

ANTEBELLUM RESOURCES OF NORTHERN LAFAYETTE COUNTY

Project No. 29-90-50111-174-A

Show-Me Regional Planning Commission
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Antebellum Resources of Northern Lafayette County

Introduction

In 1989, a survey of Lafayette County's architectural resources was completed by Show-Me Regional Planning Commission with primary financing provided by a Historic Preservation Fund grant. Architectural surveys of the Region's other two counties (Johnson and Pettis) were completed earlier, as were individual surveys of the larger cities--Sedalia, Warrensburg, Lexington and Higginsville. More than 1,100 properties with at least local significance were identified during the course of these surveys. Inventory survey forms, reports, photographs and maps generated by the projects were submitted to the Missouri Historic Preservation Program. This material--now part of the Missouri Cultural Resource Inventory--will help point the direction for future preservation activity in the Show-Me Region.

One result of the previous activity was the present survey. As expected, the greatest concentration of antebellum and semiantebellum properties (priority resources) was found in northern Lafayette County. Many of the Region's antebellum properties already are listed in the National Register of Historic Places, especially in Lexington where three historic districts were established in 1983. Although additional nominations could be prepared, the Missouri Historic Preservation Program staff reasoned that it would be more efficient to first compile new and updated information about selected antebellum properties through a more intensive survey. From this study, the potentially eligible properties could be further prioritized and a typology prepared for the Region. In addition, the floor plans and photographs which would be compiled would be immensely useful for subsequent nominations. Several of the Region's most eligible antebellum houses had not been visited by historic preservation staff for nearly a decade and others were never entered. The survey would answer crucial questions about integrity "today."

Methodology, Part I

How properties were selected for the project was largely subjective, by committee. It was not to be a survey in the usual sense, since all of the properties had been surveyed in connection with previous projects. Thus, the methodology did not include a survey blueprint because no unsurveyed landscape was involved. For a detailed description of the original Lafayette County survey methodology, see both the Proposed Research Design and the Final Report of Project No. 29-88-30114-092 ("Architectural Resources of Lafayette County, Missouri, Final Report, 1989"). Basically, for that project, all public roads within the project area were driven by the survey team and marked on county highway maps as they were completed. For optimum survey conditions, rural areas were driven during the fall, winter and early spring when foliage was minimal.

The initial list of properties for the present project (selected by the state staff from survey photographs and other evaluation sources) totaled 49. Included were 14 houses reported to be within the city limits of Lexington but outside the boundaries of the three historic districts. (In an immediate follow-up project, eight of these noncontiguous Lexington properties will be individually nominated and the "Historic Resources of Lexington (Partial Inventory: Historic and Architectural Properties)" Multiple Resource Area

National Register nomination will be amended. Although the first list contained 49 properties, it was anticipated that several would be eliminated for various reasons including: the property no longer existed; the property lacked sufficient integrity; or the owner declined to participate. A realistic number of properties for the actual survey was thought to be 35.

After preliminary research, Project No. 29-90-50111-174-A ("Antebellum Properties of Northern Lafayette County") began with a formal research design which was submitted to the Missouri Historic Preservation Program in September 1990. The research design included a summary of previous architectural surveys and nominations in the area, a list of proposed products, and a discussion of the proposed methodology. Although the antebellum research design was submitted in September 1990, a separate survey and historic district nomination (of the Missouri State Fairgrounds at Sedalia) was required first under the terms of Project No. 29-90-50111-174-A. Consequently, early work on the antebellum project was limited to the accumulation of reference material and correspondence with owners. Most fieldwork for the antebellum survey was done in May and June of 1991, with the last house visited in early July.

A tentative list of 35 properties to be surveyed was compiled on March 21, 1991. On this date, Gerald Lee Gilleard and Steve Mitchell of the Historic Preservation Program and Roger Maserang of Show-Me Regional Planning Commission examined additional photographs and visited several properties which were under consideration in Lexington, Dover, and along Dover Road. Fourteen Lexington properties originally were to be surveyed and subsequently nominated, but three of these no longer existed and two others were determined to be outside of the city limits. Of the nine remaining Lexington properties, two were eliminated from consideration at this time because of integrity loss and stylistic concerns. Since Show-Me RPC's FY-1991 Historic Preservation Fund grant provided for eight individual nominations in Lexington, an additional Lexington house had to be selected. When a block-by-block windshield survey outside the three historic districts yielded no good antebellum prospects, an immaculate but noncontiguous Queen Anne house on the eastern edge of Lexington was added to the list. Although not antebellum, it was potentially eligible for listing in the National Register as a significant example of its type.

A few weeks into the survey, it became obvious that the list of houses needed further revision. Two owners objected, one house was eliminated because its antebellum appearance was of modern origin, and arrangements could not be made to visit a fourth house. Thus, substitutions were needed to keep the minimum number of properties at 35. During a visit to the Show-Me RPC office on June 3, 1991, to review fieldwork and photographs (Milestone #6), Gilleard indicated additional properties (deleted from the original list of 49) which would be acceptable as alternatives. Four of these became part of the final 35.

Properties Surveyed

Following is the final list of 35 properties. The identification numbers were assigned in connection with the Lafayette County architectural survey (Project No. 29-88-30114-092) and the "Historic Resources of Lexington" Multiple Resource Area nomination:

2-Riede House, expanded central passage brick I-House, Ca. 1850s, 1900, Wellington.

14-Lawrence Councilman House, side passage brick I-House, Ca. 1850s, 1900, Wellington.

17-Central Hotel, central passage brick I-House, Ca. 1860s, Wellington.

61-Showalter-Emerson House, brick central passage I-House, Ca. 1850s-60s, Dover Road.

63-Andrew Jackson Slusher House, frame central passage I-House, 1851 and 1869, Dover Road.

66-HcFadden-Williams House, frame central passage I-House, Ca. 1859, Dover Road.

69-Minatree Catron Bouse, brick central passage I-House, Ca. 1843, Dover Road.

70-Wade Hicklin House, brick side passage I-House, Ca. 1870s (?), Dover Road.

71-Thomas Shelby House, brick central passage I-House, 1855, Dover Road.

75-Flournoy-Roncelli House, brick central passage I-House, Ca. 1850s, southwest of Lexington.

76-Robinson House, brick central passage I-House, Ca. 1850s, southeast of Lexington.

77-Thomas Campbell House, frame central passage I-House, Ca. 1850, southwest of Dover.

78-Shields-Triggs House, brick central passage I-House, Ca. 1850s, south of Lexington.

79-Sparks-Hickman House, stuccoed brick Italiartate, Ca. 1860s-70s, south of Lexington.

85-Rufus Young""House,frame side passage I-House, Ca. 1860s, northwest of Higginsville.

89-William Redd House, frame central passage I-House, Ca. 1850s, Dover.

90-Thomas Slusher House, frame converted central passage 1-House, Ca. 1859, 1916, Dover Road.

92-John Burbridge House, brick central passage single-pile, Ca. 1850s-70s, Dover Road.

93-James Dinwiddie House, brick central passage I-House, Ca. 1840s, Dover Road.

95-Starke House, frame side passage I-House, Ca. 1860s-70s, Dover.

100-J. S. Plattenburg House, brick side passage I-House, Ca. 1850s, Dover.

105-William Kirtley House, brick central passage I-House, Ca. 1850s, southeast of Dover.

111-Neale House, brick central passage I-House, Ca. 1850s, NNE of Higginsville.

143-Warren-Gordon House, brick side passage temple front, 1857, Waverly.

153-Napoleon Buck House, brick central passage I-House, Ca. 1860s, southwest of Waverly.

159-Spencer Brown House, frame central passage I-House, Ca.

1850s, southwest of Waverly.

575-Neer Farm, frame central passage I-House, Ca. 1850s, west of Lexington.

578-Alexander Graves House, brick compound asymmetrical plan Italianate, Ca. 1869, Lexington.

579-Spratt-Aull House, brick side passage temple front, Ca. 1850, Lexington.

581-John House, brick double-pen, Ca. 1850s, Lexington.

583-James Cheatham House, brick box plan Italianate, Ca. 1870, Lexington.

589-Flournoy-Beck-Todhunter House, brick central passage 1-House, Ca. 1830s, Lexington.

591-George Johnson House, frame compound asymmetrical plan Queen Anne, Ca. 1890s, Lexington.

595-Thomas Walton House, frame central passage double-pile, Ca. 1868, Lexington.

596-Tevis House, brick cross plan, Ca. Ca. 1868, Lexington.

Houses eliminated from the original list of 49 properties (for various reasons including loss of the resource) were: 15-Corse House; 19-Bryant House; 20-Wille House; 43-Bates House; 64-Henry Slusher House; 72-Barnett-Slusher House; 80-Burns House; 82-Koppmann House; 88-Fox House; 94-McGarvey House; 142-Davis House; and 170-Schmidt House; 574-Wentworth House; 576-Jack House; 577-J. D. Lightner House; 580-Haerle House; 584-Gruber House; and 590-Roderick House. Although not included in the project, some of the above resources are potentially eligible for listing in the National Register.

Methodology, Part II

- Before the start of fieldwork, as many owners as possible were informed of the survey goals and the implications of listing their property in the National Register, if this were to occur. Arrangements were made to visit each home in the presence of the owner, if necessary. This was necessary more often than not, since most of the houses are used as residences and others are vacant but locked. The amount of time needed for contacting owners and coordinating visits was considerably greater than was anticipated. In some cases, owners could only be "tracked down" by a series of long distance telephone calls and visits. During the relatively short timeframe of the survey, two or three houses were sold and the entire process had to be repeated. In addition, it was only occasionally possible to visit and gather the necessary information at more than two sites in a day--incredible as it may sound.

Despite original plans, historical research did not become a significant part of the project. Some owners provided new information but few leads were pursued. The Lexington Historical Society collection was not visited. Census records were not consulted. Throughout the project, the emphasis was on gathering information about the physical house rather than their individual histories. With sufficient time, the amount of historical research would have been greatly expanded.

Photographic documentation consisted of interior as well as exterior views. (Most houses where foliage was expected to be a problem during spring

and summer were briefly visited during two days in March 1991, for unobstructed exterior photographs of important facades.) General views showing outbuildings in conjunction with houses as well as photos of individual historic outbuildings were also taken. Interiors views were selected to show important details such as woodwork, mantels, closets, staircases, alterations and the general appearance of various rooms. Measured first floor floor plans were prepared for each house. The plans show all walls, doors, windows, porches and stairs. Walls are drawn in such a way as to clearly show additions to the original building, to the extent that they could be determined. Wall thicknesses were measured and an effort was made to distinguish between load-bearing walls and partitions. Exterior measurements were also made of each house. Finally, a site map was prepared for each house showing the proximity of the property to roads and the arrangement of outbuildings. When possible, owners were interviewed to determine the dates of significant alterations and to answer questions about their house's histories. Owners often had many questions of their own, particularly in Lexington where historic preservation consciousness runs high.

Equipment consisted of 35mm cameras with an assortment of lenses, an electronic flash unit, 16' and 50' tapes, notebooks, graph paper and pencils.

When the subject and layout permitted, a "normal" lens of either 40mm or 50mm was used for exterior photography. For closeups of distant parts of the house such as cornice details, shaped masonry flues, etc., a 100mm or 135mm telephoto was used. When foliage made it necessary to get super close or when large chunks of terrain were desired, a 28mm or 35mm wide angle lens was most useful. For interiors, a 28mm lens was used most consistently. In a few rare cases, when the amount of interior space was very small, a 19mm lens did the job. Electronic flash was necessary more often than not indoors. - When feasible, the flash was bounced from the ceiling. By using a slow shutter speed in conjunction with the flash, enough ambient light could be recorded to produce a "natural" looking photo rather than a "flash" looking photo. Unfortunately, direct flash was the only way to obtain some views--either that or a long exposure with a tripod.

As with other Show-Me survey and nomination projects, Tri-X was the film of choice and Kodak Kodabrome II RC paper was used for the custom enlargements.

For floor plans, the most efficient method was to first prepare measured drawings (on graph paper) of the exteriors, showing the precise locations of windows and doors. Then the interior rooms were measured and walls, closets and other details added. Dimensions were rounded to the nearest half-foot, but in some rooms in some houses, measurements could not be made as accurately as in others. (Possible problems: The room was wall-to-wall with objects of various sizes; flooring was precarious or missing; etc.) When possible, interior measurements show dimensions from wall to wall, ignoring baseboards. If an owner's time is limited, it is advisable to arrive at a property site at least half an hour before the owner in order to make the exterior measurements and prepare a precise shell.

Upon completion of the antebellum project, work will be started on Project No. 29-91-60031-180-A (the nomination of eight noncontiguous Lexington resources included in the antebellum survey and amendment of the "Historic Resources of Lexington" MRA nomination) will begin. Meanwhile, the Historic Preservation Program staff will evaluate the antebellum report and the

individual photographs to determine which of the other 27 resources to recommend for subsequent nomination.

Note: The eight noncontiguous Lexington properties to be nominated are: 578-Alexander Graves House; 579-Spratt-Aull House; 581-John House; 583-James Cheatham House; 589-F10urnoy-Beck-Todhunter House; 591-George Johnson House; 595-Thomas Walton House; and 596-Tervis House.

Originally, it was intended to complete the antebellum project fieldwork during March, April and May 1991. However, the start of fieldwork was delayed because the Missouri State Fairgrounds survey and National Register nomination became more complicated than was anticipated. Analysis of the data, darkroom work, preparation of floor plans, and writing were expected to be completed during June, July and August 1991. But the project was not completed until November 1991. In addition to a late start and greater project complexity than anticipated, considerable time was lost during July, August, and September 1991 because of a temporary staffing problem of Show-Me Regional Planning Commission, the grant recipient. But because of the late start, the project would not have been completed on schedule in any case.

Personnel

The survey was conducted by Roger Maserang, historic preservation coordinator for Show-Me Regional Planning Commission. Maserang, the principal researcher for several other area surveys, also has experience in preparing National Register nominations. Elliott Slusher, a Dover Road historian and a member of the historically prominent Slusher family, provided introductions which were extremely helpful in gaining admittance to some of the Dover Road antebellums.

Note: In response to technical questions from some owners, historical architect Lance Carlson of the Historic Preservation Program staff accompanied Maserang to five properties on Oct. II, 1991. Host of the owner's questions pertained to problems with the soft brick and homemade mortar used on many Lexington area antebellums. Additional photos of problem areas were taken, to allow study by other historic preservation staff members. Carlson answered numerous questions and compiled a list of questions requiring further study. Printed informational material was to be sent to some owners.

Survey Findings & Analysis

The Northern Lafayette County survey group consists of 35 houses, 34 of which are antebellum and semiantebellum types distributed across the upper tier of townships from Wellington on the west to Waverly on the east.¹ Most of the survey properties are in and around Lexington and between Lexington and Dover (the "Dover Road" group). The properties were visited briefly during March and extensively during May, June and July of 1991. The following is a summary of the survey findings. For a discussion of the survey methodology, the reader is referred to the previous section.

Note: Usually, the term "antebellum" refers to things that happened before the Civil War--the construction of houses, if the context is architectural. Pioneer structures such as log cabins, although obviously antebellum, are not considered in this study because they can be better discussed within another context. Also for this study, the antebellum definition is less restrictive timewise: Houses built into the 1870s are included because the form is otherwise correct.

The "Typical Antebellum House"

As expected, the typical antebellum and semiantebellum house in the survey group (and probably the entire Show-Me Region) is a central passage Greek Revival I-House, brick, with an ell. The main elevation of the typical antebellum and semiantebellum house consists of five bays. The roof is gabled and there are two interior end chimneys. Entrances framed with sidelights and ~~perhaps~~ pilasters, with a transom, help define the style. The typical house in the survey group has some sort of portico or porch--often a historic replacement. The typical shape is like the letter L, with the main block as the base and an ell as the upright stroke. The orientation of the main elevation is most often to the south. Most foundations are brick.

The room layout in I-Houses consists of one, or two wings of rooms (main block plus an ell) strung together, like boxcars. Often the upper and lower rooms are of identical or nearly identical size.

Most I-Houses in the survey group have an ell as old as, nearly as old as, or in some cases older than the main block.

HOUSE TYPES AND SUBTYPES

Antebellum and semiantebellum houses may be classified as property types in several ways, although for purposes of this report, the main ~~emphasis~~ is on floor plan variations rather than, for example, construction ~~materials~~. The focus is on specific properties in northern Lafayette County, as opposed to a sampling or a 100% survey. While this selective approach may produce a less-than-comprehensive picture of the Show-Me Region's antebellum landscape, most types and subtypes are nonetheless represented.

I-The 35th house is a ca. 1890s Queen Anne, included in the survey in connection with a National Register project but not ~~considered~~ for the statistical evaluation which is concerned only with antebellum and semiantebellum ~~examples~~.

The properties are discussed in terms of style and form, with subtypes.

Although elements of a formal architectural style may be lacking or suppressed by the builder in some cases, the form of any house can be described and used as a means of classification. Within the survey group, the most clearly defined architectural styles are Greek or Classical Revival and Italianate. There are also traces of such styles as Federal, Gothic Revival, Second Empire, Queen Anne and probably Georgian. The most common form is the two-story block consisting of a central passage with two rooms on the main floor and two upstairs under a gable roof, plus an ell.

Selecting a Typology

Unfortunately, Allen G. Noble's classification of I-Houses into four types (Wood, Brick, and Stone: The North American Settlement Landscape, Volume 1, pp. 52-54) is of only minimal value in describing I-Houses in the Northern Lafayette County study group. And while Henry Glassie's fascinating typology for describing folk housing in Middle Virginia could be adapted for local use, it is perhaps more sophisticated than necessary, given the relatively small size of the survey group. Undoubtedly various other systems exist but this researcher is not familiar with them.

Briefly, Noble's system is as follows: Type 1 is a central passage structure with two rooms of approximately the same size on each floor, interior end chimneys and a balanced three-bay facade. Type 2 is similar with the exception of central chimneys instead of end chimneys, and a small front gable may be present. Type 3 lacks a central hallway and its two rooms are of unequal size, the end chimneys are outside the walls and the facade--not always symmetrically arranged--typically has from three to five openings, and a wide front porch with a hipped or shed roof. Type 4 is an austere, side-passage structure with a hallway and one room on the main floor and two rooms upstairs, and a single, central chimney. As will be seen, Noble's topology is inadequate to encompass the many variations found in the study group I-Houses.

Among other things, Noble's typology does not consider the ell. Ells were often constructed at the same time or nearly the same time as the main block, to which they were attached in several configurations. Since most study group antebellum houses have ells, their placement is considered important for coding purposes. Other local considerations include location of the hallway, the type of roof (although survey group I-Houses are entirely mainstream re: their gable roofs, hipped examples exist); and the number of bays in the main facade.

The presence or absence of sidelights and transom is important for styling but not for form. The type of portico is very important when integrity is at stake. But for the portico to be useful for coding purposes, houses would need to retain their original porticos which few do.

Although Noble's typology is not used, it may be of interest to note that four study group I-Houses, each with an ell, could nonetheless be considered Type 1 houses according to his typology: 17-Central Hotel; 63-Andrew Jackson Slusher House; 75-Flournoy-Roncelli House; 159-Spencer Brown House; and possibly (with a bit of imagination) 2-Riede House. Several other local, central passage houses could also be classified as Type 1, except that Noble seems to prefer a three-bay facade instead of five openings. One local antebellum house (153-Napoleon Buck House) is essentially a Noble Type 2, but there are no clearcut Noble Type 3 or Type 4 houses within the study group. The 77-Thomas Campbell house has exterior end chimneys but does not qualify as a Noble Type 3 house because it lacks a central hallway and has rooms of equal instead of unequal size. Side passage houses within the study group which most closely resemble Noble's Type 4 I-House fail the chimney test in that they have end instead of central flues.

