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Office of Historic
Preservation

A HISTORIC INVENTORY OF

*N.W.
1978
25-2314*

ANDREW COUNTY, MISSOURI

1978

INTRODUCTION

The historic inventory of Andrew County was conducted during the last six months of 1978. In attempting to locate the various sites, buildings and objects local resource persons were contacted in each township. The Andrew County Historical Society served as the local resource agent and nominated the majority of the architectural sites. Mr. Dwight Hall was the main contact person for the Society and the Savannah area. Mr. James Gibson of Union Star, Missouri was of valuable assistance in surveying the eastern part of the county.

Another source of obtaining site and architectural locations in the county was by using the windshield technique. This was extremely useful in discovering agricultural architecture since a majority of these structures were missed in the Ina Wachtel study of Buildings with Histories in Andrew County.

The final forms were completed by Thomas W. Carneal. John Huffman of Architects and Planners Collaborative, Kansas City, Missouri, served as the architectural resource person and Robert Bray of the State Archaeological Survey office as the archaeological resource person. Mr. Bob Sunkel and Dr. John Harr of Northwest Missouri State University served as advisors on the project.

After completing the initial survey one must conclude that some sites were missed and therefore the survey must remain open for further additions as more research is carried out.

The survey indicates a number of homes in the Savannah area that are Federal in architectural style. These homes, upon investigation, were built prior to the Civil War and are worthy of nomination to the National Register of Historic Places.

The survey indicates there is a wealth of Queen Anne architectural styles in Andrew County. There are several areas which possess the possibility of being developed as historical districts, especially Fillmore, Missouri. There is a voluminous amount of sites and material which portray the agricultural nature of the county.

In attempting to evaluate the significance of the inventory in each Township the resource and advisory group looked at each nomination. The most significant for each Township was given Township number 1. The other sites in each Township inventory were numbered in consecutive order from the most significant to the least significant.

The inventory definitely indicates several sites that are worthy of nomination to the National Register. The primary project for the next year should be the nomination of:

1. The Andrew County Courthouse, pg. 8.
2. The Savannah Reporter Building, pg. 46.
3. The St. John House, pg. 36.

ANDREW COUNTY; A SHORT HISTORY

Andrew County is one of the six counties in Northwest Missouri created from the territory ceded by the treaties negotiated with the Sac and Fox Indian tribes in the Platte Purchase signed in 1836. The early entry into the area by adventurous settlers is a familiar pattern in western development. Even before survey of the land they illegally entered the area, squatted on choice sites, and were impressed with the fertility of the soil, as well as the abundance of game, streams, and especially the vast stands of timber. Most of these early intruders had moved on by the time the Indian titles had been extinguished. This area of broad valleys and rolling prairies coursed by the Platte, One-Hundred and Two, and Nodaway Rivers, as well as numerous tributary creeks draining into the Missouri River, and bounded to the west by the bluffs of the Missouri River Valley, would attract successive influxes of pioneer families from the late 1830's and for several decades thereafter.

Andrew County was organized January 29, 1841. The naming of the county appears to be lost in time but the following possibilities exist.

The 1888 History of Andrew County by the Goodspeed Publishing Company states that Andrew County was named in honor of Andrew Jackson Davis, a prominent St. Louis lawyer.¹

The Weekly Gazette a St. Joseph, Missouri Newspaper reports that a meeting was held in the Savannah Court House on July 7, 1845 for "the consideration of the adoption of proper measures for the expression of the sentiments of the Citizens of Andrew County on the occasion of the death of General Andrew Jackson."² This article would cause one to believe the County might have been named to honor General Jackson who died in 1845.

Further cause for this argument can be found in professor Robert L. Ramsey's study of Missouri place names who claims Andrew County was named in honor of " 'Old Hickory.' " 3

Another such argument was expressed in a Masonic Lodge article which claims the following:

"Andrew (1841) for Andrew Jackson (1767-1845), was the seventh president of the United States and served as grand master of Tennessee from 1822-24. (see also Jackson County and Hickory County.)" 4

A study committee of the Andrew County Historical Society which read the first draft of this report also claims the county was named for General Andrew Jackson and, "so far as is known, Mr. Davis was never in Northwest Missouri."5

The basis of the naming of the county might be debated, but it is a mute argument since the county is named ANDREW. The question of the county seat does not appear to have aroused a controversy for in May, 1842, Savannah was select by the first County Court. The town was laid out into blocks, streets, and alleys. After having met for a time at the home of Gallant Rains or occasionally under a giant elm tree to escape the heat, the County Court moved briefly to a new building which proved to be unsatisfactory.

A new brick Court House was built on the public square and ready for use by December, 1845. In these early years, the Court created and named a number of municipal townships, frequently adjusted boundaries and created new Townships; but the names have since been abandoned. Settlements developed around Jamestown, Amazonia, Fillmore, Rosendale, and "Hackberry Ridge", in addition to Savannah, Bolckow, Cosby and Rochester. The latter was a thriving community in the late nineteenth century and boasted several manufacturing firms and a large stockyard, but the town never recovered from a disastrous fire in 1885.

Other places which thrived for a time but eventually became ghost towns, or nearly so, were Flag Springs, Nodaway City, Long Corner, Wyeth, Midway, Empire City, Flag City, Elizabethtown, Whitesville, Boston, Kodiak, Parker, Fountainbleau, and Waldeck.

The early settlers of Andrew County came from nearby counties (notably Platte), adjacent states (especially Kentucky), and a sprinkling from the East, the old South and foreign countries. This inter-mixture made for a cosmopolitan population, representing a variety of nationalities, religious affiliations, and political preferences. They, like most of their predecessors in previous migrations to the westward advance of the frontier, showed a distinct preference for the timbered areas of the southern portion of the county and suspiciously avoided the open prairies to the north. The original abundant stands of walnut, oak, ash, hickory, elm, maple, sycamore, and linden fell before the relentless axe; and especially decimated were the walnut. This attractive agricultural area, however, was destined to be an extensive producer of corn, wheat, barley, oats, hay, and rye, as well as hemp, tobacco, buckwheat, flax, livestock, and garden vegetables. Fine commercial orchards of apples, peaches, pears, cherries, apricots, and plums were established in the areas near Savannah and Amazonia. A Swiss colony near the latter became well known for its fine grape vineyards and wineries in the bluff region. Also, there were the assests of the Bethesda mineral well in Savannah, and deposits of coal and fine building limestone.

The advent of civilization in Andrew County, like elsewhere, was marked by the establishment of schools, jails, lodges, newspapers and churches; (North and South Methodist, Presbyterian-New and Old School, Christian, Baptist, Dunkers-German Primitive and Reformed, Episcopal and Catholic). Politically, the county became closely divided between Democrats and Republicans, pro-Slavery and anti-Slavery, and pro-Union and pro-Confederacy. Although showing a preference for Douglas in 1860

Lincoln overwhelmingly carried the county in 1864, as did Grant in 1868, whereas in 1876, Hayes only received 82 more votes than Tilden. This characteristic has prevailed up to the present time. During the Civil War, both the Union and Confederacy recruited troops in the county, although the county was pro-Union as a whole.

As in the entire western sector of Missouri, there was considerable indulgence in border outlawry and warfare from the 1850's throughout the Civil War. Bushwhacking and even murder of unpopular neighbors was resorted to. From 1850 to 1900 the county reached its zenith in population growth, coinciding with the period of feverish railroad promotion (Platte County Railroad, Missouri Valley Railroad, and St. Joseph-Des Moines Railroad, St. Paul and Kansas City Railroad, and the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad.) Eventually both railroad and depot operations, along with population, declined. The story is quite synonomous with the experience of other Northwest Missouri agricultural counties, especially since 1920, and even more so since 1950. Only Savannah has shown significant growth (33 1/3%) in population since 1950. Although the story is not unique, the county remains a "special place" in the hearts of those whose ancestry have roots there.

