mile south of U.S. 24
   and Mo. 213, on east side
   of Co.Rd. #184, in Dover
   Twp.)
9. COORDINATES LAT LONG
10. SITE ( ) STRUCTURE ( )
    BUILDING ( ) OBJECT ( )
11. ON NATIONAL REGISTER? YES ( ) NO ( X )
12. IS IT ELIGIBLE? YES ( ) NO ( X )
13. PART OF ESTABLISHED HIST. DISTRICT? YES ( ) NO ( X )
14. DISTRICT POTENTIAL? YES ( ) NO ( X )
15. NAME OF ESTABLISHED DISTRICT N/A
16. THEMATIC CATEGORY Historic /Architectural
17. DATE(S) OR PERIOD Built ca. 1850s-70s
18. STYLE OR DESIGN Greek Revival (I-House)
19. ARCHITECT OR ENGINEER Undetermined
20. CONTRACTOR OR BUILDER Undetermined
21. ORIGINAL USE, IF APPARENT Residence
22. PRESENT USE Unused
23. OWNERSHIP PUBLIC ( ) PRIVATE ( X )
24. OWNER'S NAME AND ADDRESS James Frerking, et al
25. OPEN TO PUBLIC? YES ( ) NO ( X )
26. LOCAL CONTACT Owner:
27. OTHER SURVEYS None known
28. NO. OF STORIES 1 1/2
29. BASEMENT? YES ( X ) NO ( X )
30. FOUNDATION MATERIAL Brick
31. WALL CONSTRUCTION Wood frame
32. ROOF TYPE AND MATERIAL Gable; wood shingles
33. NO. OF BAYS FROM 3 TO 4
34. WALL TREATMENT Wood siding
35. PLAN SHAPE
36. CHANGES (EXPLAIN IN NO. 42) ALTERED (X) MOVED (X)
37. CONDITION INTERIOR EXTERIOR Fair
38. PRESERVATION UNDERWAY? NO ( X )
39. ENDANGERED? BY WHAT? NO ( X )
40. VISIBLE FROM PUBLIC ROAD? YES ( X )
41. DISTANCE FROM AND FRONTAGE ON ROAD X-13

42. FURTHER DESCRIPTION OF IMPORTANT FEATURES
This is a 1 1/2-story frame I-House with a classical (transom and	sidelights) entrance, hence its coding as Greek Revival. A rearward extension with a side gable includes a porch, creating the effect of two "main" facades. This example has second floor windows in the gables only. Windows are mostly double-hung 6/6 and 4/4; some have shutters. Porch supports are square wooden beveled
columns with capitals. The I-House facade porch is small and may not be original. There is also a porch on the back side of the extension. Some alterations are probable.

An early owner may have been James F. Campbell who owned the land containing this house in 1877. The 1877 plat shows a house in the approximate location of this house; with an orchard nearby. A J. F. Campbell was one of Lafayette County's earliest settlers (The Hist. of Lafayette County (1881), p. 526). James F. Campbell owned 245 acres in Section 31 in 1877. In 1897, the owner was W. T. Starke (227 acres). In 1914, the owner was Walter S. Trent (also 227 acres). Perhaps this house has been constructed in stages. The research team felt that it might be worth a second look.

44. DESCRIPTION OF ENVIRONMENT AND OUTBUILDINGS
The location is rural, just under a mile south of the Dover Road/Santa Fe Trail. Outbuildings consist of a garage and sheds.

45. SOURCES OF INFORMATION
1877, 1897, 1914 plat maps; site visit.

RETURN THIS FORM WHEN COMPLETED TO: OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION
P.O. BOX 176
JEFFERSON CITY, MISSOURI 65102
PH. 512-741-4096

R. Maserano
Show-Me RPC
12/5/88

DATE 12/9, REVISION DATE 12/9
104-Campbell-Starke House, vicinity Dover. Dover Township.

Owner: James Frerking.

The Campbell-Starke House is a frame, Central Passage Cottage (1 1/2-story single pile house) with Greek Revival styling. There are three openings in the main elevation, which faces north, and there is a central ell which is also of 1 1/2 stories. Pending additional research, this is considered to be a ca. 1870 house built by James F. or J. F. Campbell, one of Lafayette County's earliest settlers.

The house, which faces north, has a central gable with a shuttered window. A tall gable containing a window is also present on the west side of the ell. If central instead of end chimneys were present, this would be a Type 15b house according to the Phase I typology. The foundation is brick.

The main entrance is classical with pilasters, transom and sidelights. Square columns with simple capitals support an inappropriate gabled porch roof (constructed in 1939). Typical windows are double-hung 6/6s.

Larger porches are on both sides of the ell but the west porch is the most interesting because it has classical square, beveled columns and a scrollwork railing. The east porch has been enclosed. Approximately 10 years ago, a "slave kitchen" made of soft brick was replaced with the present kitchen which is attached to the east end of the main block.

The interior is good with most original materials remaining. The hallway contains the lower flight of a two-flight staircase, with a tapering, octagonal newel post. The parlors contain pilaster mantels. Upstairs bedrooms contain mantel shelves rather than true mantels, and outlets for stoves. Some enframmements have dog-eared architraves; some top boards are pediment-shaped.

The Campbell-Starke House was one of the first in the area with acetylene gas lamps. A reservoir where water was mixed with lumps of carbide, producing the gas, is still embedded in the ground near the house.

Outbuildings include two barns, one for mules and one for cattle. They are much newer than the house but are more than 50 years old.

James F. Campbell awned the land (245 acres) containing this house at the time of the 1877 plat. By 1897, W. T. Starke had become the owner of a somewhat smaller farm (227 acres). Walter S. Trent acquired the property in 1914, and it remained in the Trent family for many years.

The location is approximately a mile south of the Santa Fe Trail.

Location: Section 31, T51N, R25W.
Lafayette Co. Survey
Form No. 104

CAMPBELL-STARKE HOUSE
Vicinity Dover

Site Map

Not to Scale
CAMPBELL-STARKE HOUSE
Vicinity Dover

First Floor Plan

Scale: 1" = Approx. 12'

- Kitchen (Today)
- Parlor
- Orig. Kitchen
- Porch
- 25'
- 44'
- 18'
- 24'
- 45'
- 69'

Lafayette Co. Survey
Form No. 104
An early owner may have been James F. Campbell, who owned the land containing this house in 1877. The 1877 plat shows a house in the approximate location of this house, with an orchard nearby. A. J. F. Campbell was one of Lafayette County's earliest settlers (The Hist. of Lafayette County (1881), p. 526). James F. Campbell owned 245 acres in Section 31 in 1877. In 1897, the owner was W. T. Starke (227 acres). In 1914, the owner was Walter S. Trent (227 acres). Perhaps this house has been constructed in stages. The research team felt that it might be worth a second look.

43. HISTORY AND SIGNIFICANCE

The location is rural, just under a mile south of the Dover Road/Santa Fe Trail. Outbuildings consist of a garage and sheds.
**MISSOURI OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION**

**ARCHITECTURAL/HISTORIC INVENTORY SURVEY FORM**

LEXINGTON TOWNSHIP

| 1. NO. | 281 |
| 2. COUNTY | Lafayette |
| 3. LOCATION OF NEGATIVES | Bear House |
| 4. PRESENT LOCAL NAME(S) OR DESIGNATION(S) | Bear Residence |
| 5. OTHER NAME(S) | Bear House |
| 6. SPECIFIC LEGAL LOCATION | 26W 33 |
| TOWNSHIP RANGE | 26N 33 |
| IF CITY OR TOWN, STREET ADDRESS | 7. CITY OR TOWN | Lafayette |
| IF RURAL, VIGINTY | 8. DESCRIPTION OF LOCATION | South side of Co. Rd. #164 approximately 3.6 miles south and 2.85 miles east of Route 13 and E, in Lexington Township. |
| 9. COORDINATES | 10. THE ANTEBELLUM SURVEY STRUCTURE | Historic/Architectural |
| LAT | UTM | Built ca. 1850s-1860s |
| LONG | 11. ON NATIONAL REGISTER | Greek Revival I-House |
| OBJECT | 12. IS IT ELIGIBLE? | Wood frame |
| 13. PART OF ESTAB | 14. DISTRICT? | 15. NAME OF ESTABLISHED DISTRICT |
| 16. THEMATIC CATEGORY | 18. STYLE OR DESIGN | Wood frame |
| 17. DATE(S) OR PERIOD | 19. ARCHITECT OR ENGINEER | Lafayette Antebellum |
| 20. CONTRACTOR OR BUILDER | 21. ORIGINAL USE, IF APPARENT | MUST |
| 22. PRESENT USE | 23. OWNER'S NAME AND ADDRESS | Survey Negative Group |
| 24. OWNER'S NAME AND ADDRESS | 25. OPEN TO PUBLIC? | BE PROVIDED |
| IF KNOWN | 26. LOCAL CONTACT PERSON OR ORGANIZATION | LL-13 |
| William C. Bear | 27. OTHER SURVEYS IN WHICH INCLUDED | |
| 28. NO. OF STORIES | 29. BASEMENT? | None known |
| 30. FOUNDATION MATERIAL | 31. WALL CONSTRUCTION | |
| 32. ROOF TYPE AND MATERIAL | 33. NO. OF BAYS | |
| 34. WALL TREATMENT | 35. PLAN SHAPE | |
| 36. CHANGES ADDITION | 37. CONDITION | |
| EXPLAIN IN | INTERIOR | GOOD |
| ALTERED | EXTERIOR | |
| MOVED | |
| 38. PRESERVATION UNDERWAY | 39. ENDANGERED | |
| 40. VISIBLE FROM PUBLIC ROAD | 41. DISTANCE FROM AND FRONAGE ON ROAD | |

**N/A**

42. FURTHER DESCRIPTION OF IMPORTANT FEATURES

This is an L-shaped two-story frame I-House with Greek Revival styling. The main block features a three-bay facade with a central entry with sidelights and transom. Windows are paired. Two end chimneys are visible. The portico appears to be a Victorian addition. Alterations include asbestos siding. Cornices are box returns.

43. HISTORY AND SIGNIFICANCE

The William C. Bear residence appears to be another good, potentially NR-eligible antebellum or near-antebellum house in northern Lafayette County. It remains in the family that farmed the land and built the house, the John and Elizabeth Bear family of Virginia. Part of the house is said to have been constructed prior to the Civil War and later. Two sons, William J. and John P., served in the state militia, and farmed the land. This house was identified as an I-House at the time of the Lafayette County Survey (Project # 29-89-30114-092) but was not inventoried then. Because of its location at the end of a private lane, it was not well seen during the survey. It was pointed out by a source interviewed in connection with the Rufus Young House, in July 1991.

Various outbuildings are associated with the property.

44. DESCRIPTION OF ENVIRONMENT AND OUTBUILDINGS

45. SOURCE OF INFORMATION

Mr. and Mrs. Norman Haston; The History of Lafayette County (1881), p. 637.

RETURN THIS FORM WHEN COMPLETED TO:

OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION

R. Maserang

Show-Me RPC

49. DATE | 48. PREPARED BY | 47. ORGANIZATION |

8/7/91 | R. Maserang | Show-Me RPC

JEFFERSON CITY, MISSOURI 65102

PH. 314-751-5365

Owner: William C. Bear.

The William James Bear House is a frame, Central Passage I-House with a right-hand ell of two stories. The main elevation is three-bay and faces north. This is a Type lc house, according to the Phase I typology.

Construction of the Bear House began in about 1860-61, but was interrupted by the Civil War, in which William James Bear fought. Mr. Bear, who supported the Confederates, is said to have returned from military service and finished the house in about 1865. The main block and ell were constructed at the same time.

References to Greek Revival styling include a fairly wide band of trim along the cornice, classical entrance with sidelights and transom, and returns in the gable ends suggestive of a pediment. But present windows are 4/4s instead of the 6/6s usually associated with the style.

The house apparently was more or less unchanged until around 1920, when a "summer porch" was added on the east side of the ell. More serious changes occurred in the early 1950s, when the original two-story portico was reduced to a one-story porch. Two of the pierced supports and the deck railing were removed. Asbestos siding was installed over the clapboard siding.

The front entrance is classical with sidelights and transom. An upper level doorway onto the deck, with sidelights, has been converted to a pair of windows. Similar pairs of windows are found on both floors of the main facade. Window openings seem original, except as noted above, but the shutters are vinyl replacements.

Much interior woodwork remains and the west parlor has a Greek Revival mantel. However, ceilings have been lowered and paneling installed. A bathroom has been added adjacent to the central staircase, enclosing it. The railing with a tapering octagonal newel post, similar to a type found in many local antebellum residences, remains in place.

Outbuildings include a ca. 1914 transverse frame barn, a granary and a harness building which has been converted to a garage.

The house remains in the Bear family today.

Location: Section 33, T50N, R26W.
Lafayette Co. Survey
Form No. 281 (Added)

WILLIAM 3. BEAR HOUSE
Vicinity Higginsville

Site Map

Not to Scale
WILLIAM JAMES BEAR HOUSE

Vicinity Higginsville

First Floor Plan

Scale: 1" = Approx. 12'
This is a two-story, five-bay frame I-House coded as Greek Revival on the basis of its classical entrance with sidelights and a transom window. Gable ends are plain and, with the exception of two small square loft windows on either end, windowless. There is a one-story entry porch with square supports resting on stone or ornamental concrete bases. Chimneys are in the gable ends and in a rearward extension. The main windows are double-hung 6/6. Metal awnings are obviously modern.

