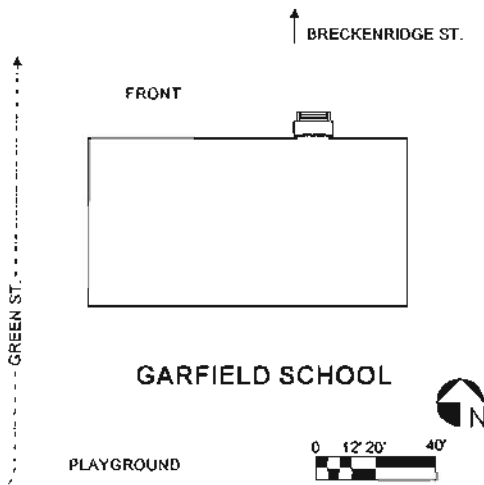


Office of Historic Preservation, P.O. Box 176, Jefferson City, Missouri 65101
MISSOURI HISTORIC PROPERTY INVENTORY FORM

1. No. II-1		4. Present Name United Credit Union		
2. County Audrain		5. Other Names Garfield School		
3. Location of Negatives Black and white: Missouri Dept. of Natural Resources, Historic Preservation Program Color: Brett Rogers, William Woods University				
6. Location 802 E. Breckenridge St.		14. Date(s) or Period 1937		26. Basement Yes ☒ No ☐
7. City or Town or Township, and Vicinity Mexico, MO.		15. Style or Design Deco w/ classical elements		27. Foundation Material Concrete
8. Site Plan		16. Architect O.W. Stiegemeyer, St. Louis, MO		28. Wall Construction Brick
		17. Contractor or Builder Undetermined		29. Roof Type and Material Flat w/parapet, Tar
		18. Original Use School		30. No of Bays Front 5 Side 3
		19. Present use Financial institution		31. Wall Treatment Common Bond w/ stucco
		20. Ownership Public ☐ Private ☒		32. Plan Shape Rectangular
9. Category Site ☐ Structure ☐ Building ☒ Object ☐		21. Owner of Property United Credit Union 802 E. Breckenridge St. Mexico, MO. 65265		33. Changes Addition ☐ Altered ☒ Moved ☐
10. On National Register? Yes ☐ No ☒		22. Open to Public Yes ☐ No ☒		34. Condition Interior <u>Good</u> Exterior <u>Good</u>
11. Eligible? Yes ☐ No ☒		23. Local Contact person or Organization Charles Fry, Mexico, MO		35. Preservation Underway Yes ☐ No ☒
12. Part of an Established Historical District Yes ☐ No ☒		24. Other Surveys in which included None		36. Endangered? By What? Yes ☐ No ☒
13. Name of Established District		25. No. of Stories 2		37. Visible from Public Road? Yes ☒ No ☐

38. Further Description of Important Features

Built in 1937 the main addition to Garfield School is a rectilinear brick building that originally reflected a interesting blend of deco form (then popular) and neo-classical symmetry and subtle ornament (required to match the existing 1870s building). It has been extensively renovated. Original brick and applied surface details and windows have been obliterated or drastically altered. It is covered with stucco and its once beautiful doors, reduced to glass and steel. Little or nothing of the original interior remains.

After the Civil War, a significant black community developed in Mexico, concentrated south and north of the railroad tracks, at the southeastern corner of the city. Information about the earliest black schools in Mexico is sketchy. There is no record of an African American school in the town before 1878, though one may well have existed. In July, 1877, land (Lot #s 5, 6, 7 and 8 in Block #19 of Ladd's Addition) was purchased from David and Susan Woodward by the Board of Education of Mexico for the purpose of building a black school. The land was a clay pit from a nearby brick plant.

Soon a rectangular brick building was erected on the property. This original Garfield School, which served the elementary grades, was a spacious two-story brick building with a basement. The facility sufficed for Mexico's blacks until the town's black population began to increase in the 1920s and 1930s, with an influx of rural blacks who took jobs in local industry, especially the brick factories.

In 1937 a new Garfield School was erected north of the 1877 building and was connected to it by means of a causeway. As early as 1935, the school board began purchasing additional lots in Ladd's Addition (mostly along Breckenridge) to expand the school grounds and to allow for the construction of a major addition that was double the size of the original building. The style was simple, Deco in form and classical in symmetry and detail, it featured eight-over-eight windows and classical pediments over the main doors and windows. Not surprisingly, given the town's brick industry, brickwork was ornate. The central portion of the facade, surrounding the entrance, was most ornate, with multi-paned double entrance doors flanked by large multipaned side and transom lights. There were seven classrooms and a library on the second floor. Four classrooms occupied the first floor, along with an auditorium/gymnasium on the eastern end.

With the school's expansion, the staff grew as well, and a four-year high school program was added that drew students from as far away as Kingdom City and Centralia, as well as from smaller surrounding communities such as Auxvasse. In the 1940s, teachers included Rebecca Gibbs (first grade, assistant principal), Celma Fry-Whittler (third and fourth grades), Muriel Ellis (fourth and fifth grades), Jamesetta Goodwin (second grade), Maree Robinson (high school English), James H. Drummer (high school mathematics and science), Hardie Pierce (manual arts, high school coach) and Esther Benson (home economics). Teachers and administrators in the 1950s and 1960s included Quinnie Benton (principal), Charles Fry, William Bookings, Bobbie Rose Palmer. As was traditional, books and sports equipments were used ones handed down from the local white schools. The ballfield was located south of the building on what had been a clay pit for the nearby A.P. Green brick plant.

Desegregation began in 1954, but was effected gradually, grade by grade, beginning with the high school and ending with the elementary grades; the first through sixth grades did not desegregate until the early to mid-1970s.

In 1979 the 1870s section of Garfield was demolished. Afterward, the building remained vacant for a number of years, before being purchased in the late 1980s by a financial institution and undergoing extensive interior and exterior renovations that drastically compromised its architectural integrity. Some windows were removed; others were replaced with modern, energy-efficient ones that were significantly smaller. All of the building's ornate trim was removed and the structure was covered with stucco. The surrounding property has been turned into a city park (Garfield Park).

The alterations to the building almost certainly preclude its eligibility for a National Register nomination. Nevertheless, it is historically noteworthy as one of the last black cultural resources in the Mexico area. The school educated three generations of local and area African Americans and continues to be recognized as a local black landmark.

40. Description of Environment and Outbuildings

Garfield School is located at the southeast corner of the town of Mexico, in Garfield Park. The surrounding area is residential. There are no extant outbuildings.

41. Sources of information

Fry, Charles. Interview. Tape recording. Mexico, MO. June 14, 2000.

Johnson, Charles. Interview. Tape recording. Mexico, MO. July 15, 2000.

The Magician 1947-1948 (Garfield Yearbook) N.p.: n.p., 1948.

The Magician 1947-1948 (Garfield Yearbook) N.p.: n.p., 1953.

Missouri. Audrain County. Deed Books. Recorder's Office. Audrain County Courthouse, Mexico, MO.

Seymore, Beth. "Yesterday on Mexico." *The Mexico Ledger*, Feb. 20, 1999.

----- "Yesterday on Mexico." *The Mexico Ledger*, Sept. 11, 1999.

----- "Yesterday on Mexico." *The Mexico Ledger*, June 26, 1999.

42. Form Prepared by

Gary R. Kremer and Brett Rogers

43. Organization

William Woods University

44. Date

6/30/00





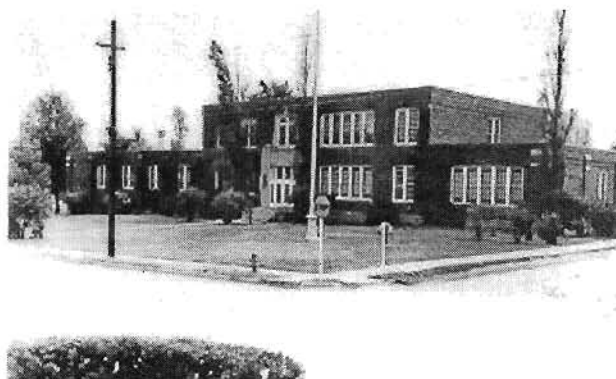
Garfield School
Mexico, MO.
View from northwest



Garfield School
View from southwest



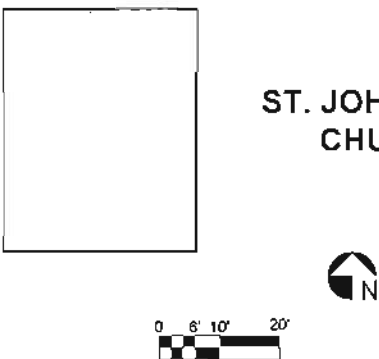
Garfield School
Site of Garfield's track and ball field



Garfield School
ca. 1950



Office of Historic Preservation, P.O. Box 176, Jefferson City, Missouri 65101
MISSOURI HISTORIC PROPERTY INVENTORY FORM

1. No. II-2		4. Present Name St. John A.M.E. Church		
2. County Boone		5. Other Names		
3. Location of Negatives Black and White: Missouri Dept. of Natural Resources, Historic Preservation Program Color: Brett Rogers, William Woods University				
6. Location E. Wilson St.		14. Date(s) or Period c. 1895		26. Basement Yes ☐ No ☒
7. City or Town or Township, and Vicinity Centralia, MO.		15. Style or Design Gable end church		27. Foundation Material Stone piers
8. Site Plan FRONT  ST. JOHN A.M.E. CHURCH		16. Architect Undetermined		28. Wall Construction Balloon frame
		17. Contractor or Builder Undetermined		29. Roof Type and Material Gable, Asphalt Shingle
		18. Original Use Church		30. No. of Bays Front 1 Side 3
		19. Present use Church		31. Wall Treatment Horizontal asbestos
		20. Ownership Public ☐ Private ☒		32. Plan Shape Rectangular
		21. Owner of Property A.M.E Convention Kansas City, KS.		33. Changes Addition ☐ Altered ☒ Moved ☐
9. Category Site ☐ Structure ☐ Building ☒ Object ☐		22. Open to Public Yes ☐ No ☒		34. Condition Interior <u>Good</u> Exterior <u>Good</u>
10. On National Register? Yes ☐ No ☒	11. Eligible? Yes ☒ No ☐	23. Local Contact person or Organization Centralia Historical Society		35. Preservation Underway Yes ☐ No ☒
12. Part of an Established Historical District Yes ☐ No ☒	13. District Potential Yes ☐ No ☒	24. Other Surveys in which included None		36. Endangered? By What? Yes ☐ No ☒
13. Name of Established District		25. No. of Stories 1		37. Visible from Public Road? Yes ☒ No ☐

38. Further Description of Important Features

St. John A.M.E. is a simple, gable end church and is largely unornamented. It has three Gothic arched windows in both east and west walls and has been covered with asbestos siding. The interior has retained much of its original trim.

Centralia's African American community has traditionally been confined to the northwestern edge of the city, along and primarily north of the railroad tracks that bisect the business district. Beginning in the late nineteenth century, African Americans found jobs with local small-scale industry, especially in the brickyards. The coal mines that extend through central and northern Boone County also provided plenty of low-level positions. The black community was quick to establish local institutions; by 1877, they organized a fraternal lodge, the Good Templars, and by 1895 their first church, St. John A.M.E., which is said to have been the site of the first black school in town.

As constructed, St. John is a typical one-room gable-end church with minimal ornament. It was one of two in the community, along with a black Baptist church. Local oral tradition asserts that an African American school was conducted in the building, though the exact years that the school met there are unknown.

In 1954, Marjorie Casson became the first female preacher at the church and oversaw a renovation of the building. The original clapboard was replaced with Masonite siding, and the structure was re-roofed. St. John A.M.E. was one of five churches in Central Missouri at which Casson preached. Three of these churches were used as schools at one time or another, and three were renovated almost simultaneously.

St. John A.M.E. is a noteworthy cultural resource in the local African American community, as well as a superior example of a rural African American gable-end church. It is one of only a handful of black landmarks left in northern Boone County.

40. Description of Environment and Outbuildings

St. John A.M.E. is located northeast of Centralia's business district, south of the railroad tracks. It is surrounded by vacant lots. There are no extant outbuildings.

41. Sources of information

Hays, Howard. Interview. Centralia, MO. May 5, 1998.

Missouri. Boone County. Recorder's Office. Deed Books. Boone County Courthouse, Columbia, MO.

Rodemyre, Edgar T. *History of Centralia, Missouri*. Centralia, MO: Press of the Fireside Guard, 1936.

Tucker, Henry Clay. Telephone Interview. Centralia, MO. May 30, 1999.

42. Form Prepared by

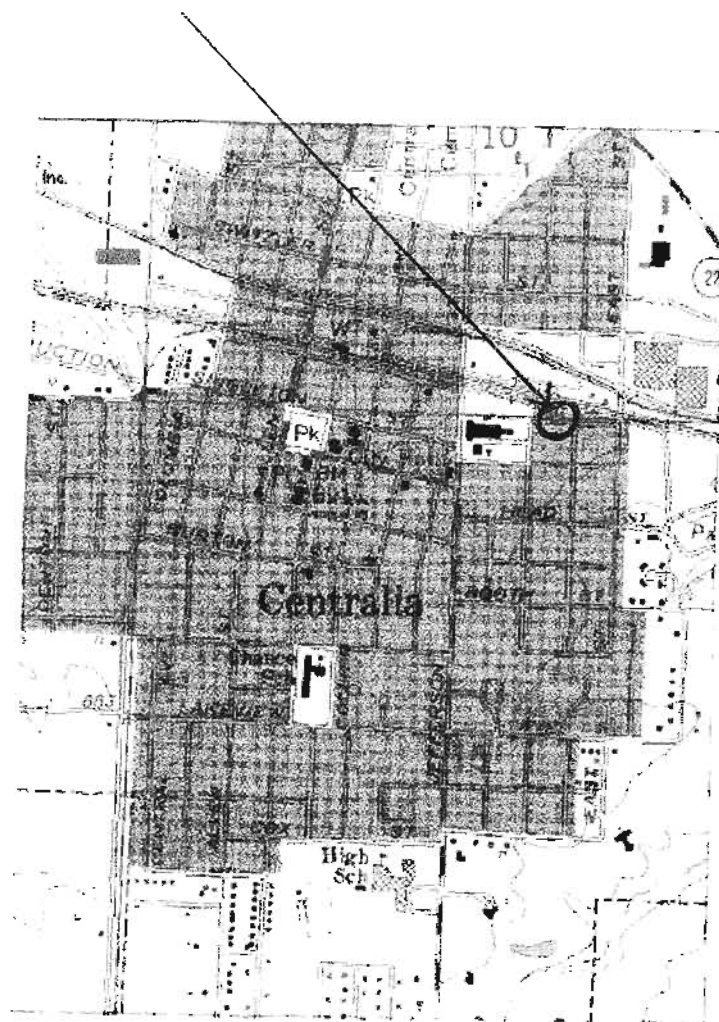
Gary R. Kremer and Brett Rogers

43. Organization

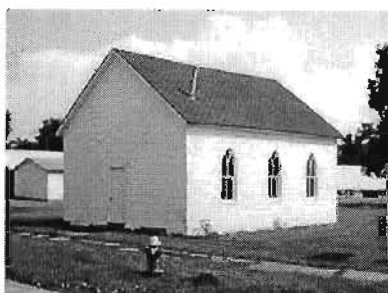
William Woods University

44. Date

6/30/00



St. John A.M.E. Church
Centralia, MO.
View from west.



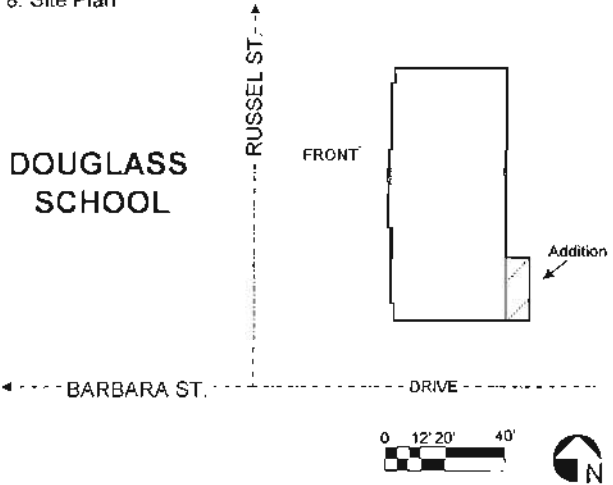
St. John A.M.E. Church
View from northwest.

St. John A.M.E.
Cornerstone





Office of Historic Preservation, P.O. Box 176, Jefferson City, Missouri 65101
MISSOURI HISTORIC PROPERTY INVENTORY FORM

1. No. II-5		4. Present Name Tes Trams Club		
2. County Buchanan		5. Other Names Douglass School		
3. Location of Negatives Black and White: Missouri Dept. of Natural Resources, Historic Preservation Program Color: Brett Rogers, William Woods University				
6. Location Russel and Barbara Streets		14. Date(s) or Period C. 1928		26. Basement Yes ☒ No ☐
7. City or Town or Township, and Vicinity St. Joseph, MO.		15. Style or Design Vernacular		27. Foundation Material Concrete
8. Site Plan		16. Architect Undetermined		28. Wall Construction Brick
		17. Contractor or Builder Undetermined		29. Roof Type and Material Flat w/ parapet, Tar
		18. Original Use School		30. No. of Bays Front 3 Side 2
		19. Present use Meeting Hall		31. Wall Treatment Common Bond
		20. Ownership Public ☐ Private ☒		32. Plan Shape Rectangular
9. Category Site ☐ Structure ☐ Building ☒ Object ☐		21. Owner of Property Tes Trams Club Russell St. St. Joseph St.		33. Changes Addition ☒ Altered ☒ Moved ☐
10. On National Register? Yes ☐ No ☒		22. Open to Public Yes ☐ No ☒		34. Condition Interior <u>Good</u> Exterior <u>Good</u>
11. Eligible? Yes ☐ No ☒		23. Local Contact person or Organization St. Joseph Historical Society		35. Preservation Underway Yes ☐ No ☒
12. Part of an Established Historical District Yes ☐ No ☒		24. Other Surveys in which included None		36. Endangered? By What? Yes ☐ No ☒
13. Name of Established District		25. No. of Stories 1		37. Visible from Public Road? Yes ☒ No ☐

38. Further Description of Important Features

Douglass School is a long, low, brick building of geometric form popular in the 1920s. The roof is flat, with parapet. The facade is symmetrical; one original door and all windows have been removed. A small addition has been made to the east side of the building.

The black community of St. Joseph was concentrated in three separate areas of the town. The largest number of African Americans lived in the area around Eighteenth Street, north of Messanie. In 1869, the number of black schoolchildren in St. Joseph was somewhat fewer than 200. The school board sought rental space to house a school for them. When they couldn't find a suitable location, they built the earliest African American school in St. Joseph, just prior to 1870, in the northern part of the city, on Fourth Street (the exact location is unknown). The construction cost almost \$2,000. Enrollment was officially about 130 students, but somewhere between fifty and sixty students actually attended the school; the average daily attendance was forty-five pupils.

In 1887, the school board purchased land for a new school that would serve grades one through twelve. In 1888 Bartlett School was built at Eighteenth and Angelique Streets. Sometime around 1920, land was procured in the north end of the city, on what is now St. Joseph Avenue, to build a new African American school for the black grade school children in that area. A proposed school building program authored by the directors of the school district had recommended that an earlier grade school, Lincoln, was obsolete and that a new Lincoln School should be built. At approximately this same time, a second elementary school, Douglass, was built to serve the children in the southern part of St. Joseph. As with Lincoln School, a prior Douglass School existed, but had become obsolete and perhaps unsafe. In addition, enrollment at the old Douglass was low. Teachers at this school included Mr. B. T. Perkins, principal, who also taught grades four through eight, and Miss Myrtle Stone, who taught first through third grades.

In 1923 the school board had authored a report suggesting that Douglass School should be added to, and that the unhealthy basement classrooms should no longer be used. Eventually they decided to build a new school instead. They selected a hillside site at Russell and Barber Streets. Sometime around 1928, the "modern" building was erected. The high school students from this part of town still attended Bartlett.

Douglass School is similar to Lincoln in design, and may well have been built by the same firm. A simple, geometric building with a flat roof and parapet, it featured less extensive brickwork than Lincoln. The western side featured large windows flanking an entrance that extended from the facade.

Douglass was used until desegregation, in 1956, when it was purchased by an African American social club for use as a meeting hall. The owners apparently removed the front windows and built an extensive addition at the rear of the building. Major interior changes have also been made.

Douglass was vital to the African Americans residing in the southern part of St. Joseph. It is one of only three remaining black schools in St. Joseph and in Buchanan County. Architecturally it is interesting for its kinship with Lincoln, and for its distinctive geometric form, which was prevalent in 1920s schools.

40. Description of Environment and Outbuildings

Douglass School is perched at the top of a hill at Russel and Barbara Streets in south St. Joseph. Woods outline the property to the east and north. An entrance drive is north of the building. There are no extant outbuildings.

41. Sources of information

Annual Report of the Superintendent and Secretary of the Board of St. Joseph Public Schools for the Years Ending Respectively July 31st 1868, 1869, 1870. St. Joseph, MO.: n.p., 1870.

Condensed Report of the Board of Education. St. Joseph, MO: City of St. Joseph, 1914.

Knea-Von Black Archives. St. Joseph, MO.

Missouri. Buchanan County. Recorder's Office. Deed Books. Buchanan County Courthouse, St. Joseph, Missouri.

Robinson, Jeraldine. Interview. St. Joseph, MO. July 29, 2000.

Strayer, George D. and N.L. Englehart. *Report of the Survey of the Public School Buildings and a Proposed School Building Program for St. Joseph, Mo.* St. Joseph, MO: Board of Directors of the School District of St. Joseph, MO., 1923.

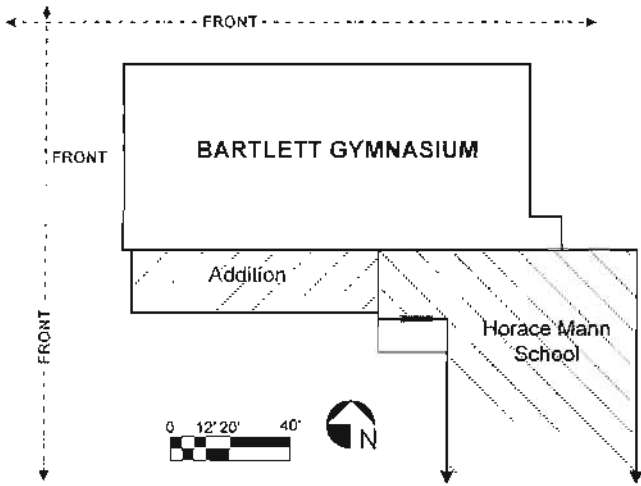
Williamson, Ben. Interview. St. Joseph, MO. July 29, 2000.

42. Form Prepared by	43. Organization	44. Date
Gary R. Kremer and Brett Rogers	William Woods University	6/30/00





Office of Historic Preservation, P.O. Box 176, Jefferson City, Missouri 65101
MISSOURI HISTORIC PROPERTY INVENTORY FORM

1. No. II-3		4. Present Name Bartlett Gymnasium		
2. County Buchanan		5. Other Names East Side Recreation Center		
3. Location of Negatives Black and White: Missouri Dept. of Natural Resources, Historic Preservation Program Color: Brett Rogers, William Woods University				
6. Location 18th and Sylvania		14. Date(s) or Period 1929		26. Basement Yes ☒ No ☐
7. City or Town or Township, and Vicinity St. Joseph, MO.		15. Style or Design Gable-end gymnasium		27. Foundation Material Concrete
8. Site Plan 		16. Architect William B. Lettner		28. Wall Construction Brick
		17. Contractor or Builder Undetermined		29. Roof Type and Material Gable, asphalt shingle
		18. Original Use Gymnasium/auditorium		30. No. of Bays Front 3 Side 6
		19. Present use Gymnasium/auditorium		31. Wall Treatment Common bond
		20. Ownership Public ☒ Private ☐		32. Plan Shape Rectangular
		21. Owner of Property City of St. Joseph St. Joseph, MO. 64502		33. Changes Addition ☒ Altered ☐ Moved ☐
9. Category Site ☐ Structure ☐ Building ☒ Object ☐		22. Open to Public Yes ☐ No ☒		34. Condition Interior <u>Good</u> Exterior <u>Good</u>
10. On National Register? Yes ☐ No ☒		23. Local Contact person or Organization St. Joseph Historical Society		35. Preservation Underway Yes ☐ No ☒
11. Eligible? Yes ☒ No ☐		24. Other Surveys in which included None		36. Endangered? By What? Yes ☐ No ☒
12. Part of an Established Historical District Yes ☐ No ☒		25. No. of Stories 1		37. Visible from Public Road? Yes ☒ No ☐
13. Name of Established District				

38. Further Description of Important Features

Bartlett gymnasium is a fine example of a streamlined modern building inspired by neoclassical form. There are large, paired, multipaned arched windows in both north and south walls. On the south side the windows have been bricked up to accommodate a new addition. The facade is simple yet elegant, with three large double-leaf entrance doors and a three-pane transom light above. There are arched, multipaned windows above both flanking doors and quoins on corners that are repeated in the facade. Above the central door is a multipaned fan light. Gable returns extend

into the facade and suggest a pediment It has double sash eight-over-eight windows in back back (east) portion and in eastern end of the west wall.

39. History and Significance

The black community of St. Joseph developed in three distinct areas of the town. The largest concentration of African Americans was in the area around Eighteenth Street, north of Messanie. In 1869, the number of black schoolchildren in St. Joseph was just shy of 200. The school board attempted to find rental space to house a school for them. When they couldn't find such a location, they built the earliest African American school in town, just prior to 1870, in the northern part of the city, on Fourth Street (the exact location is unknown). The cost was almost \$2,000. Enrollment was officially 130 students, but somewhere between fifty and sixty students actually attended the school; the average daily attendance was forty-five pupils.

In 1887, the school board secured property for a new school that would serve grades one through twelve. In 1888 Bartlett School was built at Eighteenth and Angelique Streets. As Missouri schools went, black or white, Bartlett was an architectural marvel, a highly ornamented, two-story brick building with mansard roof, a cupola and a functional basement. Early high school faculty included William H. Jones (principal, and also an English and Biology teacher), J.H. Coleman (Mathematics and Chemistry), Miss Blanche Morrison (Latin and History), Miss Isora Garrett (Commercial), Mrs. Emma Gordon (Domestic Science), Mr. S.F. McGee (Manual Training). High school graduates in 1912 numbered twenty-three, only slightly less than the number of white high school graduates that same year. Early elementary teachers included Mr. J.A. Endicott, Miss May Johnson, Miss Mamie Hundley, Miss Sadie Oglesby, Miss Ethel Gross, Miss Laura Pearson, Miss Dorothy Watkins. Later teachers at Bartlett included Kinsey Townsend, Mrs. Ward, Mr. Hamilton, Charlotta Sales, Mrs. Edmonia Kerford, Mrs. Scott, A.J. Bailey, D. J. Amos, Jewell Robinson, Wilhemina Long, Katherine Kerford, Louise Wilson, Harold Glass and Virginia Glass. Typically, grade school students at Bartlett received castoff books from the white schools. Students in grades nine through twelve, however, had to buy their own books.

In a public school report for 1922-1923, administrators recommended, for both financial and educational reasons, that additional land be purchased adjacent to Bartlett School and that an auditorium/gymnasium be constructed. In 1929, the gymnasium was erected.

The Bartlett School gymnasium was designed by architect William Lettner. Constructed in a simple, neoclassical design, with arched windows, the building features a three-door entrance and elaborate brickwork. It was by and large one of the finest gymnasiums of the period.

In the late 1950s, Bartlett was razed, with the exception of the gymnasium, and a new, modern school was built on the site to serve both black and white students. The gymnasium continued to serve this integrated school until the 1980s, when the school was closed. In recent years an addition has been made to the south side of the gymnasium to house city offices. Otherwise the building has been minimally altered, both inside and out.

Bartlett School gymnasium is significant as the last standing remnant of the only accredited black high school in Buchanan and surrounding counties. Bartlett served as an area high school for over seventy years. Architecturally, the building is a gem, reflecting the architect's incorporation of classical elements into a distinctly modern form.

40. Description of Environment and Outbuildings

Bartlett Gymnasium is located in the east central part of St. Joseph, at the corner of Eighteenth and Sylvania. Attached to the building on the south end are Horace Mann School and a recent addition.

41. Sources of information

Annual Report of the Superintendent and Secretary of the Board of St. Joseph Public Schools for the Years Ending Respectively July 31st 1868, 1869, 1870. St. Joseph, MO.: n.p., 1870.

Condensed Report of the Board of Education. St. Joseph, MO: City of St. Joseph, 1914.

Knea-Von Black Archives. St. Joseph, MO.

Missouri. Buchanan County. Recorder's Office. Deed Books. Buchanan County Courthouse, St. Joseph, Missouri.

Robinson, Jeraldine. Interview. St. Joseph, MO. July 29, 2000.

Strayer, George D. and N.L. Englehart. *Report of the Survey of the Public School Buildings and a Proposed School Building Program for St. Joseph, Mo.* St. Joseph, MO: Board of Directors of the School District of St. Joseph, MO., 1923.

Williamson, Ben. Interview. St. Joseph, MO. July 29, 2000.

42. Form Prepared by

Gary R. Kremer and Brett Rogers

43. Organization

William Woods University

44. Date

6/30/00



Bartlett Gymnasium
St. Joseph, MO.
View from northwest



Bartlett Gymnasium
View from southwest



Bartlett Gymnasium
View from west: facade



Bartlett Gymnasium
View from northeast



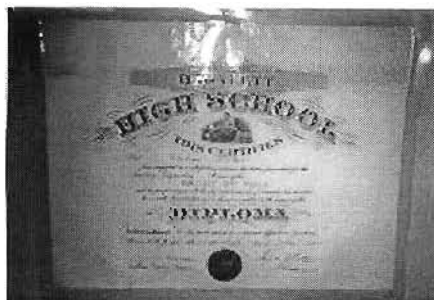
Bartlett Gymnasium
Cornerstone (northwest corner)



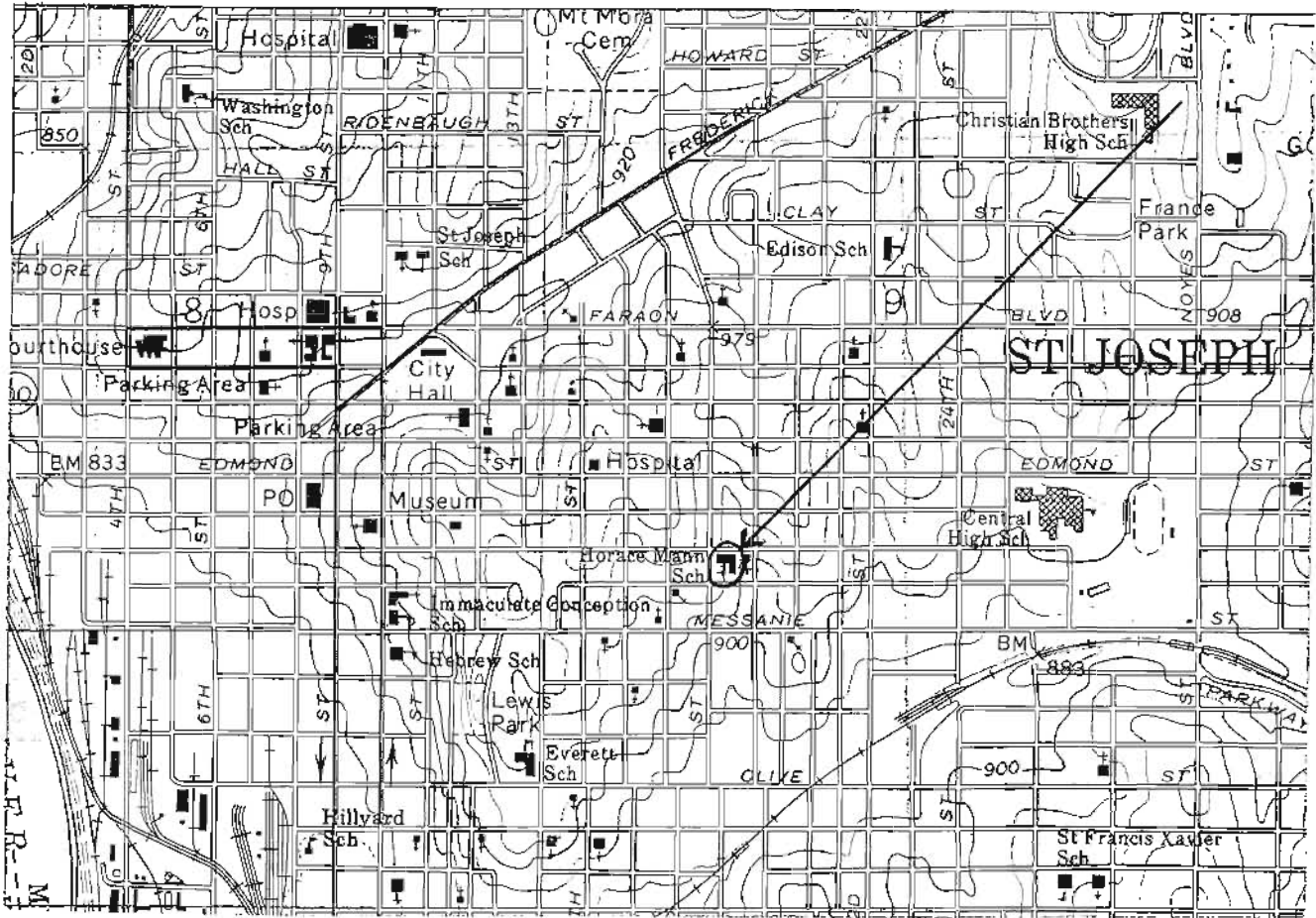
Bartlett Gymnasium
View from west



Artifacts from Bartlett School
Knea-Von Black Archives
St. Joseph, MO.

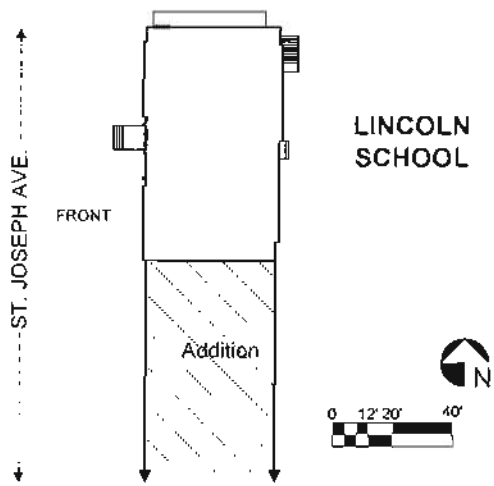


Diplomia from Bartlett School
Knea-Von Black Archives
St. Joseph, MO.





Office of Historic Preservation, P.O. Box 176, Jefferson City, Missouri 65101
MISSOURI HISTORIC PROPERTY INVENTORY FORM

1. No. II-4		4. Present Name Veterans of Foreign Wars Meeting Hall		
2. County Buchanan		5. Other Names Lincoln School		
3. Location of Negatives Black and White: Missouri Dept. of Natural Resources, Historic Preservation Program Color: Brett Rogers, William Woods University.				
6. Location 1701 St. Joseph Ave.		14. Date(s) or Period c. 1928		26. Basement Yes ☒ No ☐
7. City or Town or Township, and Vicinity St. Joseph, MO.		15. Style or Design Vernacular		27. Foundation Material Concrete
8. Site Plan 		16. Architect Undetermined		28. Wall Construction Brick
		17. Contractor or Builder Undetermined		29. Roof Type and Material Flat, tar
		18. Original Use School		30. No of Bays Front 2 Side 3
		19. Present use Meeting hall		31. Wall Treatment Common Bond
		20. Ownership Public ☐ Private ☒		32. Plan Shape Rectangular
		21. Owner of Property V.F.W. Post 1668 1701 St. Joseph Ave. St. Joseph, MO. 64502		33. Changes Addition ☒ Altered ☒ Moved ☐
9. Category Site ☐ Structure ☐ Building ☒ Object ☐		22. Open to Public Yes ☐ No ☒		34. Condition Interior <u>Good</u> Exterior <u>Good</u>
10. On National Register? Yes ☐ No ☒	11. Eligible? Yes ☒ No ☐	23. Local Contact person or Organization St. Joseph Historical Society		35. Preservation Underway Yes ☐ No ☒
12. Part of an Established Historical District Yes ☐ No ☒	13. District Potential Yes ☐ No ☒	24. Other Surveys in which included None		36. Endangered? By What? Yes ☐ No ☒
13. Name of Established District		25. No. of Stories 1		37. Visible from Public Road? Yes ☒ No ☐

38. Further Description of Important Features

Lincoln School is a long, low, brick building of geometric form popular in the 1920s. The roof is flat, with parapet. The facade is symmetrical. Many original fixtures, both inside and out, are still in tact. A large (150 foot) addition has been made to the south side of the building.

The black community of St. Joseph developed in three distinct areas of the town. The bulk of the African American population was in the area around Eighteenth Street, north of Messanie. In 1869, the number of black schoolchildren in St. Joseph was just shy of 200. The school board attempted to find rental space to house a school for them. When they couldn't find such a location, they built the earliest African American school in town, just prior to 1870, in the northern part of the city, on Fourth Street (the exact location is unknown). The cost was almost \$2,000. Enrollment was officially 130 students, but somewhere between fifty and sixty students actually attended the school; the average daily attendance was forty-five pupils.

In 1887, the school board secured property for a new school that would serve grades one through twelve. In 1888 Bartlett School was built at Eighteenth and Angelique Streets. Sometime around 1920, land was procured in the north end of the city, on what is now St. Joseph Avenue, to build a new African American school for the black grade school children in that area. A proposed school building program authored by the directors of the school district had recommended that an earlier grade school, Lincoln, was obsolete and that a new Lincoln School should be built. The high school students from this part of town continued to attend Bartlett.

Lincoln School was a low, rectangular building, simple in design, with a flat roof and quiet, geometric ornamentation. The interior consisted of four classrooms; a gymnasium was housed in the basement. Teachers at the old Lincoln in the 1910s, had included Mr. J. H. Simms (principal), Mr. D.E. Taylor, Miss Blanche Dubois, Miss Frances Fields, Miss Mattie Oliver, Miss Zelma Endicott. Some of them may also have taught at the new building.

Lincoln functioned until desegregation, in 1956. It stood vacant for several years, before it was purchased by the local chapter of the VFW and converted into a meeting hall. In the 1980s, the VFW expanded the building with a 150-foot addition on the south side.