Footnotes

¹N.A., A History of Andrew and DeKalb Counties, (St. Louis: The Goodspeed Publishing Co., 1888), p. 15.

²The Weekly Gazette. (St. Joseph, MO) July 11, 1845.

³Savannah Reporter, October 17, 1952.

⁴"Missouri Counties with Masonic Affiliated Place Names." Masonic Lodge Bulletin Spring, 1976.

⁵Letter from Ina C. Wachtel, Ann Cazer Turner, Martha Marcum to Thomas W. Carneal, February 28, 1979.

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A History of Andrew and DeKalb Counties. N.A. St. Louis: The GoodSpeed Publishing Company, 1882.

Atlas of Andrew County, Missouri. Des Moines, Iowa: Anderson Publishing Company, 1926.

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Buildings with Histories in Andrew County. Prepared by Ina C. Wachtel, Andrew County Historical Society, 1977.

Illustrated Historical Atlas of Andrew County, Missouri. Philadelphia, PA: Edwards Brothers, 1877.

Letter from Andrew County Historical Society review committee to Thomas W. Carneal, February 28, 1979.

On site observations of all properties listed in the survey.

Picture Book of Andrew County, Missouri. Savannah, Missouri: Savannah Reporter, 1904.

Platt Book of Andrew County, Missouri. Philadelphia, PA: A.R. Stinson, 1909.

Savannah Reporter, 1904-1978.

The Weekly Gazette, 1845-1849.

Personal Interviews

Bennett Family

Bulla, William III

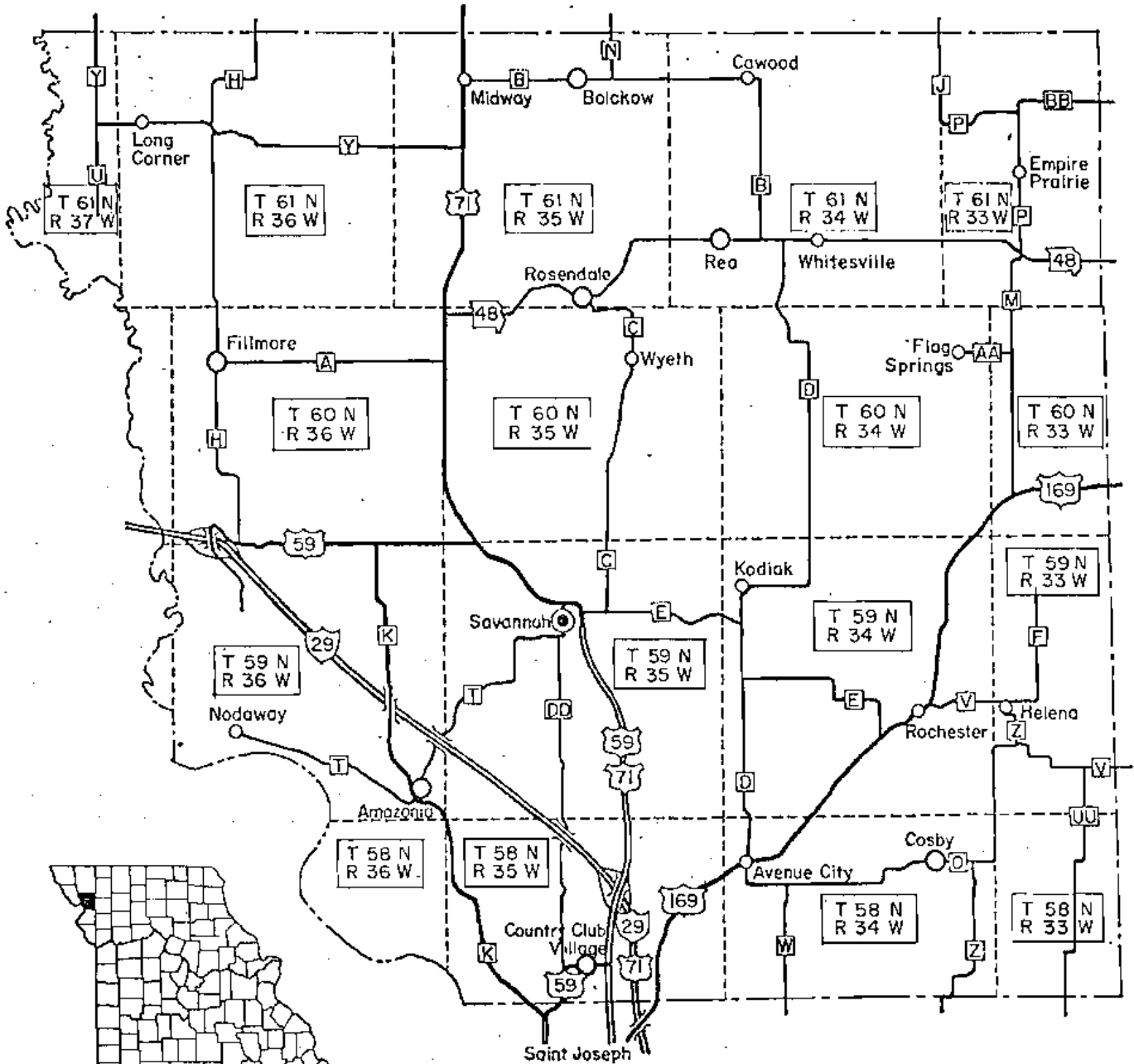
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Huntsman, Wilson

Scott, Freeman

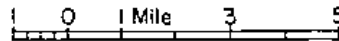
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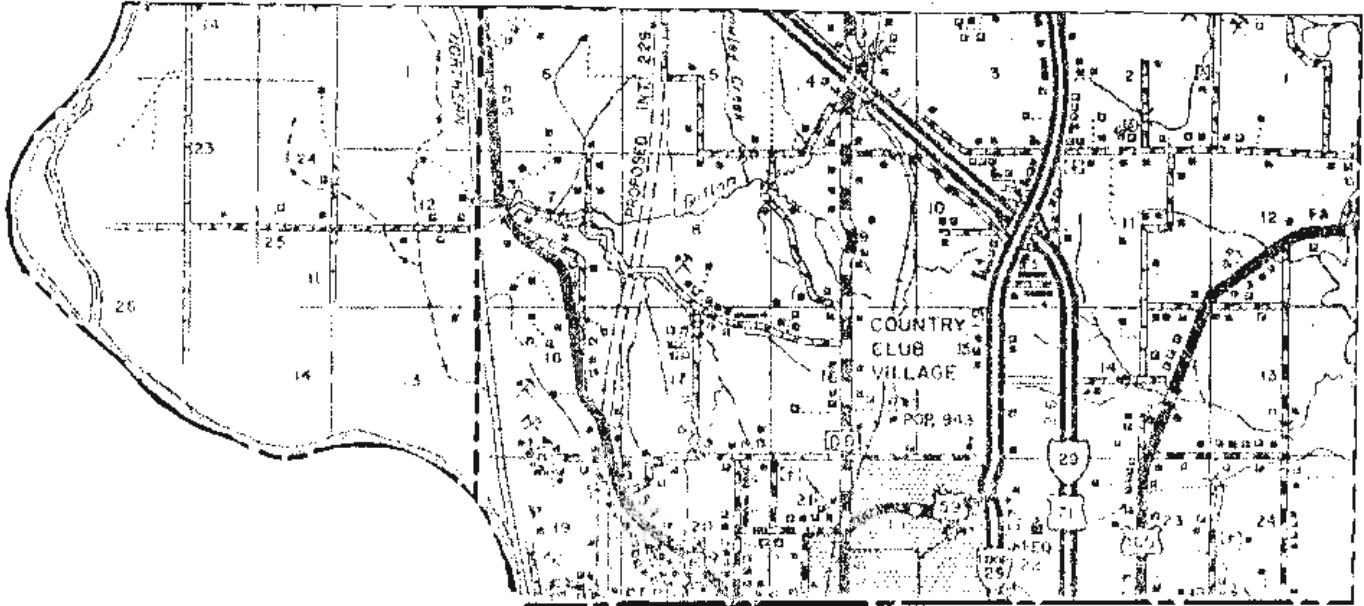