An early owner was William C. Goodwin, a farmer and physician who came to Lafayette County from Virginia in 1866. By the time of the 1877 plat, Mr. Goodwin owned 65 acres in Section 34. By 1897, he had increased the size of his farm to 220 acres. Thomas M. Davidson was the owner in 1914, but some of the land somewhat farther north in Section 34 was still owned by Mrs. W. G. Goodwin. This Civil War-era house was selected for the purity of its architecture as well as its obvious significance as an anteBellum or near-anteBellum resource.

Two gambrel-roofed barns and other small outbuildings are associated with this house. The main facade faces west. The property is just north of the Johnson County line.
The present owner, the Speckers, have lived here some 35 years. Outbuildings include two older barns with gambrel roofs and a small smokehouse believed to date from the 1940s.

Location: Section 34, T48N, R27W.
RENICK-GOODWIN HOUSE
Vicinity Columbus

First Floor Plan

Scale: 1" = Approx. 12'
MISSOURI OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION
ARCHITECTURAL/HISTORIC INVENTORY SURVEY FORM
WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP.

1. NO. 215
2. COUNTY Lafayette
3. LOCATION OF Show Me Regional Planning Commission

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

5. OTHER NAME(S)
   Formerly: Goodwin House

6. SPECIFIC LOCAL LOCATION TOWNSHIP Range, 27N, SECTION 34
   IF CITY OR TOWN, STREET ADDRESS

7. CITY OR TOWN IF RURAL, VICTORY
   Southeast of Odessa

8. DESCRIPTION OF LOCATION
   (Approx. 3.0 miles south and
   0.25 mile east of M and U, on
   east side of M, in Washington
   Twp.)

9. COORDINATES LAT LONG

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

11. ON NATIONAL REGISTER NO ( ) YES ( ) HIST. DISTRICT NO ( ) YES ( )

12. IS IT Telden?
   YES ( ) ELIGIBLE?

13. PART OF PETTIE?
   YES ( ) HIST. DISTRICT?

14. DISTRICT?

15. NAME OF ESTABLISHED DISTRICT
   N/A

16. THEMATIC CATEGORY
   Historic / Architectural

17. DATE(S) OR PERIOD
   Built ca. 1860s

18. STYLE OR DESIGN
   Greek Revival (I-House)

19. ARCHITECT OR ENGINEER
   Undetermined

20. CONTRACTOR OR BUILDER
   Undetermined

21. ORIGINAL USE, IF APPARENT
   Residence

22. PRESENT USE
   Residence

23. OWNERSHIP PUBLIC ( ) PRIVATE ( )

24. OWNER'S NAME AND ADDRESS
   Everett L. Specker
   R.R. #1
   Odessa, Mo.

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

26. LOCAL CONTACT PERSON OR ORGANIZATION
   Owner

27. OTHER SURVEYS IN WHICH INCLUDED
   None known

28. NO. OF STORIES

29. BASEMENT?
   YES ( ) NO ( )

30. FOUNDATION MATERIAL

31. WALL CONSTRUCTION
   Wood frame

32. ROOF TYPE AND MATERIAL
   Gable: asphalt

33. NO. OF BAYS
   FRONT: 5 - SIDE

34. WALL TREATMENT
   Wood siding

35. PLAN SHAPE
   T-plan

36. CHANGES AFTER ADDITION?
   EXPLAIN IN
   ALIGNED?

37. CONDITION
   INTERIOR
   EXTERIOR
   GOOD

38. PRESERVATION
   UNDERWHAT?
   MAINT.?

39. ENERGIZED?
   YES ( ) NO ( )

40. VISIBLE FROM PUBLIC ROAD?
   YES ( ) NO ( )

41. DISTANCE FROM ROAD

42. FURTHER DESCRIPTION OF IMPORTANT FEATURES
   This is a two-story, five-bay frame I-House coded as Greek Revival
   on the basis of its classical entrance with sidelights and a transom
   window. Gable ends are plain and, with the exception of two small
   square loft windows on either end, windowless. There is a one-story
   entry porch with square supports resting on stone or ornamental con-
   crete bases. Chimneys are in the gable ends and in a rearward ex-

43. HISTORY AND SIGNIFICANCE
   Tension. The main windows are double-hung 6/6.

44. DESCRIPTION OF ENVIRONMENT AND OUTBUILDINGS
   Metal awnings are obviously modern.

   An early owner was William C. Goodwin, a farmer and physician who came to Lafayette County from Virginia in 1866. At the time of the 1877 plat, Mr. Goodwin owned 65 acres in
   Section 34. By 1897, he had increased the size of his farm to 220 acres. Thomas M.
   Davidson was the owner in 1914, but some of the land somewhat farther north in Section
   34 was still owned by Mrs. W. G. Goodwin. This Civil War-era house was selected for the
   purity of its architecture as well as its obvious significance as an antebellum or near-
   antebellum resource.

45. SOURCES OF INFORMATION
   1877, 1897, 1914 plats; Atlas Map of Lafayette County, Missouri,
   p. 79.

RETURN THIS FORM WHEN COMPLETED TO:
OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION
R. Box 178
Jefferson City, Missouri 65102
Phone: 314-751-4096

46. PREPARED BY
   R. Maserano

47. ORGANIZATION
   Show-Me RPC

48. DATE ( ) REVISION DATE ( )

215 Lafayette
Formerly: Goodwin House

C.C.-15

Gable: asphalt

Exterior

Good

Owner

None known

Gable: asphalt

Good

Residence

Residence

Residence

Residence

Residence

Residence

Residence

Residence

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

ARCHITECTURAL/HISTORIC INVENTORY SU
SETON TWP. (WAVERLY)

1. NO. 134
2. COUNTY Lafayette
3. LOCATION OF NEGATIVES Show-Me Regional Planning Commission
6. SPECIFIC LEGAL LOCATION TOWNSHIP 5N RANGE 24W SECTION 14
    IF CITY OR TOWN, STREET ADDRESS Kelling Avenue
7. CITY OR TOWN IF RURAL, VICTIN CITY OF Waverly
8. DESCRIPTION OF LOCATION
   Lot 10
   Block 14
   Original St. Thomas
   (North side of Kelling Avenue between Washington and Broad, in Waverly)

9. COORDINATES LAT LONG
10. SITE ( ) STRUCTURE( )
    BUILDING ( ) OBJECT ( )
11. ON NATIONAL REGISTER Y NO ( )
    YES ( )
    ELIGIBLE ( )
    NO ( )
12. DISTRICT Y NO ( )
    YES ( )
    POTENTIAL ( )
    NO ( )
13. NAME OF ESTABLISHED DISTRICT N/A
14. THREATENED CATEGORY Historic / Architectural
15. DATE(S) OR PERIOD 1818
16. STYLE OR DESIGN Side Gabled (National Folk)
17. ARCHITECT OR ENGINEER None
18. CONTRACTOR OR BUILDER Presumably, John D. Thomas
19. ORIGINAL USE, IF APPARENT Residence
20. PRESENT USE
21. OWNER'S NAME AND ADDRESS Bank of Waverly
    Waverly, Mo.
22. OPEN TO PUBLIC? YES ( )
23. LOCAL CONTACT
24. OWNERSHIP PUBLIC ( ) PRIVATE (X)
25. CONDITION INTERIOR GOOD/Fair
    EXTERIOR
26. PRESERVATION UFC ( ) UNDERMAINTained (x)
27. ENDANGERED Y NO ( )
    BY WHAT? NO ( )
28. DISTANCE FROM AND FRONTAGE ON ROAD NO ( )
29. MOVED ( )
30. NO OF STORIES 1
31. WALL CONSTRUCTION Log Frame
32. ROOF TYPE AND MATERIAL Gable; asphalt
33. NO. OF BAYS STATIONARY ( )
    FRONT 3
    SIDE 3
34. WALL TREATMENT Asbestos siding
35. PLAN SHAPE Rectangular
36. CHANGES EXPLAIN IN ADDITION ( )
    NO. 42 ALTERED (X)
37. EXISTING RECORDS PUBLIC ( ) PRIVATE (X)
38. VISIBLE FROM PUBLIC ROAD Y NO ( )
39. FURTHER DESCRIPTION OF IMPORTANT FEATURES
   This small, side-gabled log frame dwelling has a dual-pitched roof
   and an exterior brick chimney which has been stuccoed. The original
   frame today is completely different from that depicted in a ca. 1910 photo.
   That photo shows a symmetrical main facade with two windows downstairs &
   two up, a central entrance, & a metal-covered, single-pitch roof.
   In the 1920s or so, a front porch was added; later, it was enclosed.
   The oak and walnut logs are secured with wooden pegs, it was learned when
   the house was converted into a cottage.
   This is the oldest building identified by the research team, having been constructed
   in 1818 by Col. John Dennis Thomas. Col. Thomas was among the region's earliest settlers,
   coming to the area as a government surveyor after the War of 1812, in which he served.
   Col. Thomas platted a town which he called St. Thomas, just east of another early town
   named Middleton, in the 1840s. Later, the towns were consolidated as Waverly.
   Col. Thomas is said to have shot deer from the upstairs windows of his home, located near the old
   Boonslick Trail which became the Santa Fe Trail.
   The house remained in the Thomas family for most of its history, including the many years that it was owned by Mrs. George P. Gordon,
   nee Lutie Thomas. There is local interest in at least a partial restoration, with the
   structure possibly used as a historical museum. Despite the unfortunate loss of integrity, this house obviously
   has enormous local and regional significance for its association with early exploration and settlement.

41. NAME OF PREVIOUS OWNER:
42. SOURCE OF INFORMATION:
   W. Scott Thomas, quoted in Carrollton Daily Democrat (undated clipping), Mrs. R. W. Bricken; site visit.

RETURN THIS FORM WHEN COMPLETED TO:
OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION
JEFFERSON CITY, MISSOURI 65102
PH. 314-751-4096
R. Masera
14. PREPARED BY
15. ORGANIZATION Show-Me RPC
16. DATE 7/21/88
17. REVISION DATE(S)
Can very many remember when?

The oldest house in Waverly was built in 1818 and still stands across from the post office. This two-story structure was built before Missouri became a state or there was a county named Lillard.

Waverly's
2D Annual Street Fair
October 11, 12, 13, 1900,
Thursday, Friday, Saturday, at Waverly, Mo.
Leave Dust Care Behind. Come. Enjoy Our River Breeze.
Pure Water and Pleasant Shade.
3 Days of Sight-Seeing, Fun and Frolic.

Our Gates Are Wide Open. Come, One! Come, All!

In 1818, Colonel John D. Thomas built a house in what is now Waverly. That house, although covered with new exterior, still stands and is the oldest house in the town. It has been in the family of the late Mrs. George P. Gordon since its erection.
Form Nos. 133 and 134

Gordon House (left); John Dennis Thomas House (right)

Gordon House and John Dennis Thomas House

ca. 1910 photo
Lafayette Co. Survey
Form No. 134

JOHN DENNIS THOMAS HOUSE
Kelling Avenue, Naverly

First Floor Plan
Scale: 1" = Approx. 12'

- Kitchen: 13' x 9 1/2'
- Enc. Por.
- Bath
- L.R.: 10 1/2' x 15'
- Bedroom: 11 1/2' x 13 1/2'
- 8' x 13 1/2'
- 20'
- 40'
MISSOURI OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION
ARCHITECTURAL/HISTORIC INVENTORY SURVEY FORM MIDDLETON TWP. (WAVERLY)

1. NO. 149

2. COUNTY Lafayette

3. LOCATION OF NEGATIVES Show-Me Regional Planning Commission

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

5. OTHER NAME(S) Corder-Brown House

6. SPECIFIC LEGAL LOCATION TOWNSHIP 5N RANGE 24W SECTION 14
   IF CITY OR TOWN, STREET ADDRESS* 800 Broad St.

7. CITY OR TOWN Waverly
   IF RURAL, VICINITY

8. DESCRIPTION OF LOCATION
   Lots 11 & 12
   Block 27
   Third Addn. to St. Thomas
   (Northwest corner of Pine and Broad Streets, in Waverly)

9. BUILDING UTW

10. STRUCTURE

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

12. IS IT ELIGIBLE? YES ( ) NO ( )

13. PART OF ESTABLISHED DISTRICT?
   HIST. DISTRICT? YES ( ) NO ( )
   POTENTIAL? YES ( ) NO ( )

14. NAME OF ESTABLISHED DISTRICT N/A

15. THREATENED CATEGORY Historic (Architectural)

17. DATE(S) OR PERIOD Built ca. 1870; expanded ca. 1900

18. STYLE OR DESIGN Italianate

19. ARCHITECT OR ENGINEER Undetermined

20. CONTRACTOR OR BUILDER Undetermined

21. ORIGINAL USE, IF APPARENT Residence

22. PRESENT USE Residence

23. OWNERSHIP PUBLIC ( ) PRIVATE ( )

24. OWNER'S NAME AND ADDRESS
   Ronald Ott
   800 Broad St.
   Waverly, Mo.

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

26. LOCAL CONTACT PERSON OR ORGANIZATION None known

27. OTHER SURVEYS

28. NO. OF STORIES 2

29. BASEMENT? YES (X) NO ( )

30. FOUNDATION MATERIAL Partial

31. WALL CONSTRUCTION Wood frame

32. ROOF TYPE AND MATERIAL Gable; asphalt

33. NO. OF BAYS FRONT 3 SIDE 3

34. WALL TREATMENT Wood siding

35. PLAN SHAPE Irregular

36. CHANGES (EXPLAIN IN NO. 42)

37. CONDITION INTERIOR Excellent
   EXTERIOR

38. PRESERVATION UNDERWAY? YES (X) NO ( )

39. ENDANGERED? YES (X) NO ( )
   BY WHAT? E-25

40. VISIBLE FROM PUBLIC ROAD? YES (X) NO ( )

41. DISTANCE FROM ANGLED FRONTAGE ON ROAD

42. FURTHER DESCRIPTION OF IMPORTANT FEATURES
   This impressive frame two-story Italianate house has an unusual (for the style) side-gabled roof. Scrollwork brackets dominate the cornice (18 in each gable end plus 17 in the front). The asymmetrical main facade features an elaborately bracketed one-story portico with a railing deck. The transomed, sidelight entrance is topped with a triple crown which is repeated over the sidelite doorway to the deck. Paired 1/1 windows with crowns are found in the main facade and the north gable end. The south gable end contains flat arched windows.