Despite the 1980s addition, Lincoln has retained its architectural integrity and simple appeal. The interior has been minimally changed. Historically, the building is an important though under-recognized black landmark of St. Joseph's north side, one of the city's little-known treasures.

40. Description of Environment and Outbuildings

The former Lincoln School is located on St. Joseph's north side. There is a parking lot north and east of the building

41. Sources of information

Annual Report of the Superintendent and Secretary of the Board of St. Joseph Public Schools for the Years Ending Respectively July 31st 1868, 1869, 1870. St. Joseph, MO.: n.p., 1870.

Condensed Report of the Board of Education. St. Joseph, MO: City of St. Joseph, 1914.

Knea-Von Black Archives. St. Joseph, MO.

Missouri. Buchanan County. Recorder's Office. Deed Books. Buchanan County Courthouse, St. Joseph, Missouri.

Robinson, Jeraldine. Interview. St. Joseph, MO. July 29, 2000.

Strayer, George D. and N.L. Englehart. *Report of the Survey of the Public School Buildings and a Proposed School Building Program for St. Joseph, Mo.* St. Joseph, MO: Board of Directors of the School District of St. Joseph, MO., 1923.

42. Form Prepared by

Gary R. Kremer and Brett Rogers

43. Organization

William Woods University

44. Date

6/30/00



Lincoln School
Period light fixture flanking entrance



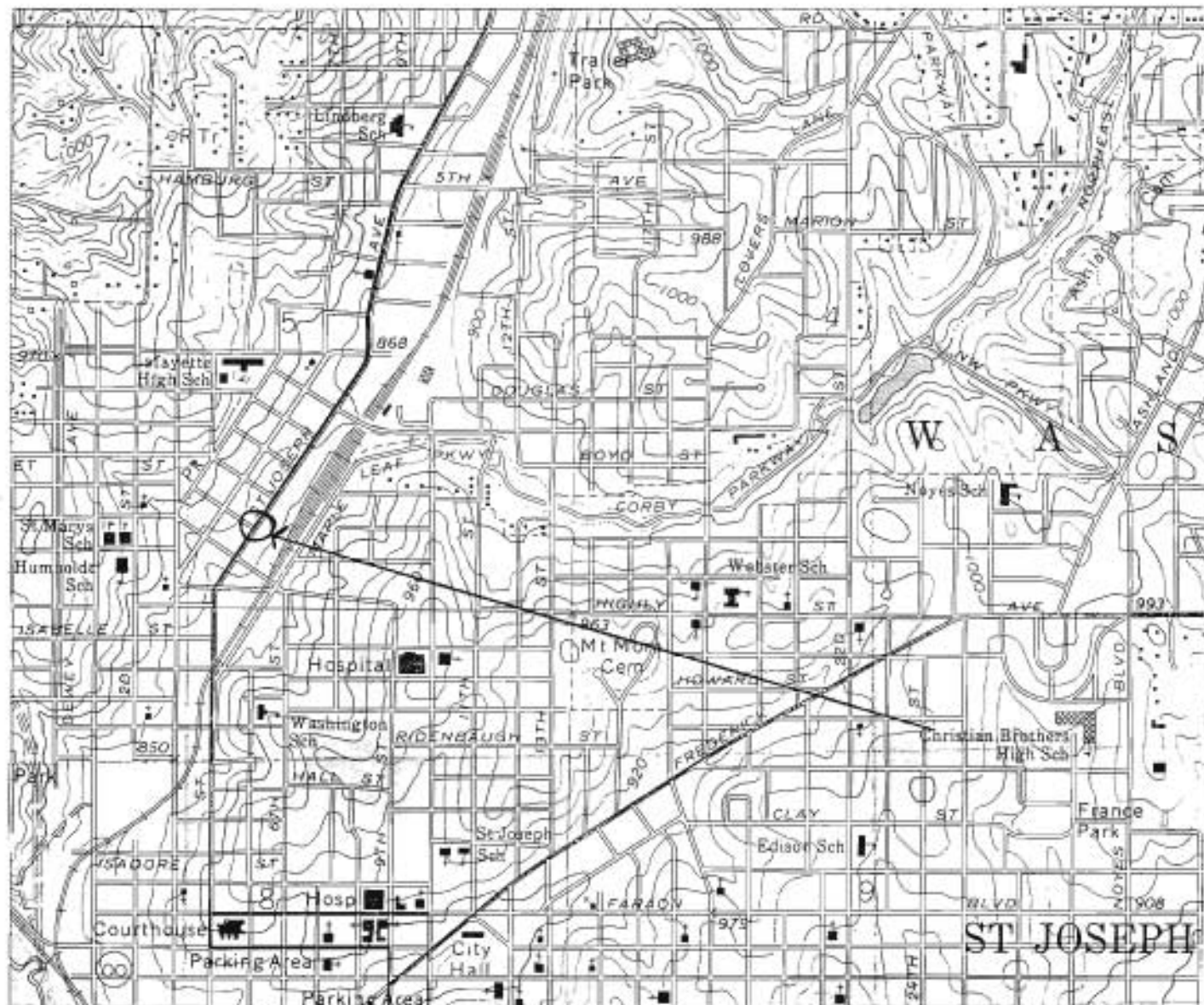
Lincoln School
St. Joseph, MO.
View from west: facade



Lincoln School
View from southwest



Lincoln School
View from southeast





Office of Historic Preservation, P.O. Box 176, Jefferson City, Missouri 65101
MISSOURI HISTORIC PROPERTY INVENTORY FORM

1. No. II-6		4. Present Name New Jerusalem Baptist Church		
2. County Calloway		5. Other Names		
3. Location of Negatives Black and White: Missouri Dept. of Natural Resources, Historic Preservation Program Color: Brett Rogers, William Woods University				
6. Location 300 Bl. Westminster Ave.		14. Date(s) or Period 1895		26. Basement Yes ☒ No ☐
7. City or Town or Township, and Vicinity Fulton, MO.		15. Style or Design Side-steeple church		27. Foundation Material Stone piers/concr.bl.
8. Site Plan NEW JERUSALEM MISSIONARY BAPTIST CHURCH 		16. Architect Unknown		28. Wall Construction Balloon Frame
		17. Contractor or Builder Unknown		29. Roof Type and Material Cross Gable, Asphalt shingle
		18. Original Use Church		30. No of Bays Front 2 Side 3
		19. Present use Church		31. Wall Treatment Masonite siding
		20. Ownership Public ☐ Private ☒		32. Plan Shape Irregular
		21. Owner of Property New Jerusalem Missionary Baptist Church Fulton, MO.		33. Changes Addition ☐ Altered ☒ Moved ☐
9. Category Site ☐ Structure ☐ Building ☒ Object ☐		22. Open to Public Yes ☐ No ☒		34. Condition Interior <u>Fair</u> Exterior <u>Fair</u>
10. On National Register? Yes ☐ No ☒	11. Eligible? Yes ☐ No ☒	23. Local Contact person or Organization Doris Handy, Fulton, MO		35. Preservation Underway Yes ☐ No ☒
12. Part of an Established Historical District Yes ☐ No ☒	13. District Potential Yes ☐ No ☒	24. Other Surveys in which included None		36. Endangered? By What? Yes ☐ No ☒
13. Name of Established District		25. No. of Stories 1		37. Visible from Public Road? Yes ☒ No ☐

38. Further Description of Important Features

The New Jerusalem Missionary Baptist Church (originally an A.M.E. church) in Fulton is a classic side-steeple frame church. Windows and entrance door have been replaced. The original clapboard has been replaced with Masonite siding. Concrete steps in the front have taken the place of the wooden originals. The interior retains many of its nineteenth century features, including trim, floors and ceiling.

The black community in Fulton was concentrated around the northwest corner of the town, south of the railroad tracks. The African American population of the town was significant, primarily the descendants of slaves from Calloway and adjoining counties. In the 1880s an A.M.E. church was established on what would become Westminister Avenue; shortly afterward, according to oral tradition, classes began to be held there for black children. The school there was one of the first black schools in Fulton. It is not known how long the church continued to house classes; the A.M.E. church continued to conduct services into the twentieth century, and the congregation remained active.

In 1954, Marjorie Casson became the first female preacher at the church and spearheaded a renovation of the building. The original clapboard was removed and Masonite siding added. Concrete blocks were inset in the foundation to provide additional support, along with the original stone piers. A new roof was put on the building. This A.M.E. church was one of five churches in Central Missouri at which Marjorie Casson preached. Three of these churches had been used as schools at one time or another and three were renovated almost simultaneously. Rev. Casson was responsible for the renovations of Oakley, Tebbets and St. John-Centralia.

In the early 1980s the membership of this A.M.E. church began to dwindle and a decision was reached to disband the congregation and disperse to other A.M.E. churches. The property was possibly rented at first and eventually sold to the New Jerusalem Missionary Baptist Church, which held services there for a number of years. Other than the major renovations under Rev. Casson, few changes have been made to the building. Although stable at present, the structure is greatly in need of repair.

The A.M.E. church on Westminister Avenue is an important landmark in Fulton's African American community. Architecturally it is an excellent example of a side-steeple church that has met with minimal alteration. The religious and educational functions it fulfilled for the town's black population make it historically noteworthy and worth preservation.

40. Description of Environment and Outbuildings

The present New Jerusalem Missionary Baptist Church is located in a residential area on the north end of Westminister Avenue in Fulton, MO. Across the street is the former George Washington Carver School.

41. Sources of information

Handy, Doris. Interview. Fulton, MO. June 15, 2000.

Whittler, Bernice. Interview. Tape recording. September 4, 1997

William Hamilton. Interview. Fulton, MO. Nov. 22, 1998.

Elizabeth Kelly. Interview. Tape Recording. Fulton, MO. Sept. 1, 1997

42. Form Prepared by

Gary R. Kremer and Brett Rogers

43. Organization

William Woods University

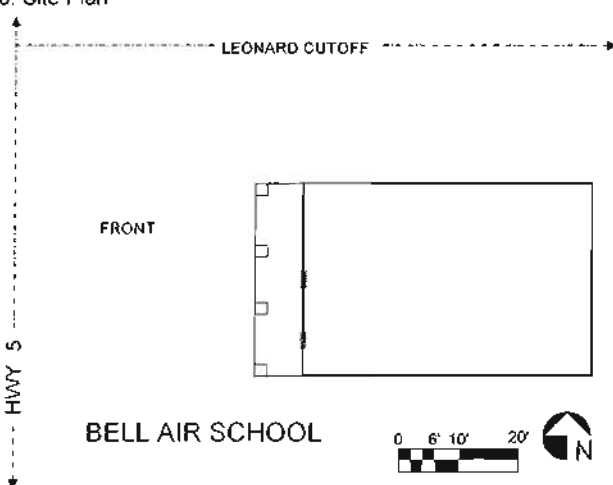
44. Date

6/30/00





Office of Historic Preservation, P.O. Box 176, Jefferson City, Missouri 65101
MISSOURI HISTORIC PROPERTY INVENTORY FORM

1. No. II-8		4. Present Name Leonard Residence		
2. County Cooper		5. Other Names Bell Air School		
3. Location of Negatives Black and white: Missouri Dept. of Natural Resources, Historic Preservation Program Color: Brett Rogers, William Woods University				
6. Location T.46-R17W.-S.24		14. Date(s) or Period c. 1910		26. Basement Yes ☒ No ☐
7. City or Town or Township, and Vicinity Vcn. Bunceton, MO. (Bell Air Community)		15. Style or Design Gable end School		27. Foundation Material Concrete
8. Site Plan 		16. Architect Undetermined		28. Wall Construction Brick
		17. Contractor or Builder Trustees of Bell Air School		29. Roof Type and Material Gable, Asphalt Shingle
		18. Original Use School		30. No. of Bays Front 3 Side 4
		19. Present use Residence		31. Wall Treatment Common Bond
		20. Ownership Public ☐ Private ☒		32. Plan Shape Rectangular
		21. Owner of Property Nelson Leonard 9989 Hwy. 5 Bunceton, MO. 65237		33. Changes Addition ☒ Altered ☐ Moved ☐
9. Category Site ☐ Structure ☐ Building ☒ Object ☐		22. Open to Public Yes ☐ No ☒		34. Condition Interior <u>Good</u> Exterior <u>Good</u>
10. On National Register? Yes ☐ No ☒	11. Eligible? Yes ☒ No ☐	23. Local Contact person or Organization Friends of Historic Boonville		35. Preservation Underway Yes ☐ No ☒
12. Part of an Established Historical District Yes ☐ No ☒	13. District Potential Yes ☐ No ☒	24. Other Surveys in which included Cooper County Survey (1981)		36. Endangered? By What? Yes ☐ No ☒
13. Name of Established District		25. No. of Stories 2		37. Visible from Public Road? Yes ☒ No ☐

38. Further Description of Important Features

Bell Air School is a simple gable-end brick structure. The western facade exhibits a distinctive gable overhang supported by four brick pilasters (forming a porch), a vernacular, though deliberate reference to the columns that grace the facade of Ravenswood, the Leonard estate. A door has been added on the southern end of the front porch. Original two-over-two windows have been retained. On the interior, original floors and some trim survives despite several major renovations.

Bunceton once had a significant black population concentrated primarily on the southern edge of the city (south of the railroad tracks). The first Dunbar School was a frame structure, constructed in the late nineteenth century between Spruce and Cherry streets near the A.M.E. Church. "Old" Dunbar consisted of a single room for grades one through eight and employed one teacher. On December 8, 1947, Dunbar was consumed by fire. Beginning in January, Dunbar students were bused six miles to Bell Air School until a new school building could be constructed. Lela Patterson Allen was the teacher during the three-year interim, during which time the Bunceton school board slowly deliberated the notion of building a new African American school in the city.

Bell Air School was constructed about 1912 on a one-acre piece of land deeded by N. Nelson Leonard to the trustees of Bell Air School for the purpose of constructing a new and larger building to replace the old one-room school located across the road. The design was a traditional gable-end rural schoolhouse that echoed, on a smaller scale, the the mass and distinctive columns of Ravenswood, the Leonard family's home. Bell Air School was built primarily by and for the Leonard family and families associated with the operation of Ravenswood. The school served the local white community until the early 1940s, when, presumably due to a drop in enrollment, it was closed. The building remained vacant until the Dunbar fire of 1947 once again pressed it into temporary service, this time as a Jim Crow school. Bell Air School was larger and more spacious than Dunbar School, but was inconvenient in that most of the students lived in Bunceton and had to be transported the six miles out of town.

This was not the first time that an African American School operated in the Bell Air community. Tuscumbia School was established in the 1880s and served a small black community of farmers and farmhands until the 1930s at a site approximately one and one half miles west of Bell Air. The school and adjoining Tuscumbia Church were razed in the early 1990s; a small cemetery remains. Lela Patterson Allen's first teaching position was at Tuscumbia, almost two decades before.

Routines were the same as in the old school. The school day began at 9:00 a.m. with the Pledge of Allegiance, a song, health inspection, and a prayer. The local school board continued the practice of passing down books and other well-used materials from Bunceton's white school. School activities such as plays and commencement were often held in Bunceton's A.M.E. Church (as they had been traditionally during the life of the earlier structure). If a Dunbar graduate wanted to enroll in high school, they had the option of attending Sumner in Boonville, some twelve miles north; transportation, however, was not provided. Some students are known to have moved-in with relatives living in Sedalia so that they could attend high school at that town's Lincoln--Hubbard School.

In March 1951, the Bunceton School Board purchased four acres upon which "new" Dunbar was constructed. In September 1952, Dunbar re-opened at its new location (see #13 in Rural and Small Town African American Schools, Phase I) and Bell Air School was once again abandoned as a school. After remaining vacant for several years, the property was purchased by Claude Morris who converted it into a residence. It was subsequently owned by the Jobe family in the 1960s and by David Chenault in the 1970s. In the 1980s the current owner, Nelson Leonard (grandson of N. Nelson Leonard) purchased and renovated the building. Despite various modifications associated with adaptive reuse, Bell Air School has managed to retain its original appearance and charm; it is a local landmark and one of the few remaining buildings in this historic Cooper County community.

Bell Air School is located in the rural community of Bell Air, located approximately ten miles south

of Boonville on Highway 5. Leonard Cutoff and an entrance lane is directly north of the structure, pasture to the south and east. There are no outbuildings. A carport is attached to the east end.

41. Sources of information

May, Lela. Interview. Tape Recording, Boonville, MO. June 23, 1998.

Leonard, Charles. Interview. Bell Air, MO. June 18, 1998.

Missouri. Cooper County. Recorder's Office. Deed Books. Cooper County Courthouse, Boonville, Missouri.

Missouri. Cooper County. Clerk's Office. Rural School Records. Cooper County Courthouse, Boonville, Missouri.

Scott, John Henry. Interview. Bunceton, MO. May 13, 1998.

Toellner, Martha. Interview. Bunceton, MO. June 12, 1998.

Warrick, Van. Interview. Boonville, MO. August 11, 1998.

42. Form Prepared by

Gary R. Kremer and Brett Rogers

43. Organization

William Woods University

44. Date

6/30/00



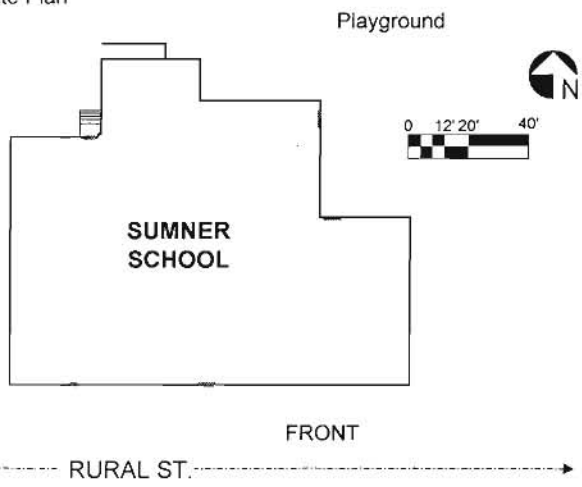
Bell Air School, vcn.
Bunceton, MO.
View from west



Students at Bell Air School c. 1949



Office of Historic Preservation, P.O. Box 176, Jefferson City, Missouri 65101
MISSOURI HISTORIC PROPERTY INVENTORY FORM

1. No. II-7		4. Present Name Concerned Citizens for the Black Community (C.B.C.C.)		
2. County Cooper		5. Other Names Charles Sumner School		
3. Location of Negatives Black and white: Missouri Dept. of Natural Resources, Historic Preservation Program Color: Brett Rogers, William Woods University				
6. Location 111 Rural St.		14. Date(s) or Period 1939		26. Basement Partial Yes ☒ No ☐
7. City or Town or Township, and Vicinity Boonville, MO.		15. Style or Design WPA Deco		27. Foundation Material Concrete
8. Site Plan 		16. Architect Undetermined		28. Wall Construction Brick
		17. Contractor or Builder W.P.A. Project		29. Roof Type and Material Flat w/parapet, tar
		18. Original Use School		30. No. of Bays Front 5 Side 3
		19. Present use Private recreational center/ meeting hall		31. Wall Treatment Common Bond
		20. Ownership Public ☐ Private ☒		32. Plan Shape Irregular
		21. Owner of Property C.B.C.C. 111 Rural St. Boonville, MO. 65233		33. Changes Addition ☐ Altered ☒ Moved ☐
9. Category Site ☐ Structure ☐ Building ☒ Object ☐		22. Open to Public Yes ☐ No ☒		34. Condition Interior <u>Good</u> Exterior <u>Good</u>
10. On National Register? Yes ☐ No ☒	11. Eligible? Yes ☒ No ☐	23. Local Contact person or Organization E.E. Gerhardt, Boonville, MO.		35. Preservation Underway Yes ☒ No ☐
12. Part of an Established Historical District Yes ☐ No ☒	13. District Potential Yes ☒ No ☐	24. Other Surveys in which included None		36. Endangered? By What? Yes ☐ No ☒
13. Name of Established District		25. No. of Stories 1		37. Visible from Public Road? Yes ☒ No ☐

38. Further Description of Important Features

Sumner is a brick, single story W.P.A. era school with subtle, yet distinctive deco features and utilitarian form is reflective of school building during the 1930s-1940s. The entrance is highlighted by extended parapet and the original double-leaf doors have been replaced. Windows on facade and east side have also been changed. The Gymnasium remains in excellent condition and several of the other rooms retain much of their original appearance.

The African American community had developed in Boonville before the Civil War. After the war, the lure of employment on the river or the railroad attracted blacks from surrounding rural areas. Soon there were two distinct concentrations of blacks in Boonville: one centered around St. Matthew A.M.E. Church, (established sometime around 1869 on Spruce Street, between Third and Fourth); the other in the northeast corner of the town, along the railroad tracks on what is now Water Street.

After Emancipation, free public education for blacks was pioneered by James Milton Turner, an agent of both the Freedmen's Bureau and the Missouri Department of Education. Turner not only helped found the first schools in Boonville, but resided in the town and performed his work for black education from that center. The first school for African Americans was in the home of the A.M.E. preacher, at the corner of Fourth and Spruce. By 1868, Elias Buckner School had been established; it existed until Old Sumner School was constructed next to the A.M.E. church in 1915-1916. This school served both grade school and high school students from Boonville.

In the mid-1930s it was clear that Sumner was inadequate for the growing enrollment, and the Board of Education purchased land on Rural Street for the establishment of a new African American school. In 1939 Sumner was completed and began to operate according to the eight/four plan, with eight years of elementary school and four of high school. New Sumner was a spacious brick single-storey structure with four classrooms and a state-of-the-art gymnasium; there was also a workshop and cafeteria. As constructed, Sumner was a low brick building with blocks of eight-over-eight ribbon windows on the west and south sides. The corners and facade especially featured detailed brickwork.

In the 1940s, Sumner was the only black high school in Cooper and Howard Counties. Students from rural districts attended, most coming from Bunceton, but others from towns like Pilot Grove, New Franklin and Hildale. At its height in the late 1940s there were over 100 pupils enrolled in Sumner Elementary School and sixty in the high school, for a total of 165 students. At this time the faculty numbered seven members: Miss Nannie Greene (first, second and third grades), Miss Fannie Tolson (fourth, fifth and sixth grades), Miss Kathryn Nash (seventh and eighth grades, music director), John R. Spicer (mathematics and industrial arts), Miss Frances Drew (home economics and girls' P.E.), Miss Estelle Crouch (English and school librarian), Carl Connor (social studies and boys' P.E.). Boys basketball was coached by Connor, who served as principal. Girls' basketball was coached by Miss Drew. As a member of the Central Missouri Conference, Sumner regularly played Hubbard-Sedalia, Douglass-Columbia, Dalton, Lincoln-Jefferson City, Lincoln-Hannibal, Douglass-Lexington, Garfield-Mexico, Lincoln-Huntsville, Douglass-Higginsville, the Missouri Training School and Lincoln-Moberly. The new gymnasium, with fan-shaped backboards, was one of the finest in the conference. School activities included the Freshman Christmas Ball and a queen competition (Miss Sumner), along with a school carnival. Home Economics and Industrial Arts were an important part of Sumner's program. All girls from grades seven through twelve were required to take Home Economics, and boys from grades seven through twelve were required to work in the Industrial Arts shop. As in the old school, all books and materials were handed down from the white Laura Speed Elliot High School and Central Elementary.

Upon Desegregation in 1954, Boonville schools were integrated and Sumner School sat vacant for several years before being purchased by Guy's Foods for use as a distributing warehouse. At that time it was renovated for use as a warehouse; interior walls were torn down and many of the large windows were replaced with smaller ones surrounded by plywood. The building served as a warehouse until 1981, when Concerned Citizens of the Black Community (CCBC) was organized and

purchased the building for use as a recreational/meeting center. It continues to be used for that purpose.

Sumner is a remarkable black cultural resource in the Central Missouri area. Architecturally the building has experienced alterations--fenestrations and interior changes--yet it remains much as it was in its history as a black school. It is a fine example of the then popular Deco in its simple and utilitarian W.P.A. form. For both its historical and architectural value, it should be a strong candidate for the national Register of historic Places.

40. Description of Environment and Outbuildings

The former Sumner School is located in a residential area on the northeastern fringes of Boonville in the heart of what was the Black neighborhood. The school property abutts the Missouri-Pacific right-of-way on the north.

41. Sources of information

Gerhardt, E.E. Interview. Boonville, MO. July, 1999.

Dyer, Robert L. *Boonville, An Illustrated History*. Boonville, MO: Pekitanoui Publications, 1987.

May, Lela Patterson. Interview. Tape Recording. Boonville, MO. July 30, 1998.

Missouri. Cooper County. Recorder's Office. Deed Books. Cooper County Courthouse, Boonville, Missouri.

Missouri. Cooper County. Clerk's Office. Public School Records. Cooper County Courthouse, Boonville, Missouri.

Tolson, Fannie May. Telephone Interview. Fayette, MO. August 21, 1999.

42. Form Prepared by

Gary R. Kremer and Brett Rogers

43. Organization

William Woods University

44. Date

6/30/00





Charles Sumner School
Boonville, MO.
View from southwest



Sumner School
View from southeast



Sumner School
Entrance



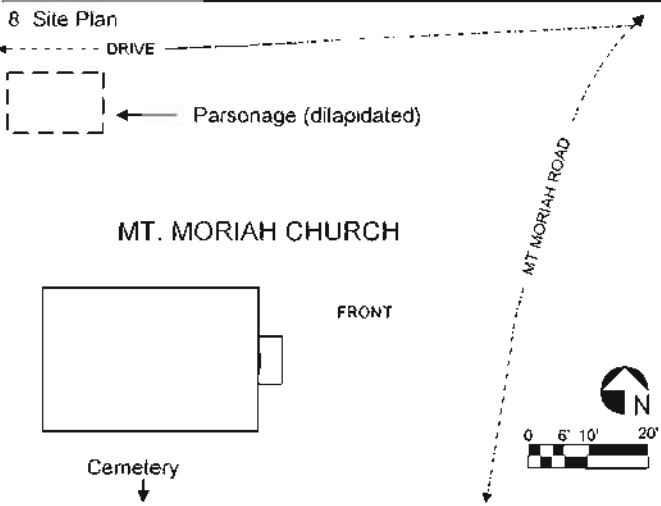
Sumner School
View from northeast



Sumner School
View from northwest



Office of Historic Preservation, P.O. Box 176, Jefferson City, Missouri 65101
MISSOURI HISTORIC PROPERTY INVENTORY FORM

1. No. 9		4. Present Name Mt. Moriah Church		
2. County Cooper		5. Other Names		
3. Location of Negatives Missouri Dept. of Natural Resources, Historic Preservation Program				
6. Location T. 46 R. 17 W. S. 24 T. 46 N R 19 W S 10		14. Date(s) or Period c. 1880		26. Basement Yes ☐ No ☒
7. City or Town or Township, and Vicinity Vcn. New Lebanon, MO.		15. Style or Design Gable-end church		27. Foundation Material Stone piers
8. Site Plan 		16. Architect Undetermined		28. Wall Construction Balloon frame
		17. Contractor or Builder Undetermined		29. Roof Type and Material Gable, Asphalt Shingle
		18. Original Use Church		30. No. of Bays Front 1 Side 3
		19. Present use Vacant		31. Wall Treatment Horizontal clapboard
		20. Ownership Public ☐ Private ☒		32. Plan Shape Rectangular
		21. Owner of Property A.M.E. Convention Kansas City, KS.		33. Changes Addition ☐ Altered ☐ Moved ☐
9. Category Site ☐ Structure ☐ Building ☒ Object ☐		22. Open to Public Yes ☐ No ☒		34. Condition Interior Poor Exterior Poor
10. On National Register? Yes ☐ No ☒		23. Local Contact person or Organization Cooper Co. Historical Society		35. Preservation Underway Yes ☐ No ☒
11. Eligible? Yes ☒ No ☐		24. Other Surveys in which included Cooper County Survey, 1981		36. Endangered? By What? Yes ☒ No ☐ Vandalism/neglect
12. Part of an Established Historical District Yes ☐ No ☒		25. No. of Stories 1		37. Visible from Public Road? Yes ☒ No ☐
13. Name of Established District				

38. Further Description of Important Features

Mt. Moriah is a simple, gable-end church. Although structurally intact, it is in generally poor condition; clapboard has been removed, windows have been torn out and double front doors ripped from their hinges. On the interior, a elevated stage remains on the western end. Wainscoting is intact throughout the entire parameter and fragments of late nineteenth century murals, associated with a men's fraternal lodge, the are evident.

Around 1860 a small community of black farmers and farm laborers grew up in western Cooper County, in the area north of Clifton City and west of New Lebanon. Said to have been built as early as 1859, Mount Moriah A.M.E. Church stood as the religious and social center of the community for well over 100 years. Early families associated with Mt. Moriah and the community include: Sims, Mayfield, and Bushyhead, who were former slaves from the area.

The early history of Mt. Moriah Church is sketchy at best. Most local sources date the building to 1859, implying that a small community of free blacks was established in the area before Emancipation. Certainly the materials and techniques used in the church's construction give some credence to this assumption. The land was said to have been given to the A.M.E. Convention by William Sims to build a church and establish a cemetery. An original deed confirming this arrangement could not be located. (There is currently a dispute over ownership; according to the former members of the community, the property, now deeded to a local white landowner, still belongs to the church. Mt. Moriah appears on the 1877 Cooper County Atlas on the northwest corner of the Sims Property. Pastors at Mount Moriah include: Rantel, MacTassel, Clarkston, A.L. Davis, Porter, Adams, Shasteen, Lowry, Strickland and Hodges.

The original plaster walls have been partly stripped of numerous layers of wallpaper and now reveal a series of intricate murals associated with a local African American Lodge. The designs are executed exclusively in blue, a color long associated with African American spiritualism. A repeated pattern (in two distinct variations) outlines the top of the wainscoting. The word "TRUTH" appears on the north wall, opposite on the south wall is the word "GRACE." A scene depicting Adam and Eve in the Garden of Eden was also painted on the north wall, but is no longer discernible. Flanking the main entrance are decorative geometric designs.

North of the church is the partially collapsed parsonage, a frame building constructed on half-log sills on fieldstone piers. The small structure originally consisted of a small single pen with narrow stairs leading to a sleeping loft above. South of the building is Mt. Moriah Cemetery. The oldest remaining headstones date to the 1880s, but the oldest section of the yard is filled with unmarked graves, highlighting the economic situation of the earliest members of the community.

Oral tradition strongly suggests that school was held on this property for a number of years, specifically in the parsonage and likely in the church itself. This would have been a very typical arrangement; at one point or another in most rural African American communities in Missouri, classes were held in the ever-important local church.

Shortly after the turn of the century, a quarry began operations west of the community, along the Missouri-Kansas-Texas railroad tracks. The resulting job opportunities attracted new black families to the community. The community apparently did not build a separate school until the early decades of the twentieth century. Built across the road from the church, Oak Ridge School would serve the community until its demise in the years just prior to desegregation. Lillie Blackstone was the teacher through the 1930s and 1940s, during which time the average enrollment was twenty to twenty five students. Blackstone is buried in the adjacent cemetery. The school house was razed in the 1970s; only the concrete steps remain.

Beginning in the 1940s, the community experienced a rapid decline, and the 1970s witnessed the last services at Mt. Moriah. By that point the black community had dwindled to just a handful of families.

Mt. Moriah church is the last obvious material remnant of this once-thriving community.

Although in poor condition, Mt. Moriah is the oldest African American church still standing in

Cooper County and undoubtedly, one of the oldest in the state. In recent years Mt. Moriah has experienced vandalism and neglect; It is now in a state of deterioration. It has, however, retained a good deal of its architectural integrity. It is one of the most endangered African American sites in central Missouri.

40. Description of Environment and Outbuildings

Mt. Moriah A.M.E. Church is located on a high ridge east of the Lamine River in western Cooper County. There is open pasture east and north of the building and woods directly west. Bushyhead Road runs along the north edge of the property. The cemetery occupies the south end of the property and the dilapidated parsonage is approximately forty feet northeast of the building.

41. Sources of information

Historical Atlas of Cooper County, Missouri, 1915. Chicago: Geo. A. Ogle and Co., 1915.

May, Lela Patterson. Interview. Tape recording. Boonville, MO. June 2, 1998.

Missouri. Cooper County. Recorder's Office. Deed Books. Cooper County Courthouse, Boonville, Missouri.

Missouri. Cooper County. Clerk's Office. Rural School Records. Cooper County Courthouse, Boonville, Missouri.

Sims, Eugene. Interview by authors. Tape recording. New Lebanon, MO. July 23, 1998.

Sims, Ida May. Interview by authors. Tape recording. New Lebanon, MO. July 23, 1998.

42. Form Prepared by

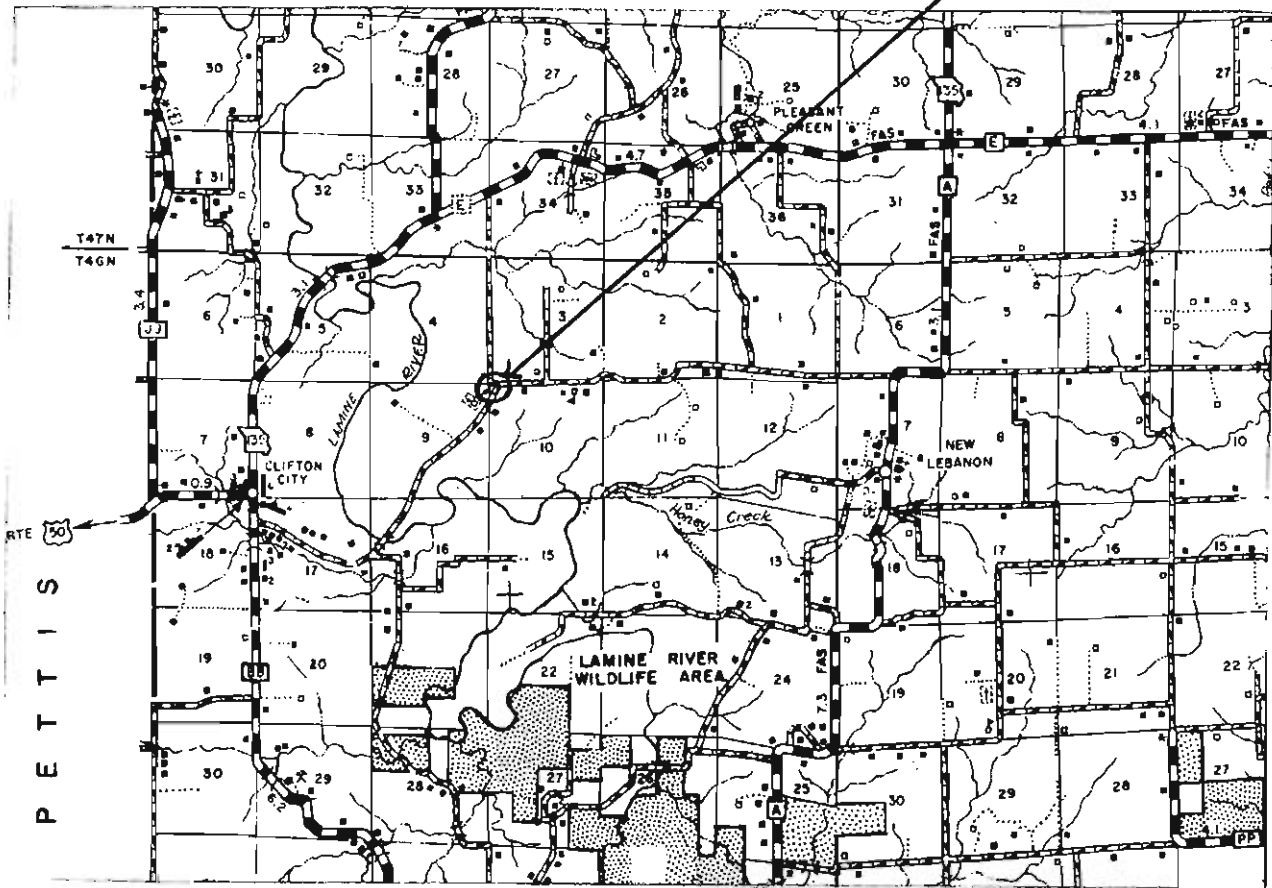
Gary R. Kremer and Brett Rogers

43. Organization

William Woods University

44. Date

6/30/00

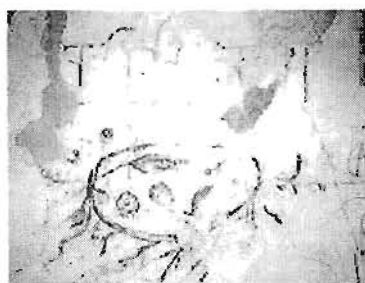


Mt. Moriah A.M.E. Church,
vcn. New Lebanon, MO
Cooper County
View from southeast



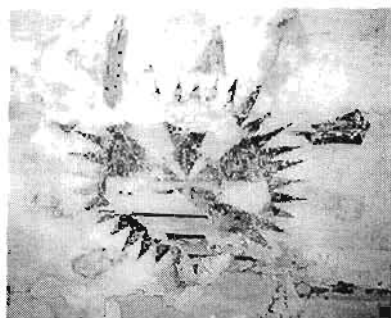
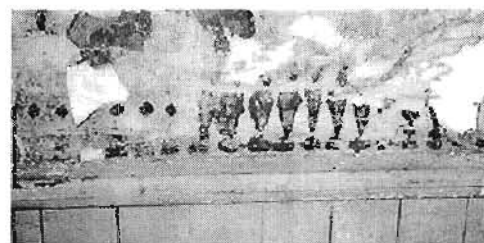
Mt. Moriah Church
Parsonage (dilapidated)
View from south

Mt. Moriah Church
Interior: mural, "Grace" (north wall)



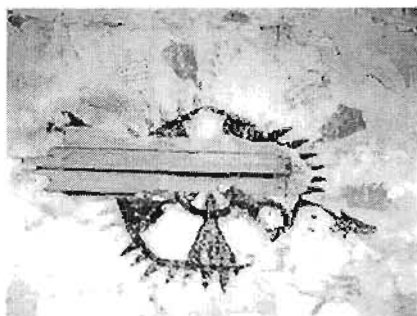
Mt. Moriah Church
Interior: mural, "Truth" (south wall)

Mt. Moriah Church
Interior: mural, decorative running
pattern (east wall)



Mt. Moriah Church
Interior: mural (east wall)

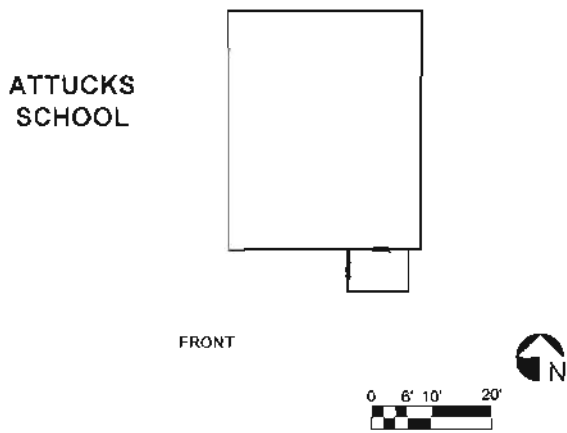
Mt. Moriah Church
Interior: mural, decorative running
pattern (east wall)



Mt. Moriah
Interior: mural (east wall)



Office of Historic Preservation, P.O. Box 176, Jefferson City, Missouri 65101
MISSOURI HISTORIC PROPERTY INVENTORY FORM

1. No. II-10		4. Present Name Schroetfer Property		
2. County Franklin		5. Other Names Crispus Attucks School		
3. Location of Negatives Black and white: Missouri Dept. of Natural Resources, Historic Preservation Program Color: Brett Rogers: William Woods University				
6. Location 419 E. 3rd St.		14. Date(s) or Period 1900		26. Basement Yes ☒ No ☐
7. City or Town or Township, and Vicinity Washington, MO.		15. Style or Design Gable-end school		27. Foundation Material Concrete
8. Site Plan 		16. Architect Undetermined		28. Wall Construction Balloon Frame
		17. Contractor or Builder Undetermined		29. Roof Type and Material Gable, asphalt shingle
		18. Original Use School		30. No. of Bays Front 2 Side 3
		19. Present use Residence		31. Wall Treatment Vinyl siding
		20. Ownership Public ☐ Private ☒		32. Plan Shape Rectangular
9. Category Site ☐ Structure ☐ Building ☒ Object ☐		21. Owner of Property Charles Schroetfer 419 E. 3rd St. Washington, MO. 63090		33. Changes Addition ☐ Altered ☐ Moved ☐
10. On National Register? Yes ☐ No ☒		22. Open to Public Yes ☐ No ☒		34. Condition Interior <u>Good</u> Exterior <u>Good</u>
11. Eligible? Yes ☒ No ☐		23. Local Contact person or Organization Washington Historical Society		35. Preservation Underway Yes ☐ No ☒
12. Part of an Established Historical District Yes ☐ No ☒		24. Other Surveys in which included None		36. Endangered? By What? Yes ☐ No ☒
13. Name of Established District		25. No. of Stories 1		37. Visible from Public Road? Yes ☒ No ☐

38. Further Description of Important Features

The former Attucks School is a frame, gable-end building with a covered, mud-room entrance. It has been extensively modernized by the addition of vinyl siding and the removal and/or reduction of windows. The original steps leading from the street have been removed; the lot has been terraced in paving stone and a deck has been added adjacent to the original entrance.