KEY MAP

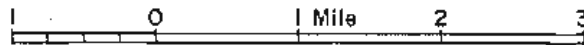
SHOWING LOCATION OF COUNTY

REFERENCE MAP
ANDREW COUNTY, MISSOURI

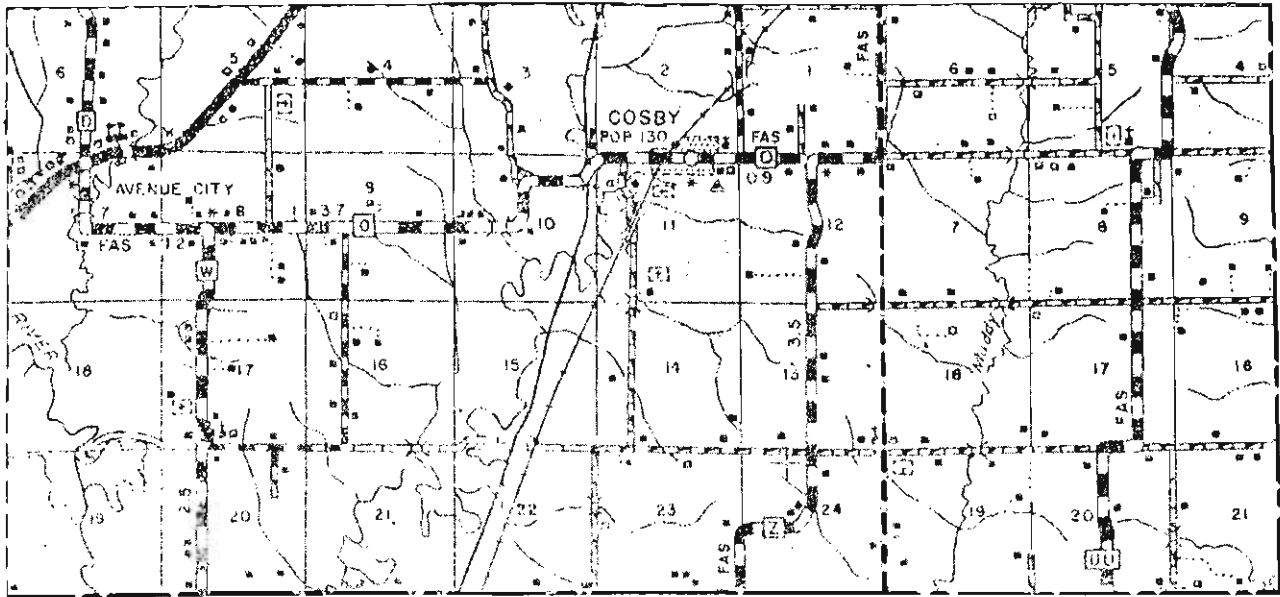




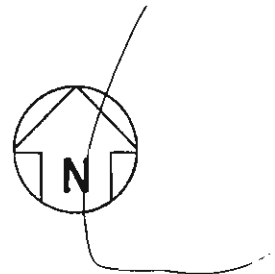
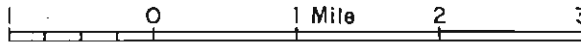
HISTORIC SITES MAP · ANDREW COUNTY, MISSOURI
TOWNSHIP 58 N
RANGE 35 W, 36 W



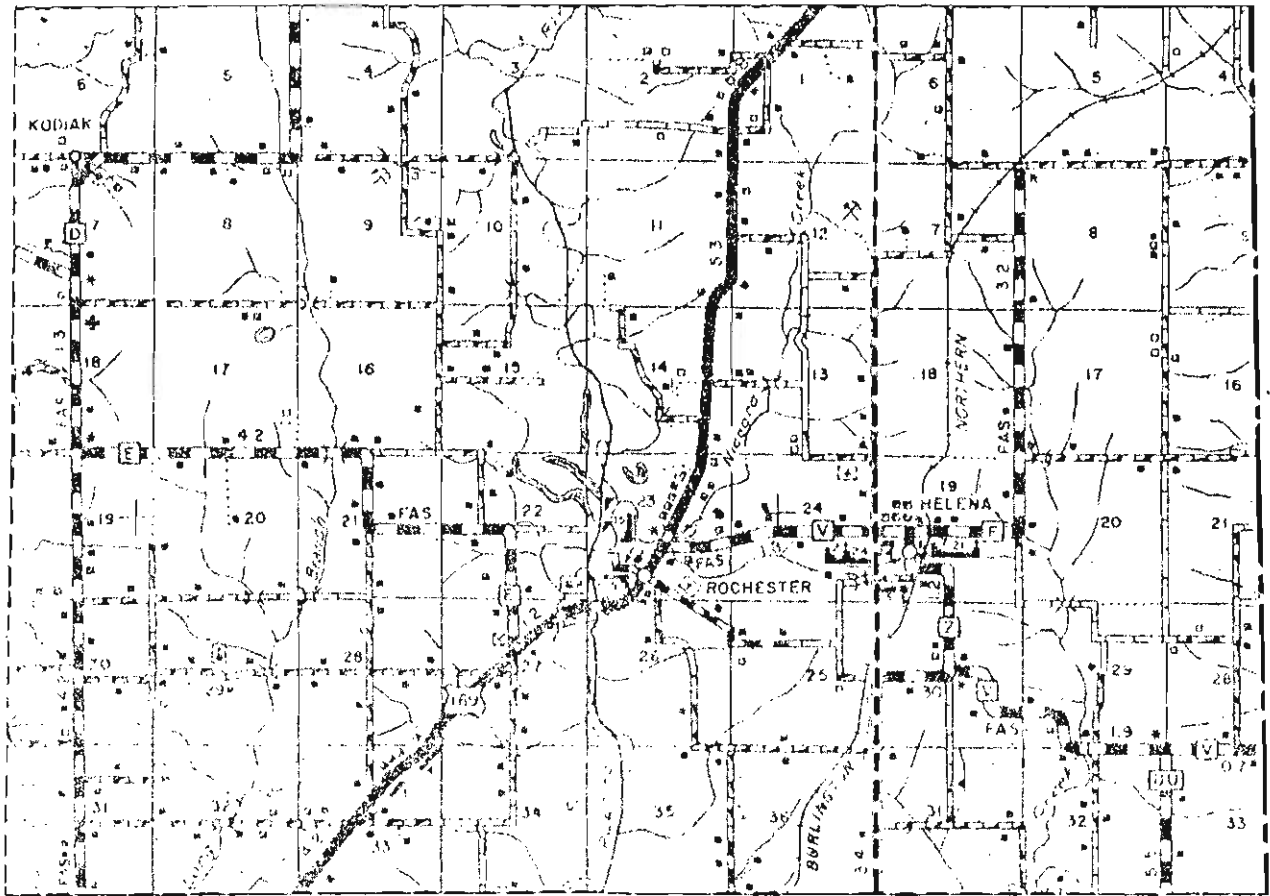
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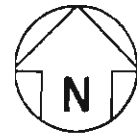
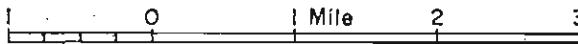
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 TOWNSHIP 58 N
 RANGE 33 W, 34 W