Since only five local antebellums can be accommodated by Noble's typology, either a new typology is needed or Noble's must be refined and expanded. Consequently, to accommodate I-Houses within the study group, a different but fairly simple typology is proposed. Location of the ell is an important factor. Each basic type, sans ell, is subtyped according to whether it has a left-hand, middle, or right-hand ell. The typology suggested to accommodate local I-Houses is further expanded to accommodate additional types and subtypes within the survey group.

Note that categories were also developed for some house subtypes which are not represented within the study group. This will make it easier to categorize subtypes identified in future projects in the Show-He Region, should this type of coding be desired. (Obviously, the typology can be expanded almost indefinitely.) Also note that typing of the survey group houses is usually according to their original or early floor plans, to the extent that these could be determined. In several cases, additions--sometimes historic, sometimes modern--make it more difficult to see the original plan.

While the placement of chimneys is recognized as an important key for the coding of I-Houses, no distinction is made for coding purposes between chimneys which are flush with the wall surface of gable ends (which strongly suggests Southern influences) and those which pierce gable ends. The former type, in which the gables typically have returns, is by far the most common placement within the survey group. Only seven of the I-Houses have end chimneys which are flush with the surface.

Following is the typology used to accommodate houses within the survey group:

I-HOUSES

Central Passage I-Houses

- **Type 1:** Similar to Noble's Type 1; a central passage structure with two rooms of approximately equal size on each floor, interior end chimneys and a balanced three-bay facade under a gable roof. No ell; the presence of a porch or portico is irrelevant. (No examples exist within survey group.)

Type 1a: Similar to the above, with an ell and a floor plan shaped like the letter L, with the main block as the base and the ell as the upright stroke (left-hand ell). (Examples: 63-Andrew Jackson Slusher House; 75-Flournoy-Roncelli House.)

Type 1b: Similar to the above, with an ell and a floor plan shaped like an inverted letter T (middle ell). (Examples: 2-Riede House; 17-Central Hotel; 159-Spencer Brown House.) Note: Before it was expanded and extensively altered, the floor plan of the Riede House almost certainly was that of a Type 1 I-House but it may or may not have had a middle ell.

Type 1c: Similar to the above, with an ell and a floor plan shaped like an inverted letter L (└), with the main block as the base and the ell as the upright stroke (right-hand ell). (No examples exist within survey group.)

Type 2: Nearly similar to Noble's Type 1; a central passage structure with two rooms of approximately the same size on each floor, interior end chimneys and a balanced five-bay facade under a gable roof. No ell; the presence of a porch or portico is irrelevant. (No examples exist within survey group.)

Type 2a: Same, with a left-hand ell. (Examples: 66-John McFadden House; 69-Minatree Catron House; 89-William Redd House; 93-James Dinwiddie House; III-Neale House; 589-Flournoy-Beck-Todhunter House.)

Type 2b: Same, with a middle ell. (No examples exist within survey group.)

Type 2c: Same, with a right-hand ell. (Examples: 61-Showalter-Emerson House; 71-Thomas Shelby House; 76-Robinson House; 78-Shields-Triggs House; 90-Thomas Slusher House; 575-Neer Farm.)

Type 3: Similar to Noble's Type 2; a central passage structure with two rooms of approximately the same size on each floor, central chimneys (instead of end chimneys), and a balanced three-bay facade under a gable roof. No ell; the presence of a porch or portico is irrelevant. (No examples exist in survey group.)

Type 3a: Same, with a left-hand ell. (No examples exist in survey group.)

Type 3b: Same, with a middle ell. (Example: 153-Napoleon Buck House.)

Type 3c: Same, with a right-hand ell. (No examples exist within survey group.)

Type 4: Nearly similar to Noble's Type 2; a central passage structure with two rooms of approximately the same size on each floor, central chimneys (instead of end chimneys), and a balanced five-bay facade under a gable roof. No ell; the presence of a porch or portico is irrelevant. (No examples exist within survey group.)

Type 4a: Same, with a left-hand ell. (No examples exist in survey group.)

Type 4b: Same, with a middle ell. (No examples exist in survey group.)

Type 4c: Same, with a right-hand ell. (No examples exist within survey group.)

Type 5: Nearly similar to Noble's Type 1; a central passage structure with two rooms of approximately the same size on each floor, but with exterior end chimneys and a balanced three-bay facade under a gable roof. No ell; the presence of a porch or portico is irrelevant. (No examples exist in survey group.)

Type 5a: same, with a left-hand ell. (No examples exist in survey group.)

Type 5b: Same, with a middle ell. (No examples exist in survey group.)

Type 5c: Same, with a right-hand ell. (No examples exist in survey group.)

Type 6: Nearly similar to Noble's Type 1; a central passage structure with two rooms of approximately the same size on each floor, but with exterior end chimneys and a balanced five-bay facade under a gable roof. No ell; the presence of a porch or portico is irrelevant. (No examples exist in survey group.)

Type 6a: Same, with a left-hand ell. (Example: 77-Thomas Campbell House.)

Type 6b: Same, with a middle ell. (No examples exist within survey group.)

Type 6c: Same, with a right-hand ell. (No examples exist in survey group.)

Type 7: Nearly similar to Noble's Type 1; a central passage structure with two rooms of approximately the same size on each floor, interior end chimneys and a balanced three-bay facade under a hipped roof. No ell; the presence of a porch or portico is irrelevant. (No examples exist within survey group.)

Type 7a: Same, with a left-hand ell. (No examples exist within survey group.)

Type 7b: Same, with a middle ell. (No examples exist within survey group.)

Type 7c: Same, with a right-hand ell. (No examples exist within survey group.)

Type 8: Nearly similar to this system's Type 7; a central passage structure with two rooms of approximately the same size on each floor,

interior end chimneys and a balanced five-bay facade under a hipped roof. No ell; the presence of a porch or portico is irrelevant. (No examples exist in survey group.)

Type 8a: Same, with a left-hand ell. (Example: 10S-William Kirtley House.)

Side Passage I-Houses

Type 9: An I-House with a main block consisting of a right-hand hallway and one room on each floor, an interior end chimney and a two-bay facade under any type of roof. No ell; the presence of a porch or portico is irrelevant. (No examples exist within survey group.)

Type 9a: Same, with a left-hand ell. (No examples exist in survey group.)

Type 9b: Same, with a middle ell. (No examples exist within survey group.)

Type 9c: Same, with a right-hand ell. (Example: 14-Counselman House.)

Type 10: An I-House with a main block consisting of a left-hand hallway and one room on each floor, an interior end chimney and a two-bay facade under any type of roof. No ell; the presence of a porch or portico is irrelevant. (No examples exist in survey group.)

Type 10a: Same, with a left-hand ell. (No examples exist in survey group.)

Type 10b: Same, with a middle ell. (No examples exist in survey group.)

Type 10c: Same, with a right-hand ell. (No examples exist in survey group.)

Type 11: An I-House with a main block consisting of a right-hand hallway and one room on each floor, an interior end chimney and a three-bay facade under any type of roof. No ell; the presence of a porch or portico is irrelevant. (Example: 9S-Starke House.)

Type 11a: Same, with a left-hand ell. (Examples: 70-Wade Hicklin House; 8S-Rufus Young House.)

Type 11b: Same, with a middle ell. (No examples exist in survey group.)

Type 11c: Same, with a right-hand ell. (No examples exist in survey group.)

Type 12: An I-House with a main block consisting of a left-hand hallway and one room on each floor, an interior end chimney and a three-bay facade under any type of roof. No ell; the presence of a porch or portico is irrelevant. (No examples exist in survey group.)

Type 12a: Same, with a left-hand ell. (No examples exist within survey group.)

Type 12b: Same, with a middle ell. (Example: 100-J. S. Plattenburg House.)

Type 12c: Type 12c: Same, with a right-hand ell. (No examples exist within survey group.)

NON-I-HOUSES

Side Passage Temple Front

Type 13: Somewhat similar to a side passage I-House but with a colossal two-story portico recessed under the main gable roof. The facade is two-bay with the hallway on the right. (No examples exist in survey group.)

Type 13a: Same as above but with the hallway on the left. (Example: 143-Warren-Gordon House.)

Type 14: Same as Type 13, but with a three-bay facade. No examples exist within survey group.)

Type 14a: Same as above but with the hallway on the left. (Example: 579-Spratt-Aull House.)

Central Passage Single-Pile

Type 15: The floor plan for this type is not unlike that of a central passage I-House but there are only 1 or 1 1/2 stories instead of 2 or 2 1/2. Two rooms of approximately equal size flank a central hallway under a gable roof. There are interior end chimneys. The symmetrical main facade has three openings. No ell; the presence of a porch or portico is irrelevant. (No examples exist in survey group.)

Type 15a: Same, with a left-hand ell. (No examples exist in survey group.)

Type 15b: Same, with a middle ell. (No examples exist in survey group.)

Type 15c: Same, with a right-hand ell. (No examples exist in survey group.)

Type 16: Same as Type 15, but with a five-bay facade. (No examples exist in survey group.)

Type 16a: Same, with a left-hand ell. (Example: 92-Burbridge House. Note: The original form of the Burbridge House is undetermined. For example, the ell is presumably the oldest part but the "main block" could have been fashioned from an I-House which was erected not long afterward. It is also possible that the front was added in its present form, in which case the house is correctly listed as a Type 16a.)

Type 16b: Same, with a middle ell. (No examples exist in survey group.)

Type 16c: Same, with a right-hand ell. (No examples exist in survey group.)

Central Passage Double-Pile

Type 17: Other than possibly being only one story, this house differs from the central passage I-House in that it is two rooms deep instead of only one. The two front rooms flanking the hallway are of approximately equal size. The central passage may or may not continue beyond the front rooms. The main facade contains three openings. (No examples exist within survey group.)

Type 17a: Same as above but with a five-bay facade. (Example: 595-Thomas Walton House.)

Double-Pen

Type 18: This type consists of two rooms of approximately equal size, each with its own front door, with interior end chimneys under a gable roof. There is no hallway but examples with an upper half-story will have a staircase in one corner. The main facade contains four openings. (Example: 581-John House.)

Type 18a: Same as above but with a six-bay facade. (No examples exist within survey group.)

Box Plan (Centered Gable)

Type 19: These are square or rectangular box-shaped houses of two stories with hipped roofs and front-facing, centered gables. Italianate styling is often present, typically in the form of decorative brackets under the eaves and hooded, round-arched windows which may be paired. Historic rearward additions are common. (Examples: 79-Sparks-Hickman House; 583-James Cheatham House.)

Compound Asymmetrical Plan

Type 20: The plan for these two-story houses may have the form of an elaborated L or T, or a somewhat more complex letter, such as a U or F. Roofs are cross-gabled or cross-hipped, or a combination. The location of entrances and fenestration varies greatly. Styling also varies, but Italianate styling is present on this subtype. (Example: 578-Alexander Graves House.)

Type 20a: Same as above, but the roofline is more complex and Queen Anne styling is present. (Example: 591-George Johnson House.)

Type 20b: Same as above, but the house has a mansard roof and other Second Empire elements. (No examples exist within survey group.)

Type 20c: Same as above, but the house has steep gables and Gothic Revival styling. (No examples exist in survey group.)

Cross Plan (Cruciform)

Type 21: A relatively uncommon type within the Show-He Region is the two-story cross plan or cruciform house. The roof is cross-gabled over intersecting wings. The plan is symmetrical, with the shortest wing projecting from the front and the longest being essentially an ell. The form is that of the Latin cross. (Example: 596-Tewis House.)

Type 21a: Same as above, but with intersecting wings of identical length in the form of a Greek Cross. (No examples exist in survey group.)

Summary

As can be seen from the above, the typical antebellum and semiantebellum house within the survey group is a central passage I-House, with an ell. There are 20 such houses, representing 59% of the survey population. A main elevation consisting of five bays with a central entrance and two end chimneys (interior) is most common. The typology for I-Houses contains no stylistic references (the emphasis is on floor plans) but most I-Houses in the study group contain Greek Revival elements. Entrances framed with sidelights and perhaps pilasters, with a transom, help define the style. Brick walls are more common than wood. (Types 1-8 refer to central passage I-Houses. Types 9-12 refer to side passage I-Houses.)

Regardless of type, the typical house within the survey group has some sort of portico or porch, which is often a historic replacement. The typical floor plan is like the letter L, with the main block as the base and an ell as the upright stroke. The orientation of the main elevation is most often to the south. Foundations are usually brick. Gable roofs are by far the most numerous type, particularly for I-Houses. At least a few original interior details are extant in all houses surveyed. In several cases, integrity is very high.

In addition to 20 central passage I-Houses (59%), there are 5 side passage I-Houses (15%), 2 side passage temple front houses (6%), 1 central passage single pile house (3%), 1 central passage double pile house (3%), 1 double pen house (3%), 2 box plan (centered gable) houses (6%), 1 compound asymmetrical plan house (3%), and 1 cross plan or cruciform house (3%). (The ca. 1890 Queen Anne house was coded as a Type 20a, but is not otherwise counted.)

Various other characteristics of the survey group houses, by quantity and percentage, are as follows:

Style	No.	
Greek Revival	28	82
Italianate	4	12
Unclassified	2	6

<u>Number of Stories</u>	<u>No.</u>	
1	1	3
1 1/2	2	6
2	29	85
2 1/2	1	3
3	1	3

<u>Outer Wall Material</u>	<u>No.</u>	
Asbestos siding	4	12
Brick	24	71
Wood siding	6	18

<u>Bays Main Elevation</u>	<u>No.</u>	
2	4	12
3	13	38
4	1	3
5	16	47

<u>Orientation Main Elev.</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>
East	4	12
North.	9	26
Nottheast	2	6
South	12	35
West	7	21

<u>Chimney Locations</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>
Block ends (interior)	25	74
Block ends (exterior)	1	3
Central	8	24

<u>Roof Type</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>
Flat or low-pitched	1	3
Gable	27	79
Gable and hipped	1	3
Hipped	3	9
Hipped w/cross gables	1	3
Mansard	1	3

<u>Roof material</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>
Asphalt shingles	17	50
Roll Asphalt	2	6
Metal	12	35
Slate	1	3
Wood	1	3
Undetermined	1	3

<u>Foundation Material</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>
Brick	30	88
Stone	3	9
Undetermined	1	3

Twenty-nine of the 34 antebellum and semiantebellum houses have some type of entry porch or portico.

Thirty-one houses (91%) have some type of ell or rear addition.

All houses in the survey group have at least a few remnants of their original interiors, and most have several. Two houses (6%) have only a few original interior elements which are intact and readily visible. Five houses

(15%) have some original interior elements which are intact and readily visible. Twenty-seven houses (79%) have several original interior elements which are intact and visible. ("Few" is defined as follows: The house has been extensively remodeled but some original woodwork and perhaps a mantel or two exist, although they are overwhelmed by newer materials. An original stairway may or may not exist. "Some": Most woodwork and mantels are intact in one or two downstairs rooms and the main staircase is intact, but several changes have occurred in other parts of the house. "Several": Most woodwork and mantels are intact in most major rooms of the house. Staircases are intact. Substantial changes are limited to the kitchen and modern additions including bathrooms.)

House-by-House Analysis

2-Riede House, Third Street, Wellington.

Owner: Mr. and Mrs. Jay Hawkins.

The Riede House was selected for the survey because it is obviously an antebellum resource, although it was significantly enlarged and converted into a rooming house at some point in its distant history. This brick building was coded as a Type 1b central passage I-House, its possible original configuration. Among the obvious alterations, a third floor with a mansard roof was added to the main block. (Until recently, the profile of the original main block was visible in the upper brickwork where the parapet walls were added.) Originally, a central ell of two stories may have been attached to a three-bay main elevation. A historic photo would go a long way toward solving the puzzle posed by this building.

Probably, the original entry was a single door with sidelights (as upstairs) and a continuous transom rather than the present double doors and split transom. The portico with deck is not an original type.

It is unusual for the windows on one floor to have flat arches while those above have slightly rounded segmental arches. This is the case in the main facade only. Windows and their enframements seem old. Main block windows are double-hung 6/6s. Beyond the main block, windows are 2/2s and 1/1s. Some window openings have been sealed on the rear facade.

The interior has been substantially altered and remodeled but some historic woodwork survives. Only two of the four apartments were visited, one on each floor. The second floor apartment contains a pilaster mantel, doors with elongated paired panels and enframements with pediment-like caps and raking cornice, all of which suggest a Greek Revival influence and are similar to those found in known antebellum houses throughout northern Lafayette County.

Early ownership was not determined but in the 1880s, Col. John Riede and his wife, Katie, and friend Fred Kenton were owners.

There are no old or historic outbuildings, only a ca. 1980 house and a new shop and vehicle storage building.

The Riede House, as it is tentatively called, probably has been too greatly altered for nomination although it is among the Show-Me Region's most unusual properties.

VBD: NE corner of 3rd and Cherry Streets, Wellington; Lot 42 Original Town.

14-Counselman House, Fifth Street, Wellington.

Owner: Mr. and Mrs. Clay James.

The original soft-brick portion of this side passage I-House with its right-hand ell (two rooms and a hallway on each floor) was probably built in

the late 1850s by Lawrence W. & Martha Counselman. Several years later, another owner filled the angle with a two-story brick addition (one room down and one above), making the house rectangular. The date of this addition is unknown (ca. 1900, perhaps); its bricks appear to have been commercially manufactured and its window openings have segmental, Victorian arches rather than plain lintels as in the original, Greek Revival-styled portion. At some point, an Italianate cornice was attached to the front parapet. The classical entrance has pilasters, sidelights with panels and segmental transoms. In 1984 and 1988, a two-story frame addition was constructed in the back. The makeshift front porch is also a recent project.

Inside, the hallway and living room or parlor contain most of the older woodwork. Pilaster mantels are found in the living room/parlor and an upstairs bedroom. (A mantel in the dining room is nonoriginal.) There is a step-down between the dining room (the ell of the original house) and the kitchen (the ca. 1900 addition). An original window opening remains in the wall between the kitchen and the rear addition.

The builder, presumably the "Lawrence W. Counsell" listed as a 29-year-old tinner in the 1860 census, apparently did not remain in the area much longer.

The property is architecturally significant under Criterion C, as a vernacular example of an antebellum, side-passage Greek Revival I-House with a historic addition. Within the survey group, it was the only example of its subtype (9c). The turn-of-the-century addition changed its shape but is not objectionable. The modern, vinyl-covered frame addition in the rear is difficult to see from Third Street, which is the public angle of view. There are no serious problems with the roofline, entry and windows.

There are no significant outbuildings. The only outbuilding is a 1980s two-car garage.

VBD: S side of 5th Street between Lydia and Pine Streets, Wellington; Lot 12, Nadler's Addition.

- 17-Central Hotel, Walnut Street, Wellington.

Owner: Mr. and Mrs. James Lewellen.

This Type 1b central passage, middle ell brick I-House differs from the other two Type 1b examples in that it has a moderately pitched front gable. The brick ell (which originally contained the kitchen) was lengthened in the early 1960s with a frame addition; an enclosed porch has also been added. The former kitchen is now the dining room and the present kitchen is in the ell addition.