The development of an African American community in Washington began prior to the Civil War with a small though significant population of free blacks, perhaps owing to Washington's population of Germans, who strongly opposed slavery. After Emancipation the black population increased; by 1869 there were around 300 African Americans in the Washington area. Most were small farmers and farm hands employed by local whites; others worked at the city's river port and later for the railroad. By the early 1870s they had established an A.M.E. Church and, in 1877, a Masonic Lodge. The first school for African Americans was held in the upper story of Washington City Hall from 1873 until 1876. Later it was housed in the A.M.E. church, and a Lutheran church at Third and Lafayette Streets. Despite Missouri Germans' traditionally liberal outlook on slavery, African Americans in and around Washington met with overt racism in the later decades of the nineteenth century, a common pattern evidenced in Hermann and other areas of German heritage in Missouri. The African American community in Washington, with little exception, has historically been concentrated on West Front and Main Streets, and northwest of the downtown area between Third Street and the Missouri River (near Burnside).

The first Crispus Attucks School was subsequently established in the former Southern Presbyterian Church at the corner of Second and Market sometime after the turn of the century; it is first identified on city maps as Attucks Public School in 1916 and remained as such through the mid- to late 1920s, when a new school (which retained the name of Attucks) was erected at the northwest corner of Third and Burnside Streets. Like its predecessor, it consisted of a single classroom.

The new Attucks school was used from the mid- to late 1920s. Teachers during this period included: Helen Smith, Ruby Wilson, and Helen South, from St. Louis, who held a Ph.D. Aware that many of her students would never make it to high school, Mrs. South was determined to give them as well-rounded an education as possible, including readings in Shakespeare. Nevertheless, students at Attucks experienced the same frustrations with using secondhand (frequently damaged) books and materials as did almost all African Americans in the segregated Missouri schools.

As designed, this second Attucks school is a gable-end frame structure with a mud room at the south end that served as the entrance. It features two-over-two windows (three in both the east and west side), a standing seamed metal roof and an exposed stone foundation. A long flight of steps originally led up the hill from Third Street to the entrance. There was a playground to the west of the building.

During the closing years of the Depression, the black community expanded and outgrew their building at the Third Street location; at that time a third Attucks School was built on the west end of town.

In 1959 the building at Third and Burnside was put up for sale by sealed bids, by the Washington School District. The First Christian Church's bid of \$1000.10 was accepted; the church held services in the building until 1973. It was then sold to a private individual, who converted it into a residence. Since then it has changed hands a number of times. Subsequent owners have removed some windows and converted others to energy-efficient windows. Vinyl siding has been added, and later owners remodeled the interior extensively.

The Third and Burnside building is important for its transitional role in the history and development of Washington's African American community. Though significantly altered, it remains a quaint example of a one-room school and a notable local landmark.

40. Description of Environment and Outbuildings

The Attucks School at Third and Burnside is perched high atop a hill overlooking the Missouri River to the north. The lot has been terraced in paving stone and landscaped. There are no extant outbuildings.

41. Sources of information

Bates, George. Telephone Interview. Washington, MO. December 3, 1998.

Fowler, Velma. Telephone Interview. Washington, MO. December 7, 1998.

Gregory, Ralph. *A History of Washington, Missouri*. Washington, MO: Missouriian Publishing Co., 1991.

Gregory, Ralph. Telephone Interview. Marthasville, MO., July 30, 1998.

Missouri. Franklin County. Recorder's Office. Deed Books. Franklin County Courthouse, Union, MO.

Missouri. Franklin County. Clerk's Office. Public School Records. Franklin County Courthouse, Union, MO.

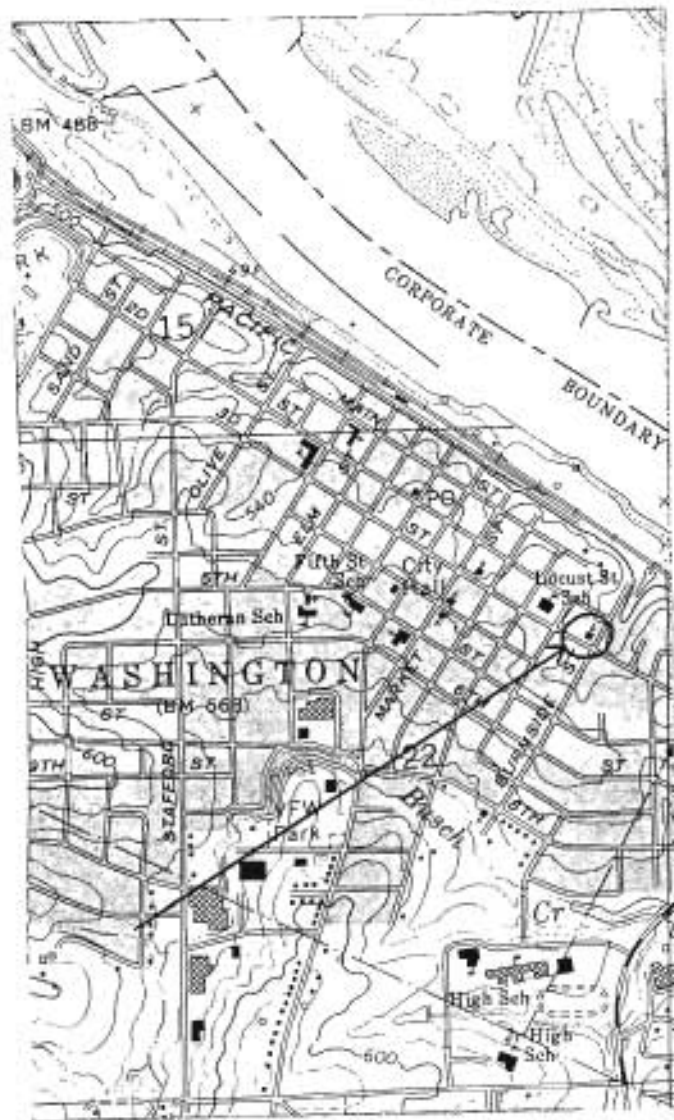
42. Form Prepared by	43. Organization	44. Date
Gary R. Kremer and Brett Rogers	William Woods University	6/30/00



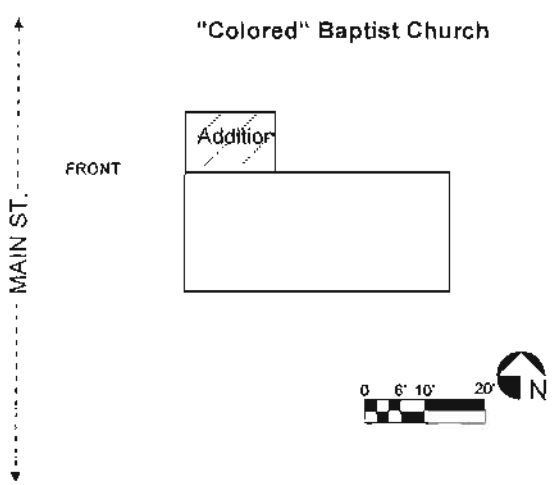
Crispus Attucks School
Washington, MO.
View from southwest



Crispus Attucks School
ca. 1930



Office of Historic Preservation, P.O. Box 176, Jefferson City, Missouri 65101
MISSOURI HISTORIC PROPERTY INVENTORY FORM

1. No. II-34		4. Present Name Colored Baptist Church		
2. County Johnson		5. Other Names		
3. Location of Negatives Black and White: Missouri Dept. of Natural Resources, Historic Preservation Program Color: Brett Rogers, William Woods University				
6. Location 300 bl. Main Street		14. Date(s) or Period 1930		26. Basement Yes ☒ No ☐
7. City or Town or Township, and Vicinity Centerview, MO.		15. Style or Design Gable-end church		27. Foundation Material Concrete
8. Site Plan 		16. Architect Undetermined		28. Wall Construction Frame
		17. Contractor or Builder Undetermined		29. Roof Type and Material Gable, Ashphant shingle
		18. Original Use Church		30. No of Bays Front 1 Side 3
		19. Present use Residence		31. Wall Treatment Board and batten
		20. Ownership Public ☐ Private ☒		32. Plan Shape Rectangular
		21. Owner of Property Mrs. L. Shockley 111 Vine. St. Holden, MO. 64040		33. Changes Addition ☒ Altered ☐ Moved ☐
9. Category Site ☐ Structure ☐ Building ☒ Object ☐		22. Open to Public Yes ☐ No ☒		34. Condition Interior <u>Good</u> Exterior <u>Good</u>
10. On National Register? Yes ☐ No ☒	11. Eligible? Yes ☐ No ☒	23. Local Contact person or Organization None known		35. Preservation Underway Yes ☐ No ☒
12. Part of an Established Historical District Yes ☐ No ☒	13. District Potential Yes ☐ No ☒	24. Other Surveys in which included None		36. Endangered? By What? Yes ☐ No ☒
13. Name of Established District		25. No. of Stories 1		37. Visible from Public Road? Yes ☒ No ☐

38. Further Description of Important Features

The former Colored Baptist Church of Centerview is a small gable-end frame structure with an addition on the north side. Original two-over-two windows and some original interior trim remain intact. The siding is board and batten. Overall the building reflects the simplicity and utilitarian design of many small churches of the period.

The African American community in Centerview developed primarily on the north side of town; the local economy was agricultural, and most of the men worked as farm laborers. Little is known of the community, which was small from the start, and which dissolved rapidly in the 1950s.

It is unknown when the first and only school building in Centerview was constructed. The building occupied a lot that is now vacant, on Main Street. Beginning in the 1940s, students from Centerview attended high school at Howard in Warrensburg; they were transported by private car. When Howard no longer offered a high school program, in the late 1940s, those few Centerview students who were able were bused to Hubbard School in Sedalia.

In the late 1930s or early 1940s, Leona M. Gray was the teacher at Centerview. Gray, who had done some college work at Tuskegee and personally known George Washington Carver, attended summer courses at Lincoln Institute in Jefferson City and later taught at Montserrat, Chilhowee and Butler.

By the late 1940s, the schoolhouse was in such poor condition that school began to be held in the Colored Baptist Church. Information about the school in the Colored Baptist Church is sketchy, since no blacks who attended it remain in the town; neither is it known when classes ceased to be held there. The church continued to hold services until the 1970s, though with a greatly diminished congregation. Sometime in the 1970s it was acquired by an individual and converted into a private home. Subsequent owners have divided the interior space into rooms.

Although architecturally unremarkable, the Colored Baptist Church at Centerview is noteworthy because it is the last remnant of a vanished African American community. The history of the community, and of the church-housed school, merits further investigation.

40. Description of Environment and Outbuildings

The Colored Baptist Church of Centerview is located on North Main Street, several feet above street level in Centerview, MO. To the south and north are vacant lots.

41. Sources of information

Gress, Lucille D. *An Informal History of Black Families of the Warrensburg, Missouri, Area.*

Warrensburg, MO: The Mid-America Press, Inc., 1997.

Collins, Jesse. Interview. Warrensburg, MO. July 5, 2000.

Missouri. Johnson County. Recorder's Office. Deed Books. Johnson County Courthouse, Warrensburg, Missouri.

Shockley, Thelma. Interview. Holden, MO. August 14, 2000 and Telephone Interview July 23, 2000.

42. Form Prepared by

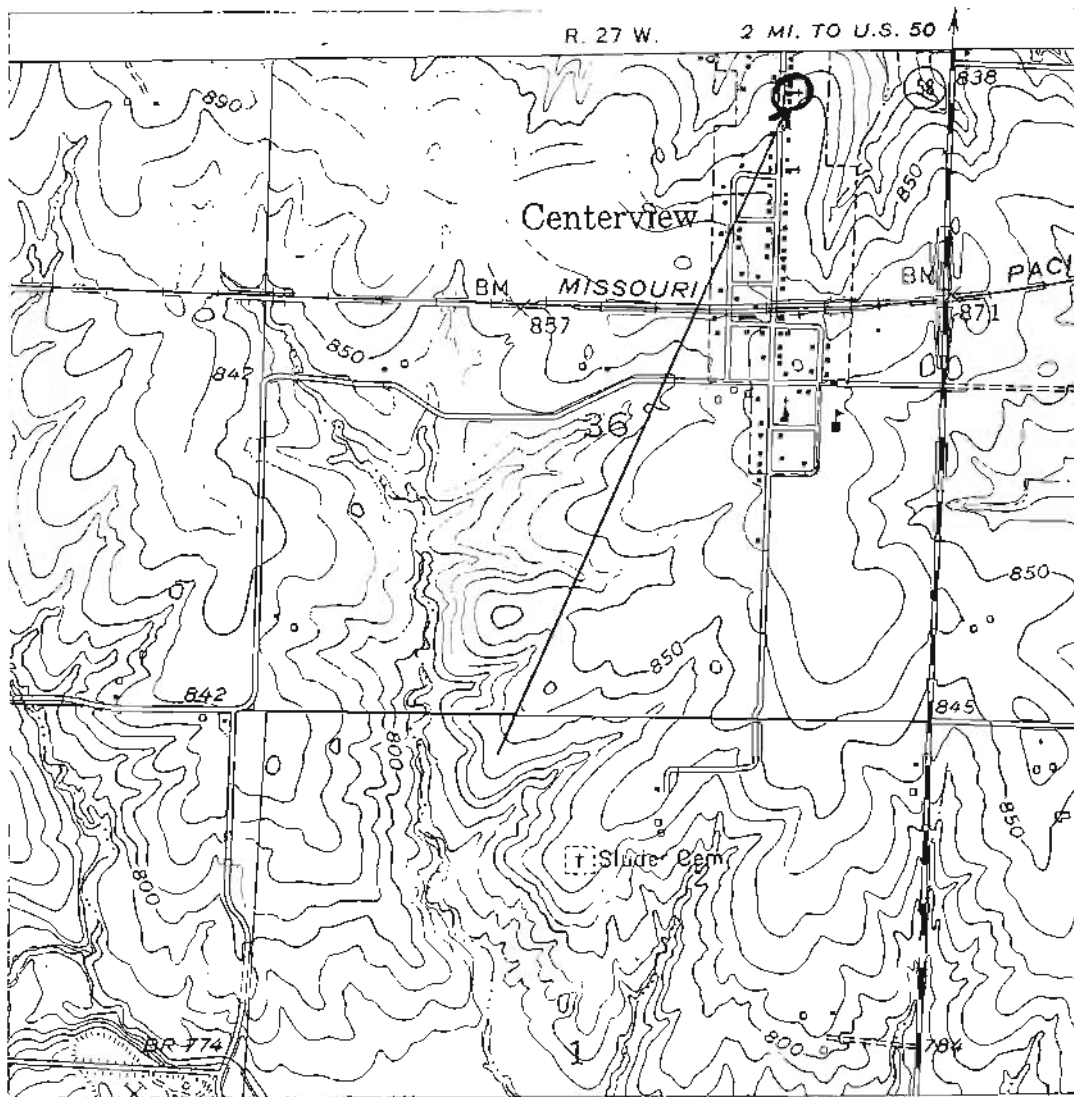
Gary R. Kremer and Brett Rogers

43. Organization

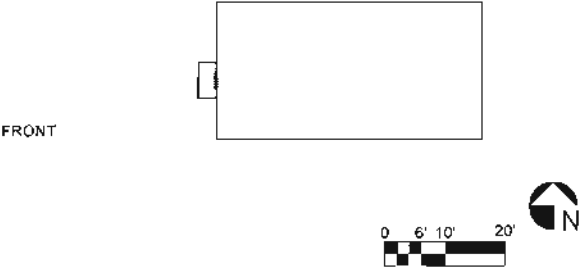
William Woods University

44. Date

6/30/00



Office of Historic Preservation, P.O. Box 176, Jefferson City, Missouri 65101
MISSOURI HISTORIC PROPERTY INVENTORY FORM

1. No. II-33		4. Present Name East Lynn School		
2. County Johnson		5. Other Names Collins Property		
3. Location of Negatives Black and White: Missouri Dept. of Natural Resources, Historic Preservation Program Color: Brett Rogers, William Woods University				
6. Location T.47-R.-25-S.7		14. Date(s) or Period 1930		26. Basement Yes ☒ No ☐
7. City or Town or Township, and Vicinity Warrensburg, MO.		15. Style or Design Gable-end school		27. Foundation Material Concrete bl.
8. Site Plan EAST LYNN SCHOOL 		16. Architect Undetermined		28. Wall Construction Frame
		17. Contractor or Builder Undetermined		29. Roof Type and Material Gable, Ashphant shingle.
		18. Original Use School		30. No of Bays Front 1 Side 3
		19. Present use Residence		31. Wall Treatment Horizontal clapboard
		20. Ownership Public ☐ Private ☒		32. Plan Shape Rectangular
		21. Owner of Property Jesse L. Collins Warrensburg, MO. 64093		33. Changes Addition ☐ Altered ☒ Moved ☒
9. Category Site ☐ Structure ☐ Building ☒ Object ☐		22. Open to Public Yes ☐ No ☒		34. Condition Interior <u>Fair</u> Exterior <u>Fair</u>
10. On National Register? Yes ☐ No ☒	11. Eligible? Yes ☐ No ☒	23. Local Contact person or Organization Jesse Collins, Warrensburg, MO		35. Preservation Underway Yes ☐ No ☒
12. Part of an Established Historical District Yes ☐ No ☒	13. District Potential Yes ☐ No ☒	24. Other Surveys in which included None		36. Endangered? By What? Yes ☐ No ☒
13. Name of Established District		25. No. of Stories 1		37. Visible from Public Road? Yes ☒ No ☐

38. Further Description of Important Features

The former East Lynn School is a small gable end frame structure with small windows on east and west walls. The interior retains little of its original appearance or trim.

39. History and Significance

In 1865 a black settlement of farmers and farm hands had already begun to develop that would come to be called Mt. Olive. The community was made up primarily of former slaves from the area, primarily Simpsons, Browns, Fosters and Collinses. A significant number are believed to have been descendants of white Simpson family slaves (the Simpson family had come to Missouri from Kentucky, bringing with them 101 slaves). The members of the community soon constructed a church, Mt. Olive Church, which functioned as the heart of the small community until it was razed in 1995.

The first school built to serve the community was Foster School, established on the property of Mt. Olive Church. In 1930, Foster School burned, and East Lynn School was built. As designed, it was a simple one-room, rectangular frame schoolhouse.

Teachers at East Lynn included: Mr. Laurel Williams, Bertie Lucas, Mrs. Laurel White, Miss Margaret Ingram, Mrs. Joe Frazier, Mrs. Joanne Smith and Jessie Bell Crockett. Laurel Williams and Jessie Bell Crockett, in particular, were noted for their high standards. Of Laurel Williams, one former student remarked, "He never moved on until everyone understood" and, "He sent you to the blackboard to make you prove that you knew what he was trying to teach."

East Lynn School was integrated in 1955. By that point, the Mt Olive community was rapidly declining. The building was subsequently purchased by Jesse T. Collins, Sr., who moved it and converted it into a dwelling. It continues to be used as a private home.

Although it has been renovated to accomodate residential use, East Lynn is significant as a remnant of a vanished African American community. Other than a cemetery, it is essentially all that remains of Mt. Olive.

40. Description of Environment and Outbuildings

The former East Lynn School is located on the northern edge of Johnson County; east of Highway 13 and south of Co. Rd. Y. The building is ringed by woods.

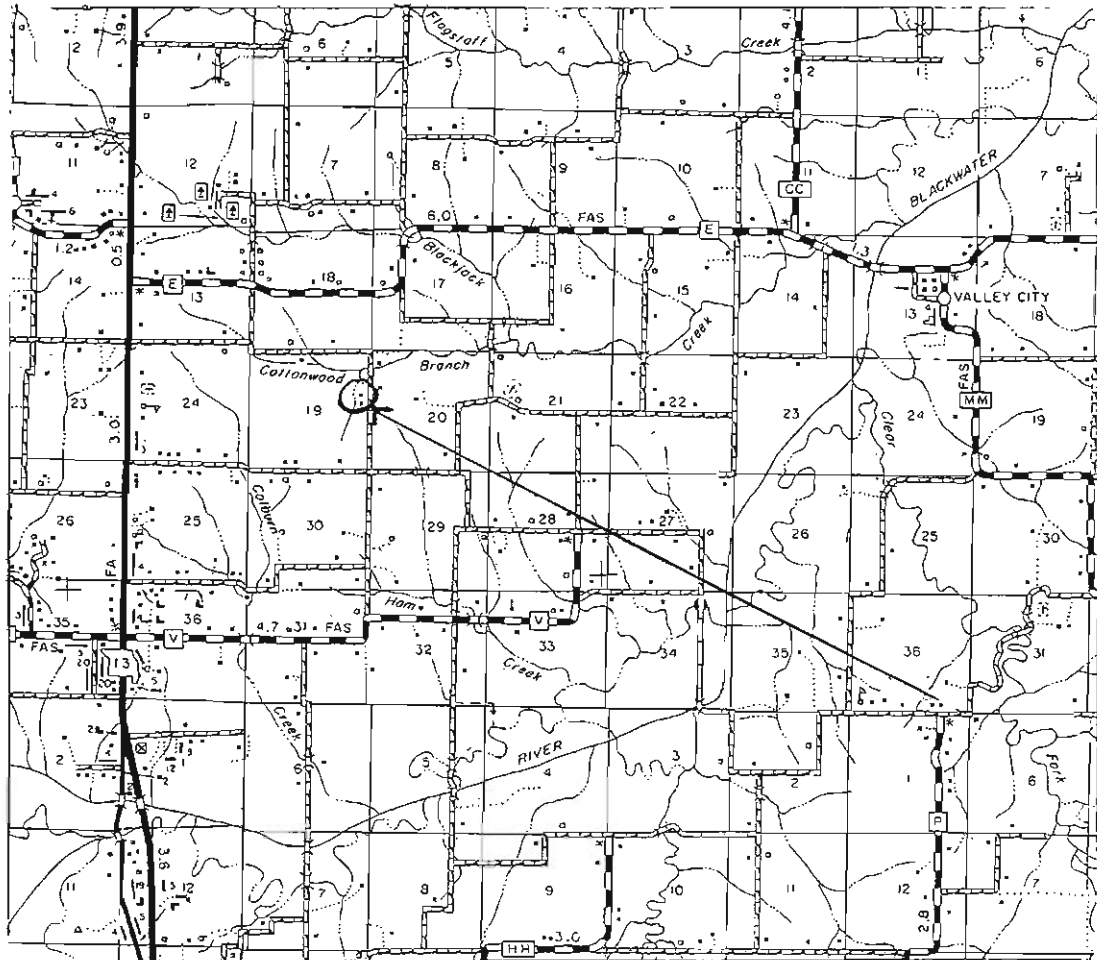
41. Sources of information

Collins, Jesse. Interview. Warrensburg, MO. July 5, 2000.

Gress, Lucille D. *An Informal History of Black Families of the Warrensburg, Missouri, Area*. Warrensburg, MO: The Mid-America Press, Inc., 1997.

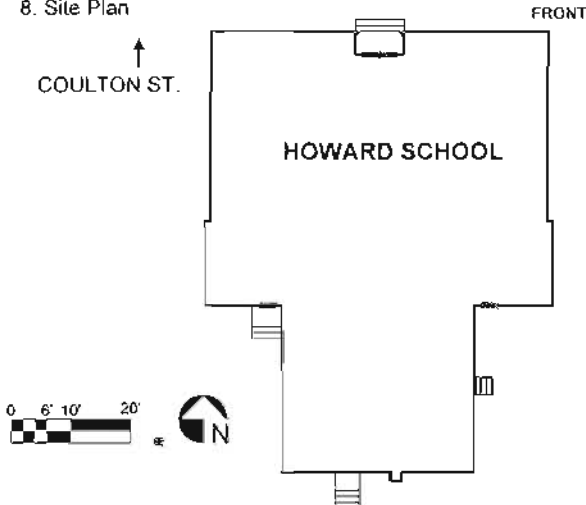
Missouri. Johnson County. Recorder's Office. Deed Books. Johnson County Courthouse, Warrensburg, Missouri.

42. Form Prepared by	43. Organization	44. Date
Gary R. Kremer and Brett Rogers	William Woods University	6/30/00





Office of Historic Preservation, P.O. Box 176, Jefferson City, Missouri 65101
MISSOURI HISTORIC PROPERTY INVENTORY FORM

1. No. II-11		4. Present Name Jesus Saves Pentecostal Church Annex.		
2. County Johnson		5. Other Names Howard School		
3. Location of Negatives Black and White: Missouri Dept. of Natural Resources, Historic Preservation Program Color: Brett Rogers, William Woods University				
6. Location W. Coulton St.		14. Date(s) or Period C. 1868		26. Basement Partial Yes ☒ No ☐
7. City or Town or Township, and Vicinity Warrensburg, MO.		15. Style or Design T-Plan/vernacular		27. Foundation Material Sandstone/Con. Bl.
8. Site Plan 		16. Architect Undetermined		28. Wall Construction Balloon Frame
		17. Contractor or Builder Undetermined		29. Roof Type and Material Gable, Asphalt Shingle
		18. Original Use School		30. No of Bays Front 5 Side 4
		19. Present use Vacant/storage		31. Wall Treatment Horizontal Clapboard
		20. Ownership Public ☐ Private ☒		32. Plan Shape T-Plan
		21. Owner of Property Jesus Saves Penticostal Church Warrensburg, MO.		33. Changes Addition ☒ Altered ☐ Moved ☐
9. Category Site ☐ Structure ☐ Building ☒ Object ☐		22. Open to Public Yes ☐ No ☒		34. Condition Interior <u>Poor</u> Exterior <u>Poor</u>
10. On National Register? Yes ☐ No ☒		23. Local Contact person or Organization Jessie Collins, Warrensburg, MO		35. Preservation Underway Yes ☐ No ☒
12. Part of an Established Historic District Yes ☐ No ☒		24. Other Surveys in which included None		36. Endangered? By What? Yes ☒ No ☐ Neglect
13. Name of Established District		25. No. of Stories 1		37. Visible from Public Road? Yes ☒ No ☐

38. Further Description of Important Features

Howard School is a T-plan, frame school of vernacular design with a hipped roof. It has an addition with a partial basement on the south side. The original entrance door, two-over-two windows and clapboard are still intact. A cross-gable above the entrance exhibits decorative gingerbread trim.

The African American community in Warrensburg developed in the years immediately prior to and following the Civil War. Early black families in the town lived in the Cave Hollow section, west of Old Town Square. The economy was both agricultural and industrial. Typically, churches and school were central to the community. Some of the first black churches included the Holbert Chapel Christian Methodist Episcopal Church, which was established around 1860; the A.M.E. Church, organized in 1866, the Warren Street Methodist Church, established in 1870 and the Second Baptist Church on North Main Street, founded in 1880.

Howard School was constructed on West Culton Street sometime around 1866-68; funds for its construction were provided by the Freedmen's Bureau. Prior to that time, African American children in Warrensburg attended school in a Baptist Church.

Howard School was named in honor of General Otis Howard, the administrator of Freedman's Bureau funds. As originally constructed, Howard was a one-room, frame structure. The cost to build it was \$800. In the beginning it served solely elementary school children. Later it added a two-year high school program as well. In or around 1898, a third year was added to the high school curriculum. In 1904, a fourth year was added. By the 1950s, however, high school students from the area were bused to Hubbard-Sedalia because of a shortage of qualified high school faculty at Howard.

Teachers at Howard during the 1930s and 1940s included Fred Greer; Olive Greer; Felice Gaines, who taught home economics and literature; Geneva Payne; Geraldine Jones; Miss Darnell. The first principal of Howard was Reverend M. Henry Smith, who soon afterward became president of Lincoln Institute in Jefferson City. Several former students recall the teachers, particularly the Greers and Felice Gaines, as being excellent. However, they experienced the typical frustrations of African Americans educated in the Jim Crow era. Sterling White, Sr. recalls of his experience at Howard, "I was mad all the time I was in school because of the way things were done. We were not allowed to mark on our desks; but, in the summer, whites traded their broken-down desks for ours. Our books were bought new, but whites replaced them with their raggedy books. We had no playground and had to play in the road. One day, a foul ball went into an old lady's yard and she wouldn't give it back. When we asked the teacher why he didn't do something about these things, he said he couldn't do anything." Verna Mae Rucker, who attended Howard through the tenth grade, in the 1940s, recalls that the then three-classroom school was heated by a pot-bellied coal stove. As was common, school functions were closely linked with the African American churches. Howard School's pageants, for example, were held at the Warren Street Methodist Church.

Upon desegregation, in 1955, the school was closed and remained in the possession of the school board. In 1969 the building was sold to Jesse T. Collins, who renovated it for use as a church, creating an auditorium by extending the building with an addition on the south end. In the 1980s the building ceased to be used as a church. At present it is used for storage and is deteriorating from neglect.

Howard School is a particularly significant African American cultural resource because in all likelihood it is the only extant school in Missouri built by the Freedmen's Bureau. Though architecturally undistinguished, it is historically unique. The school is a strong candidate for a National Register nomination.

Howard School is located on the west side of Warrensburg; it shares a lot with the new Jesus Saves Pentecostal Church, in the heart of the black community.

41. Sources of information

Cockrell, Ewing. *History of Johnson County Missouri*. Topeka, KS.: Historical Publishing Company, 1918.

Collins, Jesse. Interview, Warrensburg, MO., July 8, 2000.

Gress, Lucille D. *An Informal History of Black Families of the Warrensburg, Missouri Area*. Warrensburg, MO.: Mid-America Press, Inc., 1997.

Missouri. Johnson County. Recorder's Office. Deed books. Johnson County Courthouse, Warrensburg, MO.

Shockley, Bennie. Interview. Holden, MO., July 15, 2000.

42. Form Prepared by

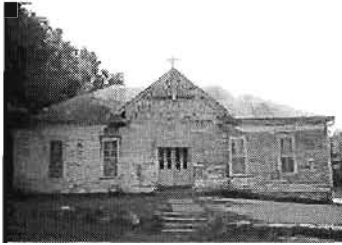
Gary R. Kremer and Brett Rogers

43. Organization

William Woods University

44. Date

6/30/00



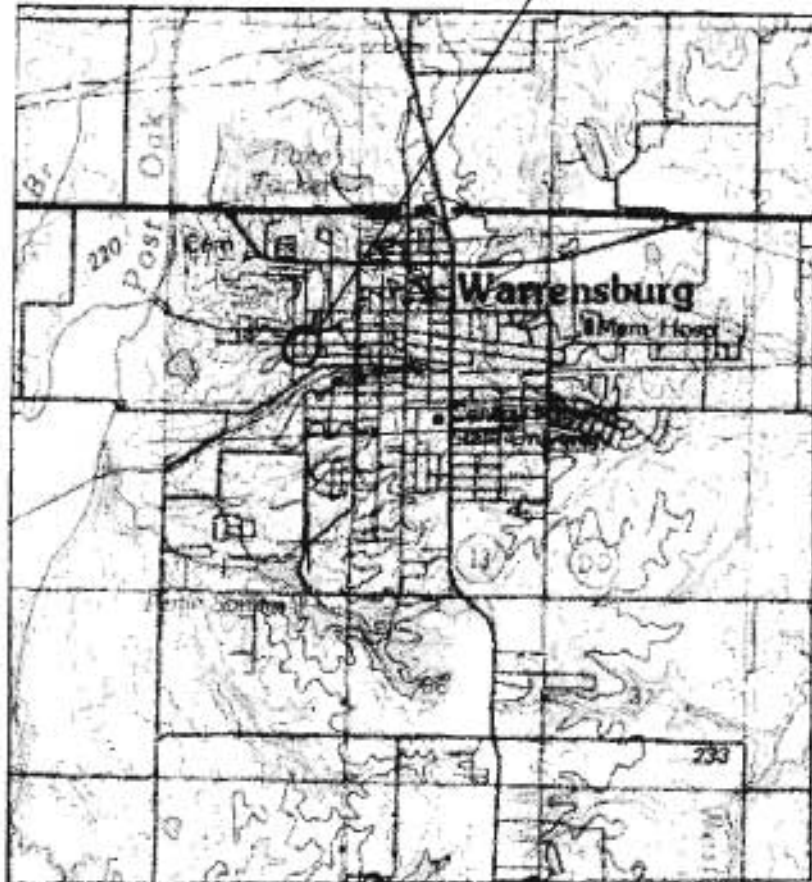
Howard School,
Warrensburg, MO.
View from north: facade



Howard School
View from northwest



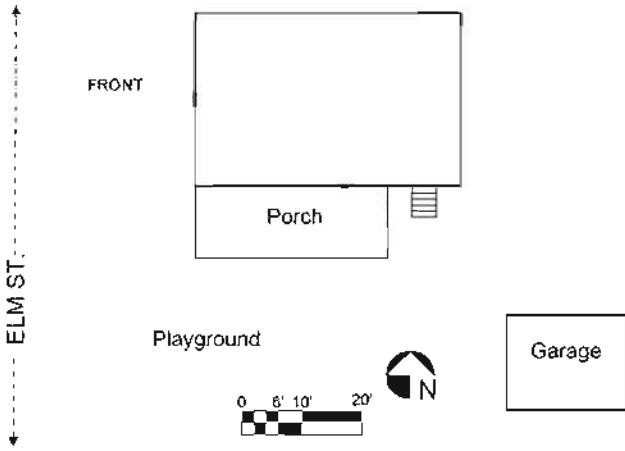
Howard School
Detail of front gable







Office of Historic Preservation, P.O. Box 176, Jefferson City, Missouri 65101
MISSOURI HISTORIC PROPERTY INVENTORY FORM

1. No. II-12		4. Present Name Burks Residence		
2. County Johnson		5. Other Names Lincoln School		
3. Location of Negatives Black and White: Missouri Dept. of Natural Resources, Historic Preservation Program Color: Brett Rogers, William Woods University				
6. Location 103 Elm St.		14. Date(s) or Period 1920		26. Basement Yes ☒ No ☐
7. City or Town or Township, and Vicinity Holden, MO.		15. Style or Design Gable end		27. Foundation Material Concrete
8. Site Plan 		16. Architect Undetermined		28. Wall Construction Balloon Frame
		17. Contractor or Builder Undetermined		29. Roof Type and Material Gable, Asphalt
		18. Original Use Undetermined		30. No. of Bays Front 3 Side 3
		19. Present use Residence		31. Wall Treatment Vinyl siding
		20. Ownership Public ☐ Private ☒		32. Plan Shape Rectangular
		21. Owner of Property Clearance Burks 103 Elm St. Holden, MO. 64040		33. Changes Addition ☐ Altered ☒ Moved ☐
9. Category Site ☐ Structure ☐ Building ☒ Object ☐		22. Open to Public Yes ☐ No ☒		34. Condition Interior <u>Good</u> Exterior <u>Good</u>
10. On National Register? Yes ☐ No ☒	11. Eligible? Yes ☐ No ☒	23. Local Contact person or Organization Ben Shockley		35. Preservation Underway Yes ☐ No ☒
12. Part of an Established Historical District Yes ☐ No ☒	13. District Potential Yes ☐ No ☒	24. Other Surveys in which included None		36. Endangered? By What? Yes ☐ No ☒
13. Name of Established District		25. No. of Stories 1		37. Visible from Public Road? Yes ☒ No ☐

38. Further Description of Important Features

Lincoln School is a large, gable-end frame structure with later porch on the north side. One-over-one windows (two in both north and south sides and flanking the entrance) appear to be original. Interior has been completely remodeled and the interior plan significantly altered.

By the 1880s a significant black community had developed on the eastern edge of Holden, primarily north of the railroad tracks. Most its members were agricultural hands for local white farmers. The women worked as domestics in the white community. In the late 19th century they built a frame school, located at the southwest corner of Elizabeth and Elm Streets. Around 1940 a tornado destroyed the building, and classes were moved to a new location at 103 North Elm Street. The new building, constructed around 1920, may have originally been a private home, or possibly a former white school.