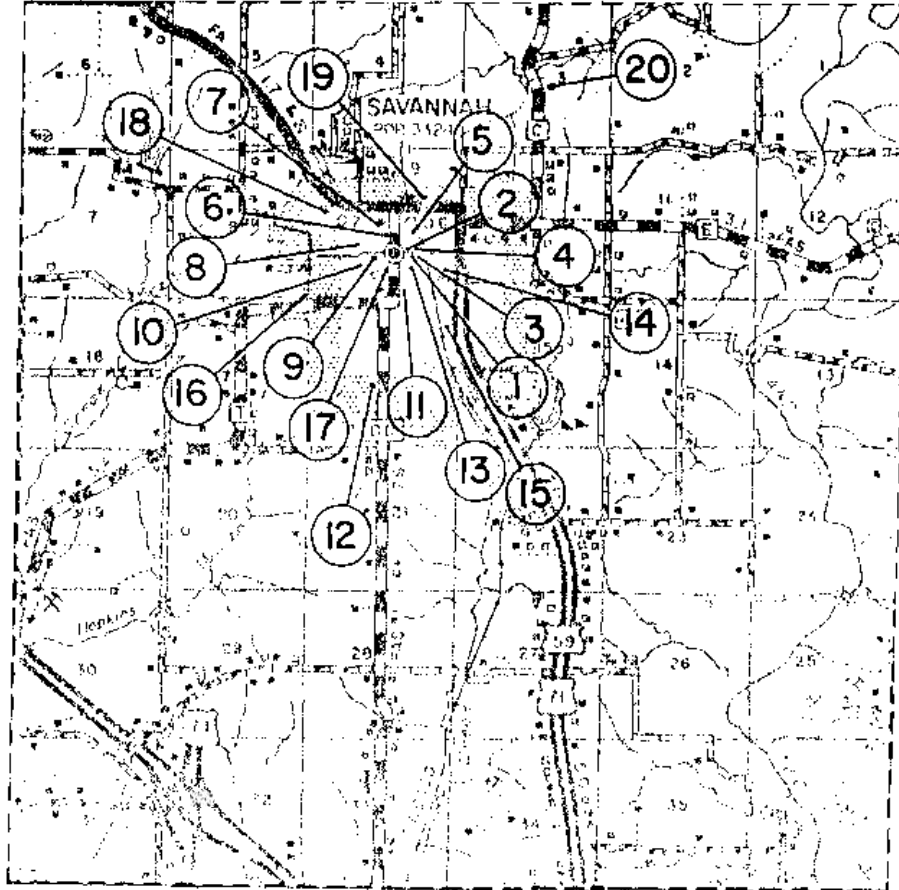
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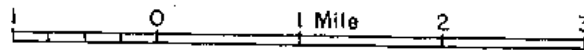
HISTORIC SITES MAP - ANDREW COUNTY, MISSOURI
 TOWNSHIP 59 N
 RANGE 33W, 34W



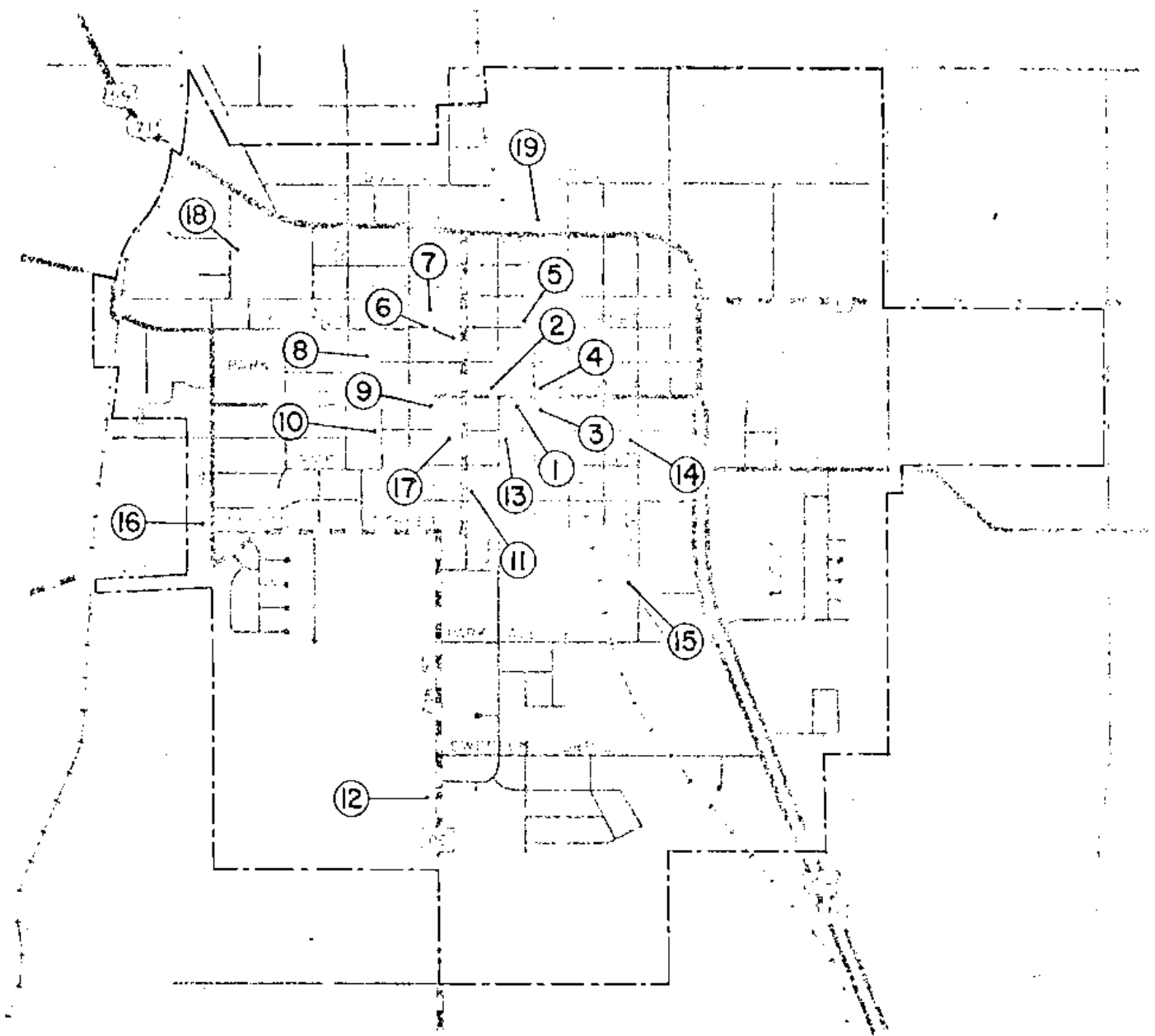
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HISTORIC SITES MAP · ANDREW COUNTY, MISSOURI
 TOWNSHIP 59 N
 RANGE 35 W



- | | |
|--------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1- Andrew County Court House | 11- The Jackson Funeral Home |
| 2- The Home Bank Building | 12- H.B. McDonald House |
| 3- Masonic Hall | 13- Savannah Reporter Building |
| 4- The United Methodist Church | 14- Loren Roberts House |
| 5- St. Mary's Episcopal Church | 15- The Lloyd Davis Home |
| 6- The Clasbey Home | 16- The Georgia Whitchurch House |
| 7- Ed. V. Price Public Library | 17- The McKnight House |
| 8- Julia Young's Home | 18- The Henderson House |
| 9- St. John House | 19- The Sloan Young House |
| 10- The Grover Callaway House | 20- The Amos Cobb House |