The classical entrance contains sidelights, pilasters and transom within a surround with Greek ears (which are somewhat uncommon on exterior enframements.) The entrance above has sidelights and a shouldered surround, but not pilasters or transom. Doorways within the main block have pediment-like entablatures. The large central hall and north parlor contain most of the first floor's original woodwork. The central hall, with its uncommon horizontal layout, is perhaps the house's most distinctive feature. The staircase curves abruptly from its base along the left inner wall, which is plastered brick.

Census records probably contain information about builder Lewis White, although they were not consulted for this report. The house became known as the Central Hotel in the late 19th century but if it was modified for use as a hotel, it is not apparent today.

Most existing windows are replacements which occupy the original openings and use the old wooden lintels. The new jambs, sills and heads are rough-surfaced wood which project very slightly beyond the brick. The original windows (one or two have yet to be replaced) are 2/2s; the

replacements are 1/1s. Although these windows are not quite what one likes to see, the exterior is otherwise mostly intact. The ca. 1960s **frame** addition is tolerable because it extends the ell without introducing any new angles or elevations of its own; the siding is wood. The projecting flues are simply functional replacements.

The Central Hotel possesses the basic floor plan of its I-House type and retains sufficient historic materials to be potentially eligible for listing under Criterion C. There are no problems with the roofline. The front door and its second floor counterpart are panel-type doors with large glass windows in their upper halves.

The only outbuilding is an older, board-and-batten frame garage.

VBD: W side of Walnut Street between 5th and Arabella Streets, Wellington; S15 TsON R28W.

61-Showalter-Emerson.House, Dover Road east of Lexington.

Owner: Mr. and Mrs. Dana H. Emerson.

A brick central passage I-House, the Showalter-Emerson House possesses some fine features, particularly its Greek Revival portico with octagonal wood columns. This Type 2C house retains its exterior profile including a two-stage, two-story right-hand ell. However, there has been a major alteration to the lower story of the rearmost portion of the ell. (It has been converted into a two-car garage). A sunporch has been attached to the east end of the main block. The Showalter-Emerson House was probably built in the 1850s or 1860s.

The builder was not determined in connection with the present survey but a significant turn-of-the-century owner was J. D. Showalter, a Lexington attorney. It may well have been during the ownership of Mr. Showalter that the original spiral Greek Revival staircase was Victorianized. Specifically, a lower landing with a small lateral flight was added, along with fine Eastlake newel posts and ornate balusters. The doorway enframing between the kitchen and living room is also Victorian, repeating some of the staircase detailing. But the dominant style remains Greek Revival, as seen in the superb interior woodwork around several doors and windows. The finest woodwork is found in the hallway where pedimented, dentilated entablatures are supported by pilasters; reveals are paneled. The parlor mantel is nonoriginal but an original mantel reportedly survives in an upstairs bedroom.

At some point, the upper doorway was converted into a window. Most other windows (Rox 1/1s instead of historically correct 6/6s) at least utilize their original openings. There is also a minor fenestration change in the forward portion of the ell. The garage in the rear part of the ell is the main transgression. Despite these and other caveats, the house is an important piece in the Dover Road antebellum collection. The Greek Revival portico is an unusual (for Dover Road) one-bay type, and the interior woodwork in the hall and east parlor is elegant.

As the westernmost antebellum on Dover Road, its proximity to Lexington if not its architectural refinements make it something of a transitional house between town and country.

Because of an unusual situation concerning the owner, the Showalter-Emerson House and outbuildings could not be examined and photographed as extensively as most of the other properties. But it appears to have better than borderline eligibility under Criterion C, as an interesting example of a somewhat Victorianized, southern I-House. Significance under Criterion A may also be justified because of its agricultural history within the Dover Road context.

VBD: Approx. 6.5 miles W and 0.5 mile S of U.S. 24 and Mo. 213, on N side of Mo. 224; S25, T51N, R27W.

63-Andrew Jackson Slusher House, Dover Road east of Lexington.

Owner: Edward A. Schreiner estate.

The Andrew Jackson Slusher House is a frame, central passage I-House with a left-hand ell (Type 1a). Although central passage I-Houses are well-represented within the survey group, there is only one other example of this subtype. In this case, the ell was built a decade or so before the main block, which was not unusual for a Dover Road antebellum.

Although Italianate brackets are found along the roofline, Greek Revival styling dominates the facade. The small portico is supported by round, fluted wooden columns. The deck railing has scrollwork of a type associated with antebellum Greek Revival I-Houses in Lafayette County. Most windows in the main block and on the west side of the ell are narrow, paired 1/1 and 4/4 units with wooden storms. Most siding is asbestos.

Four years ago, upper and lower side porches on the east side of the ell were enclosed. Siding on the enclosed porches is vinyl and the new windows are single units. The concrete slab front porch base is obviously "modern" but it probably assures the portico's long-term stability.

The Andrew Jackson Slusher House contains several original and historic (early 1900s) interior elements. The space under the staircase is used for storage but unlike most other examples in the survey group, is not enclosed. The newel post is Victorian, with a tapering octagonal central section. Fireplaces have pilaster mantels. The second floor of the main block and the ell are relatively unaltered. The crossing from the ell into the main block is framed with a semi-octagonal arch.

The property includes four barns and several other interesting outbuildings, particularly a summer kitchen, an ice house, a smokehouse, and a one-room house. The summer kitchen contains the brick portion of its oven.

The Andrew Jackson Slusher House appears significant under Criterion B as well as Criteria A and C. Under Criterion B, the house was built by a prominent member of the Christopher Slusher family which migrated to the Dover Road area from Virginia in 1828. Various members of the Slusher family established the "Slusher Community" of antebellum homes east of Lexington. Andrew Jackson Slusher, a son, built the ell in approximately 1851 and added the front block a few years after the Civil War. Under Criterion A, the many outbuildings should make it fairly easy to establish its architectural significance. Under Criterion C, the property is a reasonably intact example which embodies the distinctive characteristics of the Southern, vernacular I-House as it flourished in Lafayette County.

VBD: Approx. 2.0 miles W and 0.2 miles S of U.S. 24 and Mo. 213, on north side of U.S. 24; 527 T51N R26W.

66-McFadden-Williams House, Dover Road east of Lexington.

Owner: Mr. and Mrs. John Paul Garner.

The McFadden-Williams House was on a farm once known as Highland View.

This frame, Type 2a central passage I-House is believed to have been built in about 1860. Five other survey group houses are in the same subtype, which is characterized by a five-bay facade, interior end chimneys and a left-hand ell. This relatively plain example has a Victorian porch with slender, turned supports. The entrance is transomed with sidelights. Exterior walls have asbestos siding. The brick foundation is covered with particle board. A two-story porch on the west side of the ell has been enclosed.

The interior woodwork is very plain. In an interesting variation, the central staircase is inverted with the base facing away from the main entrance. Instead of a newel post and railing, there is only a hand railing attached to the wall. (Where the stairs emerge on the second floor, there is a moderately tapered post with a simple railing and square sticks for up-

63-Andrew Jackson Slusher House, Dover Road east of Lexington.

Owner: Edward A. Schreiner estate.

The Andrew Jackson Slusher House is a frame, central passage I-House with a left-hand ell (Type 1a). Although central passage I-Houses are well-represented within the survey group, there is only one other example of this subtype. In this case, the ell was built a decade or so before the main block, which was not unusual for a Dover Road antebellum.

Although Italianate brackets are found along the roofline, Greek Revival styling dominates the facade. The small portico is supported by round, fluted wooden columns. The deck railing has scrollwork of a type associated with antebellum Greek Revival I-Houses in Lafayette County. Most windows in the main block and on the west side of the ell are narrow, paired 1/1 and 4/4 units with wooden storms. Most siding is asbestos.

Four years ago, upper and lower side porches on the east side of the ell were enclosed. Siding on the enclosed porches is vinyl and the new windows are single units. The concrete slab front porch base is obviously "modern" but it probably assures the portico's long-term stability.

The Andrew Jackson Slusher House contains several-original and historic (early 1900s) interior elements. The space under the staircase is used for storage but unlike most other examples in the survey group, is not enclosed. The newel post is Victorian, with a tapering octagonal central section. Fireplaces have pilaster mantels. The second floor of the main block and the ell are relatively unaltered. The crossing from the ell into the main block is framed with a semi-octagonal arch.

The property includes four barns and several other interesting outbuildings, particularly a summer kitchen, an ice house, a smokehouse, and a one-room house. The summer kitchen contains the brick portion of its oven.

The Andrew Jackson Slusher House appears significant under Criterion B as well as Criteria A and C. Under Criterion B, the house was built by a prominent member of the Christopher Slusher family which migrated to the Dover Road area from Virginia in 1828. Various members of the Slusher family established the "Slusher Community" of antebellum homes east of Lexington. Andrew Jackson Slusher, a son, built the ell in approximately 1851 and added the front block a few years after the Civil War. Under Criterion A, the many outbuildings should make it fairly easy to establish its architectural significance. Under Criterion C, the property is a reasonably intact example which embodies the distinctive characteristics of the Southern, vernacular I-House as it flourished in Lafayette County.

VBD: Approx. 2.0 miles Wand 0.2 miles S of U.S. 24 and Mo. 213, on north side of U.S. 24; S27 T51N R26W.

66-McFadden-Williams House, Dover Road east of Lexington.

Owner: Mr. and Mrs. John Paul Garner.

The McFadden-Williams House was on a farm once known as Highland View.

This frame, Type 2a central passage I-House is believed to have been built in about 1860. Five other survey group houses are in the same subtype, which is characterized by a five-bay facade, interior end chimneys and a left-hand ell. This relatively plain example has a Victorian porch with slender, turned supports. The entrance is transomed with sidelights. Exterior walls have asbestos siding. The brick foundation is covered with particle board. A two-story porch on the west side of the ell has been enclosed.

The interior woodwork is very plain. In an interesting variation, the central staircase is inverted with the base facing away from the main entrance. Instead of a newel post and railing, there is only a hand railing attached to the wall. (Where the stairs emerge on the second floor, there is a moderately tapered post with a simple railing and square sticks for up-

rights.) Both parlors contain relatively tall pilaster mantels. Baseboards have been removed in some rooms and first floor ceilings have been lowered by the present owner. The doorway between the kitchen and dining room has been widened and a former exterior window on the west side of the dining room has been dry-walled over. Most woodwork is intact, however, with original doors and hardware.

In 1947, two rooms were added on the east side of the ell.

Apparently, the only historic outbuilding is a frame, mostly metal-sheathed barn with a central aisle and two wider side passages.

If this house is eligible for listing, it would probably be under Criteria A and C for association with the Dover Road agricultural context and as a reasonably intact example of a vernacular Southern I-House.

VBD: Approx. 6.25 miles Wand 0.5 mile S of U.S. 24 and Mo. 213, on S side of U.S. 24; S36 T51N R27W.

69-Minatree Catron House, Dover Road east of Lexington.

Owner: Robert E. Catron.

The Minatree Catron House is a brick, central passage I-House with a left-hand ell of one-story (Type 2a). In this example, the house was constructed in the 1840s by slave labor from bricks fired nearby. The most impressive feature is its colossal two-story pedimented portico, supported by square brick columns, which dominates the main facade. Like the rest of the house, it is fashioned from soft, locally made-bricks. Interior walls are also brick. Both upper and lower entrances are transomed with sidelights. Chimneys are of shaped masonry.

The original exterior is largely intact with the exception of a few decades-old additions: a small porch toward the rear of the ell, a bathroom in the angle between the ell and the main block, a cellar entrance and an oriel window. The original fenestration also appears basically intact. Windows (all old) are 6/6s and 6/1s, with wood lintels and sills. A one-story porch was removed from the rear of the main block sometime after 1960.

- Main block exterior brick walls are 13" or 14" thick. Ell exterior walls and interior brick walls are 9" or 10" thick.

Inside, several Greek Revival elements remain. The parlors contain nonoriginal brick mantels but Greek Revival mantels are found in the small dining room and in the west upstairs bedroom. Flanking closets in the parlors have been changed or removed. Originally, each room had its own fireplace. Most woodwork is pine. The curved staircase railing and newel post are walnut. Door and window enframements in the upper and lower hallways and in the parlors have Greek ears.

Apparently, no antebellum outbuildings are present. However, some older (ca. early 1900s) buildings including a barn and a grain bin are nearby. Other nearby structures include a goat barn and a house trailer.

The Minatree Catron House, which remains in the Catron family today although it has not been occupied for several years, should be eligible for listing under Criteria A and C. Minatree Catron, the builder, was a slave owner and his home was one of a series of mansions along Dover Road that were centers of hemp plantations in the years preceding the Civil War. The house is a relatively intact example of the Greek Revival I-House, and with its colossal portico is strongly evocative of its past as a "Southern" mansion within a local setting.

VBD: Approx. 4.25 miles Wand 0.75 mile S of U.S. 24 and Mo. 213, on N side of U.S. 24; 532 T51N R26W.

70-Wade Hicklin House, Dover Road east of Lexington.

Owner: Helen and Adella Luehrman.

The Wade Hicklin House (so-named for this report, but the Hicklin association should be further researched) is a brick, side passage I-House with a left-hand ell (Type 11a). It has an uncommon hipped roof; most side-passage I-Houses within the Show-Me Region have gable roofs. This house lacks the usual Greek Revival styling and probably is not a true antebellum. Wade Hicklin, a son of regional pioneer James Hicklin, located on the land which includes this house in 1877. But the bricks are a soft type rather than the relatively hard, commercially fired variety. If possible, a member of the Hicklin family should be interviewed to obtain additional historical information.

The main elevation has a transomed entrance but lacks sidelights or other decorative elaboration. The entrance and old, 2/2 windows have segmental, slightly rounded brick arches. A brick water table (two courses) is visible in the front and along the east side. A two-story side porch on the east has been enclosed with composition board siding and wood siding--the top part in 1982, and the lower portion earlier.

The parlor contains a pilaster mantel in which the pilasters, corner blocks and entablature are decorated with parallel grooves. The chimney (apparently it was an exterior chimney) has been removed. The parlor also contains a centerpiece. The staircase has a tapering Victorian newel post and balusters. Other woodwork is relatively plain, with an older four-panel door between the hallway and parlor.

Outbuildings include an interesting 12'x14' brick smokehouse with a wood floor and a root cellar (1) below. Judging from the brickwork and the segmental arch of a window, the smokehouse is probably about the same age as the house. Other outbuildings consist of a large barn, two smaller barns and what appears to be a former poultry house.

While the Wade Hicklin House has sufficient integrity for consideration under Criterion C (and possibly Criterion A), questions concerning its history probably need to be answered before proceeding with nomination activity. The lack of exterior Greek Revival styling should not in itself be a problem, however.

VBD: Approx. 4.0 miles W and 0.75 mile S of U.S. 24 and Mo. 213, on N side of U.S. 24; S32 T51N R26W.

71-Thomas Shelby House, Dover Road east of Lexington.

Owner: Kerr Orchards, Inc.

The Thomas Shelby House is a moderately restored, brick central passage I-House with a right-hand ell (Type 2c). Built in the mid-1850s, the Thomas Shelby House is among the more elaborately finished of Lafayette County's rural antebellums, and it is extremely well-preserved inside and out. A central bay projects slightly from the main elevation and is terminated by a pediment. A portico with a railing deck is supported by tapered octagonal posts. Doorways at both levels are enframed by classical entablatures. The two-story ell has a double gallery porch on the east.

In this example, the "central passage" provides access from the front to both parlors and the ell but the space is also used as a formal dining room. The main staircase is in the ell just behind the main block, rather than in the central passage/dining room. A secondary staircase is in the east parlor. At 15 1/2' x 17', the central passage/dining room is approximately three feet narrower than the 18' x 17' flanking parlors.

Most windows including four basement windows in the front of the main

block have cast iron lintels and sills, presumably from a foundry in Lexington. Most windows are original or original type 6/6s. Shutters are an inappropriate, aluminum type for decoration rather than function.

The front door and sidelights are nonoriginal but appropriate. Deteriorated wood has been removed and replaced with similar new pieces as needed, particularly in the entrance, some windows and the lower portions of some octagonal porch supports. A two-story, brick addition for bathrooms was constructed at the angle between the main block and ell in the 1930s. During the 1980s, doors to the lower deck of the gallery from the living room and the east parlor were walled-over on the inside but the exterior view is unaffected. Interior sides of exterior walls have been furred and covered with sheet rock for insulation, reducing room sizes by a few inches. Rear rooms of the ell (living room and kitchen) have been modernized. A modern triple window has been installed in the rearmost kitchen wall. The rear section of the first story of the side porch was enclosed (prior to 1980) to create a utility room.

Directly north of the Thomas Shelby House are fruit processing facilities of Kerr Orchards, the owner of the house. These consist primarily of large, metal-walled cooler buildings, packing sheds and storage facilities. The oldest of the apple-processing buildings is a frame, ca. 1950s packing shed. Just north of the house is a frame building used primarily as a garage and for storage. The oldest outbuilding (east of the house) is an older (ca. early 1900s), well-maintained three-level frame barn with a stone foundation and a cupola atop its gambrel roof. This building is used as a fruit sales bam.

The Thomas Shelby House presumably has sufficient integrity for listing under Criterion C, and is probably significant under Criteria A (agriculture) and B as well. Builder Thomas Shelby was apparently among the more prominent Dover Road landowners.

VBD: Approx. 3.5 miles Wand 0.75 mile S of u.S. 24 and Mo. 213, on N side of u.S. 24; S33 T51N R26W.

7S-Flournoy-Roncelli House, south of Lexington.

Owner: Mr. and Mrs. Ron Fuenfhausen.

The Flournoy-Roncelli House (a somewhat arbitrary name) is a brick, Type 1a central passage I-House with some unique features among survey group houses. Specifically, it is the only house with keystones above windows (in the main facade); it is the only house with its main staircase leading all the way to an attic which, in this case, has two small windows in each gable end; and it is one of only three houses using stone instead of brick for its foundation. It also is one of the more original, well-preserved houses of the group.

A Victorian front porch with a spindlework frieze and a hipped roof is centered in the three-bay main elevation. The entrance has a transom and sidelights, with brackets used as mullions in the transom. Original-looking, 6/6 windows are intact in both the main block and a two-story brick ell. Keystones of stone (probably) above the front windows are crown-shaped. Most windows have slightly rounded, segmental arches but those on the west side of the house (main block as well as ell) have flat stone lintels rather than the segmental type.

Much of the interior is original or old. The staircase railing, newel post and banisters are walnut. The staircase leads to the attic, and consists of four flights. Doorway and window enframements in the hallway and east parlor have Greek ears. The west parlor and upstairs rooms have plain

enframements. The parlors contain apparently original mantels, as do bedrooms in the main block. The west parlor is being restored by the owner. It contains a staircase to an upstairs bedroom. Decades ago, probably in the 1950s, another staircase was removed from the southwest corner of the ell. The kitchen contains an old, but not original, mantel.

At the north end of a one-story side porch is a small brick room which once functioned as a granary. This room has been converted into a bathroom.

The builder may have been Theodore Gosewisch, a Lexington confectioner during his years of ownership (1847-52). Owner Ron Fuenfhausen found the date "1847" scratched into a brick. Dr. M. W. Flournoy apparently acquired the property in 1859, about 20 years before moving to Bates City in southwestern Lafayette County. Interestingly, Dr. Flournoy built the Flournoy-Beck-Todhunter House (#589) in the 1830s. During the early 1900s, ownership of the Flournoy-Roncelli House was by Giuseppe Roncelli. Additional research is indicated.

This is a fine house which should be eligible under Criterion C, since it retains most of its historic materials and is a significant example of its type. The location is outside Lexington, but very near the city limits. There are no historic outbuildings.