43. HISTORY AND SIGNIFICANCE Each gable contains a hooded circular window with the date, 1872. The original house is believed to have been much smaller. There are extensive additions west of the main, two-story unit.

   This house is believed to have been converted into an Italianate at around the turn of the century by the Spencer Brown family. (The John Elias Corder family moved to this location in the 1870s and either built a new home then or expanded an existing structure. Mr. Corder operated a dry goods store in the two-story building at Commercial and Washington.) The house remained in the family of Mr. Brown, who farmed, for 56 years. This house was selected for the inventory because of its architecture. Since the primary alteration apparently occurred long ago and more recent additions are relatively inoffensive, perhaps it should be considered potentially eligible as an individual building.

44. DESCRIPTION OF ENVIRONMENT AND OUTBUILDINGS
   A corner location in a residential neighborhood a block south of U.S. 24 (Walnut Street) is the site of this house.

45. SOURCES OF INFORMATION
   Mrs. Henry McKay Cary; Mrs. Beverly Hutcherson; Mrs. R. W. Bricken; site visit.

RETURN THIS FORM WHEN COMPLETED TO: OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION
P.O. BOX 176
JEFFERSON CITY, MISSOURI 65102
PH. 314-751-4036

46. PREPARED BY R. Maserang

47. ORGANIZATION Show-Me RPC

48. DATE 7/21/89

49. REVISION DATE (S)
Form No. 149
Corder-Brown House
Waverly, Mo. (Lafayette County)
The Corder-Brown House is a frame, Side Passage I-House with a wealth of Italianate detailing. This house is said to have evolved from a one-room log cabin built in ca. 1850, of which little or no trace is visible. The front block, containing most of the detailing, is the most original part of the house. The front block probably was constructed in 1872 by John Elias Corder, who operated a local dry goods store. Corder owned the property from 1872-1906.

The gables contain hooded circular windows with the date, 1872, which coincides with Corder's acquisition of the property.

The asymmetrical main facade features an elaborately bracketed one-story portico with a railing deck. Scrollwork brackets in groups of one, two and three are found along the cornice and in the gable ends. Elaborately crowned pairs of narrow, double-hung windows (1/1s) are found in the main and north elevations. The main entrance and the upper doorway onto the deck, both with sidelights, are topped with elaborate tripartite crowns.

The Corder-Brown House faces east. The old portion of the house has a stuccoed brick foundation. Concrete supports the newer parts.

Apparently, the log cabin and another old portion of the house were behind (west of) the main block. In the basement, hewn log frame members are visible at one end of the dining room.

Recently, the main block was covered with white vinyl siding but its appearance was not otherwise altered. Original wooden shutters, painted a rust color, are in front. Most others are replacements. Some pieces of the portico have been replicated. The front door is nonoriginal, but is appropriate for the style.

Note: Owner Ronald Ott said that he would consider removing the vinyl if the house is otherwise considered potentially eligible for listing.

In the large front hall is a fine spiral staircase with a tapering octagonal newel post. The parlor is in the north part of the main block, and contains an appropriate Victorian mantel. These rooms have fine multitiered moldings. The door between the hallway and parlor contains 15 glass panels and is transomed. The tall front windows have panel aprons.

The dining room contains a fireplace with a carved mantel. Unlike enframements in the main block, enframements in the dining room and in the east end of the kitchen feature bullseye corner blocks. The kitchen also contains a mantel. The bedroom above the parlor contains a pilaster mantel.

In 1986-87, the kitchen was greatly enlarged on the west and a large bedroom, family room and bath were added.

The Corder-Brown House has central chimneys rather than end chimneys but otherwise it would be a Type 12c house in the Phase I typology.

In addition to Corder, another longtime owner was Spencer Brown. Brown acquired the house from Corder in 1906. It remained in the Brown family for 56 years. (Another Spencer Brown house (#159) was surveyed as part of Phase I.)

There are no historic outbuildings.
Location: Lots 11 and 12, Block 27, Third Addition to St. Thomas.
### MISSOURI OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION

**ARCHITECTURAL/HISTORIC INVENTORY SURVEY FORM**

**Location:** Middleton Twp., (Waverly)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NO.</th>
<th>COUNTY</th>
<th>LOCATION OF NEGATIVES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>151</td>
<td>Lafayette</td>
<td>Show-Me Regional Planning Commission</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**16. THREATENED CATEGORY**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Historic /Architectural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**17. DATE(S) OR PERIOD**

| Built ca. 1860s |

**18. STYLE OR DESIGN**

| Greek Revival/Gothic Revival |

**19. ARCHITECT OR ENGINEER**

| Undetermined |

**20. CONTRACTOR OR BUILDER**

| Undetermined |

**21. ORIGINAL USE, IF APPARENT**

| Residence |

**22. PRESENT USE**

| Residence |

**23. OWNERSHIP**

| Public |

**24. OWNER'S NAME AND ADDRESS**

| Charles Hayes Lexington, Mo. |

---

**43. HISTORY AND SIGNIFICANCE**

An early owner of this presumably antebellum house was Benjamin Fell, who became a coal miner in Waverly's Buckhorn Mine. It was selected both for its architecture and historical associations with early Waverly. Classical and Victorian influences are both apparent in this altered but significant house. Side-passage examples such as this are the least common form of I-House. A son of Mr. and Mrs. Fell, Joe Fell, became a butcher in Waverly. The property was in the Fell family until the early 1950s.

---

**44. DESCRIPTION OF ENVIRONMENT AND OUTBUILDINGS**

Residential street in the southern part of Waverly.
151-Fell House, 102 Elm St., Waverly.

Owner: Maria Levka.

The Fell House, ca. 1860s, is a frame, Single-Pen Dwelling of 1 stories. Stylistically, the Fell House is a combination of Greek Revival (classical entrance with sidelights and transom; pediment-shaped window arches) and Gothic Revival (dainty vergeboards and pendant-like gable ornaments).

Information about this house's history possibly could be found with more research* It was once owned by a coal miner named Benjamin Fell, but Fell probably was not the builder. Fell worked in the local Buckhorn Mine, long defunct. The house was inherited by a son, Joe Fell, who became a butcher in Waverly. The Fells reportedly sold the house in the early 1950s.

The entrance is at the east end of the three-bay main facade. There is a one-story ell which, while old, almost certainly was added to the front part. The foundation is brick, with concrete blocks added over the years. Asbestos siding covers the main block and ell. The house faces north.

Because of an overflow of excitable dogs, plus a few cats, the house was not entered (at the owner's request) for photography or floor plan measurements. However, the owner said the interior is very plain and that there are no mantels. The living room ceiling has been lowered. It is possible that the house is presently vacant; the owner was planning to move in the spring.

Vernacular, single-pen houses such as the Fell House are not covered in the Phase I typology.

Location: Lot 36, Block 36, Cawthorn, Miller & Reed's Subdivision.
FELL HOUSE
102 Elm St., Waverly

First Floor Plan

Scale: 1" = Approx. 12'

LAFAYETTE COUNTY SURVEY
FORM NO. 151
Hayes Property

Formerly: Fell House

16. THEMATIC CATEGORY
Historic /Architectural

17. DATE(S) OR PERIOD
Built ca. 1860s

20. CONTRACTOR OR BUILDER
Undetermined

21. ORIGINAL USE, IF APARENT
Residence

22. PRESENT USE
Residence

23. OWNERSHIP
Public: [ ] Private: [X]

24. OWNER'S NAME AND ADDRESS
Charles Hayes
Lexington, Mo.

29. NO. OF STORIES
1:

30. FOUNDATION MATERIAL
Concrete over brick

31. WALL CONSTRUCTION
Wood frame

32. ROOF TYPE AND MATERIAL
Gable: asphalt

33. NO. OF BAYS
Front 3 - Side

34. WALL TREATMENT
Asbestos siding

35. PLAN SHAPE

36. CHANGES
ADDITIONS [ ] ALTERNATE [ ]

37. CONDITION
INTERIOR: [ ] EXTERIOR: Good

38. MAINTENANCE
UNDERWAY [ ] MAINTAINED [ ] UNMAINTAINED [X]

39. ENDANGERED?
BY WHAT: [ ]

40. VISIBLE FROM PUBLIC ROAD
Yes [X] No [ ]

41. DISTANCE FROM AND FRONTAGE ON ROAD

This is a 1½-story frame single-pen house. The three-bay main elevation faces north. The front doorway is transomed with sidelights. Modest gable trim (vergeboards) is continued along the front eave. Window surrounds pedimented. Gable roof over entrance supported by diagonal bracing is not original. There is a rearward extension or addition. Asbestos siding has been added.

An early owner of this presumably antebellum house was Benjamin Fell, who became a coal miner in Waverly's Buckhorn Mine. It was selected both for its architecture and historical associations with early Waverly. Classical and Victorian influences are both apparent in this altered but significant house.

A son of Mr. and Mrs. Fell, Joe Fell, became a butcher in Waverly. The property was in the Fell family until the early 1950s.

Residential street in the southern part of Waverly.

44. SOURCES OF INFORMATION
Mrs. R. W. Bricken; plat maps; John Hinz; site visit.

45. PREPARED BY
R. Maserang

46. ORGANIZATION
Show-Me RPC

49. REVISION DATE
9/13/88
MISSOURI OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION
ARCHITECTURAL/HISTORIC INVENTORY SURVEY FORM

BOWLING GREEN TOWNSHIP

1. NO. 121

2. COUNTY Pettis

3. LOCATION OF N向外附近

4. PRESENT LOCAL NAME(S) OR DESIGNATION(S) Danforth House (probable)

5. OTHER NAME(S) Show-Me Regional Planning Commission

6. SPECIFIC LEGAL LOCATION

TOWNSHIP NO. 20W RANGE NO. SECTION 17

IF CITY OR TOWN, STREET ADDRESS

7. CITY OR TOWN West of Beaman

8. DESCRIPTION OF LOCATION

(Approx. .9 mile west of HH and 0, on north side of 0, in Bowling Green Township)

9. COORDINATES LAT 42

UTM LONG 142

10. SITE() STRUCTURE()

BUILDING() OBJECT()

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

12. IS IT ELIGIBLE? YES() NO()

13. PART OF ESTAB. HIST. DISTRICT? YES() NO()

14. DISTRICT ELIGIBLE? YES() NO()

15. NAME OF ESTABLISHED DISTRICT N/A

16. THEMATIC CATEGORY Historic/architectural

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

18. STYLE OR DESIGN Side Gabled (Folk Victorian)

19. ARCHITECT OR ENGINEER Undetermined

20. CONTRACTOR OR BUILDER Undetermined

21. ORIGINAL USE, IF APPARENT Residence

22. PRESENT USE Residence or storage

23. OWNERSHIP PUBLIC( ) PRIVATE(XX)


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

26. LOCAL CONTACT PERSON OR ORGANIZATION Show-Me RPC

27. OTHER SURVEYS IN WHICH INCLUDED None

28. NO. OF STORIES

29. BASEMENT? YES() NO()

30. FOUNDATION MATERIAL Stone

31. WALL CONSTRUCTION Wood frame

32. ROOF TYPE AND MATERIAL Gable; asphalt

33. NO. OF SLEDS FRONT 5 SIDE

34. WALL TREATMENT Wood siding

35. PLAN SHAPE

36. CHANGES

EXPLAIN IN ADDED ( ) ALTERED ( ) MOVED ( )

37. CONDITION INTERIOR Good/fair

38. PRESERVATION UNDERWAY? YES() NO()

39. ENDANGERED? BY WHAT? NO()

40. VISIBLE FROM PUBLIC ROAD? YES() NO()

41. DISTANCE FROM AND FRONTAGE ON ROAD

42. FURTHER DESCRIPTION OF IMPORTANT FEATURES

This one-story frame house has a symmetrical main facade with a front gable above the main entrance. The main entrance is transomed and sidelighted. A small, pent roof porch has a spindlework frieze and brackets. Imbricated shingles are used as gable decoration. Chimneys are at the two ends of this side-gabled example. Main facade windows are double hung, 6/6.

43. HISTORY AND SIGNIFICANCE

This house is believed to date from the 1890s. The 1896 plat map indicates ownership of the land by Ino. W. Lee. Early ownership of the house was by G. M. Danforth, the indicated owner of the house and land in 1916. This house was selected as a better-than-average example of its form, although it should be pointed out that it was not examined closely. It could be considered for inclusion in a thematic (agricultural) nomination. See also Form No. 120.

44. DESCRIPTION OF ENVIRONMENT AND OUTBUILDINGS

Just west of this house, in Section 18, is a ca. 1920s brick two-story house with side gables. Nearby are two steel farm buildings, metal silos and sheds.

45. SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Plat maps; site visit.

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

46. PREPARED BY R. Maserang

47. ORGANIZATION Show-Me RPC

48. DATE [49. REVISION DATE(S)] 2/24/88

50. ADDITIONAL SPACE IS NEEDED. ATTACH SEPARATE SHEET(S) TO THIS FORM
121-Ramsey House (Danforth House), vicinity Beaman, Bowling Green Township.

Owner: Jerry Hancock.

The Ramsey House (Danforth House) is a one-story, frame, Central Passage Single-Pile Dwelling with a front gable and an addition. Greek Revival styling is evident in the trabeated entrance and, on the inside, pointed lintels. The main block may or may not be antebellum but it certainly has the appearance of a house built before 1880.