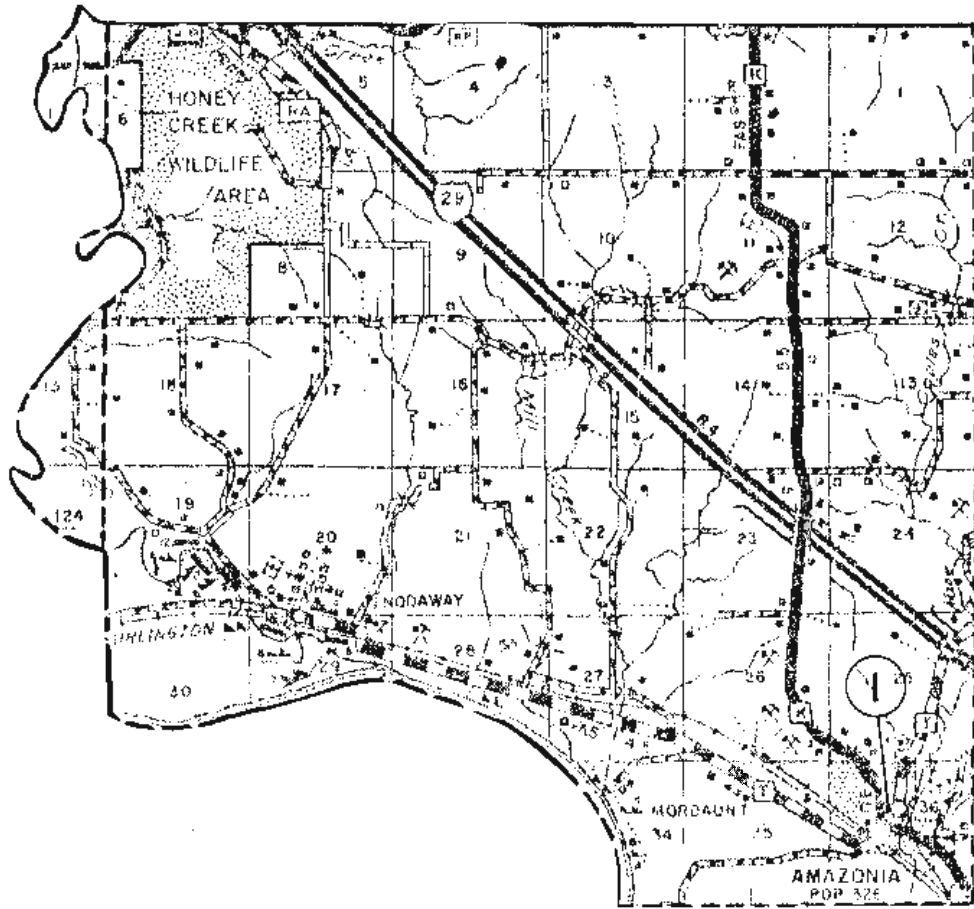


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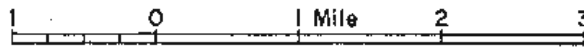
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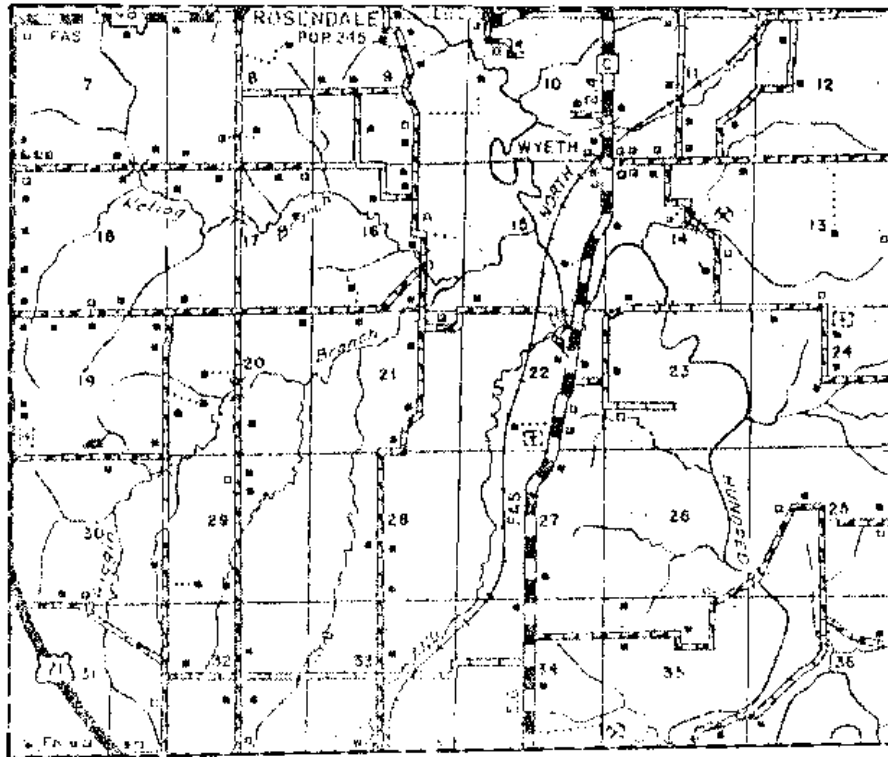
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|--------------------------------|----------------------------------|
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| 2- The Home Bank Building | 12- H.B. McDonald House |
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| 8- Julia Young's Home | 18- The Henderson House |
| 9- St. John House | 19- The Sloan Young House |
| 10- The Grover Callaway House | |



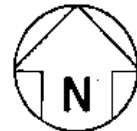
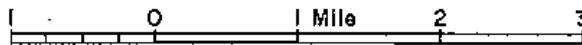
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 TOWNSHIP 59 N
 RANGE 36 W, 37 W



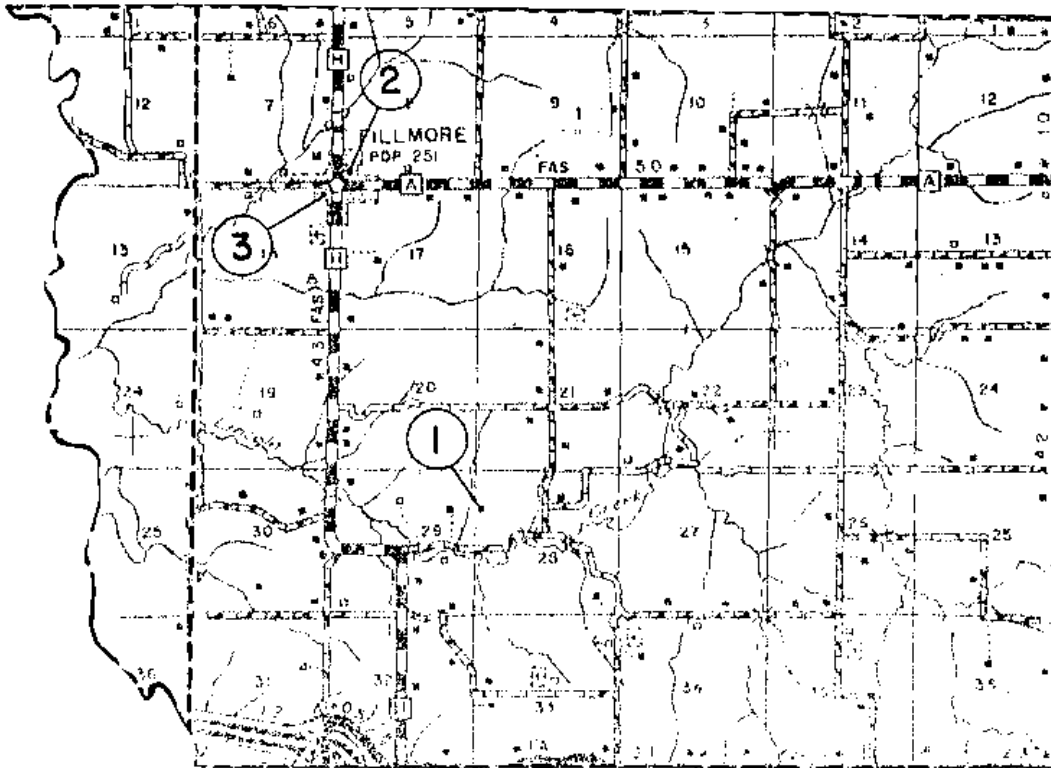
1- Parsonage for St. John's Evangelical and Reform Church