VBD: Approx. 2.75 miles W and 0.6 mile N of Mo. 13 and Rt. E, on N side of Co. Rd. #75; 54 T50N R27W.

76-W. P. Robinson House, southeast of Lexington.

Owner: James D. Sill.

The Robinson House is a Type 2c, central passage brick I-House in the general vicinity of the National Register-listed Linwood Lawn (William Limerick Home) southeast of Lexington. There is no portico. The right-hand ell is of two stories.

- Windows in the main elevation have flat brick arches with radiating voussoirs. Other main block windows have simple, flat brick arches of stretcher bond and wooden lintels. All main block windows appear to be original or old. Main block windows are 6/6s. Some ell windows are nonoriginal and are smaller, 1/15.

The classical entrance is intact and old-looking with the negligible exception of a few replacement, acceptable molding pieces in the base.

A two-story side porch was enclosed in the 1950s. This porch has asbestos siding. In the early 1980s, the west and rear walls of the ell were repaired with new windows and a new rear door was installed at this time. A bathroom was added inside the enclosed porch. The original, soft orange bricks are easily scratched with a fingernail. Exterior walls of the main block and ell are approximately 14" thick. Brick front steps were added a few years ago.

Interior woodwork is relatively plain, with wood-graining the only obvious pretension. The staircase hand railing and tapering newel post are walnut; the bannisters are small rectangular pieces, which are painted. The east room of the main block serves as the parlor or living room. This room has a fireplace with a pilaster mantel with disproportionately narrow, tapering pilasters.

There are a few older storage buildings southwest of the house, but none appears significant.

Presumably the Robinson House can be nominated under Criterion C for its architecture, as a reasonably intact local variation of the Southern I-House. Owner J. D. Robinson, apparently a son of William P. Robinson, was an original member of the Lafayette County Agricultural & Mechanical Society, incorporated

in 1855 to promote improvements in agriculture; this could be cited for enhancement of the property's agricultural significance under Criterion A.

VBD: Approx. 0.8 mile N of Mo. 13 and Rt. E, on S side of Co. Rd. #107; S1 T50N R27W.

77-Thomas Campbell House, southwest of Dover.

Owner: Mr. and Mrs. Ervin G. Telgemeier.

The Thomas Campbell House, a frame central passage I-House with a five-bay main facade, is distinctive for its exterior end chimneys which are unique within the survey group. The roof is slightly bellcast. A left-hand ell, believed to have been built in the 1850s, is the oldest part of the house. The sandstone foundation is uncommon (most are brick) but not unique. A portico has been removed.

Walnut weatherboard covers the lower story, pine the upstairs of the main block.

The present single-leaf recessed entrance is nonoriginal. The original entrance was double-leaf and was flush with the exterior front wall. It lacked a transom but had sidelights, as does the replacement entrance which was constructed in the ca.1960s. A doorway on the north side of the ell has been sided over. The original corbelled chimney tops were replaced, probably in the 1960s. Windows are older 1/1s in wooden frames with the exception of a 6/6 window in the rear of the ell, which is probably the oldest in the house. Shutters are nonoriginal, metal units.

The central passage contains a Victorian staircase with an ornate newel post. Doorway and window enframements in the lower main block have shouldered architraves ("Greek ears.") Pilaster mantels are in the north parlor and dining room (the first room of the ell). These mantels are walnut, although they are painted white. The dining room contains an original closet. Most or all ceilings were lowered several inches approximately 40 years ago. A bathroom which uses part of the hallway and part of the north parlor floor space was installed about 50 years ago.

An early owner (the apparent builder) was Thomas B. Campbell, a Huntsville, Ala., native who came to Lafayette County with his parents in 1832. The Campbell family owned approximately 600 acres in Lexington Township, raised cattle, hogs, and mules and had a race horse track.

There are several types of outbuildings.

Although integrity is generally good, with an abundance of historic materials, the recessed front entrance could make it somewhat difficult to justify nomination under Criterion C. But with its exterior end chimneys perhaps signifying a somewhat different cultural influence, the Thomas Campbell House is an important local resource. The altered entrance notwithstanding, this is a reasonably intact variation of a Southern I-House. The profusion of agricultural outbuildings suggest that Criterion A should also be considered.

VBD: Approx. 1.75 miles S and 2.0 miles W of U.S. 24 and Mo. 213, on W side of Co. Rd. #156; 53 T50N R26W.

78-Shields/Triggs House, south of Lexington.

Owner: Mr. and Mrs. Charles L. Hayes.

The Shields/Triggs House just south of Lexington is a brick, central passage I-House with a right-hand ell of two stories plus a one-story modern extension. It is coded as a Type 2c. The extension (built in the 1980s) replaces a summer kitchen which was situated on the same foundation as the

extension.

The Shields/Triggs House is a particularly good example of a Victorianized Greek Revival house, thanks to its rather spectacular front porch and large, two-story bay window addition. Both the porch and bay window are said to date from the 1880s or so. The basic house was constructed in 1852 by a riverboat captain named Triggs, according to local historians. During the Civil War, the Thomas W. Shields family lived in it; Mrs. Shields was a Triggs. There were several ownership changes after the war.

The central entrance and upstairs doorway are transomed, with sidelights and pilasters within classical enframements. Cast-iron hoods above numerous windows (almost certainly from a Lexington foundry) were probably installed when the house was Victorianized in the 1880s. Most windows are older-looking 1/1s, in their original openings. Surrounds are wood.

In addition to the alterations noted above (bay window, front porch and summer kitchen), a frame bathroom and kitchen addition was constructed within the angle of the ell in 1932. Also in 1932, a two-story gallery was removed from the rear of the main block. A Victorian porch with an intricate frieze at the rear of the ell extension was taken from another house.

Much original woodwork is intact, including a fine walnut staircase. Pilaster mantels are found on both floors.

None of the outbuildings appears significant.

Although Victorianized, the Shields/Triggs House may be eligible under Criterion C. It retains important fundamental qualities as a Southern 1-House, and the Victorian porch and bay window are in fact fairly impressive. The exterior profile is essentially unaltered and the most recent construction--the one-story replacement of a summer kitchen--utilizes old brick and is of the same scale as the original structure. Agriculture is another area of significance, since the property was extensively farmed--but the apparent lack of significant outbuildings may preclude this. Captain Triggs is said to have grown hemp here during the pre-Civil War years.

VBD: Approx. 1.0 mile south of U.S. 24 and Mo. 13, on W side of Mo. 13, just N of OJ S9 T50N R27W.

79-Sparks-Hickman House, south of Lexington.

Owner: Mrs. Annie Durigan.

The Sparks-Hickman House, a brick Italianate-style house coded as a Type 19 (box plan, centered gable), presumably was built after the Civil War--probably during the 1870s or so.

The first owner was probably farmer and stockman R. H. Sparks, a North Carolina native who came to Lafayette County in 1856. A subsequent owner was a Colonel Hickman, whose last name is chiseled into a gray sandstone buggy step east of the house.

The core structure is a squarish, two-story block with a hipped roof and brick quoins at all four corners. There is a central gable containing a circular window. Windows are paired, with individual brick round arches containing keystones. A shorter, two-story Wing with single, flat-arch windows has been appended to the rear. A one-story bay window is on the west. The present front porch is nearly full-width. Unfortunately, the entire exterior has been stuccoed. Brackets have been removed from the boxed cornice.

Most of this house's original woodwork is retained, along with four imported marble mantels (two on each floor). The front hallway is spacious, extending the entire depth of the main structure. The base of the main

· staircase, an ornate Victorian model, is toward the rear. The newel post and bannisters are particularly elaborate. The house is undergoing extensive renovation by the current owner.

One outbuilding is a frame ca. 1920s garage which has been stuccoed to match the house. The only other outbuilding is a small storage shed.

In addition to the historic ownership as noted above, the Sparks-Hickman House is said to have been used as a summer home by William B. Waddell, of the historically significant, Lexington-based frontier freighting firm of Russell, Majors and Waddell.

With the exception of stucco, the exterior has no major problems re: integrity. The front porch, while undoubtedly not original, is fairly old and of a type often found on early 20th century American four-square houses. It will still be necessary to establish a more precise date of construction, but architectural significance under Criterion C, as an intact and representative Italianate-style house, is indicated. If it is a sufficiently early example of the Italianate style in Missouri, its significance will be greatly increased.

VBD: Approx. 0.45 mile E of Mo. 13 and Rt. 0, on S side of Mo. 13; 510 T50N R27W.

85-Rufus Young House, southeast of Lexington.

Owner: Mr. and Mrs. Wayne C. Fisher.

The Rufus Young House is a frame, side passage I-House with a left-hand ell. The main facade is three-bay. The type code is 11a. Styling is vernacular Greek Revival. The transomed entry is modestly classical, with narrow sidelights and slender pilasters. Above the entry is a sidelighted window, also framed by slender pilasters. Apparently no portico was ever built, and indeed none is present in a historic photograph. Lower walls contain brick nogging, which is mortared in place.

The main block is probably the oldest part of the house. It may have been built as early as 1847. The ell is also very old. In the 1930s, the side porch was enclosed and rooms added within the angle between the ell and main block.

Much interior woodwork is intact. Walnut was used for mantels, for framing around some doors and windows, baseboards and the main staircase.

Unfortunately, this is another example of a house with so much integrity that its survival for even another decade is in great jeopardy. The present owner uses the front hall and the parlor for hay storage, but the main problem is water damage. Parts of the metal roof have been torn away above the main block and ell, and considerable deterioration already has occurred.

The builder, Rufus Young, came to Lafayette County from Hawkins County, Tennessee, in 1833.

Outbuildings include an old frame barn, a ca. 1940s quonset hut, grain bins, a garage and the ruin of what appears to have been a small grain storage bin.

This house is significant under Criterion C as a good vernacular example of a frame, side passage antebellum I-House with Greek Revival styling. Integrity would be no problem.

VBD: Approx. 2.1 miles S and 1.0 mile E of Mo. 13 and Rt. E, on N side of Co. Rd. #118; 519 T50N R26W.

89-William Redd House, Dover.

Owner: Mr. and Mrs. Albert Ryun, Jr.

The William Redd House is fairly typical of central passage I-Houses within the survey group, although it is frame rather than brick. It has a relatively common five-bay facade with interior end chimneys. Since it also has a left-hand ell, it is coded as Type 2a.

Built in the 1850s, the main block is the oldest part of this house. The ell which contains the kitchen also is very old. The ell is of two stories. Overall, the house has an unusually austere appearance--probably a result of asbestos siding combined with minimalist window surrounds and an utterly functional front porch. At least in the front, walnut weatherboard is beneath the asbestos. Much interior woodwork also is walnut.

The entry has a classical transom, sidelights and pilasters. The front door is Victorian rather than classical. Main block windows are double-hung 6/6s.

The present front porch was constructed in about 1985. The previous porch was a Victorian type with a railing deck. The asbestos siding is probably from the 1950s or so. A one-story addition to the ell (with a breezeway) may have been constructed when the siding was installed.

Several interior features remain, including an elegant walnut staircase consisting of two flights and a landing. Three pilaster mantels are on the main floor and two more are in upstairs bedrooms. Door and window enframements are relatively plain, although some pine (?) has been "grained" for a stronger effect, as was the custom. As is often the case with old houses, the second floor is the least altered. A windowless, low-ceilinged room at the main block end of the ell is said to have been for slaves or servants.

Captain William A. Redd, who came to Dover from Kentucky, was the original or an early owner. Redd served with Civil War General Shelby. Later he became mayor of Dover and was the town's principal incorporator when Dover was incorporated in 1900. Consequently, Criterion B may apply in this case since the apparent builder was locally significant. Asbestos siding and a new front porch dilute this house's ambience but its original form is intact and architectural significance under Criterion C can probably be justified.

It is unlikely that any of the outbuildings are historically significant. Certainly none is antebellum.

VBD: Approx. 0.25 mile N of Mo. 24 and Rt. P, on E side of Rt. P, on northern edge of Dover city limit; S20 T51N R25W.

90-Thomas Slusher House, Dover Road east of Lexington.

Owner: Old Oaks, Inc. (Contact: David Slusher, Lexington.)

Old Oaks, the Thomas Slusher House, is a frame, central passage I-House with a right-hand ell of two stories. Interestingly, Old Oaks began in 1859 as a side passage I-House (Type 12c) and did not become a Type 2c until ca. 1916, when two rooms (one up and one down) were added to the east end of the main block. The new rooms were as deep as but nearly four feet narrower than their counterparts on the opposite side of the hallway. A Victorian front porch was extended eastward to help balance the facade, but the appendage remained clearly visible and no effort was made to fully camouflage it. Today of course it adds greatly to the house's interest.

Old Oaks is a good local example of a vernacular Greek Revival I-House-by-transition, and it is well-preserved. The main block and all other parts are wood-sided. The entry received modest classical treatment with sidelights, transom and panels. The cornice is boxed with returns. In relatively modern times, the main alteration has been removal of a double

gallery from behind the original side passage block and installation of two square posts for support of the roof that formerly covered the gallery, in ca. 1958-60. At the same time, a small wrought-iron balcony was installed on the ell where a door formerly opened onto the upper deck of the gallery.

Most windows occupy their original openings and have wood sash, although they have been changed from double-hung 6/6s to 1/1s. In the main facade, the window above the entrance has been reduced in size where a bathroom was created. On the rear of the main block, a former door to the upper deck is now a small window.

The interior contains many original "folk" Greek Revival elements. The straight-run main staircase (made of walnut) has a tapered hexagonal newel post. Four pilaster mantels remain, two on each floor. In the west parlor, doors and windows are enframed by classical entablatures with raking cornices. Enframements in the first room of the ell (today's dining room) have "dog-eared" architraves. The kitchen was modernized in the 1930s, with the present cabinets built in the 1950s. Metal door hardware with raised designs depicting life on the pioneer trail is found in some rooms.

Several outbuildings, some of which are old and interesting but apparently not antebellum, complement the house. They consist of a combination wash house-smokehouse, three frame barns, a root cellar, sheds, a silo, grain bins, a garage, a machinery building and an outhouse.

Old Oaks may be eligible for listing under Criterion B for its association with the locally significant Slusher family. Christopher Slusher migrated to Lafayette County from Virginia in 1828. Thomas Slusher, the original owner of Old Oaks, was one of 11 Slusher children who became established in farms in the Lexington-Dover area known as Dover Road. The Slusher properties were part of what became an important plantation region during the hemp growing years prior to the Civil War. The apparent lack of antebellum outbuildings should not preclude consideration under Criterion A, for agricultural significance. Old Oaks also should be eligible under Criterion C, as a good and reasonably intact example of a large Southern farmhouse that was elaborated from an antebellum side-passage house into an I-House and which possesses a well preserved "folk" Greek Revival interior.

VBD: Approx. 0.35 mile W of U.S. 24 and Mo. 213, on S side of U.S. 24; 525 T51N R26W.

92-John Burbridge House, Dover Road west of Dover.

Owner: J. L. Groves Estate.

The John Burbridge House is coded as a central passage, single-pile house (Type 16a), but the original form of this soft brick building is undetermined. The ell may well have been the oldest part but the main block could have been fashioned from an I-House, which was subsequently scaled back. It is also possible that the front--which includes a centered gable with a window--was added in its present form. The main block has two interior end chimneys. Type 16a is the correct typing for the house as it stands.

The partially collapsed front porch is of course Victorian rather than Greek Revival.

Relatively few Greek Revival elements are present but the house originally had a classical entrance with transom and sidelights (visible from inside) and three pilaster mantels, two of which survive on the main floor. The downstairs mantels are somewhat more complex than the norm, containing horizontal panels within their friezes.

Main floor ceilings have been lowered and paneling covers the walls but

the two upstairs bedrooms are relatively unaltered. There, primitive doors lead to the hall and to a small storage area under the front part of the gable roof. Each bedroom has a double-hung, 6/6 window. Main floor windows apparently are 6/6s and 4/4s, but the openings are covered. Lintels and lugsills are wood.

Burbridge, a Kentuckian, came to Lafayette County in 1850 or 1860. A farmer and physician, Burbridge was a very early owner if not the builder of this rather puzzling house. When conditions are right, it is possible to see evidence of a large wing parallel to the main block, but at the opposite end of the ell, according to one source.

The only outbuildings are modern machinery storage buildings and grain bins.

At the present time, nomination probably would be more difficult than for most other houses in the survey group.

VBD: Approx. 1.0 mile Wand 0.25 mile S of U.S. 24 and Rt. F, on S side of U.S. 24; 530 T51N R25W.

93-James Dinwiddie House, Dover Road west of Dover.

Owner: R. D. Groves Estate.

The James Dinwiddie House is a fairly common variety of I-House within the survey group (five-bay central passage brick with exterior end chimneys and a left-hand ell), but nonetheless it is a very good example of the Southern I-House type. It also has some unique trim, particularly a swag design in the frieze of the portico and two styles of ceiling molding in the east parlor. Although the portico is nonoriginal, it is an appropriate classical or neoclassical type. Old (pegged joints) wooden shutters are still attached to windows in the main elevation.

The Dinwiddie House is coded as Type 2a.

- The entrance doors on both stories are centered in the facade, and both have sidelights although only the lower door is transomed. Windows are 6/6s in their original openings. The one-story ell is brick, two rooms deep with a frame smokehouse (now a utility room and bath) attached at the rear. Although the ell is brick, little brick is visible since a porch on the east has been enclosed and siding has been applied on the ell's west and rear elevations. A small wing for storage has been attached on the west.

The reasonably original interior includes a fine staircase which James Denny described as "of a design that is little changed from 18th century prototypes from the southern seaboard source areas." Pilaster mantels are found on both floors, door and window enframements typically have "Greek ears," and the relatively unaltered east parlor contains two styles of ceiling molding including egg-and-dart. The west parlor has a replacement brick fireplace and a suspended ceiling but retains closet doors with paired vertical panels. Overall, the main block remains a good local example of a vernacular Greek Revival interior.

James Dinwiddie, who is said to have built this house in the 1840s, claimed direct descent from Robert Dinwiddie, Virginia's Royal Governor from 1752-58. Although he was primarily a land speculator rather than the operator of a large-scale plantation, Dinwiddie nonetheless owned slaves, grew tobacco and raised stock. He undoubtedly embraced the plantation lifestyle fully as much as his neighbors who concentrated on the growing of hemp.

There are no antebellum or historic outbuildings, only two machinery storage buildings and grain bins.

Significance under Criterion A is reasonable since the house itself was

part of the local plantation complex; Criterion B seems more questionable although Dinwiddie's descendency from a Virginia governor may be sufficient; and Criterion C is appropriate since the house is a good and relatively well preserved local example of a Southern, vernacular Greek Revival I-House.

VBD: Approx. 0.4 mile W of Dover on N side of U.S. 24; S30 T51N R25W.

95-J. B. Starke House, Dover.

Owner: Mr. and Mrs. Frank Burkhart.

A side-passage I-House with additions on the north and east, the Starke House is coded as Type 11 because of its three-bay facade and right-hand hallway. Greek Revival styling is seen in its classical entry with sidelights, transom and pilasters, pilaster corner boards, dentilated trim band and cornice returns. The nonoriginal front porch is inappropriate, but the classical entry is typical of area antebellums. This example is in Dover.

Inside, much of the woodwork and a pilaster mantel have been removed but a fine walnut staircase with a tapering, octagonal newel post is intact.

The main block is the core structure, with the northern addition the oldest extension. The original house consisted only of one room and a hallway on each floor. Most windows are double-hung 2/2s, but those in the main block have smaller, simpler enframements. Asbestos siding covers the exterior of additions as well as of the core structure.