The main block sits on a foundation of squared, roughly coursed stone blocks of various sizes, and faces south. If the addition (not nearly as old as the main block) is not counted as an ell, this is a Type 16 house in the Phase I typology.

The original owner may have been Thomas E. Ramsey, who apparently acquired the property in the 1850s and was still the owner of a house in the approximate location of the present building at the time of the 1876 plat. Inexplicably, the house apparently does not appear on an 1896 plat map of Bowling Green Township but again shows up on the 1916 plat map, when the owner was G. M. Danforth.

While most interior door and window openings have pediment-shaped lintels, the only exterior window with a similar pediment-shaped lintel is in the front gable. Other front windows are double-hung 6/6s with plain flat arches. The house has a Victorian front porch.

Outbuildings associated with the Ramsey House are a frame smokehouse, an altered bank barn and a privy.

Location: Section 17, T46N, R20W.
PETTIS CO. SURVEY
Form No. 121

DANFORTH HOUSE
Vicinity Beaman

Floor Plan
Scale: 1" = Approx. 12'

[Diagram of Danforth House floor plan with dimensions and rooms labeled]
Pettis Co. Survey
Form No. 121

Danforth House
Vicinity Beaman

Site Map

Not to Scale
This two-story house has a Greek Revival or Classical Revival look with its wide cornice moldings, low-pitched roof and pilasters flanking the second floor doorway onto a walkout porch. Both upstairs and downstairs entrances are side-lighted. Windows (double-hung 6/6 on the main facade) are equipped with shutters. Both chimneys are on both gable ends. There is a one story rear extension.

The original owner of this frame I-House is believed to have been John H. Monsees, a farmer. The house is believed to have been constructed in the 1890s. Robert K. Thomson, also a farmer, purchased the property in 1900. Mr. Thomson, who died in 1910, bequeathed the house and approximately 170 acres to his seven children. The current owner, Ernestine Thomson Logan, is the daughter of Ernest Thomson who with his brother Yancey Thomson farmed the land and resided there for many years until their deaths in 1958 and 1959. This long-term ownership by a single family contributes to the building's local significance. Although this building gives the impression of being older than its estimated date of construction, the owner says that it is not. Outbuildings include a barn and a gable-front building which the owner believes may have been the original log home on the property, used for many years as a chicken house.
Pettis Co. Survey  
Form No. 122  
MONSEES-THOMSON HOUSE  
Vicinity Beaman  

Site Map
122-Monsees-Thomson House, vicinity Beaman, Bowling Green Township,

Owner: Eugene Logan.

The Monsees-Thomson House is a frame, Central Passage I-House with a left-hand ell of two stories. Its appearance, including Greek Revival styling, suggests that it almost certainly was built before or soon after the Civil War, possibly by L. Levering who owned the land in 1876. The 1876 plat map for Bowling Green Township seems to indicate a blacksmith shop nearby.

However, the present owner said he has found no evidence of Levering's ownership in the abstract. According to the owner's research, another possible builder was James Standiford. Standiford apparently owned the property during the 1850s and into the 1860s. Apparently there were four or five other owners before the property was acquired by Robert K. Monsees from B. F. Steelman in 1884. It is also possible that this is, after all, simply a late-blooming Greek Revival house, built as late as 1884 or so, by Monsees.

In any case, the Monsees-Thomson House is a relatively original example of a vernacular Greek Revival I-House. The primary elevation is three-bay.

The main changes have been the conversion of a side porch into a kitchen, and connection of the original kitchen, which had been a separate building, to the main house. Asbestos shingles have been applied over the original wood siding.

Greek Revival elements include sidelights on bath floors plus, at the main entrance, a transom. Pilasters flank the upper and lower main entrances. The front porch has capering square columns with simple capitals and bases, scrollwork brackets and a railing deck. The present front and side porches are depicted in a ca. 1930s photo.

A Greek Revival influence also is seen in the wide cornice bands and cornice returns, the Latter producing a modest pedimented effect in the gable ends. Windows (double-hung 6/6s) are old and appropriate for the style. Shutters are wood and also very old.

The Monsees-Thomson House has a foundation of roughly squared limestone blocks. The orientation of the main elevation is southward. This is a Type Pa house on the Phase I typology.

The interior has much that is original, including the two-flight main staircase with a round tapering newel post. A second staircase, boxed, leads upstairs from the southeast corner of the original dining room, in the ell. Woodwork, much of it hand-grained, is very nice. Shouldered architraves--Greek ears--and pediment-like lintels common throughout. Pilaster mantels are found in the original dining room and in an upstairs bedroom; the east downstairs room of the main block has a small mantel shelf. Presumably wood stoves provided most of the heat.

While the builder of the Monsees-Thomson House has not been positively identified, it is known to have been owned by John H. Monsees from 1884 through 1899. In 1900, Robert K. Thomson became the owner and operated an orchard in addition to raising livestock on the premises. Thomson's business was known as Orchard-Wood Fruit and Stock Farm. In 1913, the farm was registered in Pettis County by the "Thomson Bros." under the name of Orchardwood. In about 1901, an apple house, which survives, was constructed: A partially collapsed log cabin, perhaps the property's original real estate, is northwest of the house. There are also barns from the early 1900s, a smokehouse/woodshed, and house (ca. 1918) made from connecting two frame tenant houses.

Location: Section 17, T46N, R20W.
**MISSOURI OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION**

**ARCHITECTURAL/HISTORIC INVENTORY SURVEY FORM**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>112</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>1. NO.</strong></td>
<td>112</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>2. COUNTY</strong></td>
<td>Pettis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>3. LOCATION OF RESIDENCE</strong></td>
<td>Show-Me Regional Planning Commission</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>4. PRESENT LOCAL NAME(S) OR DESIGNATION(S)</strong></td>
<td>Cloney Family Farm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>5. OTHER NAME(S)</strong></td>
<td>Gentry House; Cotton House; Oak Dale</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Specific Legal Location

| TOWNSHIP | 06N |
| RANGE | 21W |
| SECTION | 20 |

**IF CITY OR TOWN, STREET ADDRESS**

Cherry Tree Road

**SW of Georgetown**

(Approx. 1.9 miles west and .1 mile north of U.S. 65 and H, on east side of Cherry Tree Road in Cedar Township)

### Architectural/Architectural

**Historic/architectural**

**Date(s) or Period**

ca. 1850s

**Style or Design**

Greek Revival

**Architect or Engineer**

Undetermined

**Contractor or Builder**

Undetermined

**Original Use, if Apparent**

Residence

**Present Use**

Residence

**Ownership**

Public ( )

Private (X)

**Changes in Ownership**

No. 25. (X)

**Changes in Use**

No. 26. (X)

**Description of Location**

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Wesner Jr.
California (State) Contact:
William Lemons. Hughesville

**Open to Public?**

Yes (X)

**Preservation Underway?**

No (X)

**Endangered?**

Yes (X)

**Local Contact Person or Organization**

Show-Me RPC

**Other Surveys in Which Included**

None

**Visible from Road?**

Yes (X)

**Frontage on Road**

No (X)

**Condition of Dwelling in Interior**

Good

**Condition of Dwelling in Exterior**

Good

**Distance from Dwelling to Road**

N/A

### Further Description of Important Features

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. Windows on the main facade are 6/6. The house has been extended rearward but the date of this work was not determined by the present survey.

The house was restored in 1938 by Fred Pione.

### History and Significance

Major William Gentry, youngest son of Pettis Co. pioneer Reuben E. Gentry, built this antebellum house on land inherited by Major Gentry's wife, Ann Redd Major, apparently in the 1850s. Major Gentry raised horses, mules and sheep on his 6,000 acre farm, with slaves reputedly making the bricks for the residence (according to Lang). Major Gentry was closely involved with the development of railroad in the Sedalia area, serving at various times as director or in some cases president of the Lexington and St. Louis, the Katy, and the Sedalia, Warsaw and Southern Railways. Major Gentry was marshal of the first State Fair, held at Boonville, and promoted other fairs in Pettis County, some of which were held on his farm. He was a Pettis County judge for 20 years and, as a member of the state's party, depended on the amount of attention this house could be given architecturally or because this house is said to include an old quarry which provided foundation stone for many early Sedalia buildings. The old Missouri Pacific Railroad track formerly ran north-south approximately one-third of a mile from the house. There are various outbuildings.

### Description of Environment and Outbuildings

This house is said to include an old quarry which provided foundation stone for many early Sedalia buildings. The old Missouri Pacific Railroad track formerly ran north-south approximately one-third of a mile from the house. There are various outbuildings.

### 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

O. B. BOX 176

JEFFERSON CITY, MISSOURI 65102

P. H. 514-777-4036

DATED (4) REVISION DATE (S)

2/23/88

Prepared by R. M. Masang
112-William Gentry House, vicinity Georgetown, Cedar Township.

Owner: Cloney Family Farm; Caroline Wesner et al.

The William Gentry House is a brick, Central Passage I-House with impressive Greek Revival styling including a two-story front porch with a pediment. Square wood columns with capitals and bases support each level of the porch. Overall, this is probably the most luxurious house in the Phase II group. This house and its outbuildings, of which several date from the 19th century, might be considered for a historic district.

Significant alterations are mainly limited to the brick ell where a second floor and a two-story porch have been constructed. Various additions also have been constructed behind the main block.

The William Gentry Rouse, Type 1c on the Phase I typology, has a three-bay main elevation which faces west.

The William Gentry House was constructed of locally fired brick in the mid-1850s.

William Gentry was the youngest son of Pettis County pioneer Reuben E. Gentry, who moved his family from Kentucky to the Boone's Lick area prior to the War of 1812, before settling in what became Cedar Township. (A house constructed by older brother Richard Gentry--#106, Pettis County--is described above.)

The William Gentry House may have statewide as well as local significance. Gentry is significant in Missouri history because, in 1874, he was chosen to run for governor as the candidate of a new political party, the pro-agriculture People's Party. (The Democrat's candidate was.) He is important locally because he promoted early agricultural fairs in the Sedalia area including some held on his farm; statewide significance might also be argued since Sedalia ended up with the fairgrounds; and he was marshal of the first agricultural state fair, held at Boonville in 1853. Gentry also promoted railroading and was involved in the operation of various railroads including the Katy. Finally, he was a county judge and presiding judge for 20 years.

Throughout the Civil War, William Gentry served as a major in Governor Gamble's militia.

While there have been many changes (the main problem with the house is that in the 1930s, the ell was significantly changed by the addition of a second story and a two-story porch), there is still much to recommend the nomination of the William Gentry Rouse. The south end of the main block also has been changed by the addition of two windows. All of this work was so carefully done, within the parameters of the Greek Revival I-House form, that it is virtually undetectable. Other major structural additions of a guest room, very large garage and very large maid's room above the garage, while obvious, have red brick walls like the old building and are confined to the rear. Virtually all of this work was done in the 1930s and 1950s.

The lovely interior includes a two-flight, cantilevered walnut staircase in the main hallway. In the north parlor, pilasters with ornate capitals support a classical entablature and there is a fine pilaster mantel. In the Living room, at the south end of the main block, as well as in the two bedrooms upstairs, shuddered architraves are found on windows, doorways and mantels. Features in the formal dining room--part of the original ell--include panels along the lower portion of the walls and a pilaster mantel. From here a short flight of stairs leads up to the rear room of the original
ell, containing another pilaster mantel. Many doors are an old, two-panel type.

Outbuildings include some buildings which are probably from the same period as the William Gentry House. Among the outbuildings is an Appalachian-type barn with what appears to be an atypical floor plan in that two main aisles are perpendicular to the ridge line of the roof (one at each end instead of only at one end), plus they do not seem to extend all the way across the building. This building has a gambrel roof with two cupolas, also unusual. Another very old outbuilding is a drive-through crib barn or granary, also with a cupola. A small, unidentified building with walls of soft brick is almost certainly as old as the house. A log-walled building covered with siding and converted to a garage or carriage house earlier in the century is thought to have been a slave house. There are numerous other outbuildings and structures including an old water tower.

Whether the property owner would allow the property to be listed in the National Register of Historic Places is unknown. Permission to photograph the house was granted by the tenant rather than by the owner, who was not responsive to inquiries (assuming they were received from an intermediary.) The property reportedly is for sale.

Location: Section 20, T46N,R21W.
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 "best" facade featuring Flemish bond brick. 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 1840s. Thomson is said to have "built" this house for his eldest daughter Mildred Hays Major. "Sunny Side" was one of the wealthiest men in the county but he died in the prime of life from typhoid fever, reported Hazel Lang. The major estate was called "Sunny Side." A marker in a small cemetery east of the house contains the inscription: "Lewis Redd Major...In Ky. 1796...In Mo. 1844." Nearby gravestones bear the names Robert R. Damron and Frank F. Adams, with deathdates in the 1890s. Various subsequent owners include Daniel Ryan, John Hancock and C. R. Bothwell. The house reports...
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 otherwise 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 deep. 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 striking. 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, predating Sedalia.)
102—Lewis Redd Major House, vicinity Georgetown, Cedar Township.

Owner: Harry J. Runge.

Built in the 1840s, the Lewis Redd Major House—a brick, Central Passage I-House with a left-hand ell of two stories—is one of the older large houses in the survey group.

Although most of the windows and doors are gone and the house is in poor repair, vandalized, damaged by the elements and filled with graffiti, the Lewis Redd Major Rouse fairly drips with ambiance and integrity. Considering the many years of neglect, it remains remarkably solid and all the rooms on both floors can be safely entered. However, cumulative water damage is taking a heavy toll.

The Lewis Redd Major House has a foundation of limestone, ranging from smooth, modestly rusticated dressed blocks laid in courses in the front to rubble under portions of the ell.