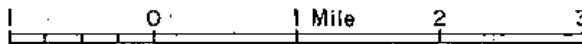
HISTORIC SITES MAP · ANDREW COUNTY, MISSOURI
 TOWNSHIP 60 N
 RANGE 35 W



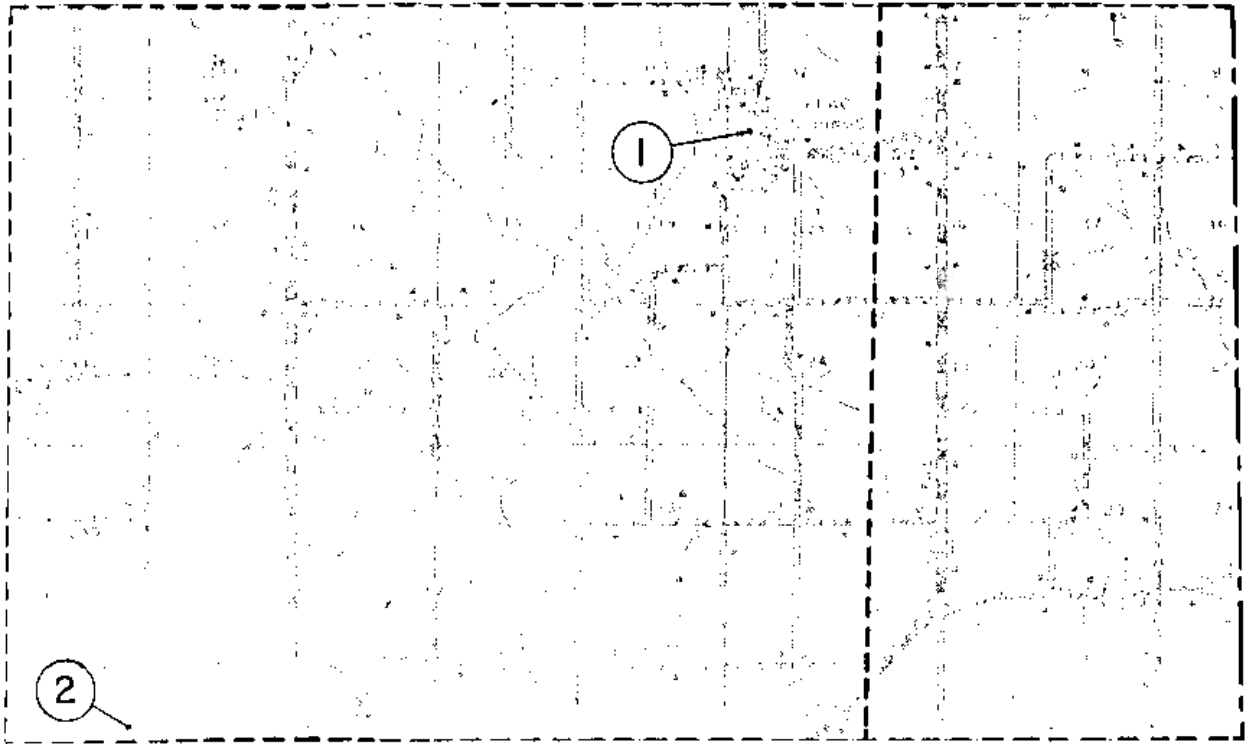
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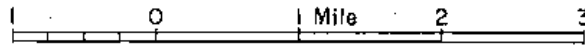
HISTORIC SITES MAP · ANDREW COUNTY, MISSOURI
 TOWNSHIP 60 N
 RANGE 36W, 37W



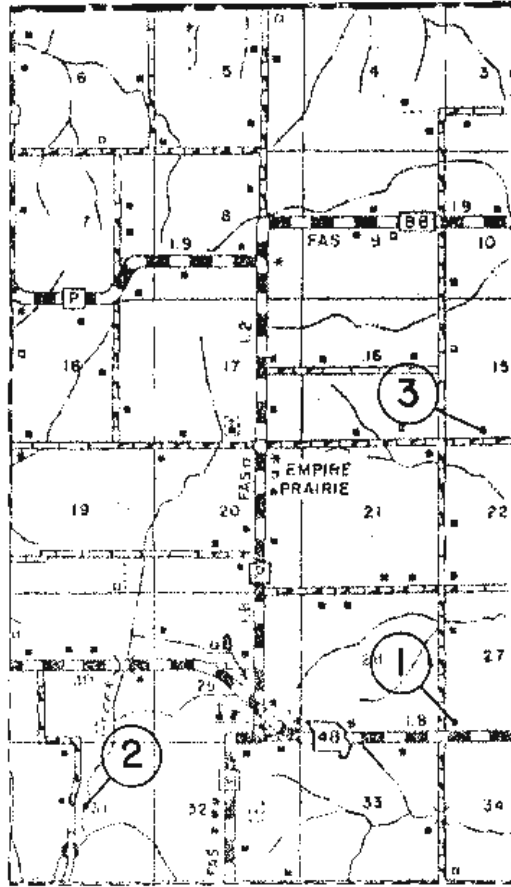
- 1- The Walker House
- 2- Old Hotel Building
- 3- Landmark Ceramics



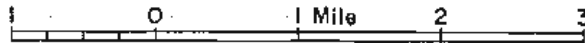
HISTORIC SITES MAP · ANDREW COUNTY, MISSOURI
TOWNSHIP 60 N
RANGE 33W, 34W



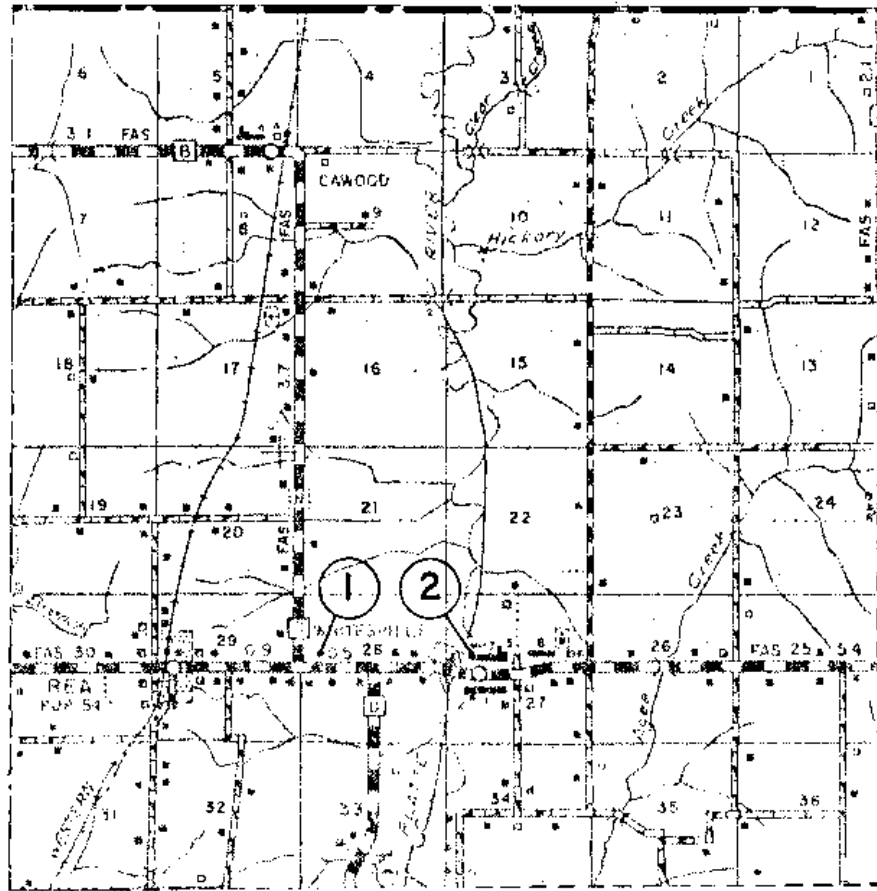
- 1- Flag Springs Distillery
- 2. C.M. Daily House