The builder of the Starke House remains undetermined. A Reverend J. B. Starke is believed to have lived here in the early part of the century. The date of construction is unknown; perhaps 1860s or 1870s. The only outbuilding is a garage made of concrete blocks.

Although the nature and personality of the original structure are still evident, it may be unrealistic to attempt to list it at this time unless more information can be developed that will show local significance.

VBD: E side of Water Street between Mulberry and Locust Streets. in Dover; Lot 80 Original Town.

100-J. S. Plattenburg House, Dover.

Owners: Mr. and Mrs. Don Kropf.

This is a Greek Revival-styled, brick side passage I-House with a middle ell. The classical entrance with sidelights and transom is repeated on the second floor. Gable ends of the main block are pedimented. The main facade is three-bay, with a left-hand entrance and hallway. A nonoriginal, full-width extension of the front roof is supported by four square wooden posts. A small, nonoriginal entry porch with a deck is beneath the overhang.

The house is coded as Type 12b.

Judge James S. Plattenburg, who reportedly operated a mercantile business in Dover after the Civil War, was a longtime owner (perhaps the first) of this ca. 1850s house. It remained in the Plattenburg family until 1939. The soft brick used in fashioning its foot-thick exterior walls was probably made nearby, possibly by slave labor.

The extension of the roof is inappropriate but probably reversible without undue cost since it is more or less simply grafted in place. The lower level of a two-story gallery on the east was enclosed before 1953, and the upper level later. Much exterior woodwork has been rather crudely covered with vinyl or aluminum, including lintels, lugsills, cornice, gable ends and framing around the classical entrance; but this is another reversible alteration. The front door is an older type with paired elongated panels. Windows appear to be original or very old 6/6s.

Although the interior has been largely remodeled with the exception of the hallway, most woodwork is intact. Hall and parlor door and window enframements are enhanced with Greek Revival "dog-eared" or "Greek-eared" architraves. Doors are an old type with paired vertical panels. The staircase is a classical type with a walnut railing and a turned, tapering newel post; bannisters are small, square pieces of wood. The parlor contains a pilaster mantel. Generally, visible remodeling consists of such things as lowered ceilings and the installation of wood paneling. The first floor of the ell contains a bedroom, kitchenette and bath; the enclosed porch contains a kitchen and utility room.

The oldest outbuildings are a root cellar and a privy.

The Plattenburg House is within the city limits of Dover.

If the roof overhang can be winked at or forgiven because of its transitory nature, then Criterion C might be the basis of a nomination, with architectural significance as a reasonably intact example of a side passage Greek Revival I-House.

VBD: S side of Walnut Street between Wall and Lynn Streets, in Dover; S29 TSIN R2SW.

IOS-William Kirtley House, southeast of Dover.

Owner: Ralph and Ray Frevert.

The Kirtley House is a brick "I-House" with an "ell" which at first glance is difficult to distinguish from the main block because their dimensions are nearly similar and the floor plan is L-shaped. Field measurements indicate that the wing which was determined to be the main block is only two inches longer than the wing determined to be an ell--a negligible amount even if precise. While calling this interesting antebellum farmhouse an I-House may be stretching things, it nonetheless is coded as Type 8a. Unfortunately, little remains except the exterior and interior brick walls.

- The Kirtley House has an uncommon roof type for I-Houses in the survey group: hipped instead of gable.

The main elevation has a five-bay fenestration and a more elaborate entrance than the nearly-similar-sized ell. Both wings consist of a central passage with a staircase to the second floor, flanked by two relatively square rooms. The base of the staircase in the main block faced the entry, however, while the base of the staircase in the ell faced a doorway onto a side porch.

Several window openings have been bricked over. Original windows, a few of which survive, were double-hung 6/6s. Lintels and lugsills are wood. Unfortunately, most of the woodwork (it was walnut) was removed and sold a few years ago to help pay an owner's medical expenses. Gone are both staircases, mantels, framing around doors and windows. baseboards, doors--virtually everything was walnut. Only a few walnut remnants remain--chunks bricked into door openings for anchoring the framing; bits of baseboard; rough-sawn, load-bearing arches above doorways; pieces of window units; and other load-bearing members. But the interior was undoubtedly a Greek Revival type, perhaps with dog-eared architraves above doors and windows. A surviving exterior door (on the north side of the ell) is a known Greek Revival type with paired, elongated panels assembled with pegs.

Except for a ca. 1930s concrete block building formerly used as a chicken house, the Kirtley outbuildings appear to be of turn-of-the-century vintage. They consist of a barn, a machinery building. a grain bin (1), a shed and a privy, all frame.

The Kirtley House is approximately half a mile east of State Route F, at

the end of a rough, winding private drive.

William Kirtley, a Kentucky native who moved to Dover Township in 1844, is believed to have built this house in 1856. He was a slaveowner and operated a farm of 200 or more acres. Mr. Kirtley's wife was the former Elizabeth E. Shelby, a relative of General J. O. Shelby, according to the County History.

Despite such shortcomings as numerous sealed windows and the loss of most of the interior, ambience is strong. The building's form as an antebellum, vernacular I-House is intact. While historic materials have been lost, they have not been replaced with anything that is inappropriate--new bricks in sealed window openings notwithstanding. Criterion A (for agriculture, because of the relatively old outbuildings) and Criterion C may both be appropriate, if listing is pursued.

VBD: Approx. 2.0 miles Sand 1.25 miles E of U.S. 24 and F; S4 T50N R25W.

Ill-Neale House, north-northeast of Higginsville.

Owner: Mr. and Mrs. Brett David Gash.

The Type 2a Neale House is a brick, central passage I-House with a five-bay facade and a left-hand brick ell of two stories. A portico with a deck as depicted in the 1877 Lafayette County Atlas has been replaced with a ca. 1920s front porch, but in most other respects, this is an exemplary rural Greek Revival farmhouse. Construction is believed to have started in about 1857, soon after the Neale family migrated to the area from Virginia.

The bricks of this rural farmhouse are set with unusual precision for a rural house: corners remain plumb and sharp. Owner David Gash said he has excavated the limestone foundation to a depth of "at least" 15 feet. Limestone (probably quarried nearby) is an unusual foundation material among houses in the survey group; most have brick foundations. At the rear of the ell is an all-limestone building thought to have been the original shelter; its fossiliferous stone walls are nearly 22" thick and extend some six feet below ground level.

The main entry is a typical classical type with sidelights, transom and pilasters. Interior door and window enframements lack Greek ears but feature generous-sized architraves or cornices. The classical main staircase has a turned, tapering newel post, round tapering balusters and a shaped, ski-slope hand railing, all of walnut. The original mantels have been removed; the west parlor or living room has a brick fireplace. Main floor doors are four-panel types. Upstairs woodwork consists of plain, flat boards. Upstairs doors have paired, elongated panels. The limestone structure at the end of the ell has been converted into a laundry room and bathroom.

Windows are original, double-hung 6/6s. Many still contain panes of old, wavy glass. Lintels and lugsills are limestone. Limestone slabs also support the front porch columns.

The Neale House is relatively isolated near the center of a section of land. Two large evergreen trees are in the front yard and a hedge tree which the owner has been told is "the largest hedge tree in Missouri" is northwest of the house. Outbuildings consist of a an older (ca. 1910) barn, a poultry building, a pole barn and a root cellar.

The Neale House should be eligible for listing under Criterion C, as a well-preserved rural example of an antebellum or semiantebellum "folk" Greek Revival I-House. Its location is some distance from the antebellum landscape of Dover Road, perhaps suggesting that the builder possessed a particularly

independent spirit. The Neale House is closest to Higginsville, but it presumably came into existence before the town: Higginsville was platted in 1869. Significance under Criterion A for agriculture is also probable.

VBD: Approx. 1.5 miles W and 0.6 mile N of Mo. 20 and Rt. F; S19 T50N R25W.

143-Warren-Gordon House, Waverly.

Owner: Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Inman.

The Warren-Gordon House is a brick, side-passage temple front house with strong Greek Revival styling in its full-facade, two-story porch recessed under the front gable. The facade is two-bay with an entrance and hallway on the left. There are two temple front houses in the survey group; the other one (#579), in Lexington, has a three-bay facade. This example is coded as Type 13a.

The bracketed front gable contains a hooded circular window opening with the date of construction, 1857. Wide cornice returns suggest a pediment. Porch supports are square, beveled wood columns with modest capitals. Railings contain a jig-sawn pattern of a type which is endemic to Greek Revival residential architecture in Northern Lafayette County. The porch base is concrete.

In the 1970s, stucco was removed from the brick walls by sandblasting. As a result, surfaces of the soft, locally-fired bricks are, unfortunately, pitted. A two-story gallery on the north was enclosed; siding is vinyl. To eliminate leakage problems, original "in-board" guttering was converted to today's standard type.

The entry lacks sidelights and transom, and the door is a modern type. It is possible that the present entrance was changed many years ago, but if so it is not obvious. Replacement, double-hung 6/6 Rolox windows (metal and plastic) occupy original openings but the surrounds are old wood; lugsills appear to be concrete. Basement windows have been added. Nonoriginal shutters are metal.

Despite some changes, the interior retains Greek Revival ambience and much original woodwork. Most interior doors are old, with elongated paired panels and pegged joints. The main juncture between the hall, dining room and parlor contains reveals with panels, as do some other doorways. In the parlor, door and window enframements have Greek ears. Pilaster mantels are in the parlor, dining room and an upstairs bedroom. In the dining room, closet doors adjacent to the mantel were originally for a dumbwaiter to a basement kitchen.

Interior alterations include removal of a small staircase and installation of the present staircase in a somewhat different location. Wainscoting has been added in the dining room. In the small room used as a kitchen, the plaster has been removed, exposing the bricks for a contemporary look.

Dr. Isaac S. Warren, a state representative in 1852-54, is said to have been the first owner. Dr. Warren, a physician, moved to St. Louis at about the time of the Civil War. Nathan J. Gordon, who farmed and operated a livery stable north of the house, purchased the property in 1898.

Criterion C for significance in architecture as a good example of a side passage Greek Revival house would seem the most likely basis for nomination. The colossal temple front is a seldom-seen feature among local antebellums. Although a two-story porch has been enclosed, the Warren-Gordon House retains

its original lines and 'most of its historic materials are present. The brick damage (from sandblasting) is only obvious at close range.

VBD: NE corner of Commercial and Broad Streets, in Waverly; Lots 9 and 10, Block 18, First Addn.

153-Napoleon Buck House, southwest of Waverly.

Owner: Mr. and Mrs. Ronald Buck.

The Napoleon Buck House near Waverly is a brick, central passage I-House with a middle ell of two stories. This Type 3b antebellum resource has some uncommon features for a local I-House including central chimneys (two houses in the original survey group have central chimneys--#72 and #170--but neither could be included in the final group). Segmental, moderately rounded arches on entrances and windows also is unusual in an antebellum resource (flat arches are almost ubiquitous). On the south side of the ell is a double-deck gallery. Numerous Greek Revival elements are obvious throughout the house.

An old but not original front porch with square supports and a frieze like a miniature railing extends across much of the three-bay main facade. The central entry is surrounded by sidelights and transom. The door above has sidelights only. Flues are of shaped masonry which has been stuccoed.

Main block windows, some with wooden shutters assembled with pegs, are double-hung 6/6s. Windows in the ell are double-hung 2/2s. The gallery incorporates original-looking square wooden posts with modest capitals. The upper deck sports a jig-sawn railing; such railings are associated with numerous Greek Revival houses in Northern Lafayette County.

The interior of the Napoleon Buck House is as relatively unaltered as the exterior.

Doors with four vertical panels ~~predominate~~. A variation contains five horizontal panels. Doorway and window ~~enframements~~ in the hallway and parlors have pediment-shaped architraves with mini-Greek ears. Surrounds are simpler but top boards retain pediment shapes in the ell and on the second floor of the main block. In addition to pilaster mantels in the two parlors, two more are in the bedrooms above. A bedroom at the distant (west) end of the ell contains no mantel but has a radiator from a hot water or steam heating system dating perhaps from the 1920s. As was often the case, this end room does not "communicate" with central portions of the house, its only access being from the upper deck of the porch. The newel post and lower section of railing is missing from the main staircase. Another staircase in the first room of the ell is complete, however.

Napoleon P. Buck, an important landowner in the Waverly area, is believed to have been the original owner of this ca. 1860s house. Mr. Buck's father, Dr. Perry G. Buck, is said to have built the first house in Lexington (according to the 1881 History of Lafayette County.) The property remains in the Buck family today.

Outbuildings consist of an older frame, central passage barn, a root cellar and an older, frame garage. Both the house and garage have wood shingles for roofing; the barn has asphalt shingles.

The setting is along a little-traveled county road near the Santa Fe Trail.

As a relatively unaltered Southern antebellum I-House, the Napoleon Buck House retains many important fundamental qualities which make it eligible for inclusion in the National Register, with significance under Criteria A and C.

VBD: Approx. 0.75 mile E and 0.25 mile S of U.S. 24 and Mo. 23; S22 T51N R24W.

159-Spencer Brown House, southwest of Waverly.

Owner: B. H. Brown Estate (Contact: Ervin Brown, Oklahoma City, OK).

The Spencer Brown House is a frame, essentially unaltered central passage I-House with a middle ell of two stories. Coded as Type 1b, the Spencer Brown House has a three-bay facade with central entrances at both levels surrounded by sidelights and transom windows. Greek Revival styling predominates, but at some point an owner added fanciful, jig-sawn trim resembling narrow Gothic Revival vergeboards around the main block roofline. The main entry door is more elaborate than the upper door, as expected; it looks decidedly Italianate. Both are very old doors with pegged joints.

A portico with a deck seen in a historic photo has been replaced with a smaller Victorian porch which has partially collapsed. (The entire house has fallen on hard times, with considerable deterioration resulting.) The ell is smaller and lower than the main block. Over the years, a side porch has lost its deck railing.

Exterior window surrounds on the first floor of both the main block and the ell, and a second floor window at the rear gabled end of the ell, have pediment-like entablatures with cornices. Second floor windows in the main block contain a design in their top boards. The original-looking windows are two-sashed 6/68 on the main block and lower part of the ell. The upper floor of the ell has single-sash, side-hinged windows with nine panes.

The Victorian main staircase of walnut has an octagonal newel post and turned banisters. A secondary staircase in the first room of the ell (the dining room) is a narrow, boxed affair.

Interior door and window enframements have pediment-like entablatures but lack the cornices which are present on the outside. Parlor windows on the front wall have panel aprons.

- Outbuildings consist of a summer kitchen, a shed and a barn, all of frame construction and old.

The year of construction has not been determined but this may well be an antebellum resource. The Spencer Brown family is said to have moved into the house in ca. 1874. Before moving into the house, Dr. Brown practiced medicine in Waverly and had been a surgeon with General J. O. Shelby's regiment. The house remains in the Brown family today although it has not been lived in for several years.

As a relatively unaltered frame antebellum or semiantebellum southern 1-House in Missouri, the Spencer Brown House presumably could be nominated under Criterion C for its architecture, and probably under Criterion A as the focus dwelling of a large farmstead. The location is along a county road near a state highway, near the route of the Santa Fe Trail.

VBD: Approx. 1.0 mile Sand 0.1 mile E of U.S. 24 and Mo. 23; S28 T51N R24W.

575-Neer Farm, west of Lexington.

Owner: Hr. and Mrs. Kenneth J. Welch.

The significant portion of the Neer Farm dwelling, a frame I-House thought to have been built in the 1850s, is the main block. The original one-story ell was replaced with the present two-story ell in 1973, but the main block is essentially intact with the exception of a nonoriginal front porch. The type code for this five-bay house, located on a scenic bluff overlooking Lexington and the Missouri River valley, is 2c.

Windows in the main block are old-looking, double-hung 9/9s. The front entry lacks the usual sidelights and transom but the relatively small opening is said to be original. It is also practical, since the main block faces generally northward and its elevation places it squarely in the path of strong winter winds. The door itself is old, but far from antebellum.

Other than cornice returns, most of this house's Greek Revival styling is indoors. Classic door and window surrounds have entablatures with dog-eared architraves ("Greek ears"), and cornices. Pilaster mantels are found in both parlors and an upstairs bedroom. Older interior doors have paired vertical panels, a folk Greek Revival type. The staircase has an interesting hand-railing with a volute which curls into the concave upper half of a tapering, square newel post. The wall adjacent to the staircase follows its curve through a series of gentle angles.

This property was known as the Riverview Dairy Farm and the Neer 'Dairy Farm for many years. The Claude Neer family had a contract to supply milk to Wentworth Military Academy during the school year. Additional research should indicate early ownership.

Outbuildings consist of a large frame barn, a smaller bam, storage buildings, a hog shelter, a silo and a garage.

Access to the property is from Missouri Route 224 west of Lexington, where a private dirt road curves upward.

The main block is intact despite replacement of the ell, and retains some fundamental qualities as a Greek Revival I-House. If the ell can be disregarded, then significance under Criteria A and C could be argued.

VBD: Located in center of 67.37 acres, 5W 1/4 of 533 T51N R27W.

578-Alexander Graves House, 2326 Aull Lane, Lexington.

Owner: Mr. and Mrs. Luke Falke.

- The Alexander Graves House, a ca. 1870 two-story brick Italianate built according to a compound asymmetrical plan, is one of eight Lexington houses selected for individual nomination upon completion of the present survey project. Because Italianate styling is present, the Alexander Graves House is coded as Type 20. Local architect James Cheatham (see James Cheatham House, #583) is believed to have designed it.

Prominent trader and banker John Aull, who with two brothers established an extended business in Lexington and other frontier towns (Liberty, Richmond and Independence) beginning in the 1820s, built this house for his daughter, Elizabeth, when she married Alexander Graves. Appropriately, the house is located on Aull Lane. Graves, an attorney, was elected to Congress--for a term to be determined by additional research.

The main facade has a gabled front wing with cornice returns supported by large modillions. The front gable and a side gable contain round windows. The roof on a connecting rear block is hipped rather than gabled, but the entire roofline has a wide trim band and modillions.

Narrow, paired windows in the main facade have projecting, arched hoods of stuccoed brick. Original windows throughout the house (most are original) have similar hoods. Beneath the projecting upper rim of each hood is a masonry band with an egg and dart design. Paired windows are double-hung 1/1s; regular windows are double-hung 2/2s. A one-story bay window on the west contains four double-hung 1/1s. Two windows have original or very old wooden shutters.

The front porch has distinctive cut-out, square wooden supports of a type widely seen on antebellum homes in Lexington. Italianate-styled front

doors (double-leaf) contain pairs of vertical panels; the top panels have round arches.

The owner has started a renovation project. When the property was visited during the past summer, however, the most recent exterior alteration on the Alexander Graves House--the enclosure of a narrow two-story porch between the front and rear wings--was decades old. While not original, a lattice-sided porch on the northwest is quite old.

The interior also was relatively unaltered. Pilaster mantels with breakfront shelves are present in several rooms. First floor enframements consist of tiered moldings. Second floor enframements are plain boards with pilaster-like architraves. Interior doors on both floors typically consist of four panels. The walnut main staircase has a turned newel post, turned bannisters and a curving handrail. A narrow, boxed staircase links the kitchen and an upstairs rear bedroom.

The only outbuilding is a small, frame shed of considerable age.