Since 3970 or so, the house has lost its classical portico with a walkout deck, a two-story side porch, a walnut staircase railing and most of the window glass. Nonetheless, most of the interior detailing is intact including a variety of pilaster mantels (eight), paneled window jambs and aprons, rub railings, panel doors and enframements, closets, etc. The owner removed the staircase railing himself because he feared, probably correctly, that it would be stolen.

On the first floor of the main block, radiating voussoirs, in effect, with sort of a frontier spin, have been fashioned above the front and rear windows. Most other windows have flat brickwork arches. Window sills appear to be walnut.

Load-bearing walls in the basement are 21" thick. Exterior walls of the ell as well as the main block have thicknesses of 17" and 18". Interior walls have thicknesses ranging from approximately 10" to 13". Oak floor beams (seen in the basement under the ell) are 20' in length x 3 1/4" x 9 1/2". It is no accident that the Lewis Redd Majors House still seems so solid.

Major, a Kentuckian, apparently moved to Missouri in 1844. Me had visited the Georgetown area of Pettis County a decade or so earlier, on a land speculation journey with General David Thomson, his future father-in-law. When Majors married Thomson's eldest daughter Mildred, the general is said to have "built" the Majors House as a wedding present. Thomson's own home in adjacent Section 7 is Listed in the National Register of Historic Places.

A nearby family plot contains several headstones and a marker with the inscription: "Lewis Redd Major...In Ky. 1796...In Mo. 1844."

The Lewis Redd Major House is type 2a in the Phase I typology.

Outbuildings consist of a ca. 1920s barn and a machinery building.

Location: Section 6, T46N, R21W.
LEWIS REDD MACK HOUSE
Vicinity Georgetown

*first* Floor Plan

Scale: 1" = Approx. 12'
Pettis Co. Survey
Form No. 102

LEWIS REDD MAJOR HOUSE
Georgetown Vicinity

Site Map

BARN #501
MACH. BLDG. #500
MAJOR HOUSE
FAMILY PLOT

Not to Scale
42. 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.

(continued)

43. 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 Booneville 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.

44. DESCRIPTION OF ENVIRONMENT AND OUTBUILDINGS

A barn, a smokehouse and a chicken house are the major outbuildings, some of which apparently are connected to the main house by a breezeway.

45. 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.S., Sedalia, also has material.

RETURN THIS FORM WHEN COMPLETED TO: OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION PO. BOX 176
JEFFERSON CITY, MISSOURI 65102
Form No.  3  

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.
PRIGMORE HOUSE
Vicinity Houstonia

Site Map

Not to Scale
First Floor Plan
Scale: 1" = Approx. 12'
MISSOURI OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION
ARCHITECTURAL/HISTORIC INVENTORY SURVEY FORM

1. NO. 59

2. COUNTY Pettis

3. LOCATION OF TOWNSHIP
   SHOW-ME REGIONAL PLANNING COMMISSION

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

5. OTHER NAME(S)

6. SPECIFIC LEGAL DESCRIPTION
   TOWNSHIP
   40N RANGE 21W SECTION 25
   IF CITY OR TOWN, STREET ADDRESS

7. CITY OR TOWN
   Longwood

8. DESCRIPTION OF LOCATION
   (Approx. 2 miles east and 1.4 miles south of U.S. 65 and CC, just north of Longwood)

9. COORDINATES
   UTM

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

11. ON NATIONAL REGISTER?
    YES (Y)
    NO (X)

12. IS IT ELIGIBLE?
    YES (Y)
    NO (X)

13. PART OF 1979 DISTRICT?
    YES (Y)
    NO (X)

14. DISTRICT POTENTIAL?
    YES (Y)
    NO (X)

15. NAME OF ESTABLISHED DISTRICT
    N/A

16. THEMATIC CATEGORY
    Historic/architectural

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

18. STYLE OR DESIGN
    Vernacular Folk

19. ARCHITECT OR ENGINEER
    Undetermined

20. CONTRACTOR OR BUILDER
    Undetermined

21. ORIGINAL USE, IF APPARENT
    Unknown

22. PRESENT USE
    Unused

23. OWNERSHIP
    PUBLIC (Y)
    PRIVATE (X)

24. OWNER'S NAME AND ADDRESS
   J. Gordon & Frances Callis et al
   Sedalia, Mo.

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

26. LOCAL CONTACT PERSON OR ORGANIZATION
    Show-Me RPC

27. OTHER SURVEYS IN WHICH INCLUDED
    None

28. CONDITION
    INTERIOR
    EXTerior
    Poor

29. CHANGES ADDED?
    EXPLAIN IN ALTERNED (X)
    MOVED (X)

30. WALL TREATMENT
    Flemish, common, & irreg.

31. PLAN SHAPE
    Rectangular

32. FOUNDATION MATERIAL
    Stone

33. ROOF TYPE AND MATERIAL
    Gable, asphalt

34. NO. OF BAYS
    FRONT SIDE

35. WALL THICKNESS
    TYPICAL MORTAR BOND

36. WALL MATERIAL
    COMMON

37. CONDITION OF WALLS
    Fair/poor

38. EXTERIOR WALLS
    ALTERED (X)

39. ENDANGERED?
    YES (X)

40. VISIBLE FROM PUBLIC ROAD:
    YES (Y)
    NO (X)

41. DISTANCE FROM AND SEPARATION FROM ROAD
    P-25

42. HISTORY AND SIGNIFICANCE
   (continued)
   Two small rooms and a loft are contained within this side-gabled brick building. Lintels (of stone) are unusually massive; lugsills 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

   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 long-time 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 an antebellum transportation association could be substantiated, this building's significance

43. DESCRIPTION OF ENVIRONMENT AND OUTBUILDINGS
   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.

44. SOURCES OF INFORMATION
   Sylvester Cornine; Pettis County Plat Books (1876, 1896 and 1916); site visit; W. A. McVey

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

PREPARED BY: R. Hasenang

ORGANIZATION: Show-Me RPC

DATE: 12/87
REVISION DATE: 59

65-76-016-024
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.
The house is a cross-gabled; two-story frame building with an extensive porch which wraps around three sides. Despite the many angles resulting from its complex plan, it contains only minimal Queen Anne detailing such as imbricated shingles in the gables and some stained glass. The cornice bracketing is Italianate. Just north of the house is an interesting, square brick building with a round segmentally arched entrance.

Will A. Lower, a son of Captain George Lower who came to Pettis County from Germany by way of Kentucky in 1854, was the apparent original owner of this spacious farmhouse. W.A. was a prominent farmer and cattleman, and was one of the so-called "Big Four" area cattle breeders (the others were brother Jake Lower, Joe Cartwright and Dick Harris). The Lower family is said to have owned the property until ca. 1930, selling after a change of fortunes following the stock market crash. While the house is interesting, the brick building in the back--possibly a tenant house or a summer kitchen--is especially so because of its size--two-story height--and the apparent quality of its construction which includes round arched entrance.

The house and other buildings are at the end of a long driveway on the north side of Hwy. J. In addition to the tenant house or summer kitchen, other buildings include a barn, silo and assorted storage buildings.
66-Lower (Outbuilding). vicinity Longwood, Longwood Township.

Owner: Eugene Kropf.

The Lower (Outbuilding) is a small, square, two-story building of the Stack Dwellings subtype, made of soft brick, with a hipped roof.

This building appears to be much older than the ca. 1900 house with which it is associated, possibly dating from the 1860s or 1870s. Its original use was not determined.

The entrance has a roughly-made round segmental arch. Windows are on two sides of the main floor and in the front of the second floor.

It may have been a summer kitchen with living quarters upstairs (although today it has no fireplace, only a chimney with stovepipe openings on both floors), or it may have been primarily a tenant house—or something else entirely. If it is old enough, it probably housed or at least was used by slaves; it almost certainly housed or was used by former slaves.

Since the late 1800s and probably much earlier, the property was owned by various members of the Lower family. In 1896 and 1916, the owner was Will A. Lower, a son of Captain George Lower who came to Pettis County from Germany by way of Kentucky in 1854.

Inside, the brick walls (approximately 13-inches thick) are unplastered. A staircase consisting of two short flights is in the southwest corner. Two rafters were literally cut through to provide the opening, possibly indicating that this location was an afterthought. But it is hard to imagine any earlier location for a stairway.

The Lower outbuilding is part of an interesting farmstead with barns and other outbuildings.

Location: Section 11, T47N, R21W.
PETTIS COUNTY SURVEY

Form No. 66

LOWER HOUSE (OUTBUILDING)

Vicinity Longwood

Scale: 1" = Approx. 12'

Second Floor Plan

First Floor Plan
Pettis Co. Survey
Form No. 66

LOWER HOUSE (OUTBUILDING)
Vicinity Longwood

Site Map

Not to Scale
This one-story frame house is basically a hall-and-parlor type with a rearward extension. A transom and sidelights embellished the front entrance, which was centered in the main facade. Fireplace mantles remain in the two ends. The extension also contains a fireplace. Asphalt shingle siding has been applied over the original shiplap. The building is in poor condition.

George Lower, Jr., a farmer and stockman, was the apparent original (or an early) owner of this ca. 1860s house. Mr. Lower was the indicated owner on all of the available early plat maps—1876, 1898, and 1916. Relatively simple hall-and-parlor examples with Greek Revival styling (transom and sidelights) have virtually disappeared from the Pettis County landscape. This house was selected for its architecture. If a thematic nomination is prepared for agricultural resources of Pettis County, it is recommended that this property be considered for inclusion as one of the resources.

A barn, partially visible in the accompanying photo, is the only outbuilding.
Pettis Co. Survey
Form No. 61

LOWER HOUSE (TENANT)
Longwood Vicinity

Site Map

BARN
#433

LOWER
TENANT
HOUSE

HWY. BB

NOT TO SCALE
PETTIS COUNTY SURVEY
Form No. 61

LOWER HOUSE (TENANT)
Longwood Vicinity

Floor Plan
1" = Approx. 12'

26½'
16½'
10'

15' x 15'
15' x 15'
8' x 15'
15' x 15'

32½'
16½'
16'
40'
MISSOURI OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION
ARCHITECTURAL/HISTORIC INVENTORY SURVEY FORM
HEATHS CREEK TOWNSHIP

1. NO. 4. PRESENT LOCAL NAME(S) OR DESIGNATION(S)
2. COUNTY Pettis
   Taylor Residence
3. LOCATION OF Official Site Location:
   Show-Me Regional Planning Commission
   Berkley House
   40th Township, 20W Range, Section 35

5. OTHER NAME(S)

6. SPECIFIC LOCAL LOCATION IDENTIFICATION
   IF CITY OR TOWN, STREET ADDRESS

7. CITY OR TOWN IF RURAL, VICINITY
   Northeast of Postal

8. DESCRIPTION OF LOCATION
   (Approx. 2.5 miles east and
   1.9 miles north of J and N,
   an east side of Z, in Heaths
   Creek Township)

9. COORDINATES
   LAT
   LONG
   UTM

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

11. ON NATIONAL REGISTER
    YES ( ) NO ( )

12. IS IT ELIGIBLE?
    YES ( ) NO ( )

13. PART OF ESTABLISHMENT
    YES ( ) NO ( )

14. DISTRICT
    YES ( ) NO ( )

15. NAME OF ESTABLISHED DISTRICT
    N/A

16. THOMATIC CATEGORY
    Historical/architectural

17. DATE(S) OR PERIOD
    ca. 1880s

18. STYLE OR DESIGN
    Greek Revival

19. ARCHITECT OR ENGINEER
    Und.

20. CONTRACTOR OR BUILDER
    Und.

21. ORIGINAL USE, IF APPARENT
    Residence

22. PRESENT USE
    Residence

23. OWNERSHIP
    PUBLIC ( ) PRIVATE ( )

24. OWNER'S NAME AND ADDRESS
    Franklin and Edna Taylor

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

26. LOCAL CONTACT PERSON OR ORGANIZATION
    Show-Me RPC

27. OTHER SURVEYS IN WHICH INCLUDED
    None

28. CONDITION
    INTERIOR
    EXTERIOR
    GOOD

29. NO. OF STORIES

30. FOUNDATION MATERIAL
    Stone

31. WALL CONSTRUCTION
    Wood Frame

32. ROOF TYPE AND MATERIAL
    Gable, asphalt

33. NO. OF EAVES
    FRONT SIDE

34. WALL TREATMENT

35. PLAN SHAPE

36. CHANGES
    ADDED ( ) ALTERED ( ) MOVED ( )

37. CHANGE IN USE
    EXISTING USE

38. PRESERVATION
    URBAN? YES ( ) MAINT. NO ( )

39. ENRGIZED
    BY WHAT?

40. VISIBLE FROM PUBLIC ROAD?
    YES ( ) NO ( )

41. DISTANCE FROM FRONTAGE ON ROAD

42. FURTHER DESCRIPTION OF IMPORTANT FEATURES

   The entrance of this modest one-story, side-gabled Greek Revival
   house is transomed and sidelighted. The pilastered corner boards
   also are suggestive of a classical influence. There are two
   central chimneys. Alterations include a small porch roof and
   metal porch railing.

43. HISTORY AND SIGNIFICANCE

   In 1896, this property is believed to have been owned by John Berkley. It is an
   example of the smaller, Greek Revival-influenced houses which have largely disappeared
   from Pettis County. Its suitability for inclusion in a thematic nomination would of
   course depend on the extent and type of alterations

44. DESCRIPTION OF ENVIRONMENT AND OUTBUILDINGS

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

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

46. PREPARED BY
    R. Lasserang

47. ORGANIZATION
    Show-Me RPC

48. DATE
    11/87

49. REVISION DATE(S)
--- Berkley House, vicinity Postal, Heaths Creek Township.

Owner: Edna Taylor.