Lincoln School is a tall, gable-end structure with windows on both the north and south walls. The original door has been replaced. Chalkboards were once on the east wall and between the windows. Miss Janie Green was the only teacher; she taught at Lincoln from 1940 until desegregation, in 1957. Oral sources state that there was a small kitchen; its exact placement is unknown, however. There was never any indoor plumbing. Students and teacher used outdoor toilets.

The daily routine at Lincoln was typical, beginning with the Pledge of Allegiance and a prayer. Students were strictly disciplined for misbehavior. Recess, on the playground south of the building, provided a break from schoolwork. There was no playground equipment; the children had only balls and a bat for games. There was no special area for eating; the students ate lunch at their desks or outside. Annual events of note were the Christmas program and Commencement. Both were held in the old high school.

The average enrollment at Lincoln through the 1950s was ten students. After students finished the eighth grade they could attend Howard in Warrensburg. Later, after Howard ceased to offer high school classes, they attended high school at Hubbard-Sedalia, but it was over thirty miles away. The handful of students who went to Hubbard were transported by private car to Howard; from that point they were bused with other black students from Howard to Hubbard. Most days they left before seven a.m. and returned home after five in the evening.

After desegregation, Janie Green was employed by the local white school. In the early 1960s the Lincoln School building was sold and converted into a residence. In 1965 the owner remodeled it, dividing it into smaller rooms. Indoor plumbing was added at that time. Since then, a succession of owners have further modified the building and it is now sheathed in vinyl siding.

Lincoln School is one of the last African American sites in Holden, and one of only three remaining African American schools in Johnson County. With the continuing decline of the black population in Holden since desegregation, much of the history and material culture of African Americans in the area has been lost. In light of this loss, Lincoln is especially important, despite the alterations that have been made to it.

40. Description of Environment and Outbuildings

The former Lincoln School is located in the eastern fringes of Holden, north of the rail road tracks that bisect the city. North and east of the building is pasture; directly south is a an empty lot. There is a modern garage adjacent to the building on the southeast.

41. Sources of information

The Lincoln Eagle. N.p.: n.p., 1953

The Lincoln Eagle. N.p.: n.p., 1954

The Lincoln Eagle. N.p.: n.p., 1955

The Lincoln Eagle. N.p.: n.p., 1956

Missouri. Johnson County. Recorder's Office. Deed Books. Johnson County Courthouse, Warrensburg, Missouri.

Shockley, Bennie. Interview. Holden, MO. July 5, 2000.

Shockley, Joe. Interview. Holden, MO. July 5, 2000.

Shockley, Thelma. Interview. Holden, MO. August 14, 2000 and Telephone Interview July 23, 2000.

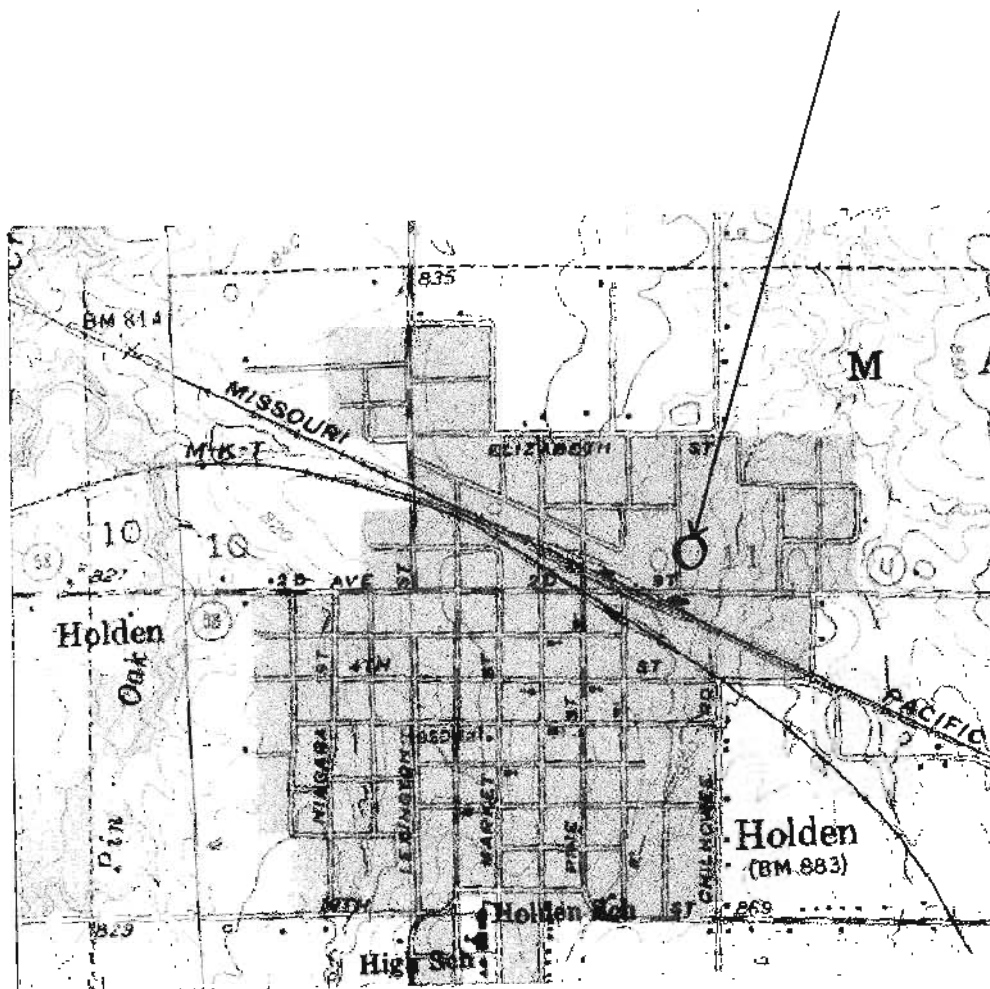
42. Form Prepared by Gary R. Kremer and Brett Rogers	43. Organization William Woods University	44. Date 6/30/00
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Lincoln School, Holden, MO.
View from northwest

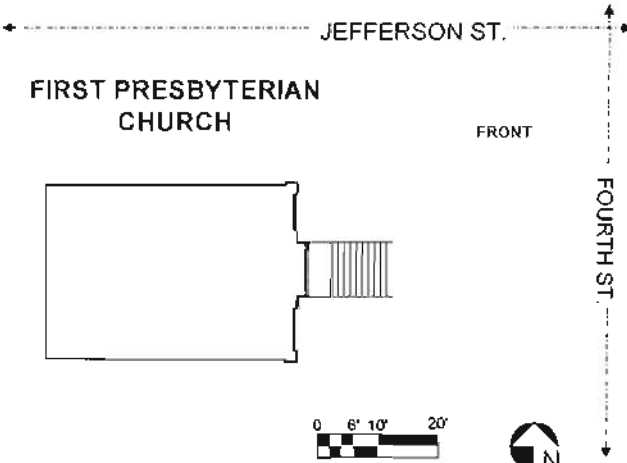


Lincoln School
View from southwest





Office of Historic Preservation, P.O. Box 176, Jefferson City, Missouri 65101
MISSOURI HISTORIC PROPERTY INVENTORY FORM

1. No 11-15		4. Present Name Saudy Property		
2. County Lewis		5. Other Names First Pesbyterian Church		
3. Location of Negatives Black and white: Missouri Dept. of Natural Resources, Historic Preservation Program Color: Brett Rogers, William Woods University				
6. Location 100 Block N. Fourth Street		14. Date(s) or Period 1850		26. Basement Yes ☒ No ☐
7. City or Town or Township, and Vicinity La Grange, MO.		15. Style or Design Center-steeple church		27. Foundation Material Stone
8. Site Plan 		16. Architect Undetermined		28. Wall Construction Brick
		17. Contractor or Builder Undetermined		29. Roof Type and Material Gable, asphalt shingle
		18. Original Use Church		30. No of Bays Front 3 Side 3
		19. Present use Residence/vacant		31. Wall Treatment Common Bond w/ variation on facade
		20. Ownership Public ☐ Private ☒		32. Plan Shape Rectangular
		21. Owner of Property Charlott Saudy 7255 Knob Hill. Pasadena, TX. 77505		33. Changes Addition ☐ Altered ☒ Moved ☐
9. Category Site ☐ Structure ☐ Building ☒ Object ☐		22. Open to Public Yes ☐ No ☒		34. Condition Interior <u>Good</u> Exterior <u>Good</u>
10. On National Register? Yes ☐ No ☒	11. Eligible? Yes ☒ No ☐	23. Local Contact person or Organization Thelma Brinkley, La Grange, MO		35. Preservation Underway Yes ☒ No ☐
12. Part of an Established Historical District Yes ☐ No ☒	13. District Potential Yes ☐ No ☒	24. Other Surveys in which included La Grange City Survey, 1997		36. Endangered? By What? Yes ☐ No ☒
13. Name of Established District		25. No. of Stories 1		37. Visible from Public Road? Yes ☒ No ☐

38. Further Description of Important Features

La Grange's former First Presbyterian Church is a simple Greek revival, center steeple design with characteristic symmetry and facade suggesting pilasters and pediment. Double-leaf entrance doors extend out from the facade and are flanked by decorative pilasters in wood surround and topped with a six pane transom light. Metal porch and stairs have recently replaced wooden originals. Two-over-two windows on main floor are covered; basement windows have been replaced with one-over-one modern windows. Stone sills are also evident. Little of the original interior remains.

The First Presbyterian Church of La Grange was founded by six original members in November, 1844. W.W. Whipple, an area preacher, had so captivated the Presbyterians of La Grange that they offered to build a church if he would settle and preach there. Once constructed, the building served as a community center where Reverend Whipple taught school on weekdays and conducted services on Sundays. According to local tradition, it was also used as the town's first African American school.

By 1870, a significant African American community had grown up in La Grange, primarily, but not exclusively, at the south central end of town. Its members were mainly farm hands for local whites. Some were employed as menial laborers for the railroad, or in shipping on the Mississippi River. (The community remained vital into the twentieth century, due to the local foundry, which employed dozens of black workers).

It is uncertain when the first African American school was built in La Grange, or where it was located. First Presbyterian Church may have housed the black school before an African American schoolhouse was established, probably quite early in the history of the black community. Later, by the turn of the century, Fairview School had been built to serve African American children of La Grange. A two-room, frame structure, it was utilized until Desegregation. The last teacher at Fairview, Mrs. Barton, was retained to teach in La Grange's public schools after Desegregation. In recent years, Fairview became dilapidated and was finally razed.

First Presbyterian Church was built in 1849-1850, and dedicated in October of 1850. As constructed, it was a spacious, symmetrical, Greek Revival church, with typical pedimental facade and raised brickwork suggesting pilasters. There was a large, double-leaf entrance and large two-over-two windows throughout.

By 1960, the congregation had diminished substantially, and numbered only sixty members. In October, 1977, members of the church decided unanimously to disband, and in January, 1978 the church closed its doors permanently. Subsequently it was converted into a residence. Around 1990, the bell tower was dismantled.

First Presbyterian Church is significant both architecturally, and for its historical role in the religious and ethnic development of La Grange.

40. Description of Environment and Outbuildings

The First Presbyterian Church is located in the south central portion of La Grange, in a residential area. Next door, to the south is an open field. Behind, to the west, is an alley. There are no extant outbuildings.

41. Sources of information

Brinkley, Thelma. Interview. La Grange, MO., July 12, 2000.

Farr, Curtis. *A Pictorial History of La Grange*. N.p.: n.p., nd.

Missouri. Lewis County. Recorder's Office. Deed Books. Lewis County Courthouse, Monticello, Missouri.

Schaffer, M. *History of La Grange, Missouri*. N.p: n.p., 1992.

42. Form Prepared by

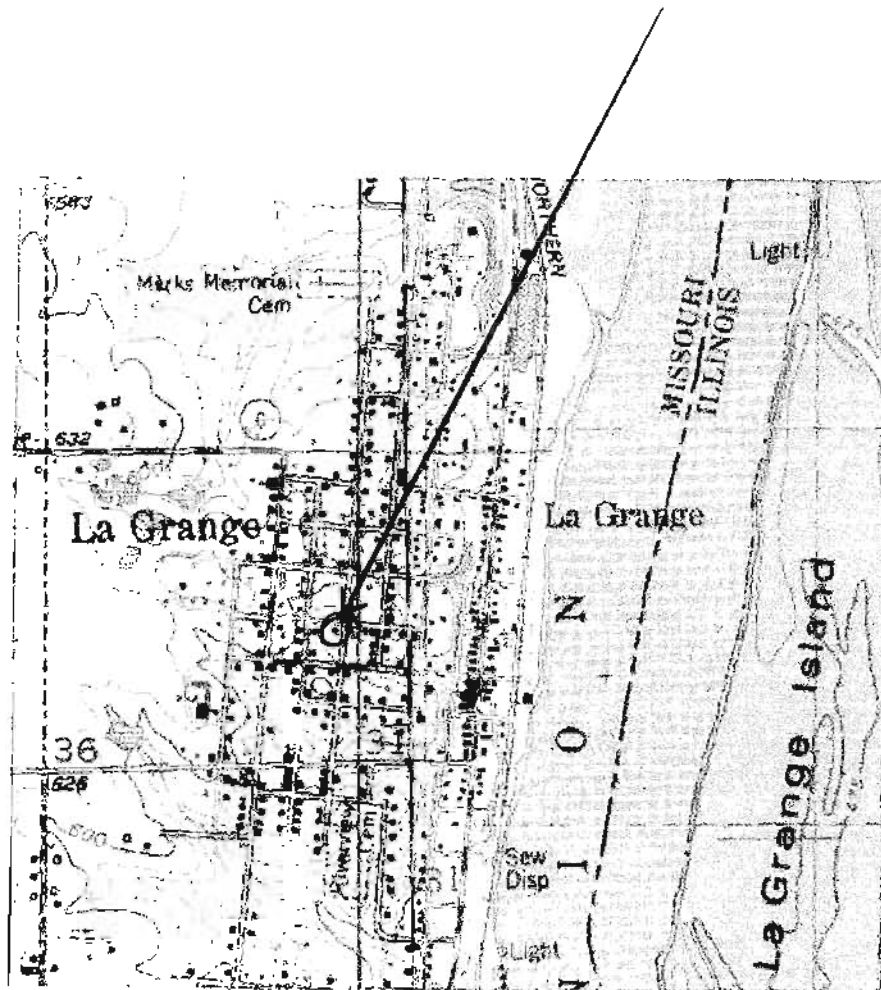
Gary R. Kremer and Brett Rogers

43. Organization

William Woods University

44. Date

6/30/00





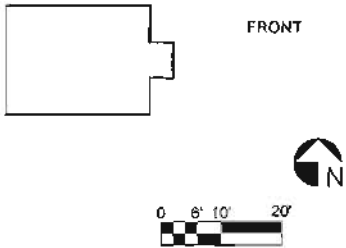
First Presbyterian Church
LaGrange, MO.
View from southeast



First Presbyterian Church
View from northwest



Office of Historic Preservation, P.O. Box 176, Jefferson City, Missouri 65101
MISSOURI HISTORIC PROPERTY INVENTORY FORM

1. No. II-13		4. Present Name Hinton Property		
2. County Lewis		5. Other Names Lincoln School		
3. Location of Negatives Black and white: Missouri Dept. of Natural Resources, Historic Preservation Program Color: Brett Rogers, William Woods University				
6. Location E. 2nd St.		14. Date(s) or Period 1900		26. Basement Yes ☐ No ☒
7. City or Town or Township, and Vicinity Monticello, MO.		15. Style or Design Gable-end school		27. Foundation Material Fieldstone piers
8. Site Plan LINCOLN SCHOOL 		16. Architect Undetermined		28. Wall Construction Frame
		17. Contractor or Builder Undetermined		29. Roof Type and Material Gable, corrugated metal
		18. Original Use School		30. No. of Bays Front 3 Side 3
		19. Present use Storage		31. Wall Treatment Horizontal clapboard
9. Category Site ☐ Structure ☐ Building ☒ Object ☐		20. Ownership Public ☐ Private ☒		32. Plan Shape Rectangular
10. On National Register? Yes ☐ No ☒		21. Owner of Property Alfred Hinton Monticello, MO. 63457		33. Changes Addition ☐ Altered ☐ Moved ☐
11. Eligible? Yes ☒ No ☐		22. Open to Public Yes ☐ No ☒		34. Condition Interior <u>Fair</u> Exterior <u>Fair</u>
12. Part of an Established Historical District Yes ☐ No ☒		23. Local Contact person or Organization Burrell Smith, Monticello, MO.		35. Preservation Underway Yes ☒ No ☐
13. District Potential Yes ☐ No ☒		24. Other Surveys in which included None		36. Endangered? By What? Yes ☒ No ☐ <u>Neglect</u>
13. Name of Established District		25. No. of Stories 1		37. Visible from Public Road? Yes ☒ No ☐

38. Further Description of Important Features

Lincoln School is a simple gable end structure with entrance protruding beyond the facade. Original four-over-four windows and entrance door are still intact, as is the original clapboard. The interior retains much of its original appearance. Overall, it has kept its distinctive aesthetic appeal.

39. History and Significance

The black community in Monticello developed primarily on the western edge of town. Most of the men were farmhands, since the local economy was mainly agricultural. By the turn of the century they had established the Second Baptist Church. Little is known about the history of the African American population of Monticello, which is practically nonexistent now.

Around 1900, Lincoln School was built on the west side of town to educate black children. In the 1920s, Miss Turpin was the teacher. Families whose children attended Lincoln were: the Majors, the Clays, the Washingtons, the Richardsons, the Allsgoods, the Robinsons and the Selbys. The daily routine was undoubtedly typical of black schools of the period, and, as was common, major school events--Commencement, etc.--were held at the church, which could accommodate more people.

Lincoln is a classic gable-end frame schoolhouse with an extended, covered entryway on the east side. The interior was a single room with a blackboard on the west end. The area in front of the school, to the northeast, was used as a playground.

Lincoln functioned as a school into the 1940s. A decrease in the African American population led to its closing sometime in that decade. Around 1950 the building was purchased by Alfred Hinton for use as a storage shed.

This school is one of the finest examples of a rural African American one-room schoolhouse in our target area. Although it has remained vacant and experienced some deterioration from the elements, it has retained its architectural integrity, and is historically important as one of the sole remnants of the vanished black community of Monticello.

40. Description of Environment and Outbuildings

The former schoolhouse is located at the west end of Monticello. Beyond, to the west, is pastureland. To the east is a residential area. There are no extant outbuildings.

41. Sources of information

Atlas of Lewis County, Missouri. Keokuk, IA: Western Atlas Co., 1897. Missouri. Lewis County. Recorder's Office. Deed Books. Lewis County Courthouse, Monticello, Missouri.
Smith, Burrell. Interview. Monticello, MO. July 14, 2000.
Smith, William B. Interview. Monticello, MO. July 14, 2000.

42. Form Prepared by

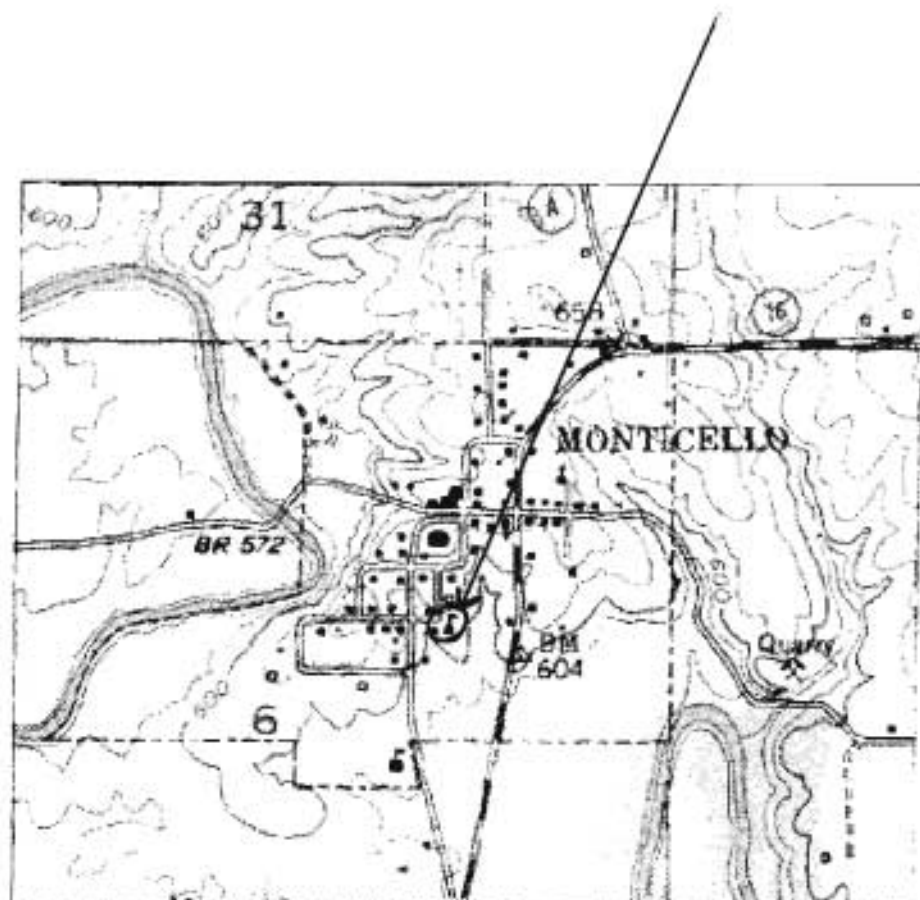
Gary R. Kremer and Brett Rogers

43. Organization

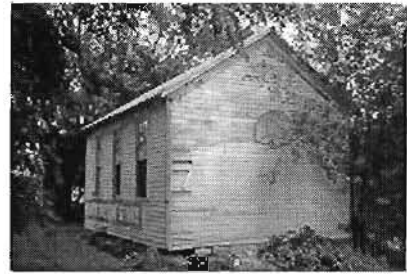
William Woods University

44. Date

6/30/00



Lincoln School, Monticello, MO.
View from northwest

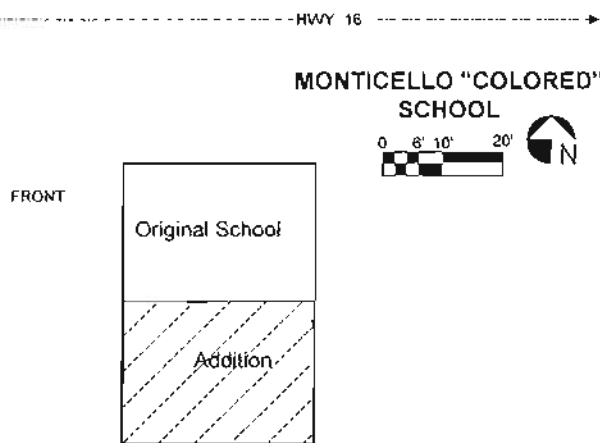


Lincoln School
North windows



HINTON TRUCKING SERVICE

Office of Historic Preservation, P.O. Box 176, Jefferson City, Missouri 65101
MISSOURI HISTORIC PROPERTY INVENTORY FORM

1. No. II-14		4. Present Name Hinton Property		
2. County Lewis		5. Other Names Lincoln School		
3. Location of Negatives Black and White: Missouri Dept. of Natural Resources, Historic Preservation Program Color: Brett Rogers, William Woods University.				
6. Location Hwy. 19		14. Date(s) or Period c. 1920s		26. Basement Yes ☐ No ☒
7. City or Town or Township, and Vicinity Monticello, MO.		15. Style or Design Gable-end school w/ adds.		27. Foundation Material Fieldstone piers
8. Site Plan		16. Architect Undetermined		28. Wall Construction Frame
		17. Contractor or Builder Undetermined		29. Roof Type and Material Gable, Alum.
		18. Original Use School		30. No of Bays Front 2 Side 3
		19. Present use Storage		31. Wall Treatment Horizontal clapboard
9. Category Site ☐ Structure ☐ Building ☒ Object ☐		20. Ownership Public ☐ Private ☒		32. Plan Shape Rectangular
10. On National Register? Yes ☐ No ☒		21. Owner of Property Mrs. Della Bronstine Monticello, MO. 63457		33. Changes Addition ☒ Altered ☐ Moved ☒
11. Eligible? Yes ☒ No ☐		22. Open to Public Yes ☐ No ☒		34. Condition Interior <u>Good</u> Exterior <u>Good</u>
12. Part of an Established Historical District Yes ☐ No ☒		23. Local Contact person or Organization Burell Smith, Monticello, MO.		35. Preservation Underway Yes ☐ No ☒
13. District Potential Yes ☐ No ☒		24. Other Surveys in which included None		36. Endangered? By What? Yes ☐ No ☒
13. Name of Established District		25. No. of Stories 1		37. Visible from Public Road? Yes ☒ No ☐

38. Further Description of Important Features

The small schoolhouse moved from Bunker Hill is a simple, gable-end frame structure with two-over-two windows and metal roof. On the north is a small addition. Much of the original interior trim has survived.

39. History and Significance

The black community in Monticello developed largely on the western edge of town. The local economy was agricultural, and most of the men worked as farmhands. By the turn of the century they had established the Second Baptist Church. Little is known about the history of the African American population of Monticello, which is practically nonexistent now. Around 1900, Lincoln School (see #13) was built on the west side of town to educate black children.

Lincoln functioned as a school until around 1940. A decrease in the African American population led to its closing. Around 1950 a well-to-do local black landowner, Vadie Baker, purchased a one-room schoolhouse in Bunker Hill, seven miles north, on Highway A, and moved it to a three-acre parcel of land along Highway 16, at the eastern edge of Monticello. Baker, by all indication, paid a teacher to teach a handful of area black children there. The school operated for two years, from 1951 to 1953. Vadie Baker died in the 1970s. Today there is not a black community in the area.

The School house is a simple gable end structure and was easily moved from its original location. Inside, the chalkboard was on the east wall and a single wood stove provided heat.

Although not of great architectural significance, Baker's school an important African American resource in Lewis County and one of the last material remnants of the black community in Monticello.

40. Description of Environment and Outbuildings

The former schoolhouse is located on the south side of Highway #16 in Monticello. Woods define the property lines on east and south. There are no extant outbuildings.

41. Sources of information

Atlas of Lewis County, Missouri. Keokuk, IA: Western Atlas Co., 1897.

Missouri. Lewis County. Recorder's Office. Deed Books. Lewis County Courthouse, Monticello, Missouri.

Purvine, Jean. Interview. Canton, MO. July 14, 2000.

Smith, Burrell. Interview. Monticello, MO. July 14, 2000.

Smith, William B. Interview. Monticello, MO. July 14, 2000.

42. Form Prepared by

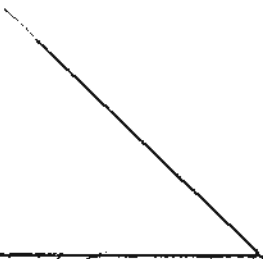
Gary R. Kremer and Brett Rogers

43. Organization

William Woods University

44. Date

6/30/00





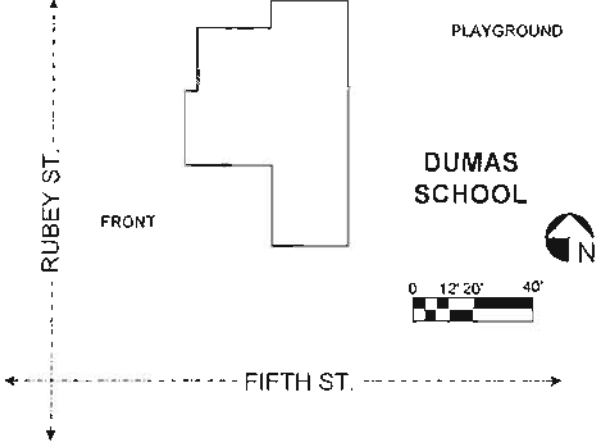
Lincoln School
Monticello, MO.
View from northwest



Lincoln School
View from northeast



Office of Historic Preservation, P.O. Box 176, Jefferson City, Missouri 65101
MISSOURI HISTORIC PROPERTY INVENTORY FORM

1. No. II-16		4. Present Name Macon United Pentecostal Church Property		
2. County Macon		5. Other Names Dumas School		
3. Location of Negatives Black and white: Missouri Dept. of Natural Resources, Historic Preservation Program Color: Brett Rogers, William Woods University				
6. Location 405 Rubey St.		14. Date(s) or Period 1954		26. Basement Yes ☒ No ☐
7. City or Town or Township, and Vicinity Macon, MO.		15. Style or Design Vernacular		27. Foundation Material Concrete
8. Site Plan 		16. Architect Undetermined		28. Wall Construction Brick/concrete block
		17. Contractor or Builder Undetermined		29. Roof Type and Material Flat, Tar
		18. Original Use School		30. No. of Bays Front 3 Side 3
		19. Present use Vacant		31. Wall Treatment Common Bond
		20. Ownership Public ☐ Private ☒		32. Plan Shape Irregular
		21. Owner of Property Macon United Pentecostal Church 505 Riggs St. Macon, MO. 63552		33. Changes Addition ☐ Altered ☐ Moved ☐
9. Category Site ☐ Structure ☐ Building ☒ Object ☐		22. Open to Public Yes ☐ No ☒		34. Condition Interior <u>Good</u> Exterior <u>Good</u>
10. On National Register? Yes ☐ No ☒	11. Eligible? Yes ☐ No ☒	23. Local Contact person or Organization Rose Harris, Macon, MO.		35. Preservation Underway Yes ☒ No ☐
12. Part of an Established Historical District Yes ☐ No ☒	13. District Potential Yes ☐ No ☒	24. Other Surveys in which included None		36. Endangered? By What? Yes ☐ No ☒
13. Name of Established District		25. No. of Stories 1		37. Visible from Public Road? Yes ☒ No ☐

38. Further Description of Important Features

Dumas is a modern school of simple, modular, geometric design and is devoid of ornament. It is typical of the hard-edge utilitarian form of school building that was popular in the 1940s-1970s. Large original four-over-four windows are partially covered (in west) and have been removed and replaced with smaller one-over-one windows (on south and east). A double-leaf front door is crowned by large divided transom light. Interior space is equally plain, but has undergone little alteration.

Following the Civil War a black community developed in Macon City, concentrated primarily south of the railroad tracks in an area centering on Rubey and Vine Streets. Most of its male members worked for white farmers in the area, for the railroad that bisects the city or as menial laborers for local businesses and small-scale industry. Women often found employment as domestics for middle-class white families. The first school for Macon's African American community is believed to have been established in the late 1860s; we are unsure of its exact location. This early building, however, was destroyed by a tornado in the early 1870s.

In 1872 the Board of Education of Macon Special School District purchased, from Albert and Hannah Larrabee, two of the three lots (#9 and #10 of Hudson Addition) that comprise the current site. In 1879 an adjacent lot (#11) on the east end of the property was sold to the board by the A.M.E. church. The school was probably built in 1876 or 1877 because the first graduating class (eighth grade) was reported by the *Macon Times* in 1886. The 1870s school was an extensive two-storey T-plan frame structure with a grand bell tower and elaborately adorned entrance. By anyone's estimation it was larger and more elaborate than most African American schools in Missouri, with two spacious classrooms and additional space that for many years accommodated an average enrollment of over one hundred students. The building underwent extensive repairs in 1903.

Beginning in the late 1930s, Dumas offered two years of high school. But in 1946 high school classes were no longer offered, and Macon students were transported to Lincoln School in Moberly for high school.

Teachers at Dumas in the 1920s-1940s included: Mrs. Everhart, Mrs. Brown, Mrs. Longden, Martha Jones, Mrs. January and Mrs. Anderson, Professor E.B. Dameron and Professor Chinn (the latter two acted as both principal and teacher). The school day at Dumas began with a song, Pledge of Allegiance and a short devotion. On occasion the students received new books, but they were usually out of date. More often, used books were handed down from the local white school; sometimes students walked over to the white school and transported the discards themselves. This traditional arrangement was practiced through 1965.

In 1952 Macon needed a new elementary school for white children and Dumas was in noticeably poor condition. A bond issue was proposed and passed. It was stipulated that \$300,000 was to be used to construct a new white school, and \$48,000 was to be used for a new black school. In late 1952 old Dumas was razed, and the following year a new building was erected in its place. During the two-year interim, students attended classes at the old white elementary school, Southside (see # 17), located a few short blocks northwest of the Dumas site; Carol Douglas was interim teacher.

New Dumas opened in the fall of 1954, on the eve of Desegregation. Mr. Ralph C. Smith was hired to teach grades five through eight, while his wife, Ella, taught grades one through four. Ralph also acted as principal. The new school, built with economy of design and detail, was a simple, boxy, sterile form in brick and concrete block. The interior consisted of two classrooms, office space and a small cafeteria.

In 1956 Macon began to undergo desegregation, but only high school was immediately affected. Mr. and Mrs. Smith were both retained by the Macon public schools, making them the first African Americans in the Macon R-1 School System. Both Ralph and Ella retired in 1976, after both teaching for forty-three years, twenty-two of them in Macon. The Smiths were noted for setting high standards and demanding that their students meet them. Operating under the Smiths, Dumas remained segregated until 1965, at which point it became Macon's first public kindergarten. Four classes were taught in the building from 1965 through the 1970s.

In the early 1970s the kindergarten was relocated, and in 1977, the school district sold Dumas to a private individual. In 1980 the building was purchased by the Macon United Pentecostal Church, which operated a school--Apostolic Pentecostal Academy--on the property until recent years. The Pentecostals replaced some of the original windows with smaller units and covered the top half of others. They also made minor interior modifications.

Despite the fact that Dumas is among the last schools built specifically for African Americans in Missouri, it has to be regarded as a significant black resource in the Macon area. African Americans in Macon view Dumas as a landmark, proudly marking the spot upon which generations of Macon's black community were educated. Architecturally it typifies post-war school construction in its geometric simplicity, and has retained practically all of its original design and appearance; other than fenestrations and minor interior changes it presently looks much as it did in 1954.

40. Description of Environment and Outbuildings

Dumas School is located in south Macon on a large lot at the northeast corner of Rubey and Fifth Streets. A tree-line runs along the north edge of the property. No outbuildings remain.

41. Sources of information

"Ella H. Smith" (obituary). *The Journal*. Feb. 4, 1991.
 Harris, Rose. Interview. Tape recording. Macon, MO. August 4, 2000.
 Lampkin, William. Interview. Tape recording. Macon, MO. July 21, 2000.
 Lampkin, Jo Ann. Interview. Tape recording. Macon, MO. August 4, 2000.
History of Macon County, Missouri. Macon, MO: Macon County Historical Society, 1987.
Macon County, Missouri. Chicago: n.p. 1910.
 Missouri. Macon County. Recorder's Office. Deed Books. Macon County Courthouse, Macon, Missouri.
 Rucker, Emily. Interview. Tape recording. Macon, MO. August 4, 2000.
 "Scholarship to Honor Ideals of R.C. Smith." Unidentified newspaper article in possession of Rose Harris, Macon, MO.
Standard Atlas of Macon County, Missouri 1918. Chicago: Geo. A. Ogle and Co., 1918.
 Walker, Ed. Interview. Tape recording. Macon, MO. July 21, 2000.

42. Form Prepared by

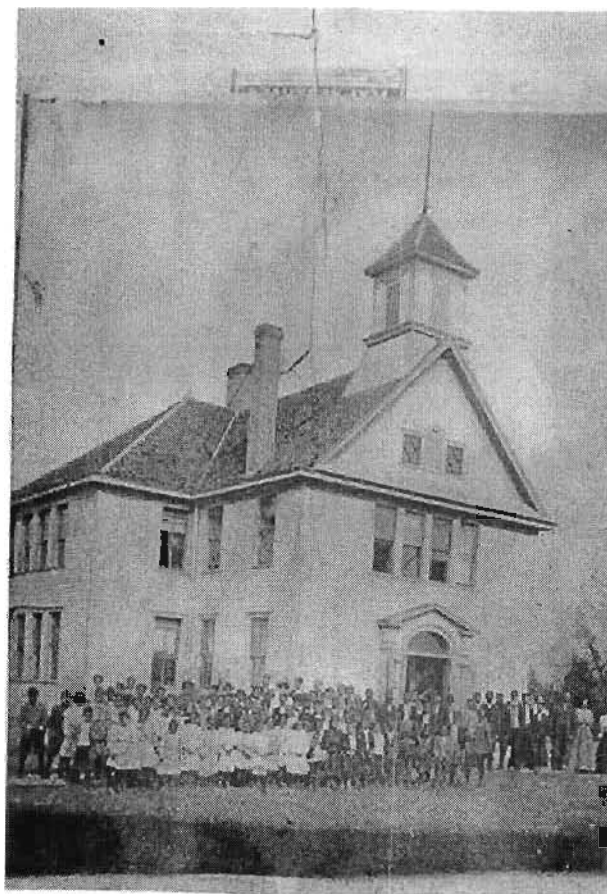
Gary R. Kremer and Brett Rogers

43. Organization

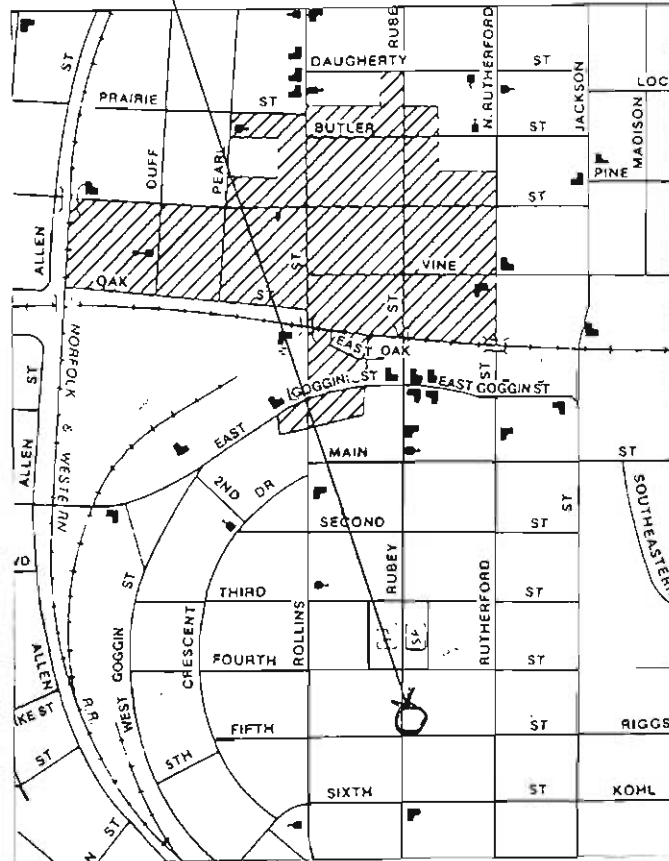
William Woods University

44. Date

6/30/00



"Old" Dumas School
Macon, MO.