When visited last summer, the Graves House was clearly significant under Criterion C, as a relatively unaltered Italianate-style house, a style introduced in Lexington soon after the Civil War. The design of such houses is often attributed to James Cheatham, a local architect. "Relatively unaltered" may not still apply by the time of nomination, but presumably many original features and historic materials will survive the renovation and sufficient integrity will be retained. Since builder John Aull apparently never lived here, the house is not significant under Criterion B. Even if Alexander Graves maintained the home while serving in Congress, this probably would not make it significant under Criterion B.

VBD: NW corner of S. 24th Street and Aull Lane, in Lexington; SE 1/4 of S34 T51N R27W.

579-Spratt-Aull House, 2321 Aull Lane, Lexington.

- Owner: Mr. and Mrs. William J. Blass.

The Spratt-Aull House is one of two brick, side-passage temple front houses in the survey group (the other is the Warren-Gordon House, #143). The Spratt-Aull House has been described (by Mary Matthews) as "one of the finest examples of temple form Greek Revival to be found in Missouri." It is truly an impressive house, with numerous original, well-preserved features inside as well as outside. This ca. 1840s-50s house is coded as Type 14a.

The Spratt-Aull House is one of eight noncontiguous Lexington residential properties slated to be nominated for listing in the National Register at the end of this project.

A colossal portico is this house's most spectacular architectural feature. A two-story porch is recessed under a pedimented front gable which is supported by four fluted, wooden Doric columns resting on limestone bases. Railings on the deck and lower porch consist of decorative scrollwork panels instead of individual balusters, a hallmark of many Lexington antebellum houses. A wide entablature wraps the main block. Behind the main block are two very old extensions, each progressively lower than the main block although also of two stories. A one-story brick addition on the west side of the rearmost extension is modern (ca. 1950s) but nonobtrusive.

The classical main entrance has an enframement which includes two sets of white-painted wood pilasters within the space between flanking brick pilasters. Main block windows have flat, radiating arches of bricks set lengthwise vertically. Windows in rearward extensions have slightly rounded arches of bricks set lengthwise vertically. All windows in these older

sections are double-hung 6/6s in what appear to be original or original-type framings, with wooden lugsills. Many windows have functioning wooden shutters, which are old enough to have pegged joints.

The hallway and front two rooms have been meticulously restored (as has the exterior), and everything has a well-preserved original look. Pilaster-supported entablatures of doorways and windows have distinctive architraves with cornices. Parlor windows have panel aprons. The elegant main staircase is along the east wall, fairly deep within the long hallway. Most interior doors have paired, elongated panels. Pilaster mantels are found on both floors. The oak dining room mantel is particularly ornate, with smooth Ionic columns supporting an entablature decorated with egg-and-dart moldings. Front upstairs rooms are also highly original.

Behind the hall and dining room, the kitchen has been modernized in accord with contemporary taste. The rearmost room serves as a study or den. The ca. 1950 addition is a family room.

The most interesting of four outbuildings is an octagonal, two-story frame ice house with a cupola. Both Greek Revival and Gothic Revival styling are conspicuous in this apparently unique, very old building. Other outbuildings are an older (ca. 19001) frame building with drive-through doors on both gable ends; an older frame storage shed and a ca. 1950s two-car garage.

Builder William Spratt was an original member of the Lexington Presbyterian Church. John Aull, an important frontier trader and banker in Lexington and other developing cities, is said to have purchased this property (but not from Spratt) in 1863. The Aull family, which came to Lexington from Delaware in 1822, was particularly significant within the local business complex. By 1863, however, John Aull perhaps would have turned many of his business affairs over to younger family members. Criterion B may not be appropriate because of the timeframe, assuming that John Aull lived in this house for a period beginning in 1863. Criterion A significance is obvious, with the Spratt-Aull House a fine example of a well-preserved, relatively unaltered, antebellum temple front Greek Revival mansion.

VBD: SW corner of S. 24th Street and Aull Lane, in Lexington; SE 1/4 of S34 T51N R27W.

581-John House, 103 S. 23rd St., Lexington.

Owner: Joe Mike.

The core structure of the John House--the only double-pen plan house in the antebellum survey group--was probably built in ca. 1850. But what makes this brick cottage distinctive is its two "Lexington style" porches with square, cut-out posts and scrollwork railing. The floor plan consists of two essentially identical, side-by-side rooms with individual front doors. Frame additions were attached to the original two rooms many years ago. The main block has two interior end chimneys. The John House is coded as Type 18.

Only the forward cornice ends have returns, although another set of returns undoubtedly was present before the house was enlarged. But even the additions are historic. Overdue for maintenance, the cottage leans and sags in various directions. It has been unoccupied for several years.

Front windows in the old brick section have slightly rounded, brick segmental arches. These and most other windows in the house (the others have flat arches) are double-hung 6/6s.

Some doors have two pairs of vertical panels; others have four panels. The front doors are old but not Greek Revival. Enframements are flat boards

but architraves are pediment-shaped. Pilaster mantels in the two original rooms have wide, arched friezes which accommodate cast iron, coal-burning inserts.

The only outbuilding is a frame privy west of the house. The house occupies a corner lot in a residential neighborhood.

David John acquired the land which includes this house in 1848; the house was apparently built that year. When John died three years later, the property remained in the family. In 1910, the John family sold it to John T. Smith, the first of several subsequent owners.

The John House is significant under Criterion C as a relatively unaltered folk Greek Revival cottage, the only example of its type in Lexington, according to Mary Matthews.

The John House is one of eight noncontiguous Lexington houses slated for nomination in 1992.

VBD: SE corner of Main and 23rd Streets, in Lexington; NE 1/4 of S34 T51N R27W.

583-James Cheatham House, 739 S. Hwy. 13, Lexington.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Dieter Trost.

Built in the late 1860s or early 1870s, the James Cheatham House was a Lexington architect's home and it displays some of his favorite Italianate devices. Most specifically, this two-story brick house has a distinctive type of projecting, arched brick lintel and, on the most important side facade, an arched gable with an unconventional triangular window in the apex. Other Lexington houses designed by Cheatham are likely to feature similar archivolt and triangular windows in rounded gables. (One Cheatham-designed house at 411 N. 17th St. in Lexington's Old Neighborhoods Historic District, is almost a carbon copy.)

- Square or rectangular box-shaped houses of two stories with hipped roofs and front-facing, centered gables--such as the Cheatham House--are coded as Type 19. Italianate styling is often present as it also is on the other Type 19 house within the survey group (the Sparks-Hickman House, #79).

In this example, the main and east facades (which visitors would see first) received elaborate cornice and window treatment while the rear and west facades are relatively plain. The main facade sports a very old Victorian porch with a deck roof. A brick water table, with a top course of quarter round, is an interesting feature.

The core structure is a 33' x 33' square building. In ca. 1880, a one-story kitchen, also brick, was added at the rear by Cheatham. The property remained in the Cheatham family until 1961.

The Cheatham House is one of eight survey group houses in Lexington selected for nomination to the National Register in 1992.

Appropriately, the double entrance doors are paneled, Italianate type. They are **similar** to double-leaf doors on the Alexander Graves House (#578), also attributed to Cheatham. Paired windows in the main block are double-hung 4/4s; single windows are double-hung 6/6s. Upper panes are shaped to fit the round and slightly round window openings. The sills and framing are old wood. On the west facade, a "blind" window exists for symmetry where the staircase curves **along** the wall.

This fine curving staircase in the entry hall has a particularly ornate newel post (with burlled oak panels in the tapering octagonal midsection). The parlor has a centerpiece with what is probably a separate, metal casting in a floral pattern which serves as a light fixture. Woodwork in the two south

rooms (parlor and hall) was milled and replaced in the 1960s. Original mantels in the dining room and an upstairs bedroom are pilaster-types with breakfront shelves. The parlor mantel was made by a former owner but is appropriate. Tiered moldings are typical in doorway and window enframements.

Recent additions of a sun porch behind the main block and adjacent to the kitchen and a larger external chimney at the rear of the kitchen are not objectionable. The wall between the sun porch and kitchen was resurfaced and a window enlarged in the process. A bathroom was created upstairs and an old but not original structure housing a staircase between a second floor bedroom and the kitchen has been removed from the kitchen roof; this rear staircase also is gone. A partial basement was dug out in 1951.

This house is in a parklike setting at the end of a private lane.

Outbuildings consist of a former apple shed, a bunkhouse which has been converted into a garage, and a root cellar. The structure taken from the kitchen roof is also nearby, serving as a storage shed.

All too little is known of Cheatham the architect. In an 1870 Lexington directory, he is listed in a partnership as: "Barley and Cheatham, Architects and Contractors, Poplar north of Franklin." Although he was an important Lexington architect during the post-Civil War period, there is probably insufficient documentation to support significance under Criterion B. But the Cheatham House is clearly significant under Criterion A as a good, well-preserved Lexington example of Italianate architecture.

VBD: NW 1/4 of NW 1/4 of NW 1/4 of S3 T50N R27W, in Lexington.

589-Flournoy-Beck-Todhunter House, 324 S. 25th St., Lexington.

Owner: Mr. and Mrs. Steve Lillard.

Greystone Park, as the Flournoy-Beck-Todhunter House is more commonly known, is an early (ca. 1830s) brick Greek Revival I-House in Lexington. The two-story ell was built in 1833, and the larger, more elaborate main block followed three years later. The first owner was Matthew Flournoy, a Lexington physician who later acquired another survey group house (Flournoy-Roncelli House, #75).

Greystone Park is an emaculate, central passage I-House with a left-hand ell and two interior end chimneys (Type 2a). The main elevation is dominated by a two-story portico which, unfortunately, is neither original nor in the case of the columns, of appropriate scale. Except for this reversible alteration, however, the house retains integrity and is a significant example of Greek Revival architecture on a grand scale. The present owner has done considerable restoration, removing false ceilings and wall partitions added over the years and refurbishing it generally. Today Greystone Park is a popular Lexington bread & breakfast house furnished primarily with authentic pieces from the 1840s through the 1860s.

Brackets and modillions grace the main block eaves. The gable ends contain returns. The main block, which has five bays, is relatively deep (25') for an I-House. The ell generally lacks embellishment with the exception of modest returns and a two-story bay window on the north (probably added in the 1880s at about the same time that a Victorian side porch was constructed on the opposite side).

The main entry is double-leaf with a transom. The enframingent is unusual, and may have been altered many years ago from a classical type to Italianate. The architrave is dog-eared similar to interior enframements in many houses, on the outside as well as the inside in this example. Instead of sidelights, there are vertical panels. Entry doors have round-arched window

openings.

Most main block windows are flat-arched, double-hung 6/6s in their original openings. An exception is a small window which provides light for a ca. 1910 bathroom addition in the north gable end; originally, this opening was a doorway. Ell windows have slightly rounded segmental arches, and are also 6/6s.

This example differs from most central-passage I-Houses in the placement of its staircase. In this case, the staircase--an elegant, classical design--is in a small hallway behind the north parlor, which is smaller than the south parlor. The central passage has the usual arrangement of doorways plus one more, for passage into the smaller hall containing the staircase. (The Thomas Shelby House, #71, is another central passage I-House with an unusual staircase placement.)

Interior woodwork is Greek Revival-styled. Enframements have dog-eared architraves. Doors feature paired elongated panels. Parlor windows have panel aprons. The original pilaster mantels are gone. They were replaced with cast iron mantels painted dark colors and "veined" to resemble marble. A Victorian mantel made of wood has been installed in an upstairs bedroom, however.

Greystone Park is one of eight noncontiguous Lexington properties selected for nomination to the National Register in 1992.

The nonoriginal portico (installed in 1960) is the only real problem for nomination purposes. The alteration is probably reversible, especially since the present owner has brackets and other roofline materials that were removed. An appropriate if overly modest one-story portico depicted in a ca. 1945 photograph of this house could be used as a guide. If the present distracting alteration can be allowed, Greystone Park is otherwise significant under Criterion C as a largely intact example of Greek Revival architecture on a scale that is grand within the local context.

The property is near the center of an attractive, block-sized tract of land within the city of Lexington. The only outbuildings are nonhistoric--a two-car garage and a storage shed.

VBD: E side of 25th Street between South Street and imaginary extension of Washington Street, in Lexington; NE 1/4 of 534 T51N R27W.

591-George Johnson House, 102 S. 30th St., Lexington.

Owner: Erwin Oetting.

The George Johnson House, built for a farmer in ca. 1894, is the only Queen Anne-style building in the survey group. It was selected for nomination as one of eight noncontiguous Lexington houses, but of course its "statistics" are not part of the antebellum survey. According to the typology established in connection with that survey, the George Johnson House is coded as Type 20a because of its compound asymmetrical plan, relatively complex roofline and Queen Anne styling.

This house is alternately known as the White Castle House. During the 1930s-40s, beer and liquor was served--perhaps legally, perhaps not--and it was known as the White Castle Supper Club.

Typical of many Queen Anne houses, this example also has a wraparound porch, bay windows, imbricated shingle siding and other devices to avoid a smooth-walled appearance. Spindlework friezes and balustrated railings on the four porches (two main and two small walkouts) enliven and unify the facades. Corner brackets also contain spindlework.

The cross-gabled variety of Queen Anne house, such as this, usually has

a less complex floor plan. In this case, the floor plan is as complex as if the house were a hipped roof-type with lower cross gables.

The George Johnson House has been attributed to architect James Cheatham, who is most often thought of in connection with Italianate styling in Lexington.

The entire house was restored, as needed, in 1981-82. Much of the interior was redone, with the original woodwork (elm) refinished and replaced in most cases. Deteriorated wood was replaced with new material cut and shaped to size. Plaster was removed from walls and replaced with wallboard. Doors and windows were removed and repaired throughout the house. Clapboard siding was replaced as necessary. New cresting was also fashioned. Damaged slate shingles were replaced with new slate shingles. The quality of the restoration work was high and today the house is a fine example of its type.

No window openings were added but a gable window was removed on the north. The former opening has been covered with imbricated shingles. Windows are relatively plain, double-hung units with 1/1 lights.

During or soon after restoration, the back porch was widened by four feet, an opening between two bedrooms was closed and a modern kitchen was installed.

These alterations do not significantly affect the house's exceptional integrity.

The main staircase has two ornate newel posts at the base, with smaller posts along its three-flight route. Paint has been removed from all woodwork, revealing the rich elm grain. The parlor mantel has a frieze board with a carved design and tile trim. The living room mantel is not original for this house but is probably appropriate. Enframements are moderately concave with outer moldings; corner blocks are the bullseye type.

An interesting outbuilding associated with the George Johnson House is a two-story frame servant building/summer kitchen. Restoration of this building has been less sensitive than of the house, but the interior is seemingly unaltered. Other outbuildings are an older, three-level frame barn (not in close proximity to the house), and two multiple-vehicle garages.

The George Johnson House is significant under Criterion C as a near-pristine, restored and representative Queen Anne-style house. Although it is a city house today, it was originally a farmhouse and a nearby barn is a reminder of its agricultural past.

VBD: SE corner of 30th Street and Mo. Hwy. 224, in Lexington; NW 1/4 835 R27 T51.

595-Thomas Walton House, 157 N. 10th St., Lexington.

Owner: Mr. and Mrs. Charles Sands.

The Thomas Walton House is a frame, 1 1/2-story central passage double-pile house with Greek Revival styling. A meander molding which accents all five units of the front fenestration is unique in Lexington and rare for the state overall. The ca. 1868 house is coded as Type 17a.

The central entry is transomed with sidelights. The front door is pegged, with Italianate panels fashioned from sections of molding nailed in place. Shutters and the front porch have been removed.

The cornice is boxed, with returns. Fenestration changes are apparent only on the rear (east) facade. Original windows were probably 6/6s but only the two upstairs windows (in the gable ends) are of this type today. First floor windows are 2/2s and 1/1s. But the windows are old and, except for in the rear, are in their original openings.

A boxed stairway (with a door at the top of the lower flight which is sans railing) is in a central hallway. The hallway is flanked by two rooms, the southern of which served as the parlor. This room contains a fine Greek Revival mantel with paneled pilasters, a frieze with three octagonal bullseye designs fashioned from triangular cuts of molding (in much the same way as the front door was elaborated), and a pediment above the shelf. Windows in this room are tall, with tiered surrounds. The north parlor is of nearly identical size and design but lacks a mantel. Interior doors are a typical four-panel type.

Three rooms are in the rear half of the building, at least one of which was probably a bedroom. The kitchen is in the southeast room. Enframements are plain in this part of the house. The two upstairs rooms are also very plain. The Walton House has a full or nearly-full basement with an earth floor.

Thomas Walton, a former mayor of Lexington, lived in this house from 1887-1919 when 10th Street was an important thoroughfare between the Missouri River riverfront and the downtown business area of Lexington. Walton, who served as mayor from 1908-12, also was a president of the Missouri Bituminous Coal Co. The builder, however, was John F. Eneberg.

The Walton House, one of eight Lexington resources slated for nomination in 1992, is on a corner lot one long block south of Main Street, the main business avenue. The front door is 19 feet from the edge of the sidewalk. For several feet around the house, the yard has a brick surface. There are no outbuildings.

The Walton House is architecturally significant (Criterion C) as a relatively unaltered and rare example of a double-pile Greek Revival cottage with a facade enhanced by a meander molding. Although Walton served as mayor, this does not make it significant under Criterion B.

VBD: SE corner of 10th and Howard Streets, in Lexington; SE 1/4 of S 28 T51N, R27W.

596-Tevis House, 505 S. 13th St., Lexington.

Owner: Mr. and Mrs. Robert Estil.

The Tevis House is a two-story brick Italianate built (in ca. 1868) according to a cross plan. This is another house attributed to local architect James Cheatham on the strength of the distinctive window treatment with projecting brick archivolts. Window enhancement on the Tevis House consists of projecting brick hoods involving quarter-rounds and feet similar to that on Cheatham's own home (see 583-Cheatham House). Another Cheatham signature is absent (a triangular window in a round-arched gable). Traditional gables with returns contain hefty modillions.

The Tevis House, one of eight noncontiguous Lexington properties proposed for nomination in 1992, is coded as Type 21.

The main elevation of the Tevis House is especially impressive, appearing today much as it does in a 1906 photo. Twin Victorian front porches flanking a projecting central wing are very old. The projecting front gable contains a circular window. The delicate porch woodwork is intact and well-preserved. Porch floors are large sandstone slabs on bricks. Upper porch decks have lacy cast iron railings.

Front doors are transomed, single-leaf Victorian types with intricate panels. Main floor windows have round brick arches. Second floor windows have brick segmental arches. Windows in the main block and projecting front Wing are 2/2s and 1/1s.

The back of the house has been significantly altered. The two-story rearward wing has been expanded in all three directions. Possibly, a double-deck porch once flanked this wing and has been enclosed with a combination of asbestos and wood siding. (A porch definitely was on the southeast side of the wing.) The rear wall has been removed and a one-story projection for a dining area attached. Appendages on the southwest contain bathrooms. A continuous, overhanging porch roof has been added to six of the rear facades. This work was still in progress when the house was visited in June.

The interior of the front portion is largely intact, with fine paneled woodwork. Each of the front three rooms is similar-sized (16' x 15') and contains a black marble or marbelized mantle. The middle parlor has the largest and most elaborate mantel. Woodwork in this part of the house contains panels with intricate graining in a lighter shade for contrast.

The staircase, a Victorian type with a tapering octagonal newel post, is in a hallway at the front of the rear wing.

The first floor area beyond and adjacent to the hall consists of a large contemporary kitchen, a large room on the southeast, and a smaller room plus a utility area on the southwest. There are four bedrooms upstairs, three of which have mantels. Ceilings in several rooms throughout the house have been lowered and "shaped."