The Berkley House is a frame, Central Passage Single Pile Dwelling of one story, with additions in the rear. With its classical entrance (sidelights and transom), pilaster corner boards and hand-hewn stringers, this house could pass for 1860s or 1870s vintage. It was in fact thought to be an antebellum or near-antebellum house when selected for the project, but the owner has good information that it was actually constructed in ca. 1880. The builders are believed to have been brothers-in-law C. J. Shakelford and John Berkley. Berkley, a farmer, lived in it.

The five-bay main elevation faces approximately west. Squared blocks of limestone are used as foundation. There are two central chimneys. There is no basement.

The original building appears to have consisted of the main block and possibly a central ell and a porch. In the late 1920s, a dog trot on the south side of the ell was enclosed, connecting the house with a smaller room which probably served as a kitchen and/or wash room. The present kitchen and bathroom additions were constructed in ca. 1962. The Berkley House retains its original wood siding which has been well-maintained.

The Berkley House is Type 16b, according to the Phase I typology.

Some original interior woodwork remains, including a pilaster mantel in the south room of the main block. The north room has a smaller mantel. A third mantel was removed from the ell room. Ceilings have been lowered in all but the north room.

The older outbuildings associated with the Berkley House are interesting and well-maintained. They include a frame smokehouse, a small barn and a granary building.

Location: Section 35, T48N, R20W.
Pettis Co. Survey
Form No. (None)

BERKLEY HOUSE
Vicinity Postal

Site Map

Not to Scale
PETTIS COUNTY SURVEY

Form No. (None)

BERKLEY HOUSE

Vicinity Postal

Floor Plan

Scale: 1" = Approx. 12'
MISSOURI OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION
ARCHITECTURAL/HISTORIC INVENTORY SURVEY FORM CEDAR TOWNSHIP

1. No.
   113

2. COUNTY
   Pettis

3. LOCATION OF NEGATIVES
   Show-Me Regional Planning Commission

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

5. OTHER NAME(S)
   The Academy

6. SPECIFIC LEGAL LOCATION
   TOWNSHIP 46N  RANGE 21W  SECTION 21
   IF CITY OR TOWN, STREET ADDRESS
   Georgetown Road

7. CITY OR TOWN
   IF RURAL, VIGINTY
   North of Sedalia

8. DESCRIPTION OF LOCATION
   (Approx. .6 mile north and .6 mile west of U.S. 65 and HM, on east side of Georgetown Road in Cedar Township)

9. COORDINATES

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

11. ON NATIONAL REGISTER ( ) YES ( )
    IS IT ELIGIBLE ( ) YES ( )

12. DISTRICT ( ) YES ( )

13. PART OF ESTABL. ( ) NO ( )

14. DISTRICT NO ( )

15. NAME OF ESTABLISHED DISTRICT
    N/A

16. THEMATIC CATEGORY
   Historic/architectural

17. DATE(S) OR PERIOD
   1842-1849

18. STYLE OR DESIGN
   Vernacular Greek Revival

19. ARCHITECT OR ENGINEER
   Undetermined

20. CONTRACTOR OR BUILDER
   George R. Smith

21. ORIGINAL USE, IF APPARENT
   Residence

22. PRESENT USE
   Residence

23. OWNERSHIP
   PUBLIC ( ) PRIVATE ( )
   Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Downing
   Rt. 4, Box 122, Sedalia, Mo.

24. OWNER'S NAME AND ADDRESS
   PUBLIC ( ) PRIVATE ( )

25. OPEN TO PUBLIC ( )
   NO ( )

26. LOCAL CONTACT PERSON OR ORGANIZATION
   Show-Me RPC

27. OTHER SURVEYS IN WHICH INCLUDED
   None

28. NO. OF STORIES
   2

29. BASEMENT ( ) YES (X)
    Partial ( ) NO ( )

30. FOUNDATION MATERIAL
   Brick

31. WALL CONSTRUCTION
   Brick

32. ROOF TYPE AND MATERIAL
   Gable; asphalt

33. NO. OF SASH
   FRONT SIDE

34. WALL TREATMENT

35. PLAN SHAPE
   Rectangular

36. CHANGES ADDED
   EXPLANATION
   NO ( )

37. CONDITION
   INTERIOR
   Good

38. PRESERVATION UNDERWAY ( )
   MAINLY ( )

39. ENDANGERED ( ) BY WHAT ( )
   NO ( )

40. VISIBLE FROM PUBLIC ROAD ( )
    NOT ( )

41. DISTANCE FROM AND FRONTAGE ON ROAD

42. FURTHER DESCRIPTION OF IMPORTANT FEATURES

   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 transomed and side-lighted. Walnut 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 1950s-70s, the house was used as a school for the Smith daughters and other local children.)

43. HISTORY AND SIGNIFICANCE

   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 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.

44. DESCRIPTION OF ENVIRONMENT AND OUTBUILDINGS

   The house faces north, toward Georgetown. There are no outbuildings of historic significance, according to the owner.

45. SOURCES OF INFORMATION
   J.W. Downing; W.A. McVey; site visit. A photograph of the house is contained in the county archives at the Pettis Co. Courthouse.

46. PREPARED BY
   R. Masera

47. ORGANIZATION
   Show-Me RPC

48. DATE
   2/23/68

49. REVISION DATE(S)

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

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

V-21
First Floor Plan

Scale: 1" = Approx. 12'

- 20' x 9 1/2' Kitchen
- 20' x 14 1/2' Down
- 20' x 8' Parlor
- 20' x 16'
113-George R. Smith House (The Academy), vicinity Georgetown, Cedar Township.

Owner: Joyce W. and Lorene Downing.

The George R. Smith House is a brick, 2 112-story, central passage house with Greek Revival styling. The Smith House is an example of the Double-Pile Dwellings property type, Georgian Plan Houses subtype. It reportedly was built in 1842-49.

Chimneys are centered in the gable ends, a somewhat awkward placement when four rooms are to be heated. Load-bearing hallway walls are unchanged, but it is unlikely that all of the other interior walls are in their original locations. (The east-west wall in the east half of the main block is a very old wall, however.) Perhaps the George R. Smith House was once a thick I-House!

Fire badly damaged the east half of the Smith House several days before the site was scheduled to be visited for photography, measurements and the preparation of a floor plan. However, the property was insured and the owner planned to rebuild as soon as possible. It is possible that the house has in fact been rebuilt and is reoccupied.

The north*-facing house sits on a sloping brick foundation which reportedly reaches a width of 10 feet at the base. The exterior brick walls (approximately 13" thick, as are the interior hallway walls) have been stuccoed*. Courses of squared limestone blocks provide the visible foundation at ground level. Although difficult to see because of the stucco, window arches are flat with radiating voussoirs. Windows are old-looking double-hung 2/2s. Shutters are nonoriginal.

Revisitation will be necessary after restoration, but the fact that the basic house is relatively unaltered (stucco notwithstanding) probably will not change. The cross-gabled areas are probably original; they appear in what may be the oldest surviving photograph of the property. In an earlier, if not the original form, the house had a one-story porch around at least two sides and that porch is no longer present. The existing porch, with a deck, is probably at least the house's third porch; it is probably more appropriate for the period than a Victorian porch shown in a turn-of-the-century photo. The only addition is a one-story, concrete block wing at the rear.

Inside, most of the old walls have new surfaces on the first floor but upstairs, much remains that is original. Even on the main floor, the west parlor has a pilaster mantel and what appears to be the original staircase is intact.

This house is locally significant because it was apparently built, in large part, and then lived in by George R. Smith, one of Sedalia's founding fathers. Another founding father, Absalom McVey, is said to have been the primary carpenter.*

As a central passage, double-pile house, the Smith House was coded as Type 17a an the Phase I typology.

Location: Section 21, T46N, R21W.
MISSOURI OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION
ARCHITECTURAL/HISTORIC INVENTORY SURVEY FORM
CEDAR TOWNSHIP

1. NO. 106

2. COUNTY Pettis

3. LOCATION OF
NEGATIVES Show-Me Regional Planning Commission

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

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

6. SPECIFIC LEGAL LOCATION
TOWNSHIP 46N
RANGE 21W
SECTION 12

7. CITY OR TOWN IF RURAL, VICINITY
NNW of Sedalia

8. DESCRIPTION OF LOCATION
(Approx. 1.75 miles north and
.2 mile east of EE and HH, on
east side of EE, in Cedar
Township)

9. COORDINATES LAT.

10. SITE ( ) BUILDING (X)

11. ON NATIONAL REGISTER? YES (X) NO ( )

12. PART OF ESTABLISHMENT? YES (X) NO ( )

13. NAME OF ESTABLISHED DISTRICT
N/A

14. OTHER SURVEYS IN WHICH INCLUDED
None

15. PLAN SHAPE Irregular

16. THEMATIC CATEGORY
Historic/architectural

17. DATE(S) OR PERIOD
ca. 1854

18. STYLE OR DESIGN
Greek Revival

19. ARCHITECT OR ENGINEER
Undetermined

20. CONTRACTOR OR BUILDER
Undetermined

21. ORIGINAL USE, IF APPARENT
Residence

22. PRESENT USE
Residence/museum

23. OWNERSHIP
Public ( )
PRIVATE (X)

24. OWNER'S NAME AND ADDRESS
State Fair Community College
Sedalia, Mo.

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

26. LOCAL CONTACT PERSON OR ORGANIZATION
Show-Me RPC

27. ENCOMPASSES?
YES (X)
NO ( )

28. MATERIAL/CONSTRUCTION
Limestone

29. FOUNDATION MATERIAL
Limestone

30. WALL CONSTRUCTION
Wood frame

31. ROOF TYPE AND MATERIAL
Gable; asphalt

32. WALL TREATMENT
Ship lap siding

33. CONDITION INTERIOR
Good/fair

34. EXTERIOR

35. CHANGES
ADDITION (X)
ALTED ( )
MOVED ( )

36. ENCROACHMENTS
BY WHAT?

37. OTHER SURVEYS IN WHICH INCLUDED
None

38. DISTANCE FROM AND FRONTAGE ON ROAD

39. DISTANCE FROM AND FRONTAGE ON ROAD

40. VISIBLE FROM PUBLIC ROAD?
YES (X)
NO ( )

41. VISIBILITY FROM PUBLIC ROAD

42. 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
(south) facade has been altered by the addition of vinyl siding. A
one-story enclosed porch wraps around the west side.

43. HISTORY AND SIGNIFICANCE
The first owner of this ca. 1854 house was Richard Gentry, who came from Kentucky to Miss
with his parents (Reuben E. Gentry was his father) in 1809. Richard began purchasing land
(in what was still Saline Co.) in 1828. Eventually he owned several thousand acres and
apparently was well-known as a sheep breeder. The size of the herd is said to have ranged
from 2,500 to 5,000 head. Upon his death at the home in 1865, nearly 1,100 acres of the
land including the homestead were inherited by a son, Richard W. Gentry, who continued
the sheep husbanding in the St. Cloud Stock Farm. A recent owner was the Higdon
Potter family. Upon Mr. Potter's death in 1934, the estate was given to State Fair
Community College in the hope that it could be maintained as a museum. This house is one of at least
four Gentry family houses known to survive in Cedar Township.

44. DESCRIPTION OF ENVIRONMENT AND OUTBUILDINGS
Outbuildings associated with this house include what appears to be
a tenant house, a smokehouse, a barn, a garage and storage shed. The property is at the end of

45. SOURCES OF INFORMATION
MRS. HIGDON POTTER; THE HISTORY OF PETTIS COUNTY (1882); W.A. MCKEY

46. PREPARED BY
R. Maserang; A. True

47. ORGANIZATION
Show-Me RPC
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:
Pettis Co. Survey
Form No. $06

RICHARD GENTRY HOUSE
Vicinity Newland

First Floor Plan
Scale: 1" = Approx. 12'

GARAGE

UTILITY RM.

KITCHEN 13½'x15½'

BATH

BREAKFAST R.M.

11'x9½'

PORCH

PORCH

NORTH PARLOR

17'x19'

CLO
clo

UP

20'x11'
DINING ROOM

20½'x17½'
MAIN(S) PARLOR

25½'

24'

28'

76½'

46½'

30'

50'

12'
Pettis Co. Survey  
Form No. 106  
Richard Gentry House  
Vicinity Newland  

Site Map  

Not to Scale
106–Richard Gentry House, vicinity Newland, Cedar Township.

Owner: C. H. Williams.

The Richard Gentry House is a frame, central passage house of two stories with Greek Revival styling and a two-story porch. The Richard Gentry House is an example of the Double-Pile Dwellings property type, Georgian Plan House subtype. The basic house, built in ca. 1854, is relatively unaltered. Additions on the east probably date from the 1940s and 1950s.

Richard Gentry came from a prominent family and, by the time of his death in 1865, owned more than 6,000 acres. He specialized in sheep. A son, Richard W. Gentry, received 1,100 acres at the settlement of the estate and continued the stock farm for many years.

The Gentrys were from Madison County, Kentucky. As a child, in about 1809, Richard accompanied his parents to the Boone's Lick area. After the War of 1812, the family moved to the area of Pettis County that became Cedar Township. His father was Reuben E. Gentry. A younger brother, William Gentry, built another Sine antebellum house (#112, discussed below).

An uncommon feature of the Richard Gentry House is two nearly identical, classical (trabeated) entrances, one centered in the main (west) elevation, and one in the south elevation where the dining room is located. The dining room entrance lacks pilasters but has modest Greek ears. The doorway onto the back porch is also transomed with sidelights.

The foundation consists primarily of squared, smooth limestone blocks. The upper and lower railing porches are supported by square posts. On each floor, the two centermost posts taper slightly.