Dumas School, Macon MO.
View from southwest



Dumas School
View from northwest



Dumas School
View from west



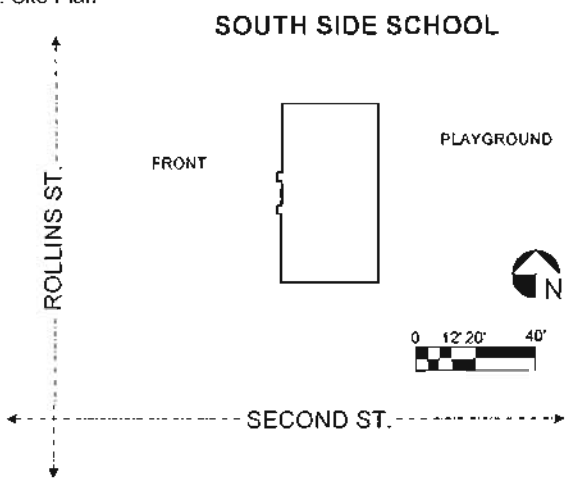
Dumas School
View from east





APOSTOLIC PENTECOSTAL
ACADEMY

Office of Historic Preservation, P.O. Box 176, Jefferson City, Missouri 65101
MISSOURI HISTORIC PROPERTY INVENTORY FORM

1. No II-17		4. Present Name American Legion Hall		
2. County Macon		5. Other Names South Side School Dumas School (temp.)		
3. Location of Negatives Black and white: Missouri Dept. of Natural Resources, Historic Preservation Program Color: Brett Rogers, William Woods University				
6. Location 105 S. Rollins St.		14. Date(s) or Period c. 1905		26. Basement Yes ☒ No ☐
7. City or Town or Township, and Vicinity Macon, MO.		15. Style or Design Vernacular		27. Foundation Material Stone
8. Site Plan 		16. Architect Undetermined		28. Wall Construction Brick
		17. Contractor or Builder Undetermined		29. Roof Type and Material Hipped, asphalt shingle
		18. Original Use School		30. No. of Bays Front 3 Side 1
		19. Present use Meeting hall		31. Wall Treatment Common Bond
		20. Ownership Public ☐ Private ☒		32. Plan Shape Rectangular
9. Category Site ☐ Structure ☐ Building ☒ Object ☐		21. Owner of Property American Legion Hall 105 S. Rollins St. Macon, MO. 63552		33. Changes Addition ☐ Altered ☒ Moved ☐
10. On National Register? Yes ☐ No ☒		22. Open to Public Yes ☐ No ☒		34. Condition Interior <u>Good</u> Exterior <u>Good</u>
11. Eligible? Yes ☒ No ☐		23. Local Contact person or Organization Rose Harris, MO.		35. Preservation Underway Yes ☒ No ☐
12. Part of an Established Historical District Yes ☐ No ☒		24. Other Surveys in which included None		36. Endangered? By What? Yes ☐ No ☒
13. Name of Established District		25. No. of Stories 1		37. Visible from Public Road? Yes ☒ No ☐

38. Further Description of Important Features

South Side School is a two-storey brick schoolhouse of vernacular design. The facade is basically unadorned. The central focus is an arched entrance, recalling the Romanesque revival style, then still popular, with ornamental gable above (subtly suggesting a traditional T-plan school). The brickwork in this central portion is the most ornate, and stands in bold contrast to the horizontal nature of the otherwise plain facade. Most of the original windows have either been replaced, covered or bricked over. Dressed stone sills throughout.

Following the Civil War a black community developed in Macon, concentrated primarily on the south edge of town. The first school for Macon's African American community is believed to have been established in the late 1860s and was destroyed by a tornado in the early 1870s. In 1872 the Board of Education of Macon Special School District purchased two lots (and later a third) and about 1877, Dumas School was constructed on the corner of Rubey and Fifth Streets.

In 1952 Macon needed a new elementary school for white children, and Dumas was in noticeably poor condition. A bond issue proposing \$300,000 for a new white elementary and \$48,000 for a new Dumas School was passed. In late 1952 old Dumas was razed, and the following year a new building was erected in its place. During the two-year interim, students attended classes at the old white elementary school, Southside, located a few short blocks northwest of the Dumas site, at the corner of Rollins and Second Streets. Carol Douglas was interim teacher.

Southside School was built around 1907 on three lots that had been purchased by the school board from Jasper Dyson in 1905. It was designed as a two-classroom facility with walkout basement. Original windows were six-over-six (largest on the north and south sides). There was a double-leaf door with arched surround containing three-pane sidelights and double, ten-pane transom light. South Side served as the white elementary until about 1930, when a \$135,000 bond issue passed, and a new high school was constructed. Repairs were made on the former high school building, called Central, and the elementary moved into the more spacious building. South Side School remained vacant before the black children used it as a temporary school in 1952. New Dumas opened in the fall of 1954, and black students moved into their new surroundings on a familiar site. Mr. Ralph C. Smith and his wife, Ella, came from southern Missouri to teach at Dumas. One interesting note: the abstract reveals that in October 1946, the property was purchased by the local chapter of the American Legion. It is unknown whether the American Legion leased the property to the school district. In the 1950s, the American Legion began to use the building as a meeting hall. It continues to be utilized for that function.

South Side School served white children for most of its history, but for two important years, on the eve of Desegregation, it functioned as a black school; consequently it has historical significance for both blacks and whites in Macon. Architecturally it is a superior two-story brick school of the period, despite fenestrations and interior alterations.

40. Description of Environment and Outbuildings

This Macon landmark is located on a large lot at the northwest corner of Rollins and Second Streets in the southern end of the city. The lot slopes sharply on the east and south. An alley runs along the north edge of the property. No outbuildings remain.

41. Sources of information

Harris, Rose. Interview. Tape recording. Macon, MO. August 4, 2000.

Lampkin, William. Interview. Tape recording. Macon, MO. July 21, 2000.

Lampkin, Jo Ann. Interview. Tape recording. Macon, MO. August 4, 2000.

History of Macon County, Missouri. Macon, MO: Macon County Historical Society, 1987.

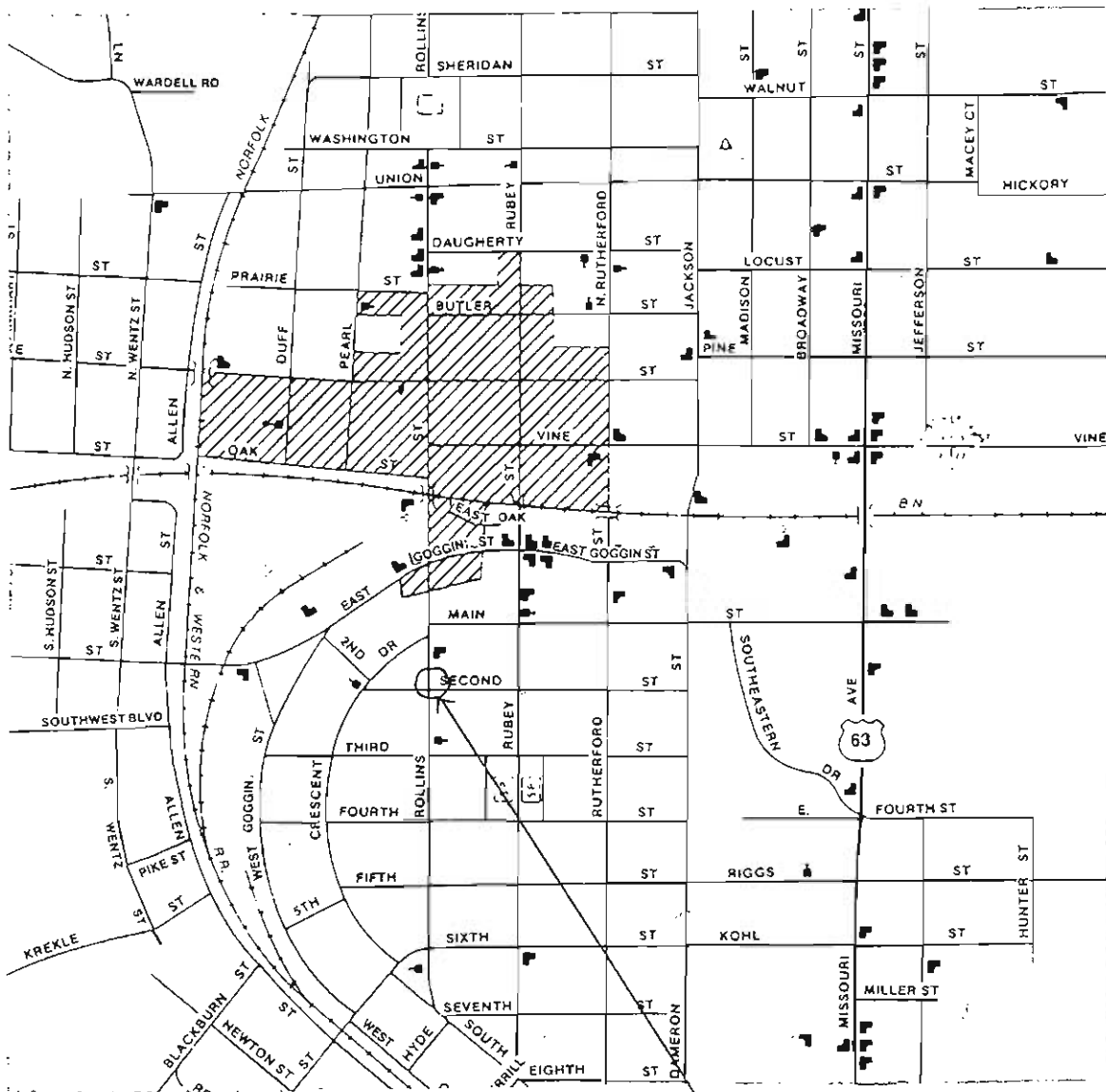
Macon County, Missouri. Chicago: n.p. 1910.

Missouri. Macon County. Recorder's Office. Deed Books. Macon County Courthouse, Macon, Missouri.

Rucker, Emily. Interview. Tape recording. Macon, MO. August 4, 2000.

Standard Atlas of Macon County, Missouri 1918. Chicago: Geo. A. Ogle and Co., 1918.
Walker, Ed. Interview. Tape recording. Macon, MO. July 21, 2000.

42. Form Prepared by Gary R. Kremer and Brett Rogers	43. Organization William Woods University	44. Date 6/30/00
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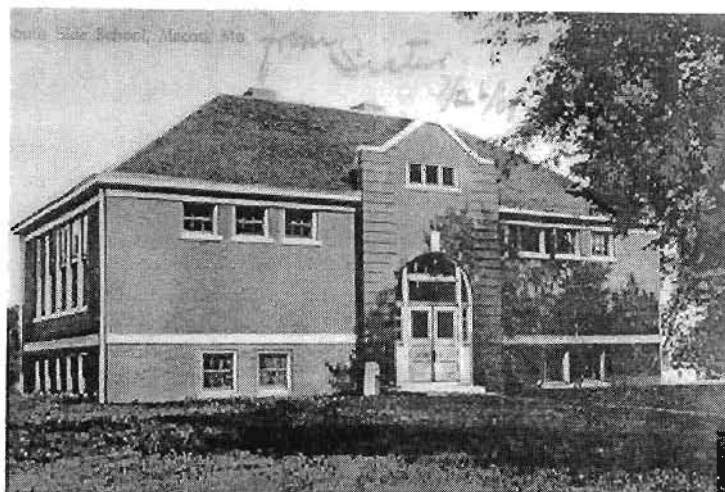




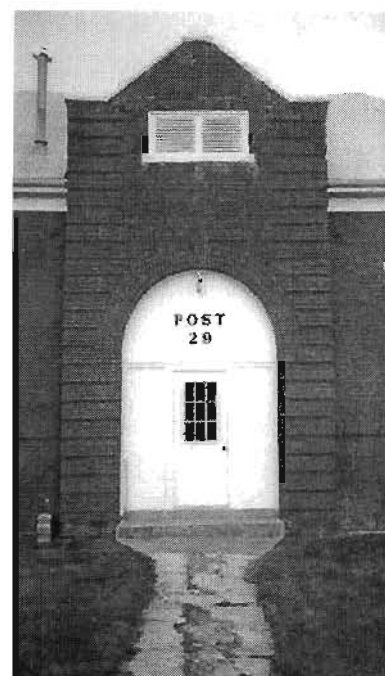
South Side School
Macon, MO.
View from southwest



South Side School
View from southeast



South Side School
ca. 1907

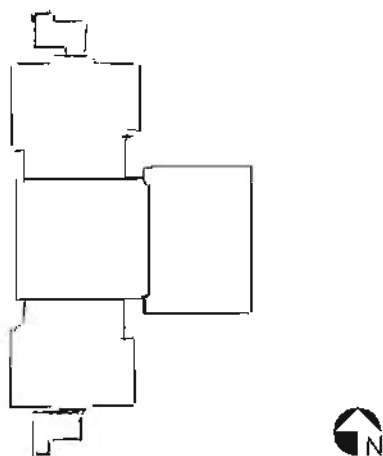


South Side School
View from west: facade





Office of Historic Preservation, P.O. Box 176, Jefferson City, Missouri 65101
MISSOURI HISTORIC PROPERTY INVENTORY FORM

1. No. II-18		4. Present Name <u>Missouri</u> Department of Corrections and Human Resources <u>Pre-Release Center</u>		
2. County <u>Moniteau</u>		5. Other Names <u>Missouri Industrial Home for Negro Girls</u>		
3. Location of Negatives <u>Black and White: Missouri Dept. of Natural Resources, Historic Preservation Program</u> <u>Color: Brett Rogers, William Woods University</u>				
6. Location <u>T.46-R.7-S.28. (Approx. 1/2 Mi. North of Tipton on Rt. B).</u>		14. Date(s) or Period <u>c. 1916</u>		26. Basement Yes ☐ No ☒
7. City or Town or Township, and Vicinity <u>vcn. Tipton, MO.</u>		15. Style or Design <u>Vernacular</u>		27. Foundation Material <u>Stone</u>
8. Site Plan 		16. Architect <u>Undetermined</u>		28. Wall Construction <u>Brick</u>
		17. Contractor or Builder <u>Undetermined</u>		29. Roof Type and Material <u>Cross Gable</u> <u>Asphalt Shingle</u>
		18. Original Use <u>School</u>		30. No. of Bays Front <u>1</u> Side <u>1</u>
		19. Present use <u>Prison</u>		31. Wall Treatment <u>Common Bond</u>
		20. Ownership Public ☒ Private ☐		32. Plan Shape <u>Irregular</u>
		21. Owner of Property <u>State of Missouri, Dept. of Corrections Jefferson City, MO. 65101</u>		33. Changes Addition ☒ Altered ☒ Moved ☐
9. Category Site ☐ Structure ☐ Building ☒ Object ☐		22. Open to Public Yes ☐ No ☒		34. Condition Interior <u>Good</u> Exterior <u>Good</u>
10. On National Register? Yes ☐ No ☒	11. Eligible? Yes ☒ No ☐	23. Local Contact person or Organization		35. Preservation Underway Yes ☐ No ☒
12. Part of an Established Historical District Yes ☐ No ☒	13. District Potential Yes ☐ No ☒	24. Other Surveys in which included <u>None</u>		36. Endangered? By What? Yes ☐ No ☒
13. Name of Established District		25. No. of Stories <u>1</u>		37. Visible from Public Road? Yes ☒ No ☐

38. Further Description of Important Features

The Industrial Home for Negro Girls is a three-building facility with a main building that features hipped roofs with a center gable--with pediment--on the facade. There are matching central gable pediments on the other three sides. All buildings have dressed stone sills and lintels. Housing Unit #2, west of the main building, is a simple gable structure with gable-end entrance. Housing Unit #3 echoes the main building in its architectural features; it, too, has a hipped roof with gables. All three buildings exhibit low-slung roofs and wide eaves typical of the period. The symmetry of the

architecture, emphasis on vertical lines, and features such as pediments and ornamental lintels reflect a Neoclassical influence.

39. History and Significance

In the late 1800s and early 1900s, the problem of juvenile delinquency created by industrialization and urbanization was popularly addressed by the creation of state-operated correctional facilities, the goal of which was to teach children to cultivate skills and knowledge that would allow them to survive and function in the outside community.

In the late nineteenth century in Missouri, white female juvenile delinquents were sent to a home in Chillicothe. There was no legal prohibition against sending African American females to Chillicothe, but custom and the reservations of the Home's superintendent legislated against that practice. Thus a separate building was erected for black females at Chillicothe. Because of overcrowding in the white facility, however, it, too, came to be used for white girls.

In 1908, the problem of their being no correctional home for black girls in the state was dramatically underscored when a black twelve-year-old girl was sent to the Missouri State Penitentiary. Almost immediately, the state legislature took action, appropriating money for the establishment of such a facility the following year. Because of the difficulty of finding a community willing to accept a correctional school for black girls, however, the completion and opening of the Tipton Home was delayed. In 1916, the State Industrial Home for Negro Girls was finally ready to accommodate "delinquent colored girls." By law, the state had the authority to incarcerate there any black girl between ages seven and twenty-one "whose associations are immoral or criminal, or bad and vicious, or who is incorrigible to such extent that she cannot be controlled by her parents or guardians . . ." The goal was reform, the remoulding of character, and the school and its administrators were to function effectively as "Mother" to the inmates. Consistent with Booker T. Washington's philosophy of teaching marketable skills rather than intellectual ones, the emphasis on vocational training at Tipton was intended to prepare the girls for life on the outside, and to educate them to survive until such time as they would marry.

Through most of the 1930s, the Superintendent at Tipton was Ethel Bowles, a black woman who was a graduate of the Knoxville Normal College and had taught history, civics and Latin at Lincoln Institute (later Lincoln University) in Jefferson City. Bowles's regimen of work, religion and recreation was reinforced by a Merit System of discipline that had been used by her predecessors as well. Girls were evaluated in the categories of Work, Conduct, Attitude, Personal Appearance and Sportsmanship. Bowles modified this system somewhat by dividing girls into four groups, based on their performance. Special privileges were awarded the girls with the best performance; those in the bottom group were disciplined by greater restrictions and uniformed dress. The effectiveness of the curriculum was diminished, however, by overcrowding. In 1933, when Bowles took charge, there were eighty-five girls at Tipton, already more than its capacity. Insufficiently trained and underpaid staff created additional problems.

As constructed, the Industrial Home for Negro Girls included a large, main building and two adjacent housing units. The main building consisted of a three-story central portion and two-story wings on both the north and the south ends. There was a two-story porch on the facade. Windows throughout were primarily paired, narrow and multipaned. The main building features hipped roofs with a center gable--with pediment--on the facade. There are matching central gable pediments on the other three sides. All buildings have dressed stone sills and lintels. Housing Unit #2, west of the

main building, is a simple gable structure with gable-end entrance. Housing Unit #3 echoes the main building in its architectural features; it, too, has a hipped roof with gables. All three buildings exhibit low-slung roofs and wide eaves typical of the period.

The facade of the main building is symmetrical, with pediment crowning; there is a small oculus in the pediment. A pair of large windows in the central portion features an ornate lintel. In contrast, the interior of the school was sterile and largely devoid of ornament, with the exception of a central meeting room on the third floor, which had an ornamental tin ceiling. The main building probably contained as many as six classrooms. The other two buildings served as dormitories.

The Industrial Home for Negro Girls housed over a thousand young African American women between 1916 and 1956, when it finally closed. Following its closing, the property was retained by the state and it was later converted into a women's prison. Since 1981 the facility has been used as a medium-security prison for men. In the 1990s a brick reception area was added to the front of the building and enclosed brick staircases were added to the north and south end of the main building and the east and west ends of Unit #3. Aside from these changes, the exterior has retained its architectural integrity to a great degree. Moreover, the facility has been well-maintained over the years. The interior has experienced at least one major renovation to equip it to serve as a prison.

The Industrial Home for Negro Girls was the only facility of its kind in the state of Missouri. Though its track record of educating girls to function in society was unsuccessful, historically it was an important step in recognizing the needs of at-risk African American girls.

40. Description of Environment and Outbuildings

The three buildings that comprised the former Industrial Home for Negro Girls are located along Highway 5, just north of Tipton. The facility is surrounded by pasture. Also on the premises are numerous other buildings, including modern dormitories, guard towers and maintenance buildings. On the northwest corner of the property is a barn that predates the school. Approximately one-half mile east of the property is a cemetery where some former inmates of the school are buried.

41. Sources of information

Cole, Nancy Ellen. "Missouri Industrial Home for Negro Girls, Tipton, Missouri, 1909-1944." M.A. Thesis. Washington University, 1946.

Kremer, Gary R. and Linda Rea Gibbens. "The Missouri Home for Negro Girls: the 1930s." *American Studies* 24: 2 (1997).

42. Form Prepared by

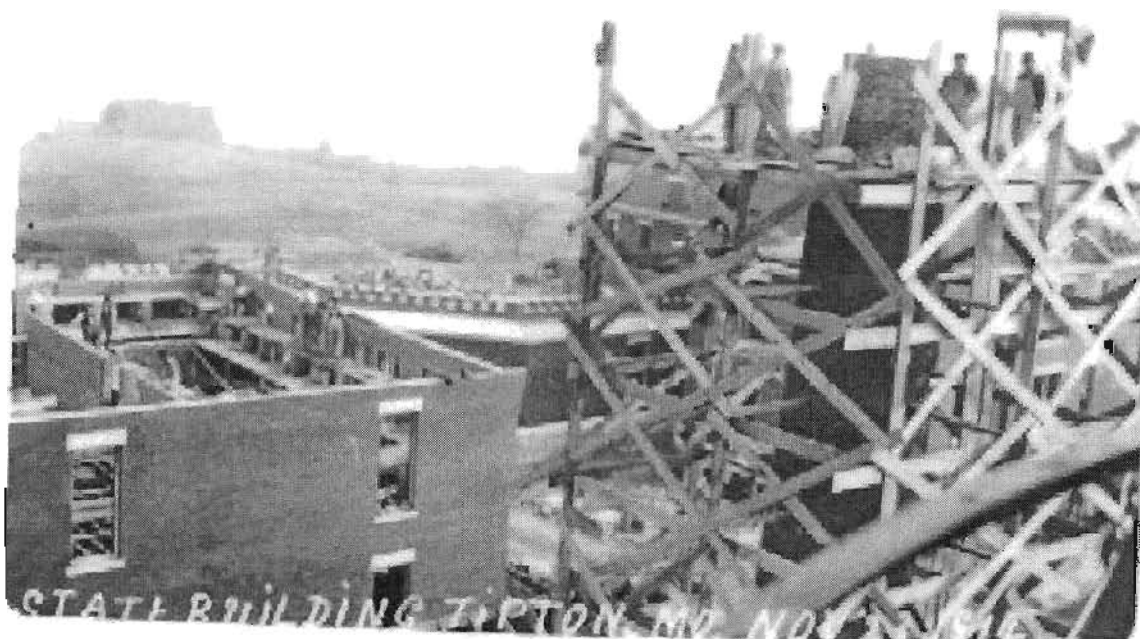
Gary R. Kremer and Brett Rogers

43. Organization

William Woods University

44. Date

6/30/00



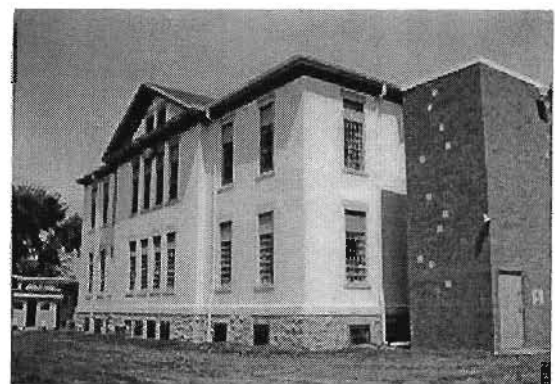
Missouri Industrial Home for Negro Girls
Under construction ca. 1915



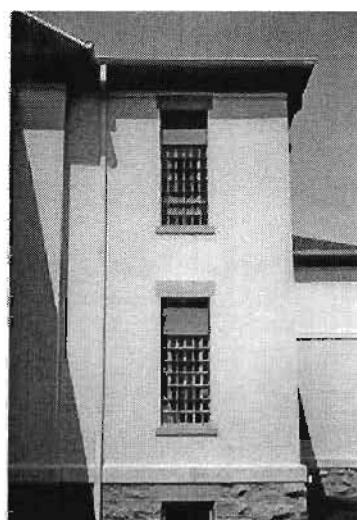
Industrial Home for Negro Girls
Vcn. Tipton, MO.
View of main building from east



Industrial Home for Negro Girls
View of building #2 from west



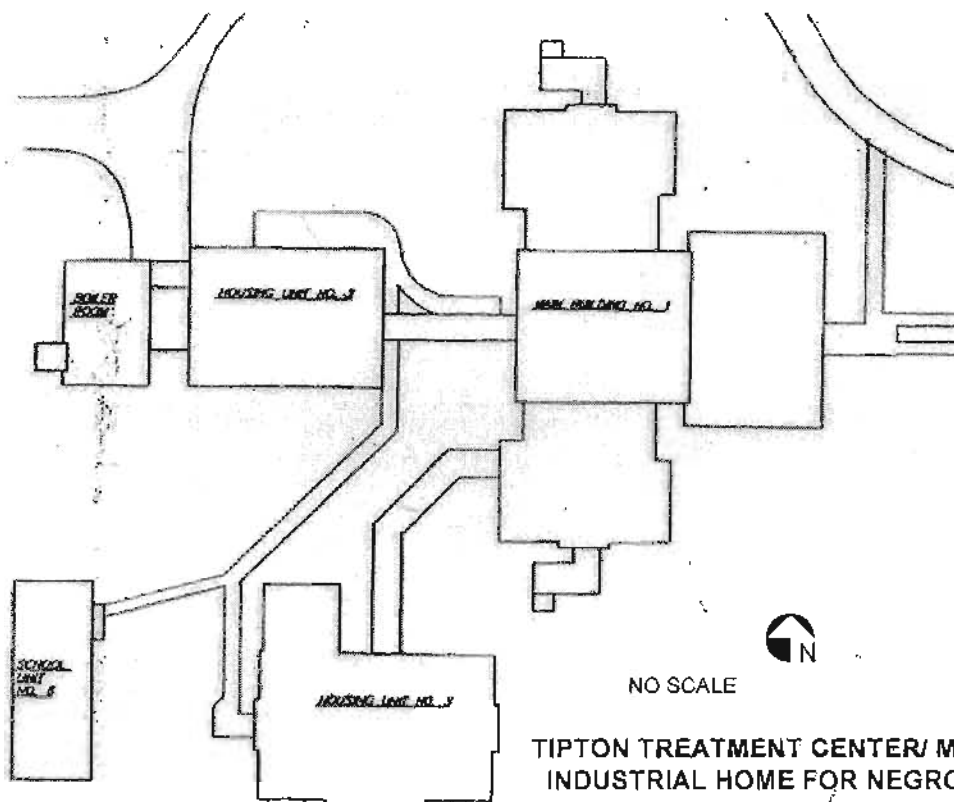
Industrial Home for Negro Girls
View of building #3 from southeast

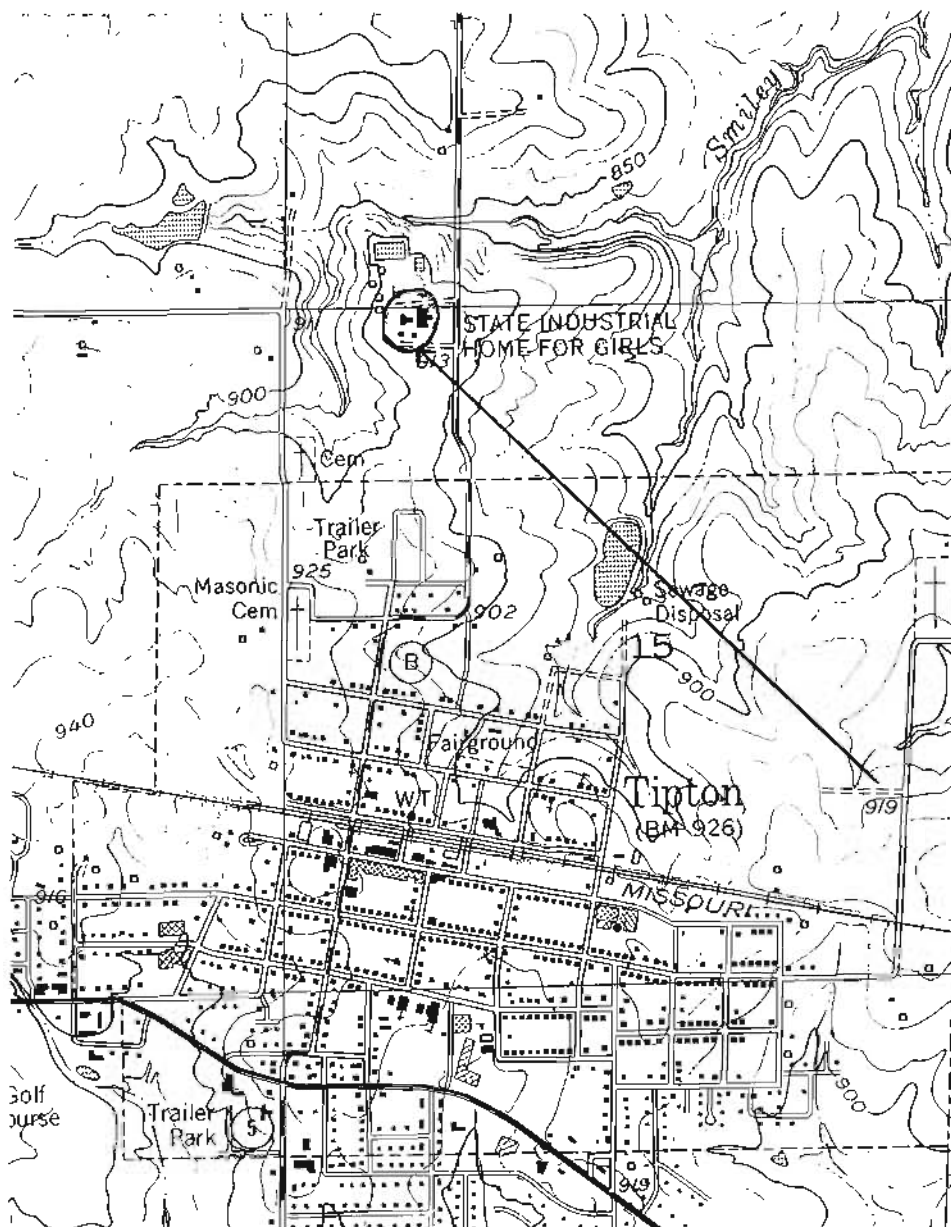


Industrial Home for Negro Girls
View of windows: building #3



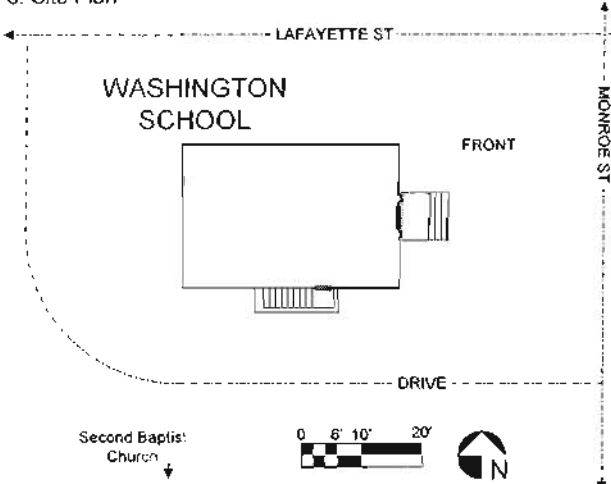
The Missouri Industrial Home for Negro Girls ca.1930s







MISSOURI HISTORIC PROPERTY INVENTORY FORM

1. No. II-19		4. Present Name Morgan Co. RII Schools Administration Bldg.		
2. County Morgan		5. Other Names Booker T. Washington School		
3. Location of Negatives Black and white: Missouri Dept. of Natural Resources, Historic Preservation Program Color: Brett Rogers, William Woods University				
6. Location 311 S. Monroe St..		14. Date(s) or Period 1948		26. Basement Yes ☒ No ☐
7. City or Town or Township, and Vicinity Versailles, MO.		15. Style or Design Gable end school		27. Foundation Material Concrete
8. Site Plan 		16. Architect Unknown		28. Wall Construction Brick
		17. Contractor or Builder Unknown		29. Roof Type and Material Gable, Asphalt Shingle
		18. Original Use School		30. No. of Bays Front 3 Side 3
		19. Present use Office space		31. Wall Treatment Common Bond
		20. Ownership Public ☐ Private ☒		32. Plan Shape Rectangular
		21. Owner of Property Versailles Public Schools 311 S. Monroe St. Versailles, MO. 65084		33. Changes Addition ☐ Altered ☒ Moved ☐
9. Category Site ☐ Structure ☐ Building ☒ Object ☐		22. Open to Public Yes ☐ No ☒		34. Condition Interior <u>Good</u> Exterior <u>Good</u>
10. On National Register? Yes ☐ No ☒		23. Local Contact person or Organization Morgan Co. Historical Society		35. Preservation Underway Yes ☐ No ☒
11. Eligible? Yes ☒ No ☐		24. Other Surveys in which included None		36. Endangered? By What? Yes ☐ No ☒
12. Part of an Established Historical District Yes ☐ No ☒		25. No. of Stories 1		37. Visible from Public Road? Yes ☒ No ☐
13. Name of Established District				

38. Further Description of Important Features

Washington School is a typical brick one-room schoolhouse. The building displays distinctive four-over-four windows on south (two groups of three) and flanking entrance door. It has concrete steps inscribed with the school's name, Booker T. Washington School, in front and basement steps on the south side.

In the late nineteenth century, a significant African American community developed in the south-southeast edge of Versailles. The Second Baptist Church, located on what is now Highway 5, was erected in 1881 on a site donated by Judge James P. Ross, Lot 43, Block 12 of the original town of Versailles. The land was conveyed to the trustees of what was termed the "Colored Baptist" church on December 31, 1878 by general warranty deed. Trustees were: Pompey Davis, Hamilton King, Lawyer Burris, Sr., Thomas Williamson and Ferdinand Shavers.

At the north end of this same property, Booker T. Washington School was soon built, the first to serve Versailles blacks. Old Washington School was a frame structure, located on the same site as the present schoolhouse.

A chapter of the Parent Teachers Association was formed at Washington in 1923. There were approximately twenty-five members at its founding, including the teacher at Washington, Professor Brown. Mrs. Nettie B. Lewis also taught at Old Washington, as did Dorothy Redden. The daily routine, carried on later, when the new school was built, began with a prayer and the Pledge of Allegiance. Typically, materials were hand-me-downs from the local white school.

During the 1930s, while Old Washington was still functional, high school age students from the community were transported to Hubbard-Sedalia by Shelby Burris. A few years later, high school students began to be transported to Bunceton, in southern Cooper County. Later, in the 1953-1954 school year, they would again be transported to Hubbard for high school.

In the early 1940s, Washington was in a state of disrepair, and the black community urged the school board to build a new school. Around 1940, construction began on the new Booker T. Washington School. There was apparently some consideration of moving the school site, but Mr. Nathaniel Thurston helped retain the old property for the new building. Thurston also purchased the old school building and moved it onto his property in 1947. Construction of the new school had been held up by World War II, and it was not actually functional until around 1948. For approximately one year, after the old building was moved, school was held in the Second Baptist Church. When classes were finally moved to the new building, in 1948, it was still not entirely finished; funds for its construction had been exhausted. After the move, hot lunches were cooked at the white elementary school and delivered to Washington. The opening of the new school also saw the arrival of a new teacher, Mr. Allen. A modern drinking fountain, hot water and a sink, in the basement, were additional new luxuries for the Washington students. The following year Ruth Warren was hired to teach. A new kitchen was partitioned off in the basement; kitchen equipment totaling \$200 was purchased, and mothers prepared the lunches at the site, with aid from the PTA.

Booker T. Washington School is a typical brick, one-room schoolhouse with a usable basement. Chalkboards were placed opposite the entrance, on the west side, and along the north wall. There were distinctive sections of ribbon windows on the south side of the building. The playground was located between the school, at the north end of the lot, and the church, at the south end. Graduation and other school-sponsored events were frequently held at the Second Baptist Church or the local A.M.E. church.

In 1953-1954, Mr. Earl Whitaker, Superintendent of Morgan County R-2 Schools and Mr. Robert E. Burris, Sr., agreed to enroll Burris' son, James Burris, in the (white) St. Martin rural school, to determine what problems, if any, would develop from integration. There were none, so the following year, five black students--Roy Lee Anderson (first black graduate from Morgan County R-2 high school), Robert E. Burris, Jr., Betty Anderson, Lou Ella Ross and Robert Ross--enrolled in the white

school. Robert Burris recalls that his father said, "I thought I'd never see the day when a black boy attended a white school." After integration, black children in the community would finally have permanent school records, something that had not been true in the segregated school at Versailles.

Beginning in the 1940s the community began to dwindle. The decrease in population continued through the 1950s as blacks left the area for better jobs. The present black population is small, and important black sites in Versailles are very few, limited to Washington and the neighboring Second Baptist Church. Washington is the only former African American in Morgan County. Architecturally it is significant as an unusually late and minimally changed example of the classic one-room school.

40. Description of Environment and Outbuildings

Washington School is located in a residential area on the northwest corner of Monroe and Lafayette in south Versailles. It shares the same lot with the Second Baptist Church (see #II-20).

41. Sources of information

Burris, Robert E., Jr. Interview, tape recording, Versailles, MO. July 15, 2000.

Missouri. Morgan County. Recorder's Office. Deed Books. Morgan County Courthouse, Versailles, Missouri.

Versailles, Missouri: Its First One-hundred Twenty-five Years. N.p: n.p., 1960.

Versailles, Missouri: Its First One-hundred fifty Years. N.p: n.p., 1985.

Warren, R.N. "P.T.A. History: Booker T. Washington School." N.p: n.p., n.d.