Two small outbuildings are nearby. The most important is southeast of the house. It is a 19th century, frame, Gothic Revival-styled building (decorative vergeboards along roof edges and a finial) with board-and-batten walls and a metal roof. Directly behind the house is another old, small wooden shed, also with board-and-batten walls but without any stylistic elaboration.

The setting is attractive, with a large and parklike front yard and a spacious back yard terminating in a natural, wooded area. A sandstone sidewalk leads from the front porches toward what is now Hwy. 13, past large pine trees and historic, cast iron planters on pedestals.

- William Russell of the Russell, Majors and Waddell frontier trading firm is said to have commissioned this house for his daughter Julia upon her marriage to a druggist named Tevis.

Despite substantial alterations in the back, the Tevis House is probably eligible for listing under Criterion C for architectural significance. The main mass of the house remains essentially unaltered and is an important local example of Italianate architecture in Lexington.

VBD: W side of Hwy. 13 S of Tevis Bridge across Missouri Pacific Railroad, in Lexington; NW 1/4 of SW 1/4 of 534 TSON R27W.

Significance

All properties in the survey group are significant for their architecture (Criterion C), although registration requirements preclude the listing of a few. Problems are cited in the House-by-House Analysis (pp. 15-44). Several houses are significant for their association with a plantation-type lifestyle built around large-scale hemp raising during the decades prior to the Civil War (Criterion A). The several Dover Road resources fall into this group. Other farmhouses with older outbuildings also are ~~significant~~ for agriculture (Criterion A), but in a more general sense. Relatively few owners achieved local significance while actually living in survey group houses (Criterion B), as required to qualify under National Register guidelines. Tentative findings of Criterion B significance are reported in the House-by-House Analysis (pp. 15-44), but additional research would be worthwhile.

Registration Requirements

Antebellum and semiantebellum resources are potentially eligible for listing in the National Register under Criterion C in the area of architecture if they retain integrity of design, materials, workmanship, location, setting and association. These aspects of integrity are basic to all properties nominated for listing in the National Register.

To be considered an antebellum or semiantebellum resource, a building should have been built prior to, during or within a few years of the Civil War. If built after the Civil War, the property must be of exceptional merit and retain sufficient features to resemble properties built earlier and generally considered as having antebellum characteristics. For purposes of this discussion, antebellum architecture does not include log cabins. Time boundaries of local properties that may be considered antebellum or semiantebellum are ca. 1830-75.

Most antebellum or semiantebellum resources in the survey group will be in the form of an I-House with Greek Revival styling, but this form and styling are not essential. Other vernacular forms described in the typology for non-I-Houses (pp. 11-13) are equally appropriate.

Integrity of design will be retained if the building's original exterior dimensions are sufficiently intact for it to be identified as an antebellum or semiantebellum resource according to one of the forms identified by the typology. In addition:

Main entrances and windows in the primary facade and all ~~other~~ facades ordinarily visible to the public should be in their original openings. Sidelights and transom windows, if originally present, should be retained. It is desirable but not essential for replacement windows to have the ~~same~~ number and placement of lights as was originally present (~~usually~~ 6/6). Original entrance doors need not be present.

It is desirable but not essential for front porches or porticos to be present, even if a front porch or portico was part of the original design. Inappropriate front porches or porticos will be acceptable if their construction is historic, i.e., 50 or more years ago. Inappropriate front porches or porticos, if of more recent construction, will be allowed if their removal or replacement is considered reversible.

Chimneys may be missing or rebuilt, but the roofline of the main block and ell should in all cases retain its original configuration. It is not necessary for original roofing materials to be present, provided that the material is not out of character for the building. Asphalt shingles are always acceptable. An extreme example of inappropriate roofing material would be shaped ceramic tile on an I-House.

Historic and modern additions are acceptable, provided they do not detract significantly from the building's power to strongly convey a sense of its antebellum past. A ca. 1910 front wing converting an I-House to a gabled ell form is an example of an unacceptable historic addition. (The same wing installed in the rear may not be acceptable, depending on its scale relative to the original house. Unless it was built during the antebellum or semiantebellum period, an addition even if historic is not acceptable if its scale is such that the effect of the original building is diminished.)

Modern additions are usually less tolerable than historic additions because the materials (aluminum windows, vinyl siding, etc.) are so obviously inappropriate. Each building must be judged individually, but in general, modern additions must be smaller and less conspicuous than historic additions in order to be acceptable. The most acceptable type of modern addition is a replacement ell on the same foundation as the original wing, using similar materials according to the original configuration. Original, original-type, or historic siding materials on the essential building are necessary for registration whenever architecture is an area of significance. Modern aluminum, vinyl or other siding is acceptable only if the building is significant in an area other than architecture, and provided that the form, roofline and fenestration are otherwise intact.

- It is desirable that interiors retain sufficient original materials to suggest their antebellum or semiantebellum past, but it is the understanding of this researcher that even substantial interior alterations do not preclude registration if the exterior building retains sufficient integrity.

For general agricultural significance, an antebellum or semiantebellum house should be associated with one or more historic outbuildings used for agriculture, such as a barn or barns. For agricultural significance related to the plantation lifestyle, original outbuildings are not required but the house must be either a Dover Road resource or a property known to have been associated with the plantation lifestyle, if its location is elsewhere.

Properties that have been moved from their original location and reconstructed will not normally be eligible.

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HISTORIC CONTEXTS

Introduction

The Show-Me Region, a politically-defined area of 2,900 square miles in west-central Missouri, consists of the present Johnson, Lafayette, Pettis and Saline Counties. The land is well-drained and ranges from flat to hilly, with typical prairie vegetation. The Missouri River, which serves as the Region's northern boundary and was an early "highway" to the West, also borders Saline County on the east. Portions of the area contain historically significant deposits of coal. Lafayette and Saline Counties are westward extensions of Little Dixie, the "slavery belt" across central Missouri where Southern sympathies and Democratic politics prevailed at the time of the Civil War. The area is rural; 'Sedalia, population 19,800, is the largest city.

(For this project, 70 preselected antebellum and near-antebellum properties were surveyed in two phases in 1991-93. Phase I involved the survey of 35 properties in northern Lafayette County. For Phase II, 35 additional antebellum and near-antebellum properties throughout the rest of the Region were surveyed.)

Even before steamboats began depositing settlers at Arrow Rock, Lexington and other disembarkment points along the Missouri River, settlers from the Upland South had moved into the Show-Me Region and established themselves on the landscape. Salt was an early attraction in the Arrow Rock area, while the fertile soil, ample water and temperate climate overall allowed a variety of agricultural tastes to be well-served. Some who passed through the area on trading expeditions to Santa Fe or other points west later returned. The folk housing erected by the various settlers is representative of the building traditions they had known. The focus period (ca. 1815 through the 1870s) encompasses all of the identified antebellum and near-antebellum properties throughout the Show-Me Region.

The following contexts (with sufficient elaboration) should be useful in determining the significance of the surveyed properties (how they fit into the cultural landscape). Additional or even different contexts may be appropriate. However, all of the surveyed properties, many of which are essentially farmhouses, can be discussed under at least one of the contexts outlined below. Additional research to develop and strengthen each context is highly recommended. To provide fresh material and supportive data, the rich lode of local period newspapers should be consulted. Specific time periods should be researched as appropriate, but even random scanning of newspapers on microfilm is likely to provide information that will be useful in developing the various contexts. Statistical data, such as pertaining to hemp production and slavery, also will be essential to illustrate the contexts.

TAMING OF THE PRAIRIE, 1815-1830

The period of early immigration and settlement and "taming" of the prairie coincides roughly with the conclusion of the War of 1812 and the successful development of General Thomas A. Smith's "Experiment" farm in Saline County. "Experiment" is a key resource among the 70 resources surveyed for this project (#1, Saline Co.)

Explorer William Clark had described the Arrow Rock area favorably as early as 1808, having camped there while leading an expedition to establish Fort Osage; he called it "a handsome Spot for a Town." Salt was an attraction because of the proximity to Boone's Lick, a salt-producing facility established by Nathan and Daniel Boone (sons of explorer Daniel Boone) in about 1806. Salt also was produced locally.

With Indian warfare waning, the first permanent white settlers, from the Upland South, built cabins and planted crops in the vicinity of what became Arrow Rock and Lexington in about 1815. The area had become a focus for settlement, in part because Clark caused a blockhouse and trading post to be erected at Arrow Rock in 1813 when Fort Osage was evacuated. Although the Arrow Rock facility also was abandoned because of Indian raids, settlement persisted.

Soon, settlement ~~was~~ facilitated by ferry operations across the Missouri River. These were established at Arrow Rock in 1817 and at Lexington in about 1819. Stores and taverns were built at the ferry sites, leading to further development. In 1825, marking of the Santa Fe Trail commenced and this important route would attract traders to Arrow Rock, Lexington and other points of the Region for many years.

"Taming of the prairie" would have occurred quickly, but it undoubtedly was hastened when General Smith established a productive farm in the unforested prairie of southeast Saline County. Settlers could see by his example that successful farming was not restricted to the fertile soil of the forested river bottoms. The example provided by General Smith, who built his log house in ca. 1826 (#1, Saline Co.), undoubtedly promoted agriculture and influenced settlement throughout the Show-Me Region.

By the end of this IS-year period, steamboats were **regularly** plying the Missouri River, depositing hundreds of new settlers at local ports. As the ports became increasingly important in terms of commerce, this fostered the growth of plantations in Saline and Lafayette Counties.

Log-walled buildings were common but not universal, and most dwellings of the period were relatively small--one, two, or perhaps three rooms. Forms such as single pen, double pen, hall-and-parlor, stack and saddlebag were typical of houses erected during the period. The number of identified, extant resources from this period is almost critically small, however.

ANTEBELLUM PROSPERITY, 1831-1861

By the mid-1830s, Arrow Rock had become the marketing center for Saline County. Lexington grew even faster, becoming Missouri's third largest city by the 1840s. Depending on their geography and other factors, some settlements grew into cities while others faded. Meanwhile, settlers filtered throughout much of the region, into previously unsettled areas of the new Johnson and Pettis Counties.

In Lexington, a thriving outfitting station for wagon trains bound for the Far West, a boom was under way which lasted through the 1850s. By the time of ~~the~~ Civil War, the Show-Me Region was one of the wealthiest and most densely populated areas in the state and this was reflected in the housing.

Meanwhile, hemp became an important money crop which fueled a plantation culture in a band along the Missouri River in Lafayette and Saline Counties,

as well as in Pettis County. Missouri was a slave state, and much of the labor (and profits) was based on a slavery system (see THE DEVELOPMENT OF PLANTATIONS, 1840s-1861, below).

By the eve of the Civil War, the Pacific Railroad had reached Sedalia in Pettis County, and Lexington had been eclipsed somewhat but was still Missouri's fifth largest city.

During the three decades preceding the Civil War, the I-House appeared and flourished in various forms and often acquired elements of formal styling--most likely, Greek Revival windows, entrances, cornices, etc. New houses tended to become larger and sometimes more luxurious as their builder's wealth grew. The degree of luxury was always subject to, or at least tempered by, the limitations of the frontier setting. On the frontier, even the most luxurious of Greek Revival mansions was likely to have features which were only approximations of the originals. The vast majority of houses were relatively common vernacular types, with elaboration.

Other new building forms also appeared, including double-pile and more complex forms. Earlier forms also continued to be built, although log construction became increasingly uncommon. Brick became a popular building material with clay fired at the site of innumerable rural residences. Slaves often fired the bricks and then laid them, working under various degrees of supervision. Greek Revival, Italianate, and Gothic Revival styles affected the form and surface of buildings of all types, primarily in cities.

Most buildings in the study group were built during this period, 1831-1860. During the four years of the war, 1861-64, construction was virtually at a standstill unless it was directly related to the war.

THE DEVELOPMENT OF PLANTATIONS, 1840s-1861

Agriculture and slavery were not inexorably linked in the Show-Me Region, but the profitable cultivation of hemp was closely associated with slave labor. For settlers from the Upland South who built plantations in a discontinuous band along the Missouri River, slavery was part of the natural order of things. Even though the settlers who left their homes in Kentucky, Tennessee, Virginia and the Carolinas may not have been accompanied by slaves in most cases, a profitable slave trade soon developed to meet their needs. (If Missouri had not been a slave state, the Show-Me Region undoubtedly would have been much less attractive to migrating Southerners in search of fresh opportunities.)

So much was based on hemp, a crop with which the Southerners had prior experience. Profitable cultivation required many slaves, while the profits helped perpetuate the pretentious lifestyle of these primarily middle class Southerners. Typically, the hemp was shipped to Lexington (if it was harvested in Lafayette County), where it was made into rope and loaded onto barges. In Saline County, Miami and Arrow Rock were important shipping centers. The price of hemp often fluctuated wildly, but at \$100/ton (only an average price), its cultivation was sufficiently profitable for many.

The most significant concentration of plantations was along the route of the old Santa Fe Trail in Lafayette County, between Lexington and Dover, known as Dover Road. Here on the frontier, in the Missouri River Valley, the settlers built their mansions and pursued the Southern-style gentility they coveted. Slaves labored to build many houses as well as to clear and work the land.

Most of the plantations date from the 1840s and 1850s, although Hicklin Hearthstone (already listed in the National Register) may have been built as early as ca. 1838.

While other Missouri counties had plantation systems, apparently none had more slaves than Lafayette County. In 1840, 29% of Lafayette County's 6,815 population lived in slavery. By 1850, the county's slave population was growing faster than the white population and by 1860, one of every three persons in the county was owned by someone else. The population then was 20,098, an increase of nearly 7,000 persons in one decade.

The plantation houses were usually Central Passage I-Houses with predominantly Greek Revival styling. Unlike the great, "Gone With the Wind" plantation houses of the Deep South, local versions are more austere, attenuated renditions constructed within the means of their predominantly middle class builders. But while the grandeur of the originals may be lacking, these local attempts at elegance are important vernacular expressions of both form and style. For the most part, they are relatively common vernacular forms to which varying amounts of styling has been applied.

Extensive Southern family systems were often associated with the Dover Road antebellum properties. Perhaps the most important of the family systems was that of the Slushers, apparently beginning with Christopher Slusher who migrated to the area from Virginia in 1828.

For the most part, resources, associated with the plantation context were surveyed under Phase I, which focused on the Northern Lafayette County area where hemp production flourished. But additional "plantation quality" resources were surveyed under Phase II, which encompassed the balance of the Show-Me Region.

ALTERNATIVES TO HEMP: TRADITIONAL AGRICULTURE, 1831-18705

During the 1830s, settlers spread throughout the Region, into previously unsettled areas of southeastern Johnson County and western Pettis County. All farmers who settled in the Show-Me Region were not slave owners, and all slave owners did not concentrate their efforts on hemp. Even in the hemp belt south of the Missouri River, in the midst of the Dover Road landscape, some plantation owners practiced diversified agriculture while owning slaves. A few, a rung or two higher on the social ladder than their neighbors, owned slaves and dabbled in farming while enjoying a life of comparative leisure.

In addition to hemp, local farmers produced such things as corn and other grains, tobacco and livestock during the antebellum years. The proportion of agriculture that was devoted to traditional crops as opposed to hemp increased sharply with distance from the Missouri River Valley, as did ownership of slaves. Except for hemp and tobacco, which were almost invariably loaded onto steamboats after processing, most of these crops were raised for sustenance as well as commerce. Johnson and Pettis Counties produced large quantities of corn and hogs but the Lafayette and Saline County farms were more profitable, in general, because the land was more fertile and transportation was less of a problem.

But those who depended on hemp lost the most when slavery was abolished following the Civil War, and the transition to traditional agriculture was not always smooth despite the availability of new, labor-saving machinery. Corn,

along with wheat and oats continued to be important traditional crops. Interest in livestock, poultry, dairy and fruit products grew.

After the Civil War, local coal deposits were developed and coal mining became an important new industry in several parts of the Region. The growth of railroading, as well as industrialization in general, provided new markets for coal. Previously, local coal mainly served as an alternative for wood fuel in heating homes.

I-Houses and other buildings following traditional plans were built throughout the period. After the war, complex forms became somewhat more common and the Italianate style became more popular locally.

GERMAN IMMIGRATION ,IN THE SHOW-ME REGION, 1830S-1870S

Considerable non-Anglo-Saxon settlement occurred in the Show-Me Region during the two decades preceding the Civil War, and later. After the Southerners, most of whom were descendants of families who came to America from the British Isles, the Germans were the next most important ethnic group to settle in the Region. The German settlers included many craftsmen and "mechanics" who directly affected the look of the built environment.

Probably the most significant German settlement was at Cook's Store near Concordia, in Lafayette County; Concordia continues to show strong evidence today of its primarily German heritage. German immigration also was important in Alma, Higginsville, and Lexington, while in Pettis County, the tiny settlement of Bahner was settled by German Catholics who came to the area as early as the 1830s. But Lafayette County was the preferred area. (By 1910, approximately one-third of Lafayette County's population was of German descent.)

German settlement began in earnest in the 1840s, following the publication (in Germany) of literature promoting settlement in Central Missouri and other parts of the "West." Gottfried Duden was one of a group of German "resettlement authors" who wrote glowingly of their experiences while living in America. Duden, who had farmed in what became Warren County, lavished praise on the fertile land along the Missouri River.

During the Civil War, the Concordia settlement was viciously attacked by guerrillas on several occasions. In 1864, near war's end, a **guerrilla** band reportedly killed 26 members of the local militia as they tried to escape. In general, German immigrants supported the Union and many served in its Army. This of course often put them at odds with their neighbors. Overall, sympathies in the Show-Me Region remained true to the predominantly Southern background of the settlers.

The German influx had a direct impact on the built environment, adding important dimensions to local architecture. The immigrants included craftsmen who specialized in brickwork, stonework, and metalwork as well as carpentry. The German masons and carpenters erected numerous residences and commercial buildings as well as substantial churches and schools. Concordia has many German-built buildings, including one near-antebellum resource with Gothic Revival styling, the Lohofener House (#261, Lafayette Co.).

RAILROADING AND RECONSTRUCTION AFTER THE CIVIL WAR. 1865-1870S

The Civil War was a turning point for the Region. as it was for the state and for the nation. Although physical destruction was relatively minor (except to the victims). effects on agriculture and consequently the economy were massive and negative. In addition to changes directly related to the war. the Santa Fe trade had disappeared and the time of intense and rapid settlement had passed.

Physical destruction was largely limited to pillage by uniformed guerilla bands. However. their attacks were crippling on Chapel Hill. Columbus, Cornelia. Holden, Kingsville. Rose Hill and the German community of Cook's Store near the present city of Concordia. Many people of one persuasion or another left the area during the war. and in some cases--particularly if they were Union supporters--were literally driven from their land. Little construction occurred during the war, although many buildings on which construction was frozen were completed later. After the war. bitterness remained on both sides.

Emancipation had a profound effect on the plantation lifestyle and on the local economy, particularly in Lafayette and Saline Counties where so much depended on a work force of slaves. The slave-labar-intensive hemp market never recovered. This undercut the primary money industry of the entire Show-Me Region, although the impact was much less away from the "hemp culture" along the Missouri River. To cope. farmers switched to crops such as corn. wheat, oats and fruit which they could more effectively produce without slaves. After the Civil War, agriculture was further transformed by the availability of new machinery. Fewer men could farm more acreage faster, with increased productivity. thanks to new threshing machines and plows. end gate seeders, spring tooth rakes, corn planters and shellers, etc.