In the main elevation only, vinyl siding has been installed over the clapboard.

Additions in the rear, probably added after World War Two, include a kitchen and large garage. All additions are covered with wood siding which is painted white.

Windows in the main block (double-hung 6/6s) seem to be original (and have airhi-Greek Ears) except for in the main elevation where the enframements have been "simplified" to comply with limitations of the vinyl siding industry.

The interior has some nice Greek Revival woodwork including pediment-shaped enframements with Greek ears. The central hall divides the house into two sections and contains a straightrun staircase with a tapering octagonal newel post. In the main or south parlor, windows and doors have raking cornices; windows have paneled aprons. A pilaster mantel has been replaced with a stone fireplace. (The house's only surviving pilaster mantel is in an upstairs bedroom.)

The Richard Gentry House is Type 17a in the Phase I typology.

The largest outbuilding is a gambrel-roofed horse and cattle barn. The other identified outbuildings are a handyman's house, a machinery building, wellhouse, playhouse and garage. All of the outbuildings appear to have been built after 1900.

Location: Section 12, T46N, R21W.
MISSOURI OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION
ARCHITECTURAL/HISTORIC INVENTORY SURVEY FORM GREEN RIDGE TOWNSHIP (WINDSOR)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>County</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>157</td>
<td>Pettis</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. NO. 157

2. COUNTY Pettis

3. LOCATION OF NEGATIVES
   Show Me Regional Planning Commission

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

5. OTHER NAME(S)
   Majors House; Oechsli House

6. SPECIFIC LEGAL LOCATION
   23N 23W 6-20-6

7. CITY OR TOWN
   Windsor

8. DESCRIPTION OF LOCATION
   (East side of County Line Road approx. 1 mile south of Mo. Route 51, in Windsor)

9. COORDINATES
   LAT 39.45508
   LON -94.2349

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

11. ON NATIONAL REGISTER? YES ( ) NO ( )
    IS IT ELIGIBLE? YES ( ) NO ( )
    DISTRICT NO ( ) HIST. DISTRICT? NO ( )

12. IS IT POTENTIALLY HISTORIC? YES ( ) NO ( )

13. PART OF ESTABLISHED DISTRICT
    N/A

14. DISTRICT YES ( ) POTENTIAL? NO ( )

15. NAME OF ESTABLISHED DISTRICT
    N/A

16. THEMATIC CATEGORY
    Historic/architectural

17. DATE(S) OR PERIOD
    ca. 1852

18. STYLE OR DESIGN
    I-house (vernacular)

19. ARCHITECT OR ENGINEER
    Undetermined

20. CONTRACTOR OR BUILDER
    Undetermined

21. ORIGINAL USE, IF APPARENT
    Residence

22. PRESENT USE
    Residence

23. OWNERSHIP
    PUBLIC ( ) PRIVATE (X)

24. OWNER'S NAME AND ADDRESS
    Lloyd Willhite
    Windsor, Mo. 65360

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

26. LOCAL CONTACT PERSON OR ORGANIZATION
    Show Me RPC

27. OTHER SURVEYS IN WHICH INCLUDED
    None

28. NO. OF STORIES
    1.5

29. BASEMENT? YES (X) NO ( )

30. FOUNDATION MATERIAL
    Stone (cement coated)

31. WALL CONSTRUCTION
    Brick

32. ROOF TYPE AND MATERIAL
    Gable; asphalt

33. NO. OF BAYS
    FRONT SIDE

34. WALL TREATMENT
    Common bond

35. PLAN SHAPE
    L

36. CHANGES AND ALTERATION
    EXPLAIN IN NO. 42

37. CONDITION
    INTERIOR: Fair
    EXTERIOR: Fair

38. PRESERVATION UNDERTAKEN? YES ( ) NO ( )

39. ENDANGERED? BY WHAT? YES ( ) NO ( )

40. VISIBLE FROM PUBLIC ROAD? YES (X) NO ( )

41. DISTANCE FROM AND FRONTAGE ON ROAD
    A-13

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 up. A one-story addition is on the east. The bricks reportedly came from kilns at Knob Noster, Mo., and Cherryville, Kans. Brick lugsills 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 platting 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 Oechsli, 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

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.

45. 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.

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

PREPARED BY R. Maserean

ORGANIZATION Show Me RPC

DATE 9/87

REVISION DATE 9/87

A-13
157-Weedon Majors House, County Line Road, Windsor.

Owner: Lloyd and Genie Willhite.

Built in ca. 1850, the Weedon Majors House is a 1 1/2-story brick, Central Passage Cottage with a front gable and a left-hand ell of one story, also brick. (Within the framework of this project, Central Passage Cottages are essentially I-Houses of 1 1/2 story.)

Majors, the apparent builder, is locally significant for having added a portion of his land to that of R. F. Taylor when the two men platted the town of Windsor (in 1855). The Weedon Majors House is on the east side of Windsor, barely in the city limits.

The five-bay house faces west (toward Windsor). The main block and ell were apparently constructed at the same time. Door and window openings have slightly rounded, segmental arches. The main entrance is classical, with sidelights and transom. An upper door, in the central gable, opens onto the deck of a pole-supported front porch. The foundation and lugsills are stuccoed brick.

A partial basement under the ell was chiseled out of a thick bed of sandstone that begins two or three feet beneath the surface and underlies the house. The work is thought to have been done by slaves.

Thicknesses of the brick walls vary from approximately 11 inches to approximately 16 inches*

The exterior appears largely original with the exception of the southeast corner where the kitchen has been expanded, and the nonoriginal porch supports. (The original supports apparently were square with beveled edges, grooves and modest capitals.) Also, chimneys apparently have been removed from the gable ends of the main block.

Original woodwork is found on both floors and the upstairs is relatively unaltered. The rear of the hallway appears to have been changed somewhat to accommodate a closet off the present kitchen, however. The staircase is boxed but may not always have been.

This is a Type 16a house, according to the Phase I typology.

Outbuildings include a fairly old transverse frame barn with pinned connections.

Location: Section 6, T43N, R23W.
PETTIS CO. SURVEY

Form No. 157

WEEDON MAJORS HOUSE

County Line Road, Windsor

First Floor Plan

Scale: 1" = Approx. 12'
Pettis Co. Survey
Form No. 157

WEEDON MAJORS HOUSE
Windsor

Site Map

Not to Scale
### Historic Inventory

**1. J.C. Thompson**

**2. County**
Saline

**3. Location of Negatives**
Friends of Arrow Rock

**4. Present Name(s)**
Kenneth Eddy Home

**5. Other Names**
Plantation House Antiques, Evergreen Estate

**6. Specific Location**
Located 1.2 miles N of Jct 41 & TT on the W side of Hyway 41. The residence is

**7. City or Town**
Jefferson City, Missouri

**8. Site Plan with North Arrow**
![Site Plan with North Arrow](image)

**9. Coordinates**
UTM

**10. Site 1. Structure 1. Object 1.**

**11. On National Register?**
Yes 1

**12. Is it?**
Yes 1

**13. Part of Establishment?**
Yes 1

**14. District?**
Yes 1

**15. Name of Established District**

**16. Thematic Category**
Greek Revival/Italianate

**17. Date(s) or Period**
c. 1858

**18. Style or Design**

**19. Architect or Engineer**
J. Thompson, Sr.

**20. Contractor or Builder**

**21. Original Use, if apparent**
residence

**22. Present Use**
Residence / antique shop

**23. Ownership**
Public / Private

**24. Owner's Name & Address**
Kenneth & Patricia Eddy
P.O. Box 314
Arrow Rock, MO

**25. Open to Public?**
restricted

**26. Local Contact Person or Organization**
Friends of Arrow Rock

**27. Other Surveys in Which Included**

**28. Changes/Alteration**

**29. basement?**
Yes

**30. Foundation Material**
cut stone

**31. Wall Construction**
frame

**32. Roof Type & Material**
low hip, asphalt sh:

**33. No of Bays Front Side**

**34. Sill Treatment**
grooved shiplap

**35. Plan View**

**36. Changes/Alteration**

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

**38. Preservation?**
Yes

**39. Endangered? By What?**
No

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

**41. Distance from and Frontage on Road**
P.O. Box 125

42. Further Description of Important Features
Combining the Greek Revival qualities of tamed windows and door surrounds of transom and sidelights and Italianate motifs such as the low hip roof and the exterior covering which mocks a shallow rusticated stone and quions in frame siding, the residence has a central projecting, pedimented bay and brackets at the roof line. There are two ornately corbelled chimneys to each side of the central hall. Adjacent

43. History and Significance
The property was bought by J. Thompson Sr. shortly after his marriage. It is probable that the house, or a portion of it, was built about 1858. After Mr. Thompson's death, the "Widow Thompson" remarried but they continued to live in this residence (since 1879). During the 1860's the ante-bellum residence served as a fine restaurant and was called the "Black Sheep Inn".

44. Description of Environment and Outbuildings
Sitting far back from the road the front lawn has scattered hardwoods.

45. Sources of Information
Interview with Mrs. Eddy, 5-79
J. Hamilton, Arrow Rock; these wheels started west

46. Prepared by
L. Harper

47. Organization
Friends of Arrow Rock

48. Date
6-79
42. cont't

Tions include a kitchen and dining room, utility room and bath, which were original buildings such as the slave quarters and summer kitchen that were moved up and attached to the original block of the residence. A one bay Victorian style front porch has been removed.

44. cont't

nomination boundary.
J. C. THOMPSON HOUSE
Vicinity Arrow Rock

First Floor Plan
Scale: 1" = Approx. 12'

28' x 8½'
KITCHEN
EXPANDED CELLAR
(1992)

28' x 9'

24' x 24'
BLACK SHEEP
INN ADDITION
(CA. 1961)

15½' x 19'
CLO

15' x 19'

40'
**Office of Historic Preservation, P.O. Box 176, Jefferson City, Missouri 65101**

**HISTORIC INVENTORY**

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Set Number</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. County</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Location of Neighbors</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Present Name(s)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Henry Hogge Residence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Other Name(s)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Van Winter House, Blakely House</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Specific Location</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Located 2 miles N of the</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Jct of Hyways 41 &amp; TT on the</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>E side of 41, the residence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. City or Town</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Rural, Township &amp; Vicinity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Arrow Rock vicinity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Site Plan with North Arrow</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Coordinates</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>UTM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>15/504090/4324430</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. Site</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Building L</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Structure 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Object 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. On National Register?</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. Is It Eligible?</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13. Part of Estate</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14. District</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15. Name of Established District</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Further Description of Important Features**

Large recessed end chimneys within the walls serve a marble fireplace in the S room and a flue in the N room. The building has stone lintels and lug sills and a two story pedimented projecting porch, one bay wide. Pour square columns support the porch at each level. Entrances on both levels have transoms and side lights. The present addition to the rear is a one story hip roofed, asphalt-

**History and Significance**

Built by Van Winter in 1867, the building show Federal motifs unusual for this late date. It served as the residence for several Arrow Rock merchants Mr. Uriah, Mr. Watts, and Philip Goetz, who was a cobbler and had a shop on the property. During the early 1870's Mrs. Blakely purchased the residence and attempted to convert it to a nursing home, unsuccessfully.

**Description of Environment and Outbuildings**

Sitting back from the road, on a slight knoll, the residence has only one outbuilding within its nomination boundary. A small brick smokehouse sits to the rear of the residence. It has a 4-panel entrance door and a

**Sources of Information**

J. Hamilton, Arrow Rock, Where Wheels Stated West. Interview with Mr. & Mrs. Hogge, 5-79

Photo file, uns.
is bounded by a drive to the NW, a pikel fence and the NE facade of the
house on the NE, a fence on the S and the highway on the SE.
The UTM reference is the cantor point.

42. cant
covered structure which replaced the original 2 story ell to the rear.
C. 1940 when Mrs. Blakely acquired the house, several changes were made;
One fireplace mantel was replaced with marble from the Baltimore Hotel
in K.C., closets flanking the fireplaces were removed and windows were
cut in, 2 door to the S front room was added off the hall, put in hard
wood floors, and added a bath and closet upstairs. In the SW gable end
she added one window on each level. On the interior the woodwork is tra-
beated with L panel doors through out. Note the door of the central hall
to the SW room has arched to, panels. An octagonal newel post complements
the walnut stairs in the central hall. At the windows, the sills are approx.
1/2 deep end have tile inset into them. The basement under the main block
of the house repeats the 1st floor plan. The millwork is heavy throughout
and is repeated upstairs with transoms over the interior doors.

. con't

gable roof.