42. Form Prepared by

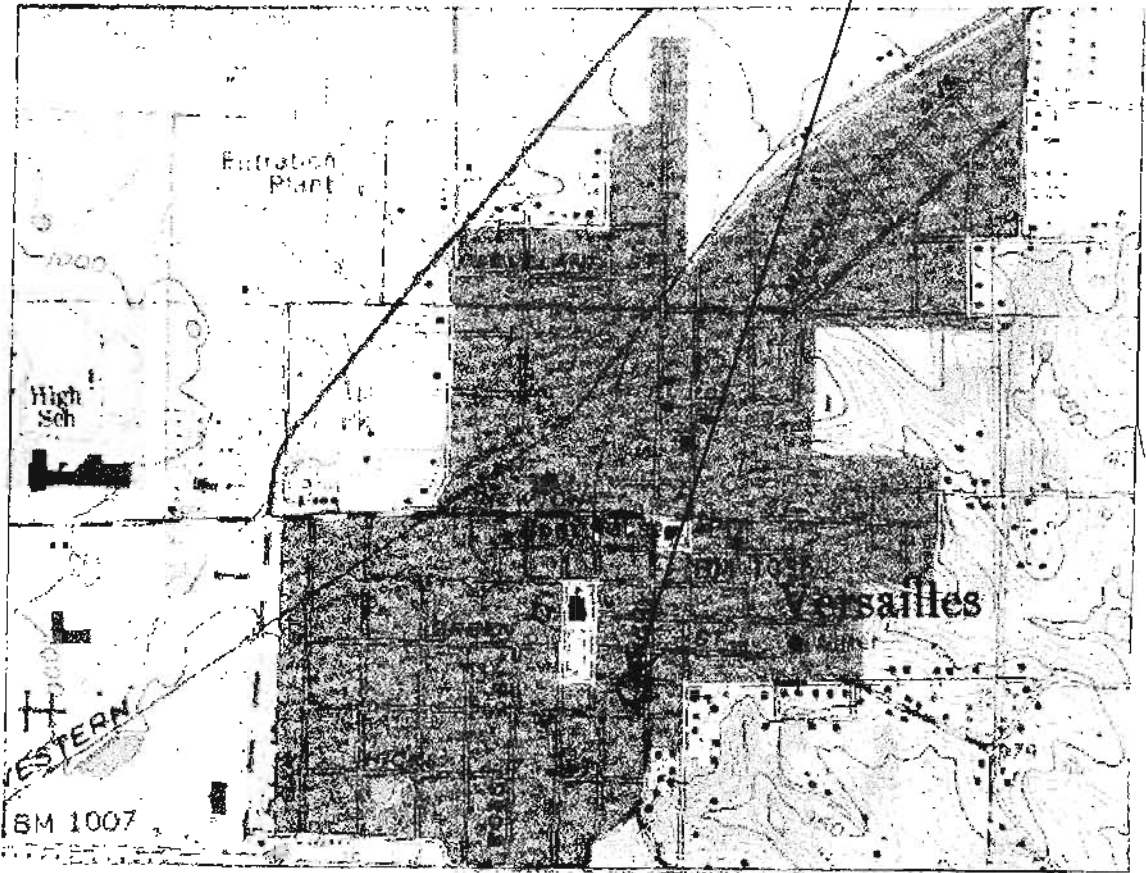
Gary R. Kremer and Brett Rogers

43. Organization

William Woods University

44. Date

6/30/00





Booker T. Washington School
Versailles, MO.
View from southeast



Washington School
View from southwest



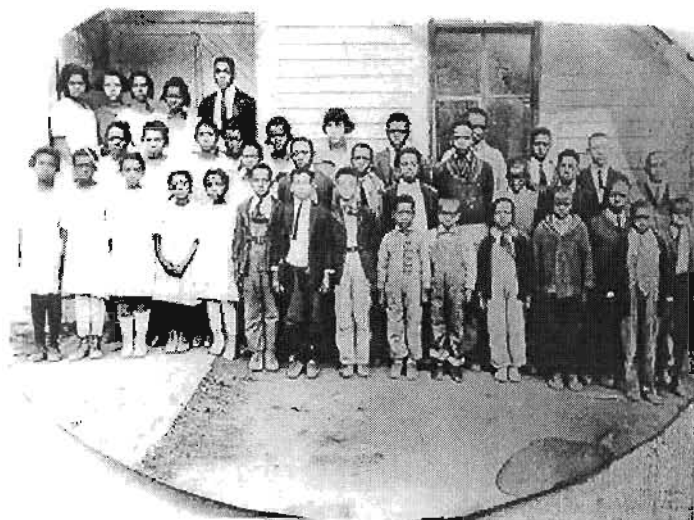
Washington School
View from east: facade



Washington School
View from east: steps



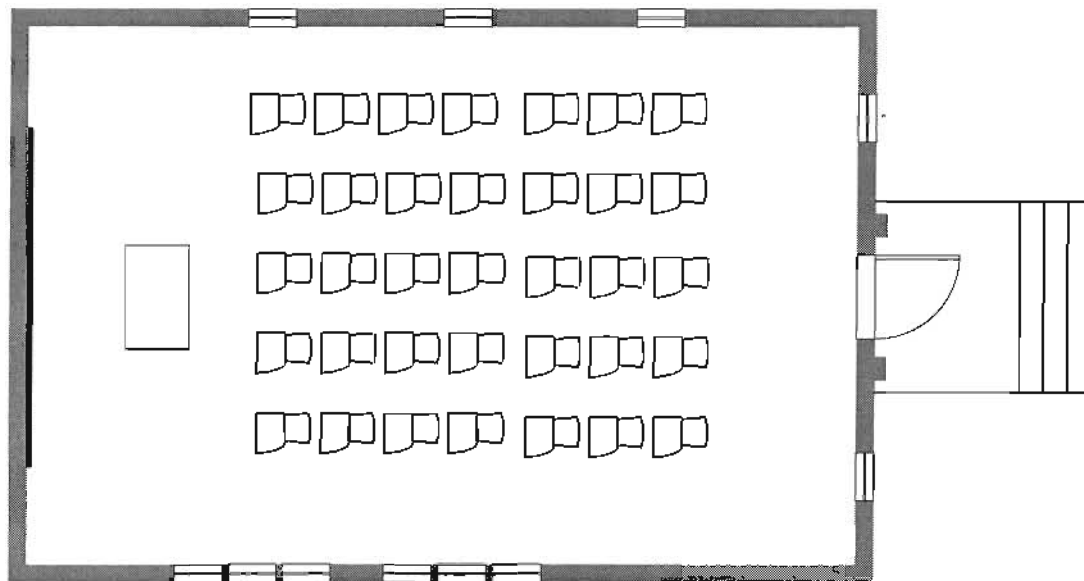
Washington School
View from northwest



Old Lincoln School c. 1920



Old Lincoln School c. 1925



**BOOKER T. WASHINGTON SCHOOL
VERSAILLES, MO.**

ORIGINAL INTERIOR ARRANGEMENT

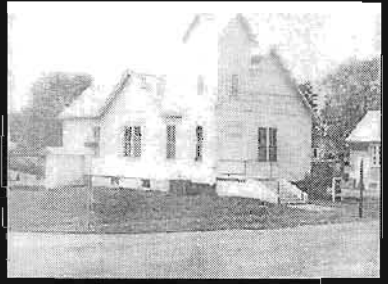
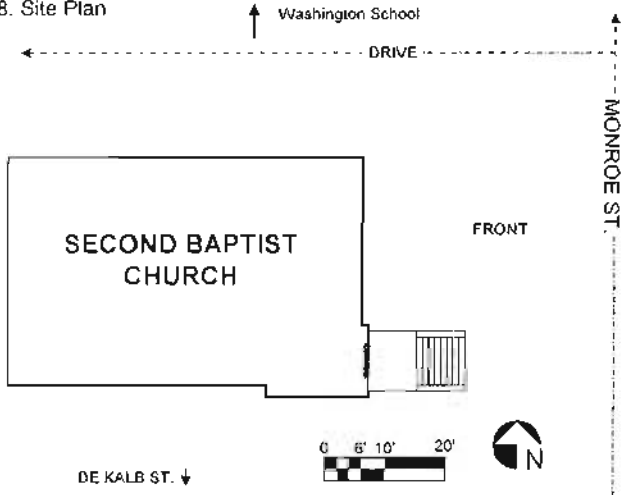


SCALE: 1/8" = 1' 0"



DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING
CONSULTATION BLDG

Office of Historic Preservation, P.O. Box 176, Jefferson City, Missouri 65101
MISSOURI HISTORIC PROPERTY INVENTORY FORM

1. No II-21		4. Present Name Second Baptist Church		
2. County Morgan		5. Other Names		
3. Location of Negatives Black and white: Missouri Dept. of Natural Resources, Historic Preservation Program Color: Brett Rogers, William Woods University				
6. Location 313 S. Monroe St.		14. Date(s) or Period 1881		26. Basement Yes ☒ No ☐
7. City or Town or Township, and Vicinity Versailles, MO.		15. Style or Design Side steeple church		27. Foundation Material Stone
8. Site Plan 		16. Architect Undetermined		28. Wall Construction Balloon frame
		17. Contractor or Builder Undetermined		29. Roof Type and Material Cross-Gable, Asphalt Shingle
		18. Original Use Church		30. No. of Bays Front 2 Side 3
		19. Present use Church		31. Wall Treatment Vinyl
		20. Ownership Public ☐ Private ☒		32. Plan Shape Rectangular
		21. Owner of Property Baptist Convention 313 Monroe St. Versailles, MO. 65084		33. Changes Addition ☐ Altered ☐ Moved ☐
9. Category Site ☐ Structure ☐ Building ☒ Object ☐		22. Open to Public Yes ☐ No ☒		34. Condition Interior <u>Good</u> Exterior <u>Good</u>
10. On National Register? Yes ☐ No ☒	11. Eligible? Yes ☒ No ☐	23. Local Contact person or Organization Morgan Co. Historical Society		35. Preservation Underway Yes ☐ No ☒
12. Part of an Established Historical District Yes ☐ No ☒	13. District Potential Yes ☐ No ☒	24. Other Surveys in which included None		36. Endangered? By What? Yes ☐ No ☒
13. Name of Established District		25. No. of Stories 1		37. Visible from Public Road? Yes ☒ No ☐

38. Further Description of Important Features

The Second Baptist Church of Versailles is a Victorian side-steeple church with cross-gables, original two-over-two windows and cross-gabled bell tower. It is sheathed in vinyl siding. Much of the original interior is still intact.

In the late nineteenth century, an African American community grew up on the south-southeast edge of Versailles. The Second Baptist Church, which also functioned as a school in the late 1940s, was constructed in 1881 on a site that had been donated by Judge James P. Ross (Lot 43, Block 12 of the original town of Versailles). It was located on what is now Highway 5. This land was conveyed to the trustees of the "Colored Baptist" church on December 31, 1878 by general warranty deed. Reverend L. D. Hardiman was pastor at the time of the church's construction. Trustees were: Pompey Davis, Hamilton King, Lawyer Burris, Sr., Thomas Williamson and Ferdinand Shavers. Over the years, ministers of Second Baptist included: Lawyer Burris, Sr.; Shelby Burris; Walter Williamson; Alex Ross; Johnny Pullom; Clarence Hester; Dorne Holder and Richard Snorgrass.

At the north end of the church property, the first Booker T. Washington School was soon built to serve Versailles blacks. Old Washington School was a frame structure, located on the same site as a later schoolhouse that is still standing beside the church.

Second Baptist Church, as designed, was a grand, side-steeple clapboard building. The front and side gables and steeple featured broad bands of scalloped shingles. The church's large, multipurpose basement was utilized for church and community events, and, for a brief time, for educational purposes.

In the early 1940s, Washington was in a state of disrepair, and the black community urged the school board to build a new school. Around 1940, construction began on the new Booker T. Washington School. Construction of the new school was held up by World War II, and it was not actually functional until around 1948. For approximately one year, after the old building was moved, school was held in the Second Baptist Church.

During this time, school was held at tables in the church basement. Mrs. Nettie B. Lewis was the teacher for all eight grades. The daily routine remained much the same as it had at Old Washington, and indeed, as it would at the new school when it was finally completed. Classes were eventually moved to the new building in 1948.

Few changes have been made to the church building, though the clapboard has been replaced with vinyl siding. Minor interior changes include the addition of plumbing, electricity and basement renovations.

Beginning in the 1940s the African American community in Versailles began to dwindle. The decrease in population continued through the 1950s as many blacks left the area for better jobs. A segment of the community did stay, however, working at local factories that sprang up in Versailles after World War II. The present black population is small, and important black sites in this town are very few--and therefore valuable--limited to the Second Baptist Church and Booker T. Washington School. Second Baptist Church is particularly notable for its role in the development and support of the African Americans who lived in Versailles; it has retained its architectural integrity and aesthetic charm.

Second Baptist Church is located in a residential area on the northwest corner of Monroe and DeKalb Streets in south Versailles. It shares a lot with Booker T. Washington School (see II-19), which sits immediately to the north of the church. There are no extant outbuildings.

41. Sources of information

Burris, Robert E., Jr. Interview. Tape recording, Versailles, MO. July 15, 2000.

Missouri. Morgan County. Recorder's Office. Deed Books. Morgan County Courthouse, Versailles, Missouri.

Versailles, Missouri: Its First One-hundred Fifty Years. Versailles, MO.: n.p., 1985.

Versailles, Missouri: Its First One-hundred Twenty- five Years. Versailles, MO: n.p., 1960.

Warren, R.N. "P.T.A. History: Booker T. Washington School." N.p: n.p., n.d.

42. Form Prepared by

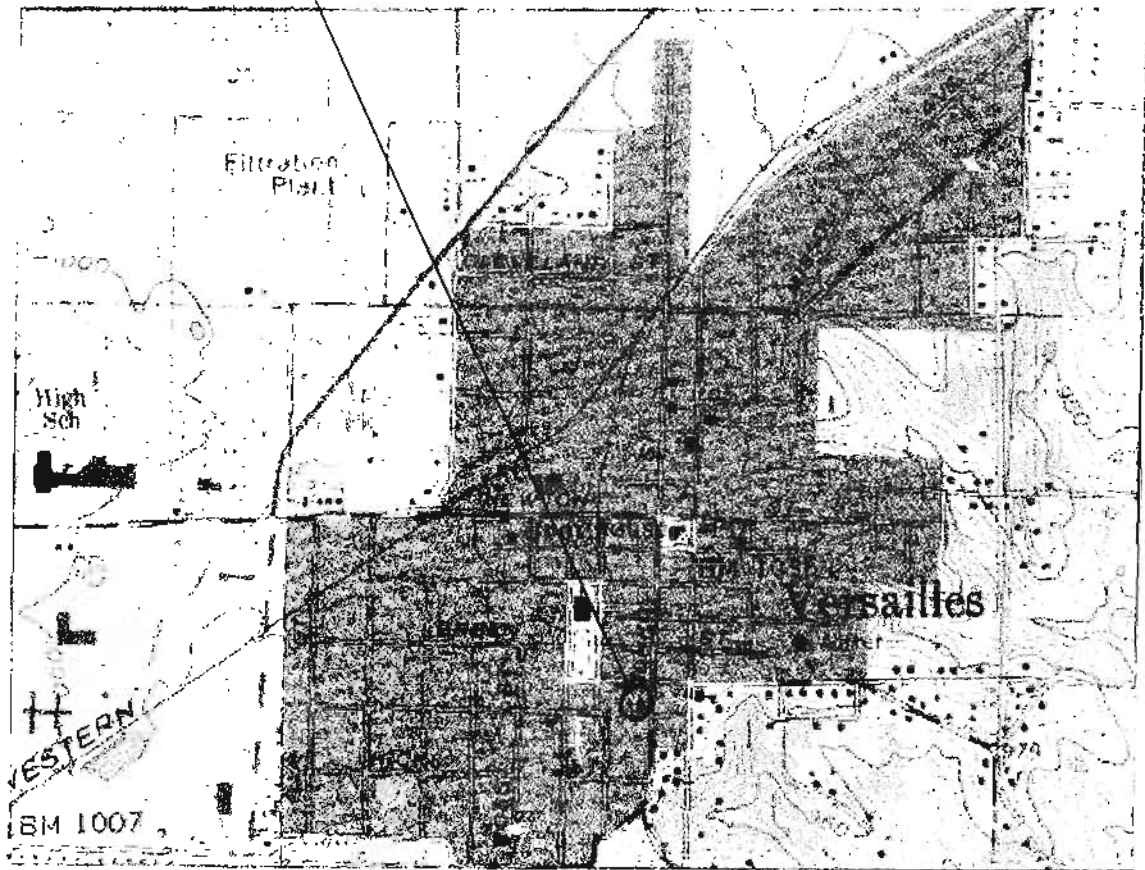
Gary R. Kremer and Brett Rogers

43. Organization

William Woods University

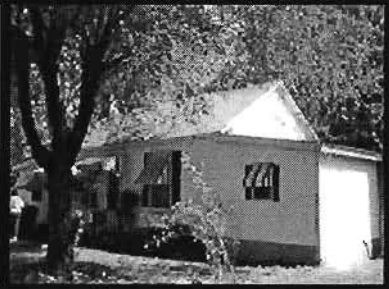
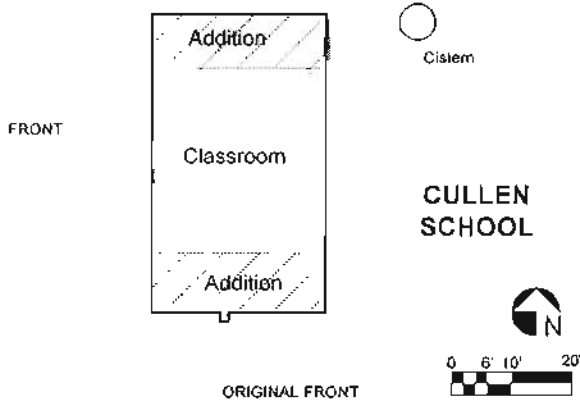
44. Date

6/30/00





MISSOURI HISTORIC PROPERTY INVENTORY FORM

1. No. II-24		4. Present Name Scott Residence		
2. County Pike		5. Other Names Cullen School		
3. Location of Negatives Black and white: Missouri Dept. of Natural Resources, Historic Preservation Program Color: Brett Rogers, William Woods University				
6. Location 553 Water St.		14. Date(s) or Period 1900		26. Basement Yes ☐ No ☒
7. City or Town or Township, and Vicinity Paynesville, MO.		15. Style or Design Gable end school w/ additions		27. Foundation Material Concrete piers
8. Site Plan		16. Architect Undetermined		28. Wall Construction Frame
 FRONT ORIGINAL FRONT CULLEN SCHOOL Cistern 0 6' 10' 20'		17. Contractor or Builder Undetermined		29. Roof Type and Material Gable, roll asphalt
		18. Original Use School		30. No. of Bays Front 5 Side 1
		19. Present use Residence		31. Wall Treatment Asbestos siding
9. Category Site ☐ Structure ☐ Building ☒ Object ☐		20. Ownership Public ☐ Private ☒		32. Plan Shape Rectangular
10. On National Register? Yes ☐ No ☒		21. Owner of Property Ida Scott 563 Water St. Paynesville, MO 63371		33. Changes Addition ☒ Altered ☒ Moved ☒
11. Eligible? Yes ☐ No ☒		22. Open to Public Yes ☐ No ☒		34. Condition Interior <u>Fair</u> Exterior <u>Fair</u>
12. Part of an Established Historical District Yes ☐ No ☒		23. Local Contact person or Organization Ida Scott, Paynesville, MO.		35. Preservation Underway Yes ☒ No ☐
13. District Potential Yes ☐ No ☒		24. Other Surveys in which included None		36. Endangered? By What? Yes ☐ No ☒
13. Name of Established District		25. No. of Stories 1		37. Visible from Public Road? Yes ☒ No ☐

38. Further Description of Important Features

Cullen School is a typical one room school house with additions. The entrance was shifted from gable end to side-gable and most of the windows are later additions. The interior retains little of its original trim or appearance. The building is sheathed in asbestos siding.

Long before Emancipation, a community of free blacks had developed on the fringes of Paynesville. Bethel A.M.E. Church was established in 1836 at a site just west of Paynesville. Primarily populated by blacks who worked as farm hands for the area whites, the community grew over time; at its height, it included approximately 30 black Paynesville area families and supported three churches, one Baptist, one A.M.E., and the Centennial Christian Church. However, as was common with black communities in the state, the population began to decline in the 1930s, during the Depression, as members left to find work, primarily in cities.

Cullen School is said to have been built around 1900, though no documentation of this could be found and there is no record that the Paynesville school board ever owned it. A typical one-room frame structure with the entrance on the south side, the building featured chalkboards along the north wall, and between the windows on the east and west sides. Poorly constructed and insulated, the building was cold and uncomfortable during the winter months; students had to wear gloves to keep their hands warm. Initially Cullen was heated by a woodstove; later a coal stove provided heat. Books and other materials were used ones, passed on by the local white school.

School days at Cullen began with the teacher summoning the students inside, by grade; the teacher generally stood on the front steps and rang a bell to announce the start of school. The Pledge of Allegiance and a song were the first orders of business.

The school accommodated grades one through eight. Students were called up by grade to the front of the room for lessons, while the other grades listened and learned from them. The younger students learned a great deal from listening to the older children's lessons. Recess, on the playground by the creek, north of the building, provided a break from studies. Teachers in the 1930s-1940s included: Mrs. Levita, Mrs. Davivson, Mrs. Euren and Mr. Lane. Cullen maintained an enrollment of about twenty students through the 1940s.

Extracurricular activities at Cullen included a Halloween party, a Queen contest, Christmas programs, a Christmas party and an annual school play. The school also hosted an Easter program, as well as a musical each February. Typically, these events were held in Bethel Church. Such social and cultural events strengthened the bond among local residents.

There was no black high school in Paynesville, but students could attend high school at Lincoln School in Louisiana (see #22). Through the 1940s students were taken to Louisiana by private car.

In the mid 1940s, Cullen was moved about sixty feet south of its original location to remedy the problem of frequent flooding. In 1954, the Paynesville schools were desegregated and the property passed into the hands of Frank and Vera Patton, who sold it to Lewis and Ida Scott the following year. In the 1950s Lewis Scott made one ten-foot addition on the north end of the building and another addition of the same size on the south end. As part of his renovation, Scott also improved the insulation and removed several windows. At this time the entrance was shifted from the south gable end to the west side.

Cullen School is a typical one room school house with additions. The entrance was shifted from gable end to side-gable and most of the windows are later additions.

40. Description of Environment and Outbuildings

The former schoolhouse is located on a small creek on the north edge of Paynesville. A small storage shed is southeast of the building.

41. Sources of information

The Cullen Eagle. Kansas City, MO: Annual Publishing Co., 1952.

Missouri. Pike County. Recorder's Office. Deed Books. Pike County Courthouse, Bowling Green, Missouri.

Scott, Ida. Interview. Paynesville, MO. July 21, 2000.

Yates, George. Telephone interview. Clarksville, MO. August 10, 2000.

42. Form Prepared by

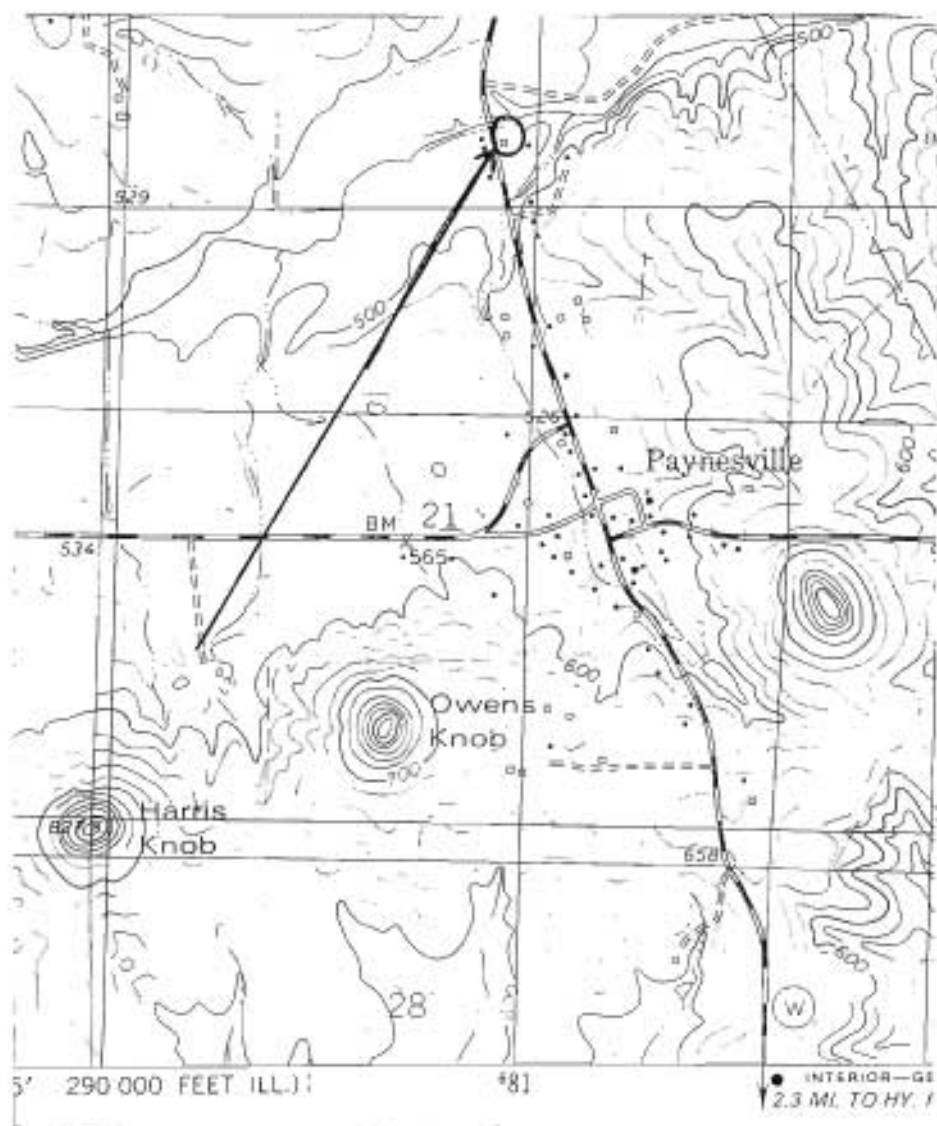
Gary R. Kremer and Brett Rogers

43. Organization

William Woods University

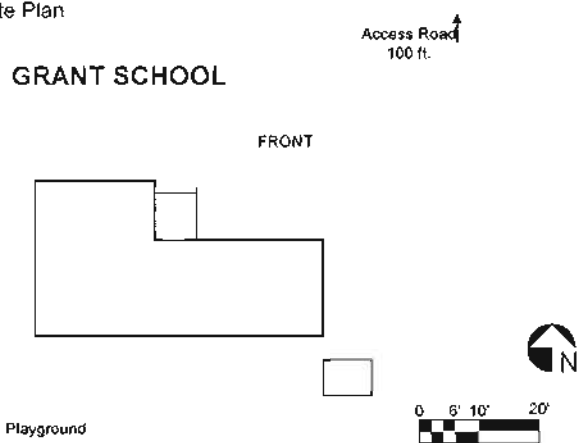
44. Date

6/30/00





Office of Historic Preservation, P.O. Box 176, Jefferson City, Missouri 65101
MISSOURI HISTORIC PROPERTY INVENTORY FORM

1. No. II-25		4. Present Name Cooper Property		
2. County Pike		5. Other Names Grant School		
3. Location of Negatives Missouri Dept. of Natural Resources, Historic Preservation Program				
6. Location W. Allen St.		14. Date(s) or Period c. 1880		26. Basement Yes ☐ No ☒
7. City or Town or Township, and Vicinity Clarksville, MO.		15. Style or Design Vernacular		27. Foundation Material Stone piers
8. Site Plan 		16. Architect Undetermined		28. Wall Construction Balloon Frame
		17. Contractor or Builder Undetermined		29. Roof Type and Material Cross Gable, Corrugated metal
		18. Original Use School		30. No. of Bays Front 3 Side 2
		19. Present use Vacant		31. Wall Treatment Clapboard
		20. Ownership Public ☐ Private ☒		32. Plan Shape L-Plan
		21. Owner of Property Jim Thurmond Cooper and Virginia B Cooper P.O. Box 176 Clarksville, MO. 63336		33. Changes Addition ☐ Altered ☐ Moved ☐
9. Category Site ☐ Structure ☐ Building ☒ Object ☐		22. Open to Public Yes ☐ No ☒		34. Condition Interior <u>Poor</u> Exterior <u>Poor</u>
10. On National Register? Yes ☐ No ☒	11. Eligible? Yes ☐ No ☒	23. Local Contact person or Organization George Yeats, Clarksville, MO.		35. Preservation Underway Yes ☐ No ☒
12. Part of an Established Historical District Yes ☐ No ☒	13. District Potential Yes ☐ No ☒	24. Other Surveys in which included None		36. Endangered? By What? Yes ☐ No ☒
13. Name of Established District		25. No. of Stories 1		37. Visible from Public Road? Yes ☒ No ☐

38. Further Description of Important Features

Grant School is a three-room frame building erected on an L-plan. Although broken out, the original two-over-two windows and doors remain, as does the original clapboard. The interior is a literal time-capsule; blackboards, coat hooks and other fixtures are as they were when the building was abandoned in 1954.

The black community in Clarksville grew up on the west side of Clarksville, centered around Green Chapel AME Church, an area of very rugged terrain. It is unknown when the first African American school was established; by 1880, Grant School had opened and was vital to the black residents of Clarksville. The school, which accommodated grades one through eight, served African Americans in the town until desegregation in 1954.

As constructed, Grant School is an L-plan frame building with central hall and classrooms on both east and west sides. Typically, books and materials were used ones that had been handed down from the white schools in Clarksville. The daily routine, too, was typical, beginning with the Pledge of Allegiance, prayer and singing. Recess was held on the playground behind the building (in baseball games, the southwest corner of the structure served as first base). The classrooms were heated by wood stoves, one in each room. The hallway served as a cloak room, and also held the daily water supply, carried by bucket.

In the 1920s and 1930s, enrollment at Grant averaged somewhere over twenty students, but in the 1930s, as the black community declined, enrollment shrank to the point that one of the two classrooms was closed and used as a lunch room. During the 1940s, teachers included Helen Nero and Professor Carr.

After desegregation, the school sat vacant until 1969, when the current owner, Jim Thurman Cooper, purchased the property. The building has been left untouched both on the exterior and interior since it was last used as a school. It is not in use currently, and is in a state of dilapidation, though structurally intact.

Grant School is an important African American cultural resource that was central to the development of the once-vital black community of Clarksville. If interested citizens and funding could be found to undertake the project, it merits rehabilitation and would be a notable historic asset to the town.

40. Description of Environment and Outbuildings

Grant School is located on the western edge of Clarksville, in the heart of what was once the black community. It is positioned on a hillside lot above a gravel access road. The building is ringed by woods.

41. Sources of information

Missouri. Pike County. Recorder's Office. Deed Books. Pike County Courthouse, Bowling Green, Missouri.

Yates, George. Telephone interview.

Scott, Carol. Telephone interview. Clarksville, MO. October 1, 1999.

42. Form Prepared by

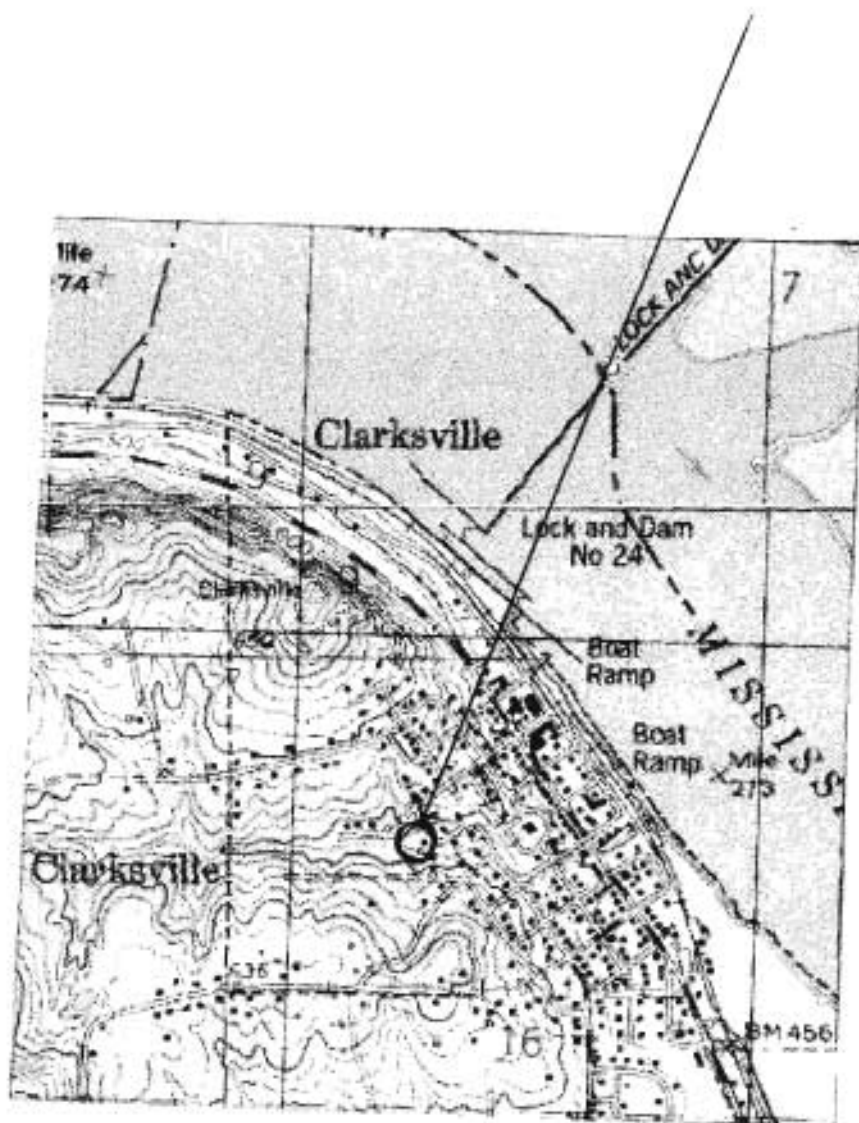
Gary R. Kremer and Brett Rogers

43. Organization

William Woods University

44. Date

6/30/00

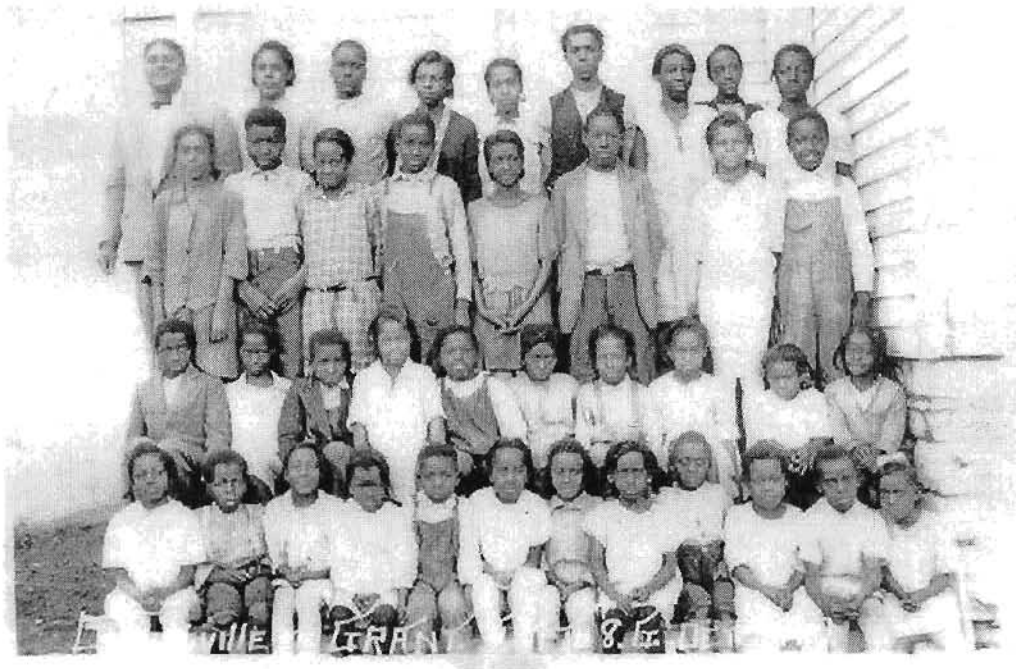




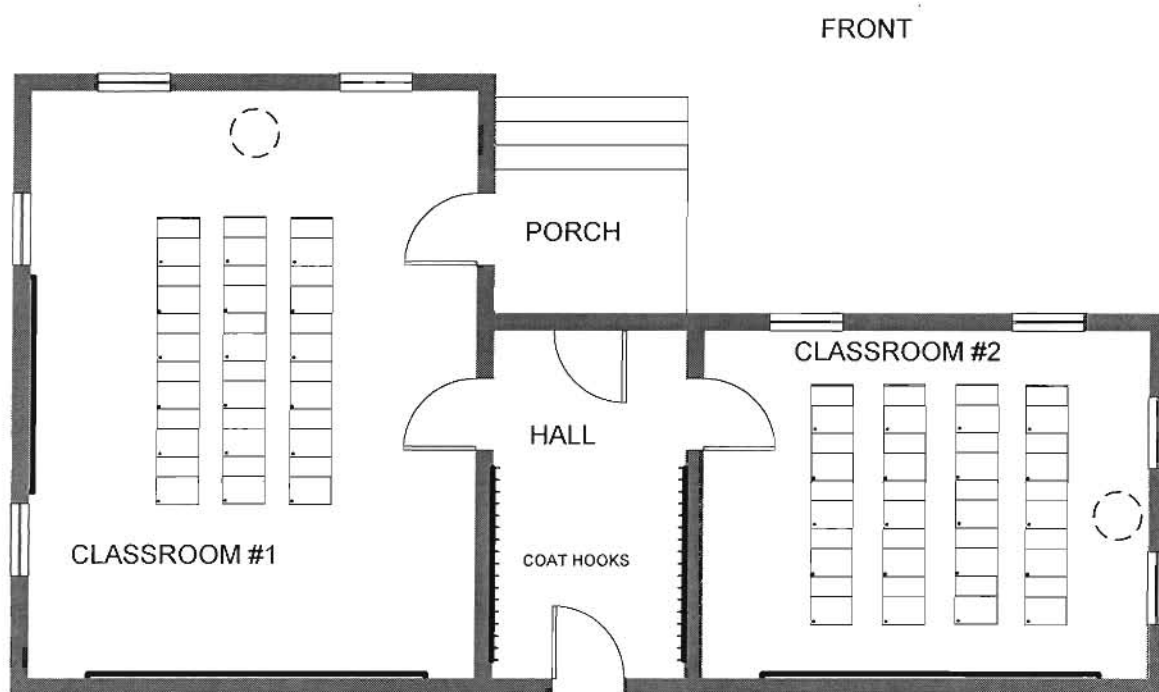
Grant School
Clarksville, Mo.
View from north



Grant School
View from northeast



Grant School ca. 1925



GRANT SCHOOL
CLARKSVILLE, MO.
PIKE COUNTY

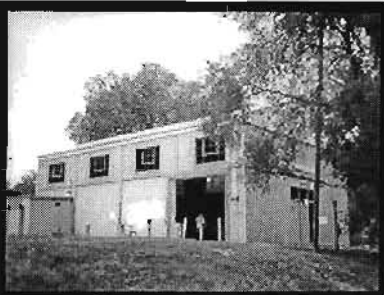
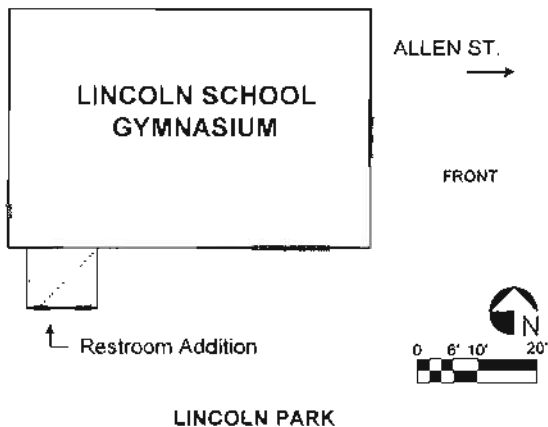
SCALE: 1/8" = 1' 0"



ORIGINAL INTERIOR ARRANGEMENT



Office of Historic Preservation, P.O. Box 176, Jefferson City, Missouri 65101
MISSOURI HISTORIC PROPERTY INVENTORY FORM

1. No. II-22		4. Present Name Lincoln Park		
2. County Pike		5. Other Names Lincoln School		
3. Location of Negatives Missouri Dept. of Natural Resources, Historic Preservation Program				
6. Location 10th St.		14. Date(s) or Period 1953		26. Basement Yes ☐ No ☒
7. City or Town or Township, and Vicinity Louisiana, MO.		15. Style or Design Gymnasium		27. Foundation Material Concrete block
8. Site Plan		16. Architect Undetermined		28. Wall Construction Concrete block
		17. Contractor or Builder Undetermined		29. Roof Type and Material Gable, metal
		18. Original Use Gymnasium		30. No. of Bays Front 1 Side 4
		19. Present use Gymnasium		31. Wall Treatment Common bond
		20. Ownership Public ☒ Private ☐		32. Plan Shape Rectangular
9. Category Site ☐ Structure ☐ Building ☒ Object ☐		21. Owner of Property City of Louisiana, Missouri 121 N. 7th St. Louisiana, MO. 63353		33. Changes Addition ☒ Altered ☐ Moved ☐
10. On National Register? Yes ☐ No ☒		22. Open to Public Yes ☒ No ☐		34. Condition Interior <u>Fair</u> Exterior <u>Fair</u>
11. Eligible? Yes ☐ No ☒		23. Local Contact person or Organization Sally Cropp, Louisiana, MO.		35. Preservation Underway Yes ☐ No ☒
12. Part of an Established Historical District Yes ☐ No ☒		24. Other Surveys in which included None		36. Endangered? By What? Yes ☐ No ☒
13. Name of Established District		25. No. of Stories 1		37. Visible from Public Road? Yes ☒ No ☐

38. Further Description of Important Features

Lincoln Park Gymnasium is a simple concrete block building with triple-leaf entrance doors on the north and two evenly-spaced doors in the north wall. A poured concrete basketball court occupies the interior. Original twelve-pane casement windows remain in east and west walls. Exterior surface is evenly divided by horizontal and verticle rows of raised concrete block. In general, it reflects a utilitarian and economical design typical of school buildings in the 1940s-1960s.