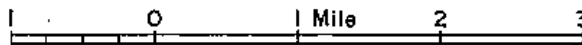
HISTORIC SITES MAP · ANDREW COUNTY, MISSOURI
 TOWNSHIP 61 N
 RANGE 33 W



- 1- The William Bulla Home
- 2- The Wilson Huntsman Barn
- 3- The Bennett Home

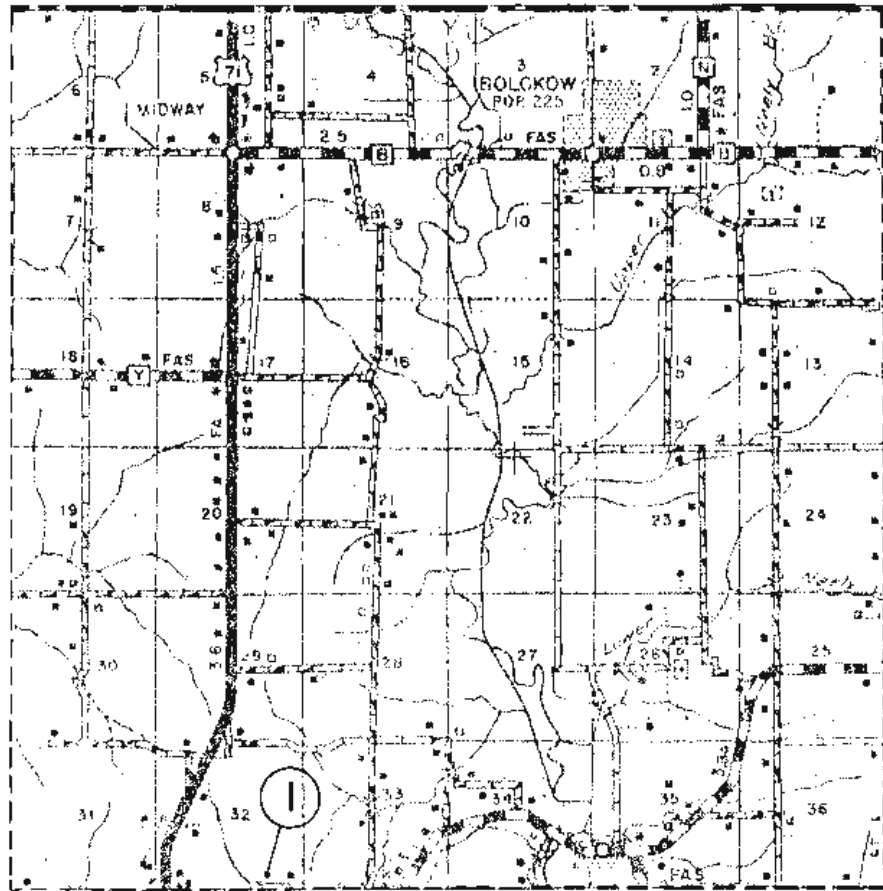


HISTORIC SITES MAP · ANDREW COUNTY, MISSOURI
 TOWNSHIP 61 N
 RANGE 34 W

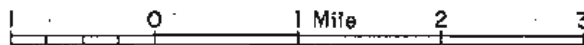


1- Clark Barn

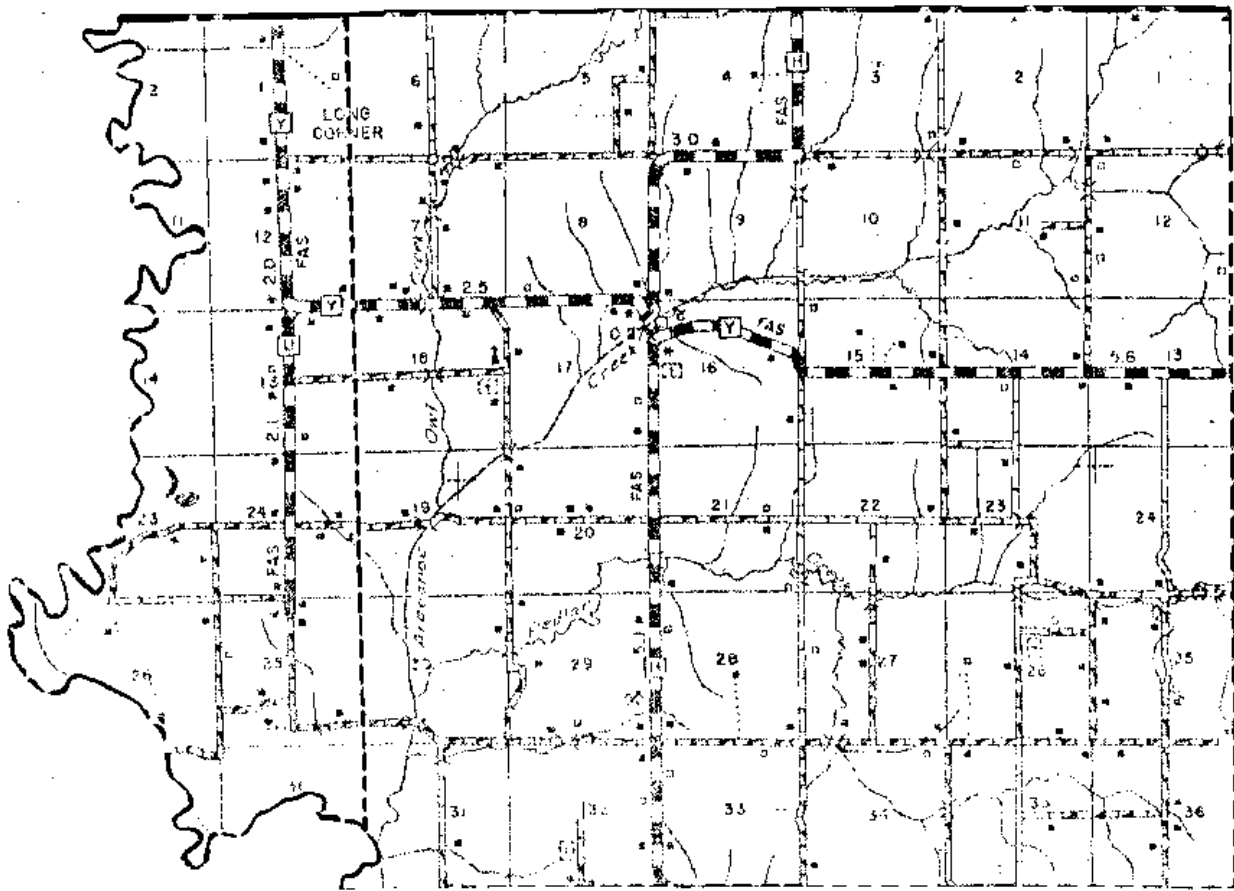
2- Whitesville Lodge No. 162



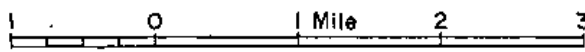
HISTORIC SITES MAP · ANDREW COUNTY, MISSOURI
 TOWNSHIP 61 N
 RANGE 35 W



1- Lester Fothergill House



HISTORIC SITES MAP · ANDREW COUNTY, MISSOURI
 TOWNSHIP 61 N
 RANGE 36 W, 37 W



No architectural or historical sites available during this portion of the survey.

SUMMARY

Summary

The following information was extracted from a letter written by Ina C. Wachtel on behalf of the Andrew County Historical Society, dated February 27, 1979. The general context of the comments was to offer guidelines in expanding the inventory and nominating structures to the National Register.

"I think other buildings should be included in this INVENTORY.

The Andrew County Jail at Fourth and Market Streets. Built in 1904.
The Farmers' State Bank Building -- on the south side of the Square where the Flower Shop now is. Very old.