HOgg RES

NOT TO SCALE

KITCHEN

ENCLOSED PORCH

FLOOr Plan
SALINE CO. SURVEY (ARROW ROCK)
Form No. 88

VAN WINTER HOUSE
Vicinity Arrow Rock

First Floor Plan
Scale: 1" = Approx. 12'

- Kitchen
- Family Room
- Bath
- Closet
- Bedroom
- 15' x 18½' Dining Room
- 15' x 18½' Parlor
- 13' x 6½'
Saline Co. (Arrow Rock) Survey
Form No. 88
Van Winter House
Vicinity Arrow Rock
Site Map

Approx. N

Not to Scale
NAME | # 1 | #1
---|---|---
STORY | General Thomas A. Smith’s “Experiment” | 
ADDRESS | SEE ATTACHED IMP | 
LOCATION | MISSOURI | COOL | VICTORY | Napton | 
CLASSIFICATION | REGISTRY | OWNERSHIP | STATUS | PRESENT USE | 
| | | | | | 
| | | | | | 

OWNER OF PROPERTY

ME | Thomas A. Smith | 
REET & NUMBER | 
Y, TOWN | VICINITY OF | Napton | STATE | MO | 
LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

RECORD OF DEEDS, SALINE COUNTY COURTHOUSE, MARSHALL, MO

REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVES

N/A

DESCRIPTION

EXCELLENT | CHECK ONE | CHECK ONE | MOVE | DATE |
---|---|---|---|---
GOOD | altered | altered | original site |
FAIR | unaltered | unaltered | altered |

SCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE:

- site used to include 2 saddle bag houses side by side with a dog-trot breezeway between and an additional single pen on the east end.
- c.1850’s Greek Revival mantel and woodwork in extant pen; 6x6 windows
- sited in climax grove of walnut, sycamore, pecan and others
- has been lathed and plastered
- see sketch on attached map
AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE - CLIENT AND PROJECT INFORMATION

SPECIFIC DATES

SITATION OF SIGNIFICANCE (IN ONE PARAGRAPH)

Land Ownership

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Owner</th>
<th>Acres</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1876</td>
<td>J. W. George</td>
<td>1800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1896</td>
<td>Geo. P. Smith</td>
<td>332</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1916</td>
<td>Geo. P. Smith</td>
<td>576</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1948</td>
<td>Geo P. Smith</td>
<td>616½</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1969</td>
<td>Geo. P. Smith heirs</td>
<td>616½</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1981</td>
<td>Thomas A. Smith</td>
<td>169½</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Yankee neighbors used Smith's rock wall for building stone.
- see attached history of General Smith

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Saline County Atlases and county history

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

Acreage of Property: N/A

UTM REFERENCES

ZONE EASTING NORTHING

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION AND JUSTIFICATION

II. FORM PREPARED BY

NAME/TITLE: Lynn Horton, Historical Consultant
ORGANIZATION: Missouri Valley Regional Planning Commission
ADDRESS: 1182 S. Brunswick, Marshall, MO 65340
GENERAL THOMAS A. SMITH'S "EXPERIMENT"
Vicinity Napton

Floor Plan

Scale: 1" = Approx. 12'

18½' x 16⅛'  15½' x 16¼'

39'
Saline Co. Survey
Form No. 1
Site Map

GENERAL THOMAS A. SMITH'S
"EXPERIMENT"

NOT TO SCALE
RELATIONSHIPS APPROXIMATE
ADDITIONAL BARNs TO WEST (OFF MAP)

RESIDENCE CA. 1905 #48
SUMMER KITCHEN #480
SMOKEHOUSE (STONE) #674

BRICK + FRAME BLDG.
EQUIPMENT SHED (COLLAPSED) #682

GARAGE PRIVY #676

BARN #675

BARN #683

CA. 1826 LOG HOUSE

SPRING HOUSE (STONE) #671, 673

SMALL HOUSE #679

Cemetery
1904 STONE CHURCH #677

COUNTY ROAD
General Thomas Adams Smith's farm near Napton contains several interesting and important buildings, the oldest of which is apparently the two surviving rooms of his ca. 2826 Saddlebag log house (which once consisted of two saddle bag houses side-by-side, plus a single pen house on the east end).

Also on the farm are two very old buildings with stone walls (a springhouse and a smokehouse), a stone fence or wall, a summer kitchen, barns and sheds, a privy, a 1904 church made of stone, a ca. 1905 residence, the Smith cemetery and other buildings and structures.

An innovative agriculturist, Smith sought to prove an his Experiment Farm (7,536 acres) that unforested prairie soil was of high quality and that even an ex-soldier like himself could turn a profit in crops. Here, by all accounts, he "succeeded in exploding the theory that prairie land was unfertile." (Charles van Ravenswaay, in Missouri: A Guide to the "Show Me" State, 1941, p. 64) As a result, settlers who previously preferred the forested river bottoms moved upland to stake their claims.

Smith, a Virginian who came to Missouri after the War of 1812, is said to have carried messages to President Jefferson during the Burs Conspiracy. Fort Smith, Arkansas, was named after him in connection with his activities during the War of 1812. He was the first register of the U.S. land office at Franklin. He was a member of the University of Missouri* first board of curators. He was involved in Lead mining, the Santa Fe trade and, as noted above, agriculture.

Smith's descendants still own and farm much of the land (3,000 acres) he once tilled.

Constructed of logs sheathed with siding, the ca. 1826 dwelling has a central chimney with a pilaster mantel in the westernmost room. In a "textbook" saddlebag, both rooms would have doors in the same facade but this is, after all, only part of the dwelling that originally stood on the site. A historic photo taken of the intact building appears to show a full-width, integral or shed-roof porch along one entire elevation.

The present building is three-bay (door/window/window), with dimensions of approximately 37 x 18 feet. It rests on a foundation of field stones. Exterior walls are approximately 10 1/2 inches thick. The orientation is approximately south.

Much original woodwork remains.

The most unusual outbuilding is a coursed rubble (limestone) springhouse northwest of the log house. Its dimensions are 8 x 12 feet, with 16-inch walls and a gable roof. Stone steps lead down a few feet from a doorway (the only opening) to a rock-enclosed area from which spring water once flowed.

Another old outbuilding made of coursed rubble limestone is a 12 x 16 foot smokehouse, northeast of the log dwelling (near a ca. 1905 residence).

Both of these stone buildings are associated with General Thomas A. Smith and are "evidences of the breadth of his interests and accomplishments," as noted by Mrs. Jean Tyree Hamilton in a 1988 letter to Hugh Davidson of the HPP. A stone wall and a salt evaporating vat also are on the property, Mrs. Hamilton said.

The other outbuildings—barns, summer kitchen, double privy, sheds, etc.—may not be among those constructed or used by Smith but they were used by his descendants and should be considered significant within an agricultural context.
The stone church building was erected by Smith descendants in 1904. It is probably architecturally significant and has integrity, so presumably it would be a contributing building within a district,

Location: Section 9 of T49N, R20W.
MISSOURI OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION
ARCHITECTURAL/HISTORIC INVENTORY SURVEY FORM

1. NO. 5
2. COUNTY Saline
3. LOCATION OF NEGATIVES
4. PRESENT LOCAL NAME(S) OR DESIGNATION(S) Murrell Farm
5. OTHER NAME(S) "Oak Grove", Murrell Homeplace
6. SPECIFIC LEGAL LOCATION TOWNSHIP 24 RANGE 20 SECTION 11
7. CITY OR TOWN IF RURAL, VICINITY
8. DESCRIPTION OF LOCATION
9. COORDINATES UTM
10. SITE ( ) BUILDING ( ) STRUCTURE ( ) OBJECT ( )
11. NATIONAL REGISTER? YES ( ) NO ( ) 12. IS IT ELIGIBLE? YES ( ) NO ( )
13. PART OF ESTABLISHED HIST DISTRICT? YES ( ) NO ( ) DISTRICT NO ( )
14. DISTRICT POTENTIAL? YES ( ) NO ( )
15. NAME OF ESTABLISHED DISTRICT
16. THERMATIC CATEGORY
17. DATE(S) OR PERIOD Constructed 1854
18. STYLE OR DESIGN State Class Greek Revival Frame House
19. ARCHITECT OR ENGINEER
20. CONTRACTOR OR BUILDER George A. Murrell
21. ORIGINAL USE, IF APPARENT Residence
22. PRESENT USE Storage-rental
23. OWNERSHIP PUBLIC ( ) PRIVATE ( )
24. OWNER'S NAME AND ADDRESS
25. OPEN TO PUBLIC? YES ( ) NO ( )
26. LOCAL CONTACT PERSON OR ORGANIZATION
27. OTHER SURVEYS IN WHICH INCLUDED
28. NO. OF STORIES 2
29. BASEMENT? YES ( ) NO ( )
30. FOUNDATION MATERIAL Very smooth ashlar stone
31. WALL CONSTRUCTION Frame
32. ROOF TYPE AND MATERIAL Low Hip - Rafted Tile Roof
33. NO. OF BAYS FRONT 3 SIDE 1
34. WALL TREATMENT Plaster
35. PLAN SHAPE L-shaped
36. CHANGES (EXPLAIN) ALTERED
37. CONDITION INTERIOR Fair EXTERIOR Excellent
38. PRESERVATION UNDERWAY YES ( ) NO ( )
39. ENDANGERED? YES ( ) BY WHAT? NO ( )
40. VISIBLE FROM PUBLIC ROAD? YES ( ) NO ( )
41. DISTANCE FROM AND FRONTAGE ON ROAD

42. FURTHER DESCRIPTION OF IMPORTANT FEATURES #36 Kitchen modernized in early 20th Century. Wood closet off kitchen converted to bathroom in 1958. #37 1854 House is in the midst of restoration. Exterior should be completed by end of summer 1993 and includes new asphalt tile roof, repainting of all chimneys, full painting, and foundation re-painting. Interior is currently used for storage and is in need of ceiling, paint, wallpaper, and some plaster patching. Some notable features of the house include classical cornicing on all chimneys with two chimneys in front (side) right

43. HISTORY AND SIGNIFICANCE George A. Murrell was an important citizen in the early history of Saline County. (see attached biography from "History of Saline County," 1881) A successful farmer and co-owner of the Marshall based Wood & Hoston Bank, Mr. Murrell purchased the farm in 1854 and built the house in 1854. The Murrell family continued to play an important role in local affairs including banking, farming, and business well into the 20th Century. There is a Murrell Library located in Marshall on the campus of Missouri Valley College. The farm is also the site of a Civil War conflict, the "Battle of Murrell Farm," (see attached newspaper article and historical note c. 1881)

44. DESCRIPTION OF ENVIRONMENT AND OUTBUILDINGS The Murrell Farm is located in the midst of a small working farm on 650 acres of rolling land which includes the original farmland purchased by George A. Murrell. Several original outbuildings surrounded the house (see items #38 and #42 as well as several old barns and some new buildings

45. SOURCES OF INFORMATION 1) 1881 "History of Saline County" (Ma. Historical Society: St. Louis) 2) Saline County Atlas - 1879 3) Family Sources

46. PREPARED BY Blaine Murrell
47. ORGANIZATION None
48. DATE 6/20/92
49. REVISION DATE(S)

RETURN THIS FORM WHEN COMPLETED TO: OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION R.D. BOX 178 JEFFERSON CITY, MISSOURI 65102 PH. 314-751-5365

50. ADDITIONAL SPACE IS NEEDED, ATTACH SEPARATE SHEET(S) TO THIS FORM
side left) as well as rear center chimney; bracketed soffits with moulding on fascia and frieze; Greek Revival portico with relief paneling in Tuscan style columns; pilasters at corners; engaged pilasters on either side of the portico and the front door; full doorway trim including trabeated transom and sidelight around front and upper window, entablature head with dental mould, and fluted relief moulding on the front door; 6 x 6 windows with entablature heads; partially enclosed side porch; interior includes eight fireplaces with neo-classical mantel.; Walnut baiustrade staircase; entablature heads on windows; boxed corner doorways; and outbuilding including original smokehouse, a root cellar, and a well.

#43. cont’d

It is also located a short distance from Arrow Rock State Park and Historic District. The house itself is architecturally unique (see item #18 and #42) and has been called by one historian, "perhaps Missouri's's finest outstate frame Greek Revival house". (From Gateway Heritage, Mo. Historical Society; St. Louis, Mo., Vol. 17, p. 48.)
5-George A. Murrell House (Oak Grove), vicinity Napton.

Owner: Mrs. G. W. Murrell,

The George A. Murrell House, aka Oak Grove, is an impressive frame Central Passage I-House with a substantial amount of Greek Revival styling. Particularly impressive is a two-story portico supported by square wood columns with panels. With its two-story, right-of-center ell, the house is shaped like an inverted letter T.

The Murrell House is one of the best preserved examples of its type in Missouri. In 1992, the Historic Preservation Program staff called it "one of the finest (frame) Greek Revival houses in Missouri," with significance in architecture and, possibly, agriculture (Assessment Minute, 6-30-92).

Built in 1854, the Murrell House displays a fairly large amount of Greek Revival detailing for a farmhouse in rural Missouri. Detailing includes brackets in the frieze; pilasters at the corners and in the front entrance; sidelights and transom windows in the lower door and upper window; 6/6 windows with cornice heads and shouldered architraves; corbelled end chimneys; and a scalloped trim band between the frieze and architrave, along the edge of the roofline and in the capitals. A dentil band further enhances both the main entrance and upper window.

The main elevation of this three-bay building faces south. In the south facade, the limestone foundation is squared and smoothed (ashlar) but rough stones are found in the less prominent facades.

The interior is typical of what would be found in a relatively modest Greek Revival I-House. There are several pilaster mantels. The front door has a fluted relief molding; two-panel as well as four-panel doors are also present. Enframements have wide, plain architraves with cornices. The main staircase (two flights) is free-standing and has a tapering octagonal newel post. A narrow boxed staircase leads from the kitchen to the rear room of the ell. A former summer kitchen (?) or washroom (?) of one story is attached to the rear of the ell. In 1956, a pantry or storeroom at the north end of a side porch (adjacent to the kitchen) was converted into a bathroom.

The Murrell House has been vacant for several years (a 1980 calendar is in the kitchen) and is currently used for storage.

Restoration—including exterior painting, tuckpointing of chimneys and foundation, and repair of the integral gutters—is underway and expected to be completed by the end of summer 1993.

The Murrell House would be classified as Type 1b on the Phase I typology.

Outbuildings consist of a frame smokehouse, barns and a root cellar. Builder George A. Murrell was a native of Barren County, Kentucky. He originally became attracted to the land on which he built his home when he went there to buy mules, in about 1851, and ended up buying the entire farm. He resold it in 1856, and bought it back in 1857. It has remained in the Murrell family ever since.

Location: Section 11 of T49N, R20W.
Several hog shelters and metal grain bins are on the property in addition to buildings and structures shown above.
First Floor Plan
Scale: 1" = Approx. 12'