Shortly after Emancipation, black communities rapidly formed in Louisiana and surrounding areas. In Louisiana, at the time it was confined primarily to the southern part of the city, south of the railroad tracks and, slightly later, in an area northeast of the downtown business district, from Bethel A.M.E. Church northward. Although a black school served the southern part of the community in the late 1800s, it was apparently inadequate to the needs of the growing black population, which thrived particularly in the area around Bethel. It continued to be used until around 1920, but eventually closed, after the construction of Lincoln School.

Lincoln School was built in 1900, on land purchased shortly prior to that date by the Louisiana school board. It drew students from as far south as Elsberry, as far north as Frankford and as far west as Curryville as well as Paynesville, Clarksville, and Bowling Green. The school, which served grades one through eight in the beginning, eventually included high school grades as well. No sources could be found to document when it Lincoln began to offer high school classes. It became the only state accredited black high school in Pike county. In 1953, a gymnasium was added to the original school. That same year, the desegregation process began. The gymnasium is still standing, although the rest of Lincoln has been razed.

Lincoln School gymnasium is a sterile building of concrete block, with a poured concrete floor. In both the east and west walls were four high, large, twelve-pane casement windows. These windows were probably the primary light source until the building was wired for electricity in the 1980s. The three-door entrance featured simple transom lights and a large, triangular awning. In later years classes were held in this building due to the limited classroom space.

Teachers at Lincoln included: Shirley F. Carr, Susie A. Carr, Samuel H. Gregory, Lucille V. Richardson, Anna J. Smith, Earline L. South and Iva Belle Strain. In later years, the high school principal was Mr. A.J. Lane. Mrs. Lucille Richardson was also the elementary school principal. Oral sources recalled that the atmosphere was strict. Corporal punishment, in the form of whippings, is said to have been practiced frequently.

In 1955, the high school was integrated, though the earlier grades remained segregated at Lincoln until 1961. At that time, the building was sold for \$2,855 to the highest bidder, the city of Louisiana, under Mayor Carl Penn. It was used by the city Street Department as a storage facility. In 1972, the lower part of the site was developed as a park by the city Park Board. By that time the building had fallen into disrepair, and in 1979, under the administration of Mayor Wallace, the Dangerous Building Commission recommended that Lincoln either be torn down or renovated. In November of that year, all but the gymnasium was demolished. Shortly afterward, in the early 1980s, the Street Department vacated the gym; the park continued to be used. In 1988 the city council approved a \$10,000 project by the Park Board, which included new playground equipment, a shelter, a fence, lights in the gymnasium and a rest room addition on the west end.

Lincoln Park was dedicated on August 22, 1992, and is central to the heritage of Louisiana's black community, as is the Lincoln School gymnasium, the one extant portion of a once-thriving school.

Lincoln School Gymnasium is Located in Lincoln park in the northeastern edge of Louisiana. The park is perched on a hill on the end of Allen Street and south of the traditional Culpepper Park neighborhood.

41. Sources of information

The Bomber, 1952. (Lincoln High School Year Book) N.p: n.p., 1952.

Cropp, Sally. Interview. Tape Recording. Louisiana, MO. August 6, 2000.

Cropp, Walter. Interview. Tape Recording. Louisiana, MO. August 6, 2000.

Missouri. Pike County. Recorder's Office. Deed Books. Pike County Courthouse, Bowling Green, Missouri.

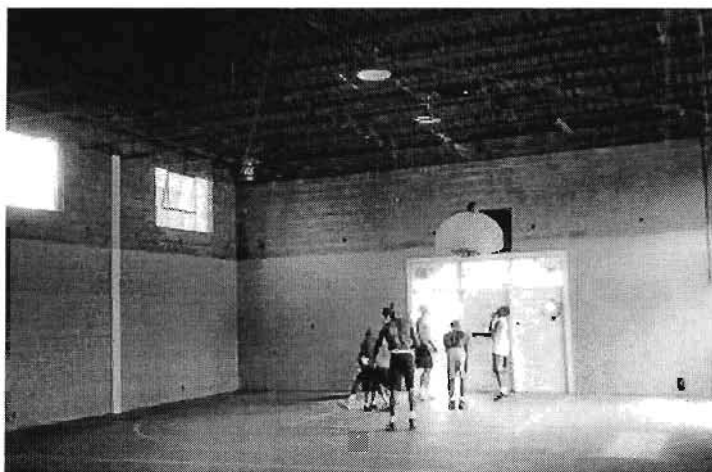
Schwadron, Karen, ed. *Pike County, Missouri: People, Places. and Pikers.* .Louisiana, MO: Pike County Historical Society, 1981.

42. Form Prepared by	43. Organization	44. Date
Gary R. Kremer and Brett Rogers	William Woods University	6/30/00

Lincoln Gymnasium
Louisiana, MO.
View from southwest



Lincoln Gymnasium
View from northwest

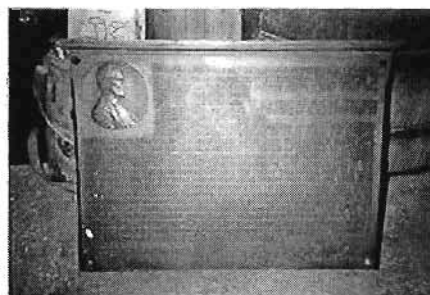


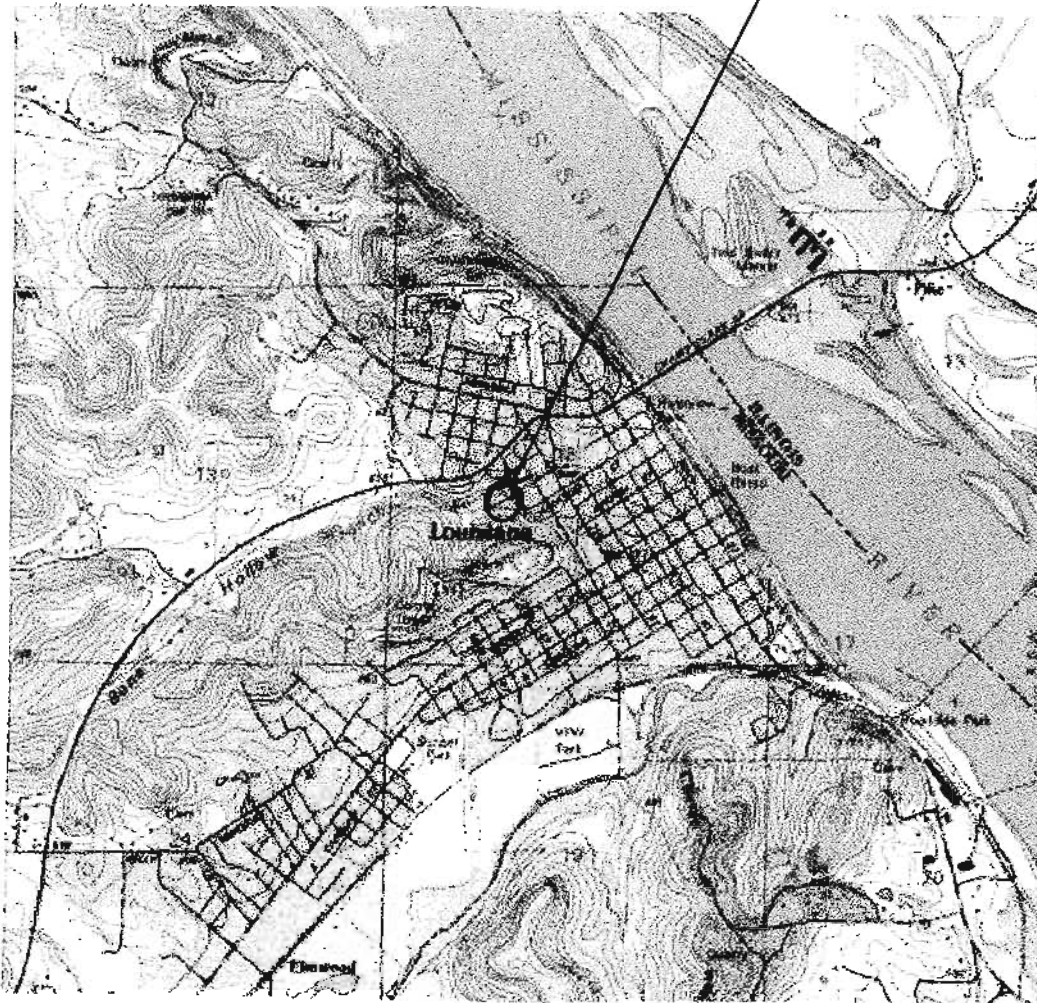
Lincoln Gymnasium
View of interior



Lincoln Gymnasium
View from south: facade

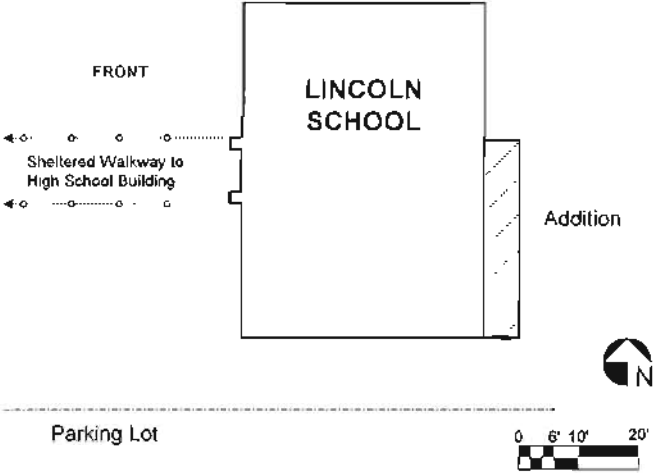
Plaque from Lincoln School: Words of Abraham Lincoln
Courtesy of Mrs. Sally Cropp, Louisiana, Mo.







Office of Historic Preservation, P.O. Box 176, Jefferson City, Missouri 65101
MISSOURI HISTORIC PROPERTY INVENTORY FORM

1. No. <u>II-21a</u>		4. Present Name Bowling Green R1 School Dist. Admn. Offices		
2. County Pike		5. Other Names Lincoln School		
3. Location of Negatives Black and White: Missouri Dept. of Natural Resources, Historic Preservation Program Color: Brett Rogers, William Woods University				
6. Location Hwy 61		14. Date(s) or Period 1952		26. Basement Yes ☒ No ☐
7. City or Town or Township, and Vicinity Bowling Green, MO.		15. Style or Design Vernacular		27. Foundation Material Concrete
8. Site Plan		16. Architect Undetermined		28. Wall Construction Brick
		17. Contractor or Builder Undetermined		29. Roof Type and Material Flat w/ parapet, Tar
		18. Original Use School		30. No of Bays Front 3 Side 2
		19. Present use Office space		31. Wall Treatment Common Bond
		20. Ownership Public ☐ Private ☒		32. Plan Shape Rectangular
9. Category Site ☐ Structure ☐ Building ☒ Object ☐		21. Owner of Property Bowling Green School Dist. R1 700 W Adams Bowling Green, MO. 63334		33. Changes Addition ☐ Altered ☒ Moved ☐
10. On National Register? Yes ☐ No ☒		22. Open to Public Yes ☐ No ☒		34. Condition Interior <u>Good</u> Exterior <u>Good</u>
11. Eligible? Yes ☒ No ☐		23. Local Contact person or Organization Jerry Grimmet		35. Preservation Underway Yes ☐ No ☒
12. Part of an Established Historical District Yes ☐ No ☒		24. Other Surveys in which included None		36. Endangered? By What? Yes ☐ No ☒
13. Name of Established District		25. No. of Stories 2		37. Visible from Public Road? Yes ☒ No ☐

38. Further Description of Important Features

Lincoln School is a brick, two-storey rectangular building with a raised central bay and double leaf door. Facade displays recessed ornamental brickwork. It has a small frame addition on the east side. Original windows have been removed and smaller ones installed. An open causeway has been attached to the entrance. The interior has experienced minor renovations but retains a good deal of its original trim.

An African American community developed in Bowling Green sometime in the late nineteenth century, at the south and western edges. The earliest African American school, Lincoln, was a frame structure on the western side of town, just south of the railroad tracks that bisect Bowling Green. Its precise location is uncertain.

Around 1920 a new African American school was built at the south end of town. Two teachers were employed there, to teach grades one through nine. In the twenties Mr. Scott was the principal and taught the upper grades. Mrs. Alice Edwards taught the first four grades. In 1927 the enrollment was 88 students, with an average daily attendance of 60.

Books and materials were castoffs from the white school in Bowling Green. The school received chalk ends, for example, in wooden boxes brought over by the white students. "The chalk was so short it would burn your fingers when you wrote on the chalkboard," recalls Frances Frazier, a former student at Lincoln.

In the late 1940s the building was in such bad shape that the black population pushed the school board to build a new school. In 1951, a bond issue was passed to provide funds for a new black school. In 1947 the Bowling Green school district purchased a tract of land in the fairgrounds addition, at the southernmost edge of the city to build a new school. Built in 1952, on land that had previously been the county fairgrounds, the new Lincoln School was a plain, two-story brick building with two spacious classrooms, one upstairs and the other upstairs. Obtaining the school required a fight by the blacks of Bowling Green. Teachers at the new school included Mrs. Doolin, who was also the principal and Merle Willis.

Lincoln School is one of the last African American schools built in Missouri in the Jim Crow era. It functioned only briefly, until 1954. Following desegregation additional land adjacent to the lot was purchased to build a new high school. The Lincoln School building was converted to use for administrative offices for the school district. With the exception of some fenestrations and a small addition on the east end, it is comparatively unchanged. It continues to be used by the school district for administrative offices.

Though few area blacks actually attended there because of its short-lived use as a school, Lincoln is one of the few remaining African American landmarks in Bowling Green.

40. Description of Environment and Outbuildings

The former Lincoln School is located in the southern fringes of Bowling Green and is now part of the Bowling Green R1 elementary and high school. A parking lot is south, and a playground north.

41. Sources of information

Frazier, Francis. Interview. Bowling Green, MO. June 12, 2000.

Grimmet, Jerry. Interview. Bowling Green, MO. June 12, 2000.

Missouri. Pike County. Recorder's Office. Deed Books. Pike County Courthouse, Bowling Green, Missouri.

Missouri. Pike County. Clerk's Office. School Records. Pike County Courthouse, Bowling Green, Missouri.

Schwadron, Karen, ed. *Pike County, Missouri: People, Places, and Pikers*. .Louisiana, MO: Pike County Historical Society, 1981.

42. Form Prepared by

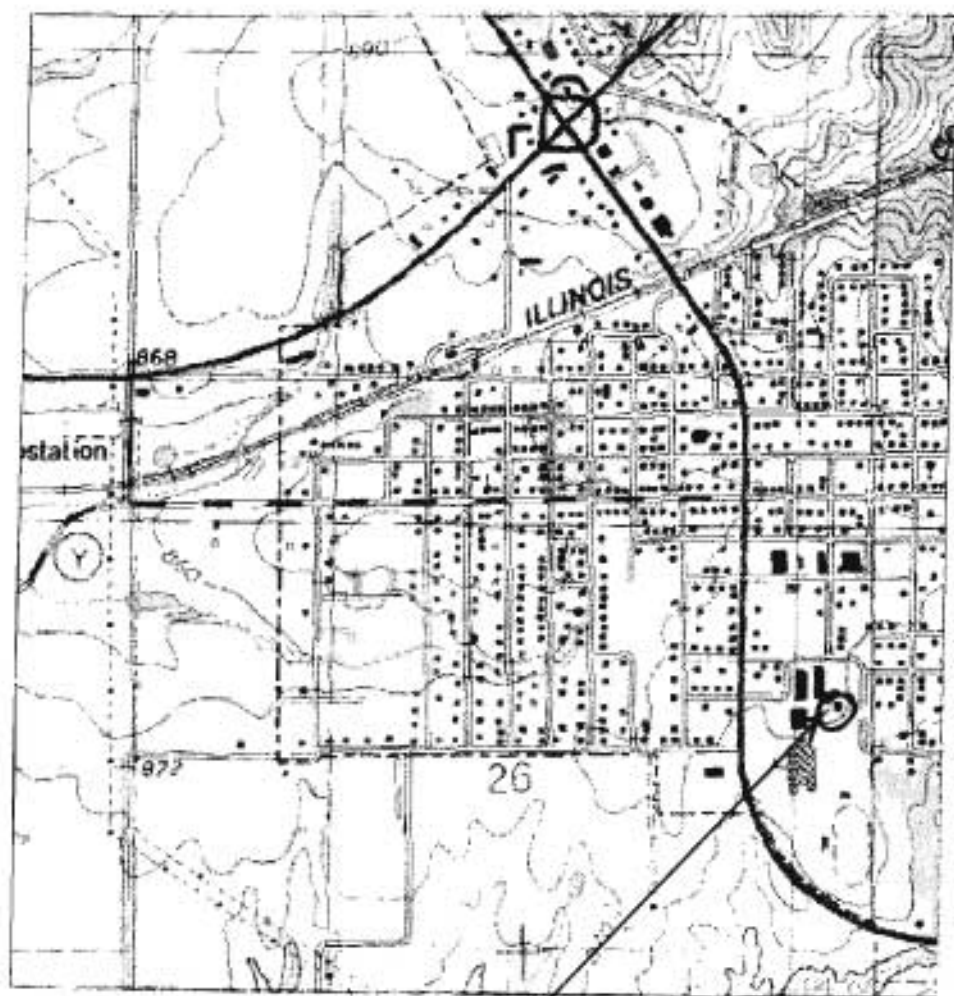
Gary R. Kremer and Brett Rogers

43. Organization

William Woods University

44. Date

6/30/00





Office of Historic Preservation, P.O. Box 176, Jefferson City, Missouri 65101
MISSOURI HISTORIC PROPERTY INVENTORY FORM

1. No. II-23		4. Present Name Davis Residence		
2. County Pike		5. Other Names Lincoln School		
3. Location of Negatives Black and White: Missouri Dept. of Natural Resources, Historic Preservation Program Color: Brett Rogers, William Woods University				
6. Location Buffalo Ave.		14. Date(s) or Period c.1897		26. Basement Yes ☐ No ☒
7. City or Town or Township, and Vicinity Louisiana, MO.		15. Style or Design Gable end school		27. Foundation Material Stone
8. Site Plan		16. Architect Undetermined		28. Wall Construction Brick
		17. Contractor or Builder Undetermined		29. Roof Type and Material Gable, asphalt shingle
		18. Original Use School		30. No. of Bays Front 3 Side 3
		19. Present use Residence		31. Wall Treatment Common bond
		20. Ownership Public ☐ Private ☒		32. Plan Shape Rectangular
9. Category Site ☐ Structure ☐ Building ☒ Object ☐		21. Owner of Property John Davis Buffalo Ave. Louisiana, MO. 63353		33. Changes Addition ☐ Altered ☒ Moved ☐
10. On National Register? Yes ☐ No ☒		22. Open to Public Yes ☐ No ☒		34. Condition Interior <u>Good</u> Exterior <u>Good</u>
11. Eligible? Yes ☒ No ☐		23. Local Contact person or Organization Sally Cropp, Louisiana, MO.		35. Preservation Underway Yes ☒ No ☐
12. Part of an Established Historical District Yes ☐ No ☒		24. Other Surveys in which included None		36. Endangered? By What? Yes ☐ No ☒
13. Name of Established District		25. No. of Stories 1		37. Visible from Public Road? Yes ☒ No ☐

38. Further Description of Important Features

The former Louisiana colored school is a gable-end brick structure with an extended, covered entryway. Original entrance has been shifted to the side. An entrance has been created by converting one of the five original arched windows. The remaining four arched windows with segmented headers are still intact, but covered. Smaller fenestrations have been made and a deck added. The school is built into the side of a hill, and the rock foundation is exposed on the south side.

Shortly after Emancipation, a black community rapidly formed in Louisiana. At the time it was confined primarily to the southern part of the city, south of the railroad tracks and, slightly later, in an area northeast of the downtown business district, centered around Bethel A.M.E. Church. A black school served the southern part of the community for several years in the late 1800s. Built on land purchased by the school board in 1896 from Edwin Draper, it was located on what later became Buffalo Road, abutting a steep hill in the southern part of Louisiana. The building was probably constructed in 1897. Though it was inadequate to the needs of the growing black population, which thrived particularly in the area around Bethel, it was used until around 1920. By 1924 it was no longer part of the Louisiana school district, and the building had been sold.

The school, perhaps called Lincoln, or more probably Louisiana Colored, was a gable-end brick schoolhouse with an entrance extended beyond the facade. One curious feature of this building is the fact that it is built into the side of a hill; the south side, consequently, is windowless and dark. Five large, arched windows in the northern exposure help to compensate for the lack of windows at the other end. The interior consisted of one large classroom, with blackboards on the south and east walls; the room was accessed by a narrow hallway. Two smaller rooms on either side of the hallway, probably used for storage and office space, retain the original wainscoting.

This school served grades one through eight, and accommodated the entire school age population, with the exception of high school. Eventually, as the black community grew, particularly in the area from north of Bethel A.M.E. to Culpepper Park, the facility was too cramped, and the larger, Lincoln School was constructed. Built in 1900, on land purchased shortly prior to that date by the Louisiana school board, Lincoln drew students not just from the town of Louisiana, but from as far south as Elsberry, as far north as Frankford and as far west as Curryville. The new school, which, like its predecessor, probably served grades one through eight in the beginning, eventually included grades one through twelve.

In 1924 the older building was sold to the family of Netty Franklin, who converted it into a home by dividing the one-room interior into smaller rooms and relocating the main entrance to the side of the building (this was accomplished by replacing one of the arched windows with a door). The original front entrance has been boarded up, and the entry hall is now a bathroom. Two subsequent owners, John Meyers and the current one, John Davis, have further modified the structure. Meyers and Davis made additional fenestrations, and Davis, who bulldozed part of the hill and added windows on the south, has also added a deck.

One of only two black schools that are known to have existed in Louisiana, the building is additionally important in that, unlike Lincoln School, the entire structure remains, and even retains some of the original interior features of a typical black one-room school.

40. Description of Environment and Outbuildings

The former school is located at the foot of a hill on Buffalo Road in the southern fringes of Louisiana. The south side of the property has recently been bulldozed and reshaped. No original outbuildings remain.

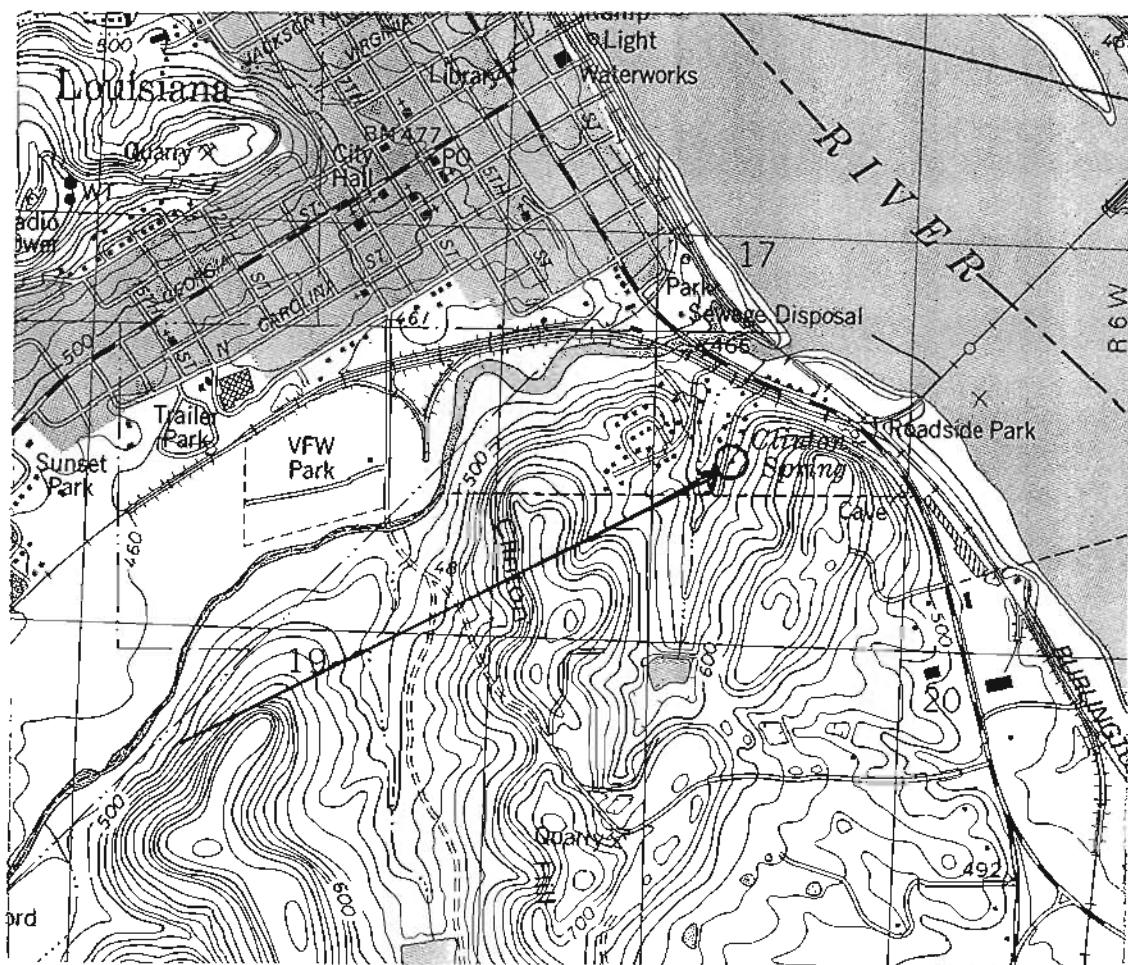
41. Sources of information

The Bomber, 1952. (Lincoln High School Year Book) N.p: n.p., 1952.

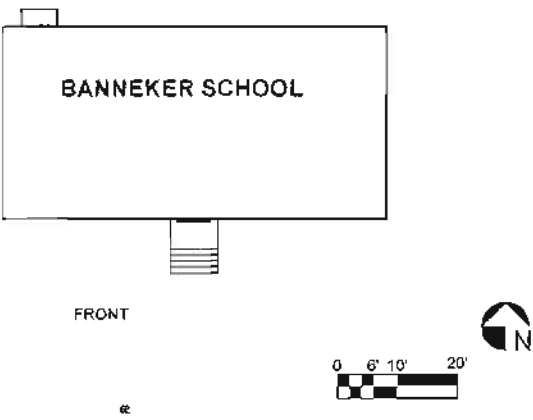
Cropp, Sally. Interview. Tape Recording. Louisiana, MO. August 6, 2000.

Davis, John. Interview. Louisisana, MO. September 4, 2000.
Missouri. Pike County. Recorder's Office. Deed Books. Pike County Courthouse, Bowling Green,
Missouri.

42. Form Prepared by Gary R. Kremer and Brett Rogers	43. Organization William Woods University	44. Date 6/30/00
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Office of Historic Preservation, P.O. Box 176, Jefferson City, Missouri 65101
MISSOURI HISTORIC PROPERTY INVENTORY FORM

1. No. II-27		4. Present Name Horine residence		
2. County Platte		5. Other Names Benjamin Banneker School		
3. Location of Negatives Black and White: Missouri Dept. of Natural Resources, Historic Preservation Program Color: Brett Rogers, William Woods University				
6. Location 1145 West Street		14. Date(s) or Period C. 1904		26. Basement Partial Yes ☒ No ☐
7. City or Town or Township, and Vicinity Parkville, MO.		15. Style or Design Vernacular		27. Foundation Material Stone
8. Site Plan 		16. Architect Undetermined		28. Wall Construction Brick
		17. Contractor or Builder C.P. Green		29. Roof Type and Material Gable, Asphalt Shingle
		18. Original Use School		30. No. of Bays Front 5 Side 1
		19. Present use Residence		31. Wall Treatment Common Bond
		20. Ownership Public ☐ Private ☒		32. Plan Shape Rectangular
		21. Owner of Property Mike Horine, 1145 West Street, Parkville, MO 64152		33. Changes Addition ☐ Altered ☒ Moved ☐
9. Category Site ☐ Structure ☐ Building ☒ Object ☐		22. Open to Public Yes ☐ No ☒		34. Condition Interior <u>Good</u> Exterior <u>Good</u>
10. On National Register? Yes ☐ No ☒	11. Eligible? Yes ☒ No ☐		23. Local Contact person or Organization Mike Horine, Parkville, MO	35. Preservation Underway Yes ☒ No ☐
12. Part of an Established Historical District Yes ☐ No ☒	13. District Potential Yes ☐ No ☒		24. Other Surveys in which included None	36. Endangered? By What? Yes ☒ No ☐
13. Name of Established District		25. No. of Stories 1 1/2		37. Visible from Public Road? Yes ☒ No ☐

38. Further Description of Important Features

Benjamin Banneker School is a rectangular, side-gable brick building with decorative porch, two-over-two windows and pronounced dormers on the front. Little of the original interior remains.

From the late nineteenth century there was a significant African American community in Parkville. The black population concentrated in the southwestern corner of the city. The first school for blacks was held in the basement of the Missouri Valley Hotel. Later school was held in Park College's Burgen Hall. African Americans in Parkville got their first school in 1885, a one-room, gable-end brick building, Banneker Schol, located at 31 West Eighth Street.

Because the building had fallen into a state of extreme disrepair, a new Banneker School was built in 1904; it would serve the community until desegregation in 1957. The school is said to have been built on land belonging to Washington C.M.E. Church, though no deed has been located to verify this information. Banneker accommodated grades one through eight. The playground was made by the children themselves, who created it by digging into the hill against which Banneker was built. The building was heated by a pot-bellied stove in the classroom.

The school building had two rooms. The single classroom, which housed all eight grades, was on the west side. On the east side were bathrooms and a kitchen. Enrollment had reached a height of 80 in the older Banneker School. The new school's enrollment was significantly lower. At its height, in the 1940s, it only reached 21.

School days began when the teacher rang the bell each morning to call the children in. The day regularly began with prayer and singing, for which fifteen to twenty minutes was set aside. Recess was fifteen minutes long. The students had an hour lunch break; almost all brought their own lunch. As was typical in one-room schools like this, the younger students learned a great deal from the older ones. Reading was taught every other day, language twice a week. Books and other materials were hand-me-downs from the white school. In the 1930s and 1940s, students who went on to high school were transported by private car to Kansas City.

Teachers at Banneker in the 1930s and 1940s included Mrs. Nellie Franklin, of Kansas City, Mrs. Mann and Frank Douglass. Mrs. Franklin was talented at music and organized plays. Many of the school activities were held at Washington C.M.E. Church, across the street.

After desegregation, Banneker became a community center and was used as such into the 1960s. At that point it was sold to a private individual. Subsequent owners have converted it into a house and made numerous modifications. The present owner purchased the house in the early 1990s and has further modified it by adding upstairs dormers and a new front porch, as well as a back door.

Banneker School is historically important to the development of the black community of Parkville, and of Platte County in general. Though significantly altered, it has retained some aspects of its original construction and appearance--enough to make it a landmark worth noting.

40. Description of Environment and Outbuildings

Banneker is located on a hillside lot across from the Washington C.M.E. Church, on the western end of Parkville.

41. Sources of information

Douglass, J. Interview. Parkville, MO., July 22, 2000.

Horine, Mike. Interview. Parkville, MO., July 22, 2000.

Hoskins, Gaylon. Interview. Parkville, MO., July 22, 2000.

Jackson, Lily. Interview. Parkville, MO., July 22, 2000.

Missouri. Platte County. Deed books. Recorder's office, Platte County Courthouse, Platte City, MO.

42. Form Prepared by

Gary R. Kremer and Brett Rogers

43. Organization

William Woods University

44. Date

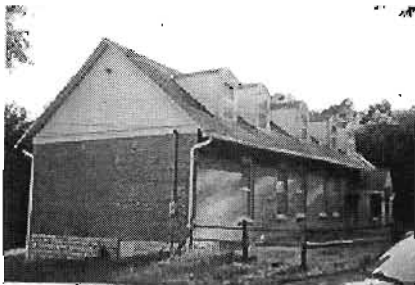
6/30/00



Benjamin Banneker School
Parkville, MO.
View from southeast



Banneker School
View from southeast



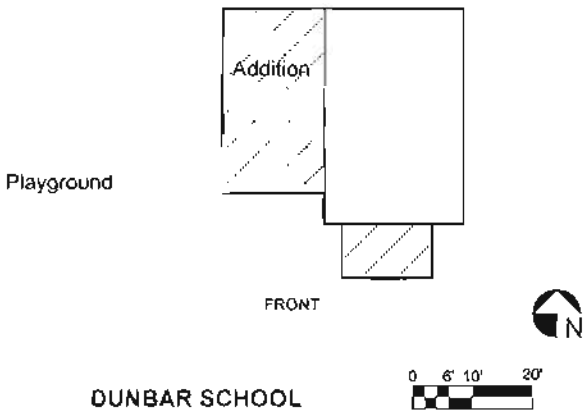
Banneker School
View from northeast



Banneker School
View from south: facade



Office of Historic Preservation, P.O. Box 176, Jefferson City, Missouri 65101
MISSOURI HISTORIC PROPERTY INVENTORY FORM

1. No. II-26		4. Present Name Lion's Club Meeting Hall		
2. County Platte		5. Other Names Dunbar School		
3. Location of Negatives Black and White: Missouri Dept. of Natural Resources, Historic Preservation Program Color: Brett Rogers, William Woods University				
6. Location 200 4th St.		14. Date(s) or Period c. 1950		26. Basement Yes ☐ No ☒
7. City or Town or Township, and Vicinity Platte City, MO.		15. Style or Design Gable-end school w/ additions		27. Foundation Material Concrete block
8. Site Plan		16. Architect undetermined		28. Wall Construction Con. bl. /brick/ frame
 DUNBAR SCHOOL		17. Contractor or Builder undetermined		29. Roof Type and Material Gable Asphalt shingle
		18. Original Use School		30. No of Bays Front 3 Side 2
		19. Present use Meeting hall		31. Wall Treatment Common Bond
		20. Ownership Public ☐ Private ☒		32. Plan Shape Rectangular
		21. Owner of Property Lion's Club 200 4th St. Platte City, MO		33. Changes Addition ☒ Altered ☒ Moved ☐
9. Category Site ☐ Structure ☐ Building ☒ Object ☐		22. Open to Public Yes ☐ No ☒		34. Condition Interior <u>Good</u> Exterior <u>Good</u>
10. On National Register? Yes ☐ No ☒		23. Local Contact person or Organization Platte Co. Historical Society		35. Preservation Underway Yes ☐ No ☒
11. Eligible? Yes ☐ No ☒		24. Other Surveys in which included None		36. Endangered? By What? Yes ☐ No ☒
12. Part of an Established Historical District Yes ☐ No ☒		25. No. of Stories 1		37. Visible from Public Road? Yes ☒ No ☐
13. District Potential Yes ☐ No ☒				
13. Name of Established District				

38. Further Description of Important Features

Dunbar School is a very simple, gable-end school constructed of concrete block. Since Desegregation frame additions with vertical siding have been constructed on the west and south sides. The original large windows on the east side have been removed. Nothing of the original interior remains.