The Leo Bowlin, Jr. House -- First and Market Sts. A good history is available from Mrs. Bowlin.

The Paul Campbell House -- Fifth and Chestnut St. Home of Savannah's only U.S. Congressman -- Charles F. Bocher. The basic house is very old; but it has been kept in good repair and was remodeled by John Younger when he lived there.

I would like to see a historic district designated in Savannah to include:

Fourth Street west to Sixth Street

Main Street to midway in the block between Market Street and Price.

This would include The Court House, The Square (with The Farmers' State Bank), the old stores on the West Side, the location of all of the Christian churches since the first one built in 1852) (sic) the location of the original courthouse on Sixth Street, the sites of the two Methodist Episcopal, North Churches, and the site of the first mercantile store in the village, The Andrew County Jail and The Reporter Building.

/s/ Ina Wachtel"

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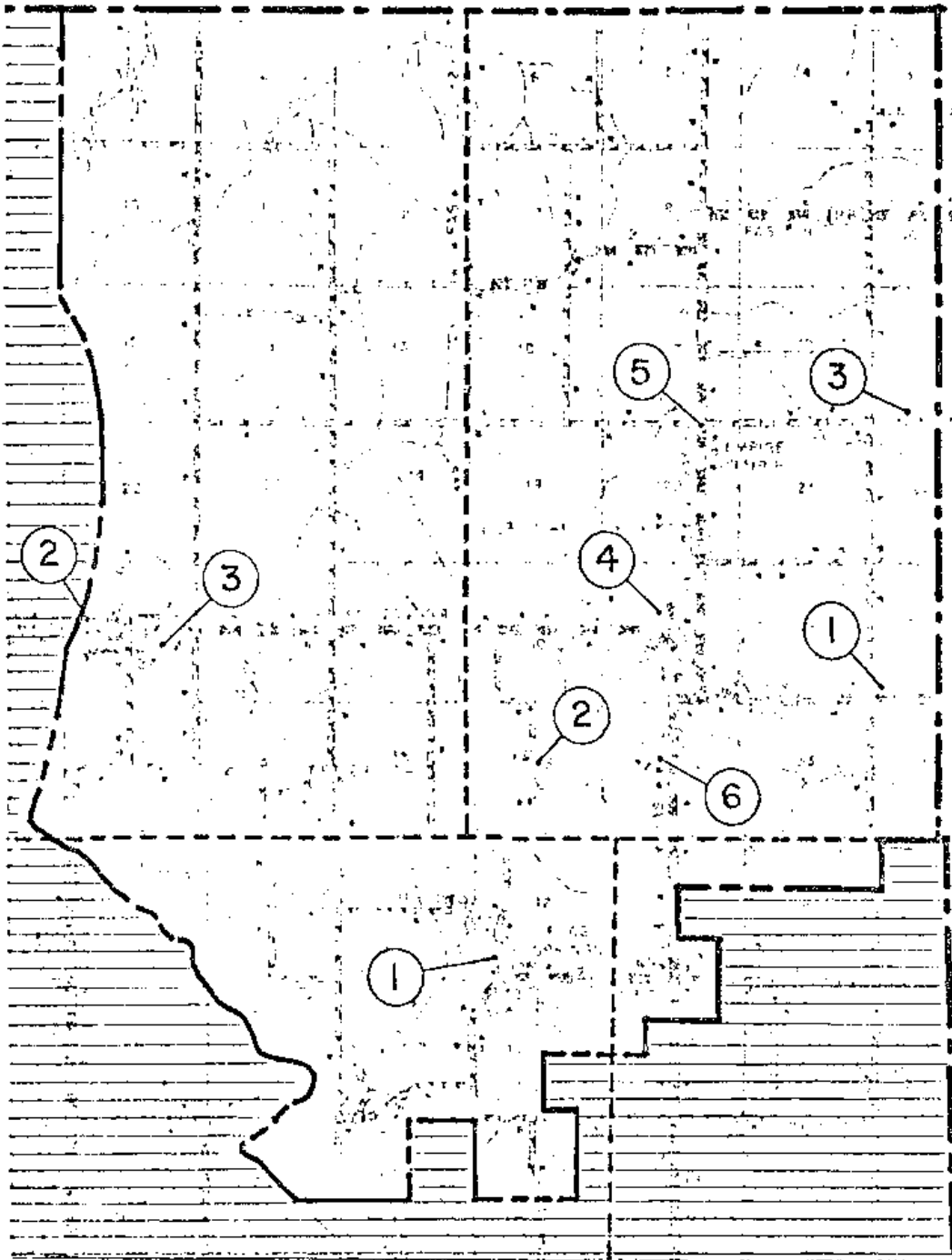
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ADDENDUM

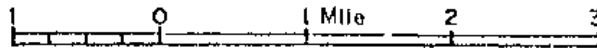
R 34 W | R 33 W

T 61 N



T 61 N
T 60 N

HISTORIC SITES MAP - ANDREW COUNTY, MISSOURI
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R 33W, 34W



For historic sites index see next page.

Historical sites index for the addendum sites.

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TWP 61 N R 33 W #1 see pages 82-84

TWP 61 N R 33 W #2 see pages 85-86

TWP 61 N R 33 W #3 see pages 87-88

TWP 61 N R 33 W #4 Empire Community Center

TWP 61 N R 33 W #5 Empire Prairie

TWP 61 N R 33 W #6 The Huntsman Home

TWP 61 N R 34 W #2 see pages 92-93

TWP 61 N R 34 W #3 Farley Smith Estate

HISTORIC INVENTORY OF ANDREW COUNTY, 1978

NWMSU HISTORIC SURVEY: TOM CARNEAL

EMPIRE PRAIRIE:

- Empire Prairie Church

FILLMORE:

- Hotel, Old, Bldg.
- Landmark Ceramics (Round Prairie Bank)

FLAG SPRINGS:

- Flag Springs Distillery

SAVANNAH:

- Callaway, Grover, House; 202 S. 9th
- Clasbey Home; 602 Chestnut St.
- Davis, Lloyd, House (Lambright); 602 S. First
- Henderson House (J.C. Waters); N. 13th Terrace
- Home Bank Bldg. (Lst National Bank); 5th & Main
- Jackson Funeral Home (Hardin or Gregory); 307 S. 6th
- Masonic Hall (Hardy Opera House); 4th & Main
- McDonald, H.B., House (Elm Place); 1202 S. 7th
- McKnight House (Joseph Brooks); 6th & Market
- Price, Ed.V., Public Library; 6th & Chestnut
- Roberts, Loren (Purviance House); 202 S. First St.
- St. John House (Stewart); 700 W. Main
- St. Mary's Episcopal Church (St. John's); 4th & Chestnut
- Savannah Reporter Building; 5th & Market
- United Methodist Church; 4th & Main
- Whitechurch, Georgia, House; 404 S. 14th
- Young, Julia, Home; 905 W. Pearl
- Young, Sloan, House (Webster); 309 W. 71 Hwy.

WHITESVILLE:

- Whitesville Lodge #162

RURAL

T61N, R33W:

- Sec. 15: Bennett, A. Wilton, Home
- Sec. 27: Bulla, William, Home
- Sec. 29: Empire Community Center (School District 23)
- Sec. 31: Huntsman, Wilson, Barn (Marian Scott)
- Sec. 32: Huntsman, The, Home

T60N, R34W:

- Sec.31: Daily, C. M., House (Cherry Grove Stock Farm)

T61N, R34W:

- Sec.27: Smith, Farley, Estate (Irvin Spahn Home)
- Sec.28: The Clark Barn

T61N, R35W:

- Sec. 32: Fothergill, Lester, House

T59N, R36W:

- iii -Sec. 3: Cobb, Amos, House
- Sec.36: St. John's Evangelical & Reform Church Parsonage

T60N, R36W:

- Sec. 28: Walker House (McChesney Place)