The black community in Platte City developed primarily east of the downtown area, at the foot of a hill. In the late 19th century they established several churches and a school. The exact location of this first school is uncertain, but an African American school, Dunbar (probably not the original black school) was once located east of the courthouse. A frame building located between 2nd and 3rd Streets, it was razed in the late 1940s to allow expansion of the business district.

The new Dunbar, a plain, functional structure of concrete block, across from the city cemetery, was constructed on a lot purchased by the school board in 1949, and served Platte City blacks until as late as 1960. There were blackboards on the north and west walls. Two sets of large, ribbon windows in the east wall were later bricked up. There was a playground located south of the building.

Teachers at Dunbar included Joetta McDonald in the 1920s and 1930s, Annabel Tolson and Charles Mann, who taught there at the time of Desegregation. At that time, enrollment was 28 students.

After Desegregation Dunbar was purchased by the Lion's Club, which expanded the building on the west side and created an enclosed vestibule. The building continues to be used as a meeting hall.

Dunbar School is an important institution to Platte City's black community, although architecturally it is undistinguished and modifications have been substantial.

40. Description of Environment and Outbuildings

Dunbar School is located on the eastern edge of Platte City, adjacent to the city cemetery, in a residential area. There are no extant outbuildings. There is a parking lot southwest of the structure.

41. Sources of information

Missouri. Platte County. Deed books. Recorder's office. Platte County Courthouse, Platte City, MO.
Weston: Queen of the Platte Purchase. N.p.: n.p., n.d.
Platte County Missouri. N.p.: n.p., 1929.
Platte County School Directory 1957-1958. N.p.: n.p., n.d.
 Smith, James (Butch). Interview. Platte City, MO. July 11, 2000.

42. Form Prepared by

Gary R. Kremer and Brett Rogers

43. Organization

William Woods University

44. Date

6/30/00





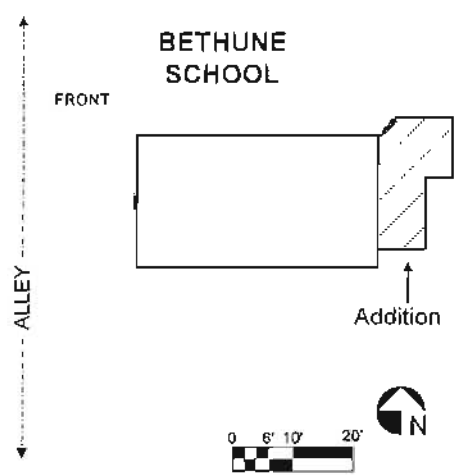
Dunbar School
Platte City, MO.
View from southeast



Dunbar School
View from southwest



Office of Historic Preservation, P.O. Box 176, Jefferson City, Missouri 65101
MISSOURI HISTORIC PROPERTY INVENTORY FORM

1. No. II-27a		4. Present Name Spratt Property		
2. County Platte		5. Other Names Mary Bethune School		
3. Location of Negatives Black and White: Missouri Dept. of Natural Resources, Historic Preservation Program Color: Brett Rogers, William Woods University				
6. Location 806 Thomas Street		14. Date(s) or Period c. 1890		26. Basement Yes ☐ No ☒
7. City or Town or Township, and Vicinity Weston, MO.		15. Style or Design Gable-end school		27. Foundation Material Stone
8. Site Plan		16. Architect undetermined		28. Wall Construction Brick
		17. Contractor or Builder undetermined		29. Roof Type and Material Gable, Standing-seamed steel
		18. Original Use School		30. No. of Bays Front 3 Side 3
		19. Present use Residence		31. Wall Treatment Common Bond
		20. Ownership Public ☐ Private ☒		32. Plan Shape Rectangular
9. Category Site ☐ Structure ☐ Building ☒ Object ☐		21. Owner of Property Mary Spratt Weston, MO 64098		33. Changes Addition ☐ Altered ☐ Moved ☐
10. On National Register? Yes ☐ No ☒		22. Open to Public Yes ☐ No ☒		34. Condition Interior <u>Good</u> Exterior <u>Good</u>
11. Eligible? Yes ☒ No ☐		23. Local Contact person or Organization Platte Co. Historical Society		35. Preservation Underway Yes ☐ No ☒
12. Part of an Established Historical District Yes ☐ No ☒		24. Other Surveys in which included None		36. Endangered? By What? Yes ☐ No ☒
13. Name of Established District		25. No. of Stories 1		37. Visible from Public Road? Yes ☒ No ☐

38. Further Description of Important Features

Bethune School is a gable-end brick building with six-over-six windows and arched doorway in facade. There are four-over-four windows in both east and west walls. An wooden awning covers a small (later) concrete porch. A small frame addition has been made to the rear of the building. The original standing seamed metal roof is still intact. Interior plan has been changed, but has retained the original floors and ceiling, as well as some of the trim.

Following Emancipation a small black community developed in Weston, mainly north of the downtown area. The economy was primarily agricultural. Very little is known about the community's history, since there is no longer a black population in the town.

It is unknown where the town's African American children were educated initially. In August, 1868, the German Methodist Evangelical church sold their church school, on the alley between Washington and Blackhawk, to Weston's board of education to use as a black school. Its original name is unknown. The school was later renamed Mary Bethune School. As originally designed, Bethune was an unusually well-built one-room schoolhouse of classic design. Some area whites recall that it accommodated grades one through eight. No local blacks remain who attended Bethune, to recall its history and traditions; but the daily routine and operations were probably similar to those of the many other one-room black schools of the period.

Weston's African American population declined rapidly in the 1920s, following a lynching that occurred at a bridge within sight of the Bethune School. The school remained in operation through the 1940s.

Around 1960, Bethune was sold by the Weston school board to a private individual, who converted it into a private residence. The building continues to be used as a private home.

Bethune is the last remnant of a black community that dissolved due to economic circumstances and local racism. Though the local population has not so far been cooperative in illuminating its history, it is an important Platte County landmark, one of only three black schools left in the county. It merits recognition and further research.

40. Description of Environment and Outbuildings

Mary Bethune School is located in an alley between Washington and Blackhawk Streets, just north of downtown Weston. Behind the building runs a small creek.

41. Sources of information

Missouri. Platte County. Deed books. Recorder's office. Platte County Courthouse, Platte City, MO.

Weston: Queen of the Platte Purchase. N.p.: n.p., n.d.

Platte County Missouri. N.p.: n.p., 1929.

Platte County School Directory 1957-1958. N.p.: n.p., n.d.

42. Form Prepared by

Gary R. Kremer and Brett Rogers

43. Organization

William Woods University

44. Date

6/30/00



Mary Bethune School
Weston, MO.
View from north: facade



Bethune School
View from southwest

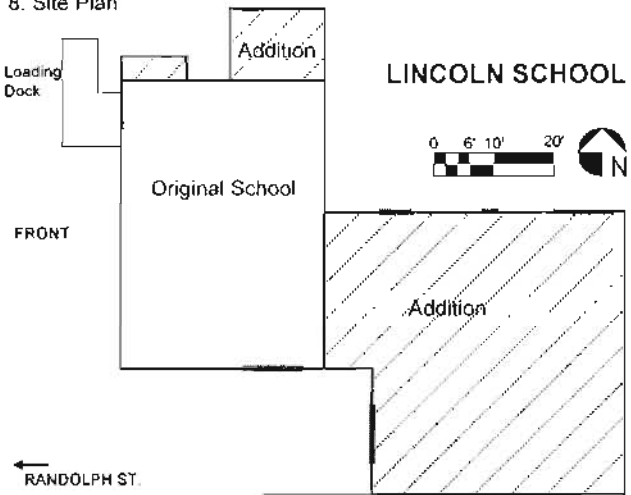


Bethune School
View from west ca.1900





Office of Historic Preservation, P.O. Box 176, Jefferson City, Missouri 65101
MISSOURI HISTORIC PROPERTY INVENTORY FORM

1. No II-30		4. Present Name Kuhn Property		
2. County Randolph		5. Other Names Lincoln School		
3. Location of Negatives Black and white: Missouri Dept. of Natural Resources, Historic Preservation Program Color: Brett Rogers, William Woods University				
6. Location S. Randolph St.		14. Date(s) or Period c. 1936		26. Basement Yes ☒ No ☐
7. City or Town or Township, and Vicinity Huntsville, MO.		15. Style or Design Vernacular		27. Foundation Material Stone
8. Site Plan 		16. Architect Undetermined		28. Wall Construction Brick/w frame adds.
		17. Contractor or Builder Undetermined		29. Roof Type and Material Hipped, Asphalt Shingle
		18. Original Use School		30. No. of Bays Front 3 Side 1
		19. Present use Storage		31. Wall Treatment Common Bond/ Vert. Alum.
		20. Ownership Public ☐ Private ☒		32. Plan Shape Rect. w/adds.
		21. Owner of Property Terry and Carrie Kuhn Randolph St. Huntsville, MO. 65259		33. Changes Addition ☒ Altered ☒ Moved ☐
9. Category Site ☐ Structure ☐ Building ☒ Object ☐		22. Open to Public Yes ☐ No ☒		34. Condition Interior <u>Good</u> Exterior <u>Good</u>
10. On National Register? Yes ☐ No ☒		23. Local Contact person or Organization Terry Kuhn		35. Preservation Underway Yes ☐ No ☒
11. Eligible? Yes ☒ No ☐		24. Other Surveys in which included None		36. Endangered? By What? Yes ☐ No ☒
12. Part of an Established Historical District Yes ☐ No ☒		25. No. of Stories 1		37. Visible from Public Road? Yes ☒ No ☐
13. Name of Established District				

38. Further Description of Important Features

Lincoln School is a simple brick structure with hipped roof and numerous later frame additions and a loading dock. The facade exhibits numerous fenestrations, and the original entrance has been removed and a new one added. There is a small eyebrow vent in both east and west sides of the roof (centered). Original floors and some interior trim have also survived, as well as some of the original interior arrangement: offices on the first floor and a bathroom in the basement.

The African American community in Huntsville developed in the southeastern part of town, largely south of the railroad tracks. At its height, in the 1920s and 1930s, it supported three churches. The original African American school was a frame structure, the location of which is unknown; it functioned until around 1935, when a larger facility, Lincoln, was erected.

In 1935 and 1936, the Directors of Consolidated School District #8 of Randolph County purchased six lots in southwest Huntsville (Samuels and Reese and Olivers Additions), upon which a black school could be built. Lincoln School was erected the following year.

As originally built, Lincoln was a three-room, rectangular brick building with a hipped roof and ornamental gablets. On the west facade were large windows flanking the entrance. In 1938, a septic tank and plumbing were added.

The school served grades one through ten. Students who continued through the next two grades were transported to Moberly-Lincoln. Teachers at Lincoln in Huntsville in the 1930s included Mrs. Viola Bartlett, Mrs. Mary E. Tamoney and the principal, Mr. Turner G. Washington. Team sports were an important part of the students' recreation. Outdoor games included basketball, volleyball, softball and track.

Lincoln functioned until desegregation in 1956. Following desegregation it was vacant for several years. In September, 1963 it was sold by the school board to Hickory Pit foods, which used it as a warehouse. Subsequent owners have made a number of frame additions on the east side of the building, bricked up some windows and the original entrance, and created a new entrance on the north end of the facade. New steps and a loading dock have also been added. It is currently used as a warehouse. The main office and principal's office are still in situ in the southwest corner of the building, but few other original features remain in the main floor. In the basement restrooms--toilet stalls and sinks--remain.

The Lincoln School building is one of only two African American schools still standing in Randolph County, a county with a rich African American heritage. Despite the later additions, much of the original structure, both exterior and interior, has remained intact. Lincoln is an important black cultural resource in Central Missouri.

40. Description of Environment and Outbuildings

The former schoolhouse is located in a residential area, north of Highway 24, in the southwestern fringes of Huntsville. To the east is a vacant lot; the Kuhn trailer is northwest of the building. There are no remaining outbuildings.

41. Sources of information

Missouri. Randolph County. Deed Books. Recorder's Office. Randolph County Courthouse, Huntsville, MO.

Kuhn, Carrie. Interview. Huntsville, MO. August 2, 2000.

Kuhn, Terry. Interview. Huntsville, MO. August 2, 2000.

Grimsley, Ed. Telephone interview. Yates, MO. Aug. 21, 2000.

42. Form Prepared by

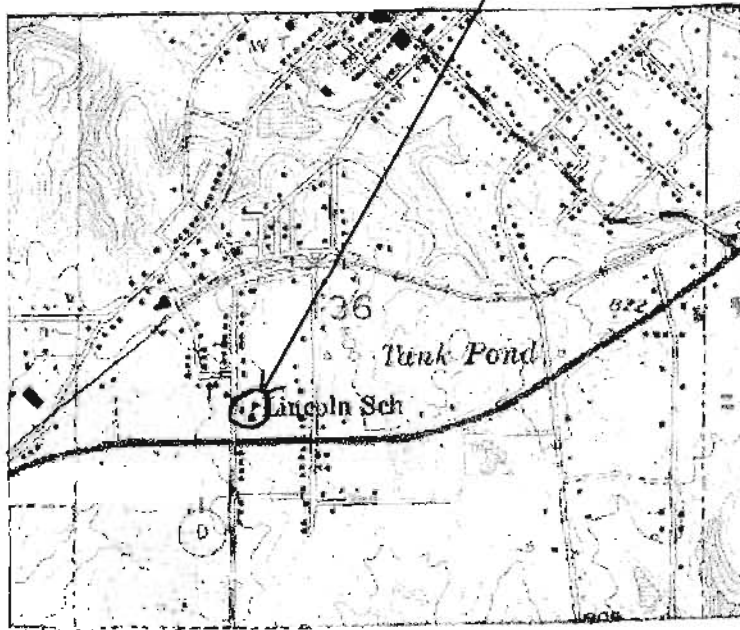
Gary R. Kremer and Brett Rogers

43. Organization

William Woods University

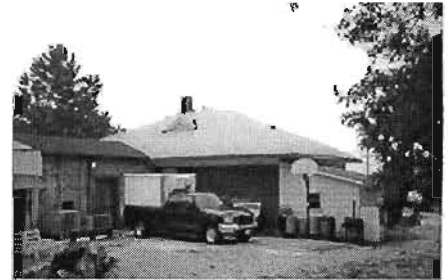
44. Date

6/30/00

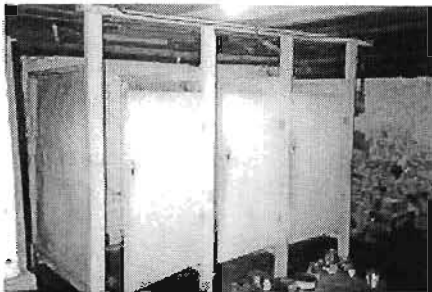




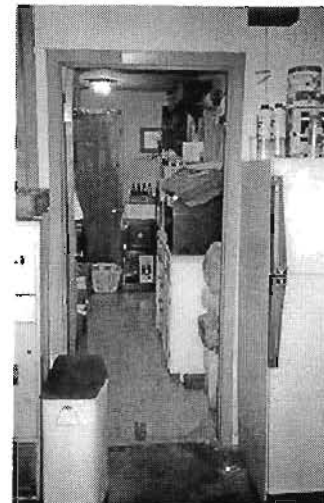
Lincoln School
Huntsville, MO.
View from northwest



Lincoln School
View from northeast



Lincoln School
Restroom stalls in basement

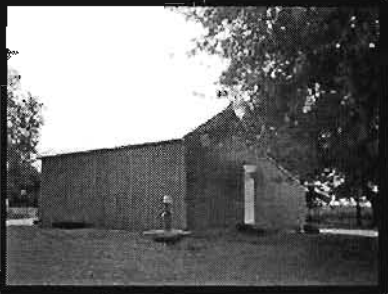
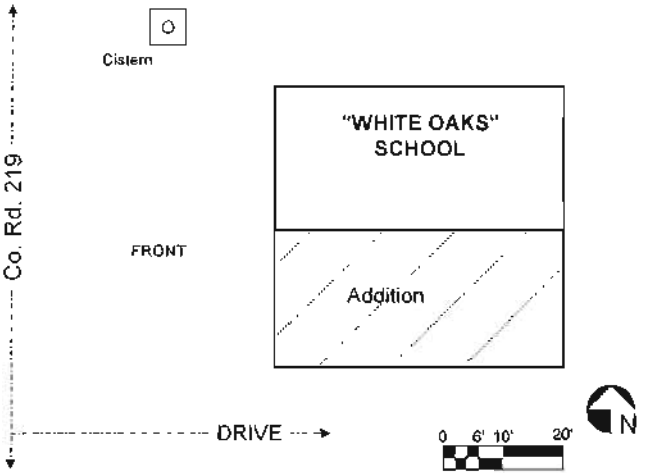


Lincoln School
Administrative offices



MIKE'S
SERV **ICE**
WASH. JET. BATH

Office of Historic Preservation, P.O. Box 176, Jefferson City, Missouri 65101
MISSOURI HISTORIC PROPERTY INVENTORY FORM

1. No II-29		4. Present Name Wilcoxson Property		
2. County Randolph		5. Other Names "White Oaks" School Yates Colored		
3. Location of Negatives Black and White: Missouri Dept. of Natural Resources, Historic Preservation Program Color: Brett Rogers, William Woods University				
6. Location T.53-R.14.-S.24 (North of intersection of Co. Rd. 207 and 219)		14. Date(s) or Period 1940		26. Basement Yes ☒ No ☐
7. City or Town or Township, and Vicinity Vcn., Yates, MO.		15. Style or Design Gable-end School		27. Foundation Material Concrete
8. Site Plan 		16. Architect Undetermined		28. Wall Construction Balloon Frame
		17. Contractor or Builder Undetermined		29. Roof Type and Material Gable, Alum.
		18. Original Use School		30. No of Bays Front 1 Side 1
		19. Present use Garage		31. Wall Treatment Vertical Alum.
		20. Ownership Public ☐ Private ☒		32. Plan Shape Rectangular
		21. Owner of Property Matt and Tammy Wilcoxson Co. Rd. 219 Huntsville, MO. 65259		33. Changes Addition ☒ Altered ☐ Moved ☐
9. Category Site ☐ Structure ☐ Building ☒ Object ☐		22. Open to Public Yes ☐ No ☒		34. Condition Interior <u>Poor</u> Exterior <u>Good</u>
10. On National Register? Yes ☐ No ☒	11. Eligible? Yes ☐ No ☒	23. Local Contact person or Organization Matt and Tammy Wilcoxson		35. Preservation Underway Yes ☐ No ☒
12. Part of an Established Historical District Yes ☐ No ☒	13. District Potential Yes ☐ No ☒	24. Other Surveys in which included None		36. Endangered? By What? Yes ☐ No ☒
13. Name of Established District		25. No. of Stories 1		37. Visible from Public Road? Yes ☒ No ☐

38. Further Description of Important Features

The Former "White Oaks" School is a simple gable-end frame structure covered with aluminum sheets (including the windows). There is a small addition on the south side and a section of the back (east) wall has been removed to accommodate an overhead garage door. The floor and joists have have been removed, but otherwise the interior has retained much of its original plaster, and wood trim.

In the late 19th century, a small, rural African American community developed just north of Yates, in southern Randolph County, near the Howard County line. This community was closely linked to the black population of Yates, which was largely employed by the railroad (many of them actually lived in converted boxcars). By contrast, most of the men in the rural "White Oaks" community were employed as farm hands for area whites. A few of these black families owned land.

In the late 1800s a black church and cemetery were established. The church is long gone, but the cemetery and a small schoolhouse remain; they are the only evidence of the people who once lived in what elderly blacks and whites in this area still refer to as "down in the White Oaks."

The school property was purchased in or around 1940 and used until about 1945, when it was sold, to Harold Starks, who subsequently sold it to Edward Grimsley. As originally designed, White Oaks School was a small, one-room, gable-end building, facing west, with two windows on both the north and south sides. Blackboards were located on the east wall and between the windows. No former students or teachers of White Oaks have yet been located; there is no longer an African American community in or around Yates.

In recent years the schoolhouse has been converted into a garage. A large garage door now comprises most of the east wall. An addition has been made to the south side, and the building, including windows, has been covered with vertical aluminum sheeting. However, some interior features of the original schoolhouse--wood mullion and assorted trim, as well as remnants of the blackboards and much of the plaster--have been left intact. This adaptive re-use is probably responsible for the building being saved.

Oral sources suggest that the community reached its height in the 1930s and 1940s but disintegrated rapidly after 1950. Through the 1940s, after White Oaks was sold, Yates blacks attended school in a yellow house at the north edge of the town.

Although the exterior has been drastically altered, the White Oaks school building is significant as one of the only remnants of a vanished agricultural community. In addition, it is one of only two known extant African American schools in Randolph County, and as such, important as part of the scant black material culture left in this county.

40. Description of Environment and Outbuildings

The former "White Oaks" school is located on the west side of County Road 207, approximately two miles north of the community of Yates in southwestern Randolph County. It is surrounded by open farmland on all sides. An old cistern is northwest of the building. The Wilcoxon residence is approximately 100 feet southeast of the building.

41. Sources of information

Missouri. Randolph County. Deed Books. Recorder's Office. Randolph County Courthouse, Huntsville, MO.

Parker, Dorothy. Interview. Tape recording. Armstrong, MO., Jan. 24, 1997 and Mar. 7, 1997.

Wilcoxson, Matt. Interview. Yates, MO. Dec. 12, 1999.

Wilcoxson, Tammy. Interview. Yates, MO. Dec. 12, 1999.

Grimsley, Ed. Telephone interview. Yates, MO. Aug. 21, 2000.

42. Form Prepared by

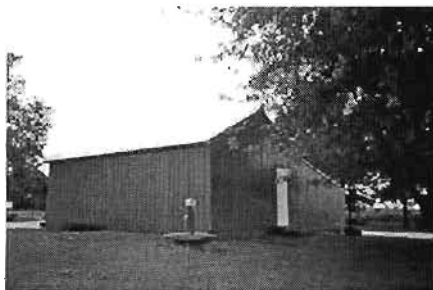
Gary R. Kremer and Brett Rogers

43. Organization

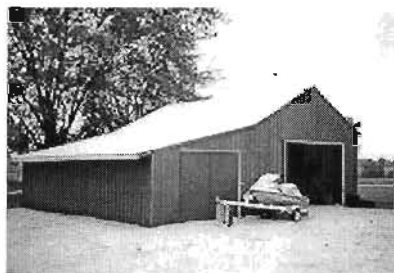
William Woods University

44. Date

6/30/00



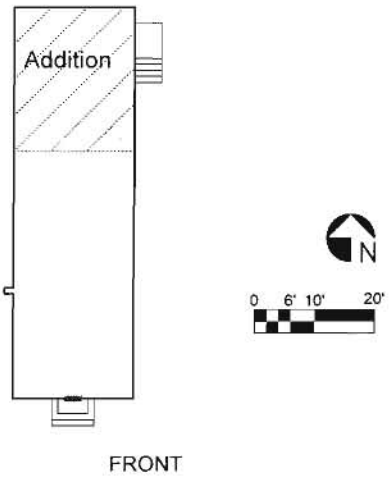
"White Oaks" School,
Vcn. Yates, MO.
View from northwest



"White Oaks" School.
View from southeast



Office of Historic Preservation, P.O. Box 176, Jefferson City, Missouri 65101
MISSOURI HISTORIC PROPERTY INVENTORY FORM

1. No. II-32		4. Present Name Brown Chapel Freewill Baptist Church		
2. County Saline		5. Other Names		
3. Location of Negatives Black and white Missouri Dept. of Natural Resources, Historic Preservation Program Color: Brett Rogers, William Woods University				
6. Location 3rd. St.		14. Date(s) or Period c. 1869		26. Basement Yes ☒ No ☐
7. City or Town or Township, and Vicinity Arrow Rock, MO.		15. Style or Design Gable end church		27. Foundation Material Concrete
8. Site Plan 		16. Architect Undetermined		28. Wall Construction Frame
		17. Contractor or Builder Undetermined		29. Roof Type and Material Gable, Asphalt shingle
		18. Original Use Church		30. No. of Bays Front 3 Side 5
		19. Present use Church		31. Wall Treatment Commonbond
		20. Ownership Public ☐ Private ☒		32. Plan Shape Rectangular
		21. Owner of Property Friends of Historic Arrow Rock Arrowrock, MO. 65320		33. Changes Addition ☒ Altered ☐ Moved ☒
9. Category Site ☐ Structure ☐ Building ☒ Object ☐		22. Open to Public Yes ☐ No ☒		34. Condition Interior Good Exterior Good
10. On National Register? Yes ☒ No ☐	11. Eligible? Yes ☐ No ☐ NA	23. Local Contact person or Organization Friends of Historic Arrow Rock		35. Preservation Underway Yes ☒ No ☐
12. Part of an Established Historical District Yes ☒ No ☐	13. District Potential Yes ☒ No ☐	24. Other Surveys in which included None		36. Endangered? By What? Yes ☐ No ☒
13. Name of Established District		25. No. of Stories 1		37. Visible from Public Road? Yes ☐ No ☒

38. Further Description of Important Features

Freewill Baptist Church (Brown Chapel) is a simple white frame center-steeple church with four-over-four windows and double-leaf entrance doors. A small addition has been made to the north end. The building, which has been renovated both on the interior and the exterior in recent years, is perhaps the finest example of rural church architecture in mid-Missouri.

In the late nineteenth century Arrow Rock had a vibrant African American community, concentrated, with few exceptions, on the north/northeastern edge of the city. In 1859, James Milton Turner, an agent of both the Federal Freedmen's Bureau and the state Department of Education, came to Arrow Rock to investigate the local school board's failure to build a school for their blacks. When Turner questioned the school board about what had happened to the portion of local taxes that was to be allocated for that purpose, the members pleaded ignorance, but agreed to use funds apportioned to the white schools to establish a school in the Freewill Baptist Church (Brown Chapel). African American children in Arrow Rock continued to attend school at the church until 1894.

Erected in late 1869, Brown Chapel was the first Baptist church in Arrow Rock. The church is a simple, rectangular frame gable-end structure with a center-steeple. The land for its construction was deeded by William B. Sappington and Mary, his wife, to "the ruling deacons in the colored Baptist church of Arrow Rock" in June, 1871. The deed notes that this is a plot of land "upon which the said Baptists have a new church erected and completed." It appears that the Sappingtons had agreed to turn over the property to the deacons if and when they erected the church. Although the property was not deeded to the church until 1871, it was probably being used for services at least from 1870. According to tradition, John Brown was the first Baptist minister to African Americans in Arrow Rock. Brown is listed in the 1870 census as "preacher," along with William Carry. In 1882, the church was moved to its current site.

The earliest record of an African American teacher in Arrow Rock is of Albert Spears, who was issued a certificate to teach in 1873. Spears also received certificates in 1874, 1876, 1879, 1881, 1882, 1889 and 1891. In addition to serving as teacher, he also served as minister of the Fairview Colored Baptist Church, north of Marshall. Another teacher during this period was John Thomas Trigg, who was the first of the black teachers in Arrow Rock to be born and raised in freedom. It was while he was teaching at Brown Chapel that the black school was moved from there to a building erected specifically for the purpose of educating African American children in the community. He was the last teacher at Brown Chapel and the first to teach at the newly erected black school, which opened in 1894.

In 1890, the Arrow Rock School District procured a lot for \$100 from Peter Hillen, on which to build a black school that would replace Brown Chapel in that function. The first school building, a frame structure, was erected in 1892. Brown Chapel continued to be used as a church. Sometime around 1960 an addition was made to the building; by the 1980s, however, the church was in a state of disrepair and the congregation had dwindled to a handful of members. In 1997, the church was stabilized and renovated. It stands as one of Arrow Rock's most important buildings.

40. Description of Environment and Outbuildings

Brown Chapel is located in a residential area in the northwest corner of Arrow Rock. A patch of woods edges the property on the west side.

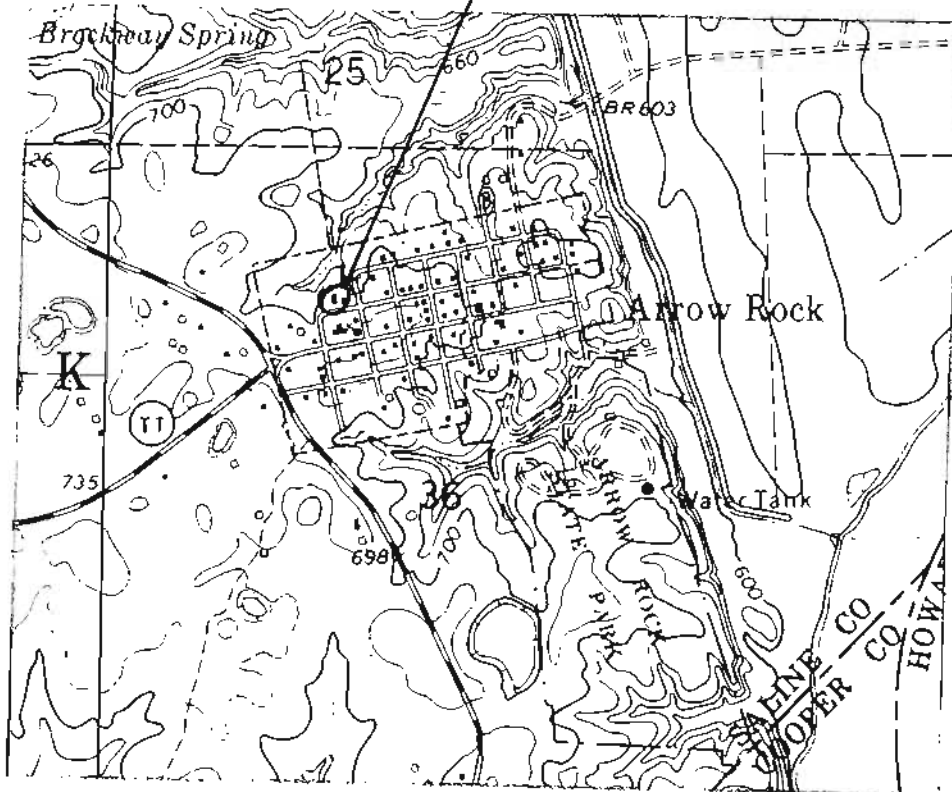
41. Sources of information

Bollenger, Michael. Interview. Arrow Rock, MO. July 18, 1998.

Dickey, Michael, Interview, Arrow Rock, MO. April 11, 1998.

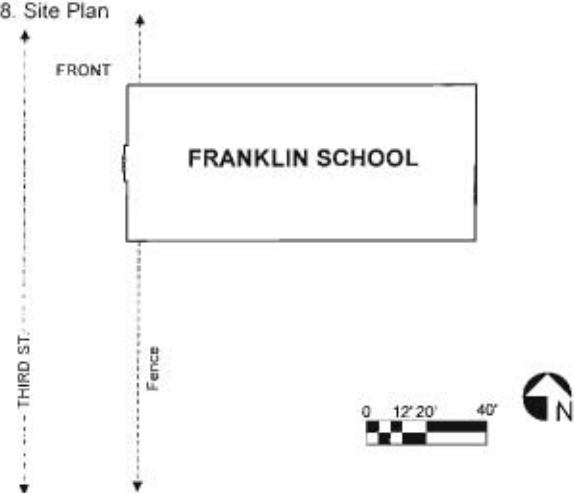
History of Saline County. N.p:n.p., n.d.

Kremer, Gary. Unpublished manuscript on education in Arrow Rock.





Office of Historic Preservation, P.O. Box 176, Jefferson City, Missouri 65101
MISSOURI HISTORIC PROPERTY INVENTORY FORM

1. No II-31		4. Present Name St. Charles Public Schools property	
2. County St. Charles		5. Other Names Franklin School	
3. Location of Negatives Black and White: Missouri Dept. of Natural Resources, Historic Preservation Program Color: Brett Rogers, William Woods University			
6. Location N. Third St.		14. Date(s) or Period 1871	
7. City or Town or Township, and Vicinity St. Charles, MO.		15. Style or Design Vernacular	
8. Site Plan 		16. Architect Undetermined	
9. Category Site ☐ Structure ☐ Building ☒ Object ☐		17. Contractor or Builder Undetermined	
10. On National Register? Yes ☐ No ☒		18. Original Use School	
11. Eligible? Yes ☒ No ☐		19. Present use Storage	
12. Part of an Established Historical District Yes ☐ No ☒		20. Ownership Public ☒ Private ☐	
13. District Potential Yes ☐ No ☒		21. Owner of Property St. Charles Public Schools St. Charles, MO. 63301	
13. Name of Established District		22. Open to Public Yes ☐ No ☒	
38. Further Description of Important Features Franklin School is a brick, flat-roofed, one story building with functional basement. The facade features ornate brickwork, an arched entryway with double-leafed doors, two-over-two windows. There are two-over-two windows also on the east and west sides.		23. Local Contact person or Organization St. Charles Historical Society	
		24. Other Surveys in which included None	
		25. No. of Stories 1	
		26. Basement Yes ☒ No ☐	
		27. Foundation Material Concrete	
		28. Wall Construction Brick	
		29. Roof Type and Material Gable, asphalt shingle	
		30. No. of Bays Front 7 Side 6	
		31. Wall Treatment Common bond	
		32. Plan Shape Rectangular	
		33. Changes Addition ☐ Altered ☐ Moved ☐	
		34. Condition Interior <u>Good</u> Exterior <u>Good</u>	
		35. Preservation Underway Yes ☐ No ☒	
		36. Endangered? By What? Yes ☐ No ☒	
		37. Visible from Public Road? Yes ☒ No ☐	

The black community in St. Charles grew up after the Civil War; a significant number of blacks settled primarily on the eastern edge of the city. Most of them were employed as laborers in the shipping trade on the river and as day laborers.

Sometime around 1866, the first school for black children was conducted in St. Charles. In that year Jacob West was paid \$20 as partial payment for teaching African American students. The following year, the first official enumeration of African American children in the city was made; 160 were reported. That same year the school board advertised for a teacher for black children, and the first recorded enrollment of them was made. In 1867 there were 77 African American students in the St. Charles public schools, compared to 123 white children. It is uncertain where black children attended school to begin with, though it was probably at the African Church at Second and Pike. In 1870 the school board began to pay \$5 rental per month to the church for the use of its facilities as a school. Around this time, the St. Charles school board purchased the Franklin School from St. Louis University for \$3,500. Formerly it had been a Catholic school. In 1871, African American students in the city were divided between the African Church, and a second black school, Blue Ville, at Gallaher and Olive. In 1897, Blue Ville School was closed and all the black children in St. Charles were sent to the school at the African Church, which was apparently named Lincoln School. Enrollment at Lincoln at this time was approximately eighty students, and the facility was severely overcrowded. Five years later, in 1902, it was first suggested that the school district utilize the Franklin School for the education of African Americans, to alleviate the overcrowding problem.

Shortly afterward, it was decided that the black children north of Clark Street would go to Franklin School, while those living south of it would go to Lincoln. A few years later, in 1908, bids were let for the construction of a new Lincoln School; presumably the church facility was no longer considered adequate. Only six years later, in 1914, the new Lincoln School was turned over to the education of white children; once again, overcrowding was the issue. A contract was issued to Carl Bull for \$2,674 to make an addition to Franklin School, and the black students who had formerly attended Lincoln were moved to Franklin. E. W. Emery served as principal after the schools were merged. Probably to compensate him for his increased duties, his salary was raised from \$65 to \$70 per month.

In the early 1920s then Superintendent of Schools suggested to the board that it would be desirable to add two years of high school to Franklin's curriculum. In 1922, considerable improvements were made to the building, to the tune of \$11,418. Funds were provided by a bond issue, and the upgrades included the addition of a basement room, a classroom and a principal's room. In June of that year, a high school diploma was issued to Clarence T. Shelton. Shelton was the first--and only--graduate of the two-year high school. In 1931 a third year would be added to the high school curriculum, and by 1932 a fourth year was added. Black students from Warrenton, Wright City, Wentzville and O'Fallon attended, as well as high school-age blacks from St. Charles. In 1933, the first graduation was held for seniors completing the four-year program. That year there were ten high school graduates from Franklin.

Principals at Franklin during the 1920s through the 1950s included: Professor May, H.R. Houston, J.W. Palmer, J.E. Clinton and Melvin A. Washington. Teachers throughout Franklin's history were: Marguerite Alton, Curtins Bishop, Norman Calhoun, Mabel Callaway, Maude Coleman Foxworth, William Connors, Alfreda Cook Factory, Ms. Evans, Ms. Ferguson, Mr. Metha Finley, Ms. Fowler, Ms.

Rebecca Gibbs, Ms. Ida Gray, Callie Hall, William Hayden, Mr. Verna Henderson, Elmer Hubbard, Mrs. Blossie Dyer Holliday, Cleo Holliday, Ella January, Mercedes Sydnor Johnson, John Kelly, Thelma Lewis, Ruth Lockett, Elger Richard Lunceford, Leonard Mershon, Birdiana Washington Moore, Mr. E. Moore, Owen Murry, Rose L. Dryden Palmer, Ms. Perkins, Dorothy Settles Roberts, Lois Saxton, Clarence Shelton, Hettie Mae Jackson Spottsville, Ruth Stubblefield, Corinne Thomas, Edwina Weaver, Grace Wiley, Ms. Wilson, Madge Woods, Arthur Wynn.

In 1930 a house and lot between the school building and Franklin Street was purchased from eorge Hellrich for \$7,500 to allow for more playground space. Eventually, in 1938, the house was demolished and a gymnasium was constructed; the cost of this project was nearly \$18,000. Four years later, a second house, belonging to Henry Hellrich, was purchased for approximately \$5,000; it served as a home economics department.

In 1954, the lower grades at Franklin were integrated. The high school was integrated shortly afterward. After Desegregation, the St. Charles Public Schools retained the building to use first as a kindergarten, and later, for storage; it is still being used for storage purposes.

Franklin School is of inestimable importance to the African American community in St. Charles. The school served almost three generations of black students in a three-county area. Architecturally, too, it is notable for having retained many of its original features, both interior and exterior.

40. Description of Environment and Outbuildings

Franklin School is located on North Third Street, near the old African Church, in a residential area of St. Charles.

41. Sources of information

Brown, Betty. Interview. Tape recording. St. Charles, MO. August 23, 1999

Franklin High School Reunion Association--1982-1997. N.p: n.p., 1997.

Washington, Melvin. Interview. Tape recording. St. Charles, MO. August 23, 1999.

42. Form Prepared by

Gary R. Kremer and Brett Rogers

43. Organization

William Woods University

44. Date

6/30/00