The greatest postwar impact on the landscape came with completion of the Pacific Railroad, stalled at Sedalia for the duration of the war. and of other railroads to come. New towns were platted along the routes and old towns were crippled, perhaps fatally, if they were bypassed. Towns devastated by guerrillas were particularly vulnerable if no railroad came. Otherwise, the railroads provided new shipping possibilities which stimulated development of the coal industry. with some mines employing up to a thousand workers. While the export of coal and other local products became increasingly dependent on the railroads. river trade faded.

In addition to the Pacific Railroad, other important early railroads in the region were the Lexington-St.Louis Railroad (later acquired by the Missouri Pacific) and the Kansas City & Eastern. The roadbed was completed for the Lexington. Lake and Gulf Railroad. and the town of Mayview was platted along the route. but the company ultimately failed and the project was never revived. The Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad arrived in southern Johnson County in 1870.

Development of the railroads also meant that mass-produced building materials could be imported. Lumberyards offering wood framing and sheathing from distant mills became common, and mass-produced stylistic elements of all types enabled local builders to quickly emulate the fashions that emerged in other parts of the U.S.

I-Houses and other early house forms continued to be built, but complex, perhaps asymmetrical, floor plans appeared more frequently. The Italianate style, popularized in the east during the 1840s and 1850s, began to appear

locally prior to the Civil War (Linwood Lawn, perhaps the Region's premier Italianate house, was constructed in ca. 1858-59) but it was not until the late 1860s that Italianate architecture became an important local style. The time of intense settlement was over, but prosperity gradually returned to the Show-Me Region.

All properties in the survey group are significant for their architecture, but many lack sufficient integrity for nomination. Registration requirements are discussed below, under "Associated Property Types."

When significant historic outbuildings are present, it would be appropriate to describe their significance as agricultural as well as architectural. Approximately a third of the sites contain historic outbuildings.

ASSOCIATED PROPERTY TYPES

Introduction

Seventy antebellum and near-antebellum houses were surveyed in connection with the Phase I and Phase II antebellum projects. The overall research design assumes that ultimately, the best examples will be nominated for listing in the National Register of Historic Places, in a subsequent project.

The properties were selected as antebellum and near-antebellum resources, rather than because of their form (floor plan) or stylistic elements. Tentative descriptions of the various property types and subtypes are offered below, based on analysis of their physical and associative characteristics. The specifics will usually vary from building to building, since folk housing rarely followed any standard plan.

Integrity assessment was another priority aspect of the survey. Under the sections on Registration Requirements, below, the necessary attributes for listing various property types and subtypes in the National Register are discussed. Disqualifying elements also are discussed.

The project's residential buildings can be discussed productively according to property types and subtypes based on floor plans irrespective of formal styles. While the survey group includes a few excellent examples of such formal styles as Greek Revival, Italianate and Gothic Revival, groupings according to form would still be necessary for the vast majority of properties. However, this is not to suggest that the study of buildings according to form is superior to the study of buildings according to style. Floor plans and style are important to any study of architectural history, and both should be considered as indicators or carriers of tradition; style complements form.

The basic property type indicates, at least roughly, the period of its construction. Early white settlement began in the Show-Me Region in about 1815. Many early dwellings were relatively simple log-walled structures of one or two rooms. These forms are commonly known as single pen, double pen,

hall-and-parlor, saddlebag and stack houses. Apparently, the oldest house in the project is the John Dennis Thomas House (#134, Lafayette Co.), said to have been built in 1818. Originally a log-walled stack house, it has been significantly altered and lacks integrity. Another very old dwelling (Gen. T. A. Smith's Experiment, #1, Saline Co.) is a saddlebag house which retains integrity. Constructed in the 1820s, it predates brick as a local building material as well as numerous house forms including the ubiquitous I-House in all of its variations. Another early house form in the project is the double-pen Majors-Taylor House (#59, Pettis Co.). The year of construction is unknown but this soft-brick building may date from the 1840s. In addition to their form, the earliest buildings also may be distinguished by the use of shaped, hand-hewn timbers. Stone in rubble and ashlar forms was too widely used in the Show-Me Region to be indicative of only the earliest dwellings, as it is in some locales.

Unfortunately, determining the age of houses can seldom be based on form alone since individual builders sometimes used forms, techniques and even materials long after they became outmoded. But simple I-Houses began showing up in the Show-Me Region in the 1820s or so; the early form lacked a hallway and was essentially a hall-and-parlor house with two stories instead of only one or one-and-a-half stories. While there are no examples of these early I-Houses within the project group, examples of the form are probably extant in the Lexington MRA.

The Central Passage I-House probably first appeared in the Show-Me Region in the 1830s; an early example in the Lexington MRA is the Waddell-Pomeroy House, built in ca. 1836. The oldest Central Passage I-Houses in the antebellum survey project are from the 1840s: the Lewis Redd Major House (#102, Pettis Co.), the Minatree Catron House (#69, Lafayette Co.) and the Dinwiddie House (#93, Lafayette Co.) The Major House was surveyed in Phase II, while the Catron and Dinwiddie Houses were surveyed in Phase I. These are impressive, relatively unaltered examples of the type, with terrific ambience, although each is in need of rehabilitation.

Individual I-Houses range from what might be considered economy models to relatively opulent examples, depending on the wealth and aspirations of the builder. The William Gentry House (#112, Pettis Co.) is opulent by any frontier standard. By comparison, the relatively unpretentious Price-Harmon House (#11, Johnson Co.) makes up for its lack of high style details with a classic simplicity.

The proposed grouping for buildings in the project consists of four basic property types and several subtypes, which are described below. The basic types are: (1) Central and Side Passage I-Houses and Cottages; (2) Double-Pile Dwellings; (3) Miscellaneous Large Dwellings; and (4) Tenant Houses and Other Small Vernacular Dwellings. The types and subtypes are described in the following sequence:

- (1) Central and Side Passage I-Houses and Cottages
 - Subtypes:
 - Central Passage I-Houses
 - Central Passage Cottages
 - Side Passage I-Houses
 - "I-Houses" with Projecting Bays

- (2) Double-Pile Dwellings
 - Subtypes:
 - Georgian Plan Houses and Cottages
 - Temple Front Dwellings
 - Side Hall (Townhouse) Dwellings
- (3) Miscellaneous Large Dwellings
 - Cross-Plan Dwellings
 - Asymmetrical Dwellings
- (4) Tenant Houses and Other Small Vernacular Buildings
 - Single-Pen Dwellings
 - Double-Pen Dwellings
 - Saddlebag Dwellings
 - Central Passage Single-Pile Dwellings
 - Hall-and-Parlor Dwellings
 - Stack Dwellings

Occasionally, on a variety of building types and subtypes, formal styling predominates over form. In such cases, it may be more practical to consider buildings according to property types based on formal styles (Greek Revival, Italianate, Queen Anne) as was done in Lexington's revised multiple property nomination, rather than according to property types based on floor plans or form.

PROPERTY TYPE: CENTRAL AND SIDE-PASSAGE I-HOUSES AND COTTAGES

Subtype: Central Passage I-Houses and Cottages

* Phase II examples of Central Passage I-Houses: 5-George A. Murrell House; 11-Price-Harmon House; 29-Butterfield House; 67-Murray House; 88-Van Winter House; 102-Lewis Redd Major House; 112-William Gentry House; 122-Monsees-Thomson House; 140-Kinder-Rhodes House; 158-Townsley-Jones House; 215-Renick-Goodwin House; 281-William James Bear House.

* Phase I examples of Central Passage I-Houses: 2-Riede House; 17-Central Hotel; 61-Showalter-Emerson House; 63-Andrew Jackson Slusher House; 66-McFadden-Williams House; 69-Minatree Catron House; 71-Thomas Shelby House; 75-Flournoy-Roncelli House; 76-Robinson House; 77-Thomas Campbell House; 78-Shields-Triggs House; 89-William Redd House; 90-Thomas Slusher House; 93-Dinwiddie House; 105-Kirtley House; 111-Neale House; 153-Napoleon Buck House; 159-Spencer Brown House; 575-Neer Farm; 589-Flournoy-Beck-Todhunter House.

Description (Central Passage I-Houses):

The I-House, which evolved from English examples and came to symbolize economic attainment, varied as to floor plan but in the Show-Me Region and throughout Missouri, the variety known as the Central Passage I-House was most prevalent. This ubiquitous house must be of two full stories, must be only one room deep and must be two rooms in length with a central hallway and a parallel orientation. Timber frame construction with horizontal wood siding is most common, but the least altered surviving examples tend to be built of brick. No log or stone examples are extant in the Show-Me Region.

While Central Passage I-Houses were being built locally at least as late as the 1890s, the focus period for the project was ca. 1815-1870s. This period encompasses all forms of antebellum houses as well as a few dwellings built after the war according to the same floor plan, in the same traditional way as those built earlier. Apparently, central Passage I-Houses were not seen locally before the 1830s.

The fenestration for this property type is usually balanced with either three bays, as seen in the Monsees-Thomson House (#122, Pettis Co.) or five bays (#11-Price-Harmon House, Johnson Co.). But occasionally an even number of openings will be found, as in the Butterfield House (#29, Johnson Co.), which has four. The number of bays probably was largely a matter of preference and does not indicate the number of rooms or the size of the house. (More windows cost somewhat more money than some builders wanted to spend but they admitted more light and air. Some relatively elaborate houses have only three bays, while some relatively plain examples have five bays.) The tendency of early I-Houses to have fewer bays than later examples is irrelevant for I-Houses in the survey group.

Side gabled roofs are most common, but other roof types are also seen in all variations of the I-House. For example, the Kinder-Rhodes House (#140, Johnson Co.) has a hipped roof. But the gable-ended profile--often with roof ends flush with the gable walls--vastly predominates.

The typical I-House is a relatively austere, symmetrical structure. Kniffen notes that the I-House lacks "any common term, either folk or architectural." However, some degree of stylistic detailing is present on the examples selected for this project. Usually, the detailing reflects whatever architectural fashion was popular when the house was built such as Federal, Greek Revival, Italianate, Gothic Revival or Queen Anne. The George A. Murrell House (#5, Saline Co.) is a spectacular example of an I-House with its original Greek Revival styling intact.

Pairs of end chimneys are most common, but a central chimney location was °also popular. End chimneys are said to have been favored by Southerners while central chimneys usually were preferred by settlers from northern or eastern states. Within the study group, the number of I-Houses with central chimneys is far too small for evaluation. In the Show-Me Region, most end chimneys are within the walls and are only visible where they pierce the roof. Most chimney ends are relatively plain but in some cases they are elaborately corbeled.

The main block inevitably contained a parlor or living room, often with somewhat more elaborate or significantly more elaborate woodwork ~~than~~ the room at the opposite end of the central passage. This opposing room was used variously as a dining room, bedroom or second parlor.

Most Central Passage I-Houses in the survey group have rear extensions (ells) of one or two stories, usually consisting of a dining room directly behind the main block and a kitchen at the far end. If the ell is of two stories, the upstairs contained bedrooms. A bedroom over the kitchen was usually for use by servants. The ell--always a lesser structure than the main block--may be centered behind the main block or may be attached behind the left or right gable ends. In some cases, the ell was the original house. Ells may be the same height as the main block but they are often the lower wing even when they consist of two stories.

Most Central Passage I-Houses originally had some sort of front porch, typically one-bay in size and often with a deck accessed from an upstairs doorway. The Murray House (#67, Johnson Co.) has a fine Italianate porch which is-probably original. Some Greek Revival examples have two-story porches and porticos. The William Gentry House (#112, Pettis Co.) has a two-story porch with a pediment. The Murrell House (#5, Saline Co.) has a two-story portico with columns extending to the roof, but no deck at the second floor. Many original porches have been replaced (often with Victorian designs) or are simply missing.

Other stylistic elements found on Central Passage I-Houses include such things as classical entrances with pilasters supporting entablatures with prominent cornices and involving sidelights and transoms; boxed cornices with returns and wide cornice bands, possibly incorporating dentils, brackets or other trim; and window and door enframements with shouldered architraves ("Greek ears") or prominent cornices.

✱ Phase II examples of Central Passage Cottages: 104-Campbell-Starke House; 133-Wyatt House; 157-Weedon Majors House; 261-Lohofener House.

✱ Phase I examples of Central Passage Cottages: 92-Burbridge House.

Description (Central Passage Cottages):

This form presents something of a problem. Although the "Central Passage Cottage" could be considered an I-House with a truncated second floor, it could also be considered a Hall-and-Parlor dwelling with a central passage. However, since the very name of the Hall-and-Parlor form seems to preclude a central passage, the name "Central Passage Cottage" is suggested for this intermediate type. (Because of their much smaller size, central passage dwellings with no second floor were assigned to another group: Tenant Houses and Other Small Vernacular Buildings, Central Passage Single-Pile Dwellings subtype.) While lacking a full second floor, the Central Passage Cottage has front-facing gables containing second floor windows and otherwise has much in common with the Central Passage I-House. But the upstairs rooms are inevitably cramped by the sloping roof. The Wyatt House (#133, Johnson Co.) is a good example of the Central Passage Cottage property type.

Unlike the Central Passage I-House, this subtype would never have more **than** a one-story porch (possibly with an upper deck reached from a second level door or window.) All four Phase II examples have gable roofs, as does the single example in Phase I. The Phase I example (Burbridge House, #92, Lafayette Co.) presents a special problem because the present house, while very old, undoubtedly does not exist in its original form. The question of what to call the form would not necessarily come up in connection with the Lohofener House (#261, Lafayette Co.). Although its form is that of the Central Passage Cottage, this example could be nominated with reference to its features as a fine Gothic Revival house.

Most of the previous remarks about Central Passage I-Houses are applicable to Central Passage Cottages.

Subtype: Side Passage I-Houses and Cottages

✱ Phase II examples of Side Passage I-Houses: 3-Judge Buon House; 149-Corder-Brown House.

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- * Phase I examples of Side Passage I-Houses: 14-Counselman House; 70-Wade Hicklin House; as-Rufus Young House; 9S-Starke House; 100-J. S. Plattenburg House. (The Starke House has since been razed.)

Description (Side Passage I-Houses):

Because the Side Passage I-House (aka Two-Thirds House) contains only one room and a hallway in the main block, it usually is shorter in length than both the Central Passage I-House and the Central Passage Cottage. The Side Passage I-House has a two-bay or three-bay facade (with a room containing one or two window openings either left or right of the main entrance). Like the larger Central Passage I-House, the Side Passage I-House has a full second floor. The Judge Bonn House (#3, Warrensburg) is a good example of a Side Passage I-House.

Roofs are gabled or hipped on Side Passage I-Houses. The Phase I Rufus Young House (#35, Lafayette Co.) has a gable roof. The Phase I Wade Hicklin House (#70, Lafayette Co.) has a hipped roof. Side-Passage I-Houses may have one or two end'chimneys, or even a central chimney as does the Corder-Brown House (#149, Lafayette Co.).

In its present form, the Counselman House (#14, Lafayette Co.) is a double-pile building. However, examination shows that it began as a Side Passage I-House with an ell. The other half of the rearward extension was added sometime later.

Host of the remarks about Central Passage I-Houses are applicable to Side Passage I-Houses.

- * Phase II examples of Side Passage Cottages: 170-Johnson-Schmidt House.

- * Phase I examples of Side Passage Cottages: None.

Description (Side Passage Cottages):

Side Passage Cottages, like Central Passage Cottages, are essentially I-Houses with truncated second floors rather than full ones. The only example in the project (Johnson-Schmidt House, #170-Lafayette Co.) has a front gable containing an upper level door. The entrance opens onto a hallway containing a straight-run staircase to the single upstairs bedroom, which is cramped by the sloping roof. The downstairs room opposite the hallway serves as the parlor. There is a one-story ell with a dining room and kitchen, plus a side porch with a pantry and other storage areas.

The project's only example of the Side Passage Cottage property type has a gable roof.

Host of the other remarks about Central Passage I-Houses are applicable to Side Passage Cottages.

Subtype: "I-Houses" with Projecting Bays

- * Phase II examples: 3-Prigmore House; 87-J. C. Thompson House.

- * Phase I examples: None.

Description ("I-Houses" with Projecting Bays):

This property type consists of dwellings which are Central Passage I-Houses in all important aspects except for the additional presence of a short, projecting central bay. Since this form is likely to be extensively stylized, the question of whether the property is a good local example of its style may be paramount in any nomination of the "I-Houses" with Projecting Bay property type. The Prigmore House (#3, Pettis Co.) exemplifies this subtype with predominantly Italianate styling. The Thomson House (#87, Saline Co.) is more classically styled with sidelight-and-transom door surrounds at both levels.

The only two examples in the project have hipped roofs. The main roof of the Thompson House is hipped but the short projecting bay has a gable roof with a pediment. Both project examples have quoins but this is a matter of style rather than form.

Most of the other remarks about Central Passage I-Houses are applicable to "I-Houses" with Projecting Bays.

Significance (Central and Side Passage I-Houses and Cottages):

Most of these houses represent the frontier expression of economic attainment (Antebellum Prosperity, 1831-61). Later examples, constructed according to the older designs into the 1870s, are representative of the period when farmers began adjusting to postbellum reality (Railroading and Reconstruction after the Civil War, 186S-70s). Good examples of this property type are significant for their architecture, which ranges from fairly basic examples (Judge Bunn House, #3, Warrensburg) to veritable mansions (#112-William Gentry House, Pettis County).

While each subtype contains one or more good examples, the largest and most diverse grouping is that of the primary type, the Central Passage I-House. The least-common subtype is the Side-Passage Cottage, with only one example in the survey (Johnson-Schmidt House, #170, Lafayette Co.). Some houses also could be discussed within a "Development of Plantations, 1840s-61" context, or an "Alternatives to Hemp: Traditional Architecture, 1831-61" context. At least one house (Lohofener House, #261, Lafayette Co.) could be discussed within a "German Immigration in the Show-Me Region, 1840s-70s" context. The primary significance for all properties will be under Criterion C, in the area of architecture.

Because they are few and their number is rapidly dwindling locally as well as statewide, relatively unaltered frame examples may have added significance.

Registration Requirements (Central and Side Passage I-Houses and Cottages):

To qualify under Criterion C, buildings regardless of subtype must retain integrity of design, materials and workmanship. Although each building is unique, this group is well-represented and only good examples of the type should be nominated.

I-Houses and cottages (the latter with 1 1/2 stories instead of two full stories) were constructed in large numbers in the Show-Me Region. Many were built by Southerners according to their interpretation or memory of floor plans and facades from the Upland South. The period of the I-House began in the 1830s and they were still being built as late as the 1890s, although (with

one exception) examples built after the 1870s were not considered for the project. The type is found throughout the Show-Me Region, with the more elaborate and pretentious examples in the northern third of Lafayette County and extending southward in Saline County, along the Missouri River. To be eligible under Criterion A, buildings must be strongly associated with one or more historic contexts and must retain integrity of location and setting.

Plans must be interpretations of the vernacular forms described above for Central and Side-Passage I-Houses and Cottages, and a majority of the architectural features necessary to identify the properties as having been built during their period of significance, ca. 1830s-70s, must be intact. Properties that are later examples may be eligible under another context, but antebellum and near-antebellum resources are likely to have hand-hewn timber frames, front entrances with sidelights and transoms, pinned connections of major frame members, pinned doors and windows, pilasters, pediments, etc. The building's original exterior dimensions and form, including roofline and fenestration in important facades, should be essentially unchanged.

The presence of a reasonable amount of Victorian trim, which was often applied to these antebellum and near-antebellum properties by later owners, is acceptable. However, Victorianization must not overwhelm the simplicity and elegance shared by antebellum and immediate postbellum buildings.

Additions to a secondary or rear elevation are acceptable, provided they do not detract significantly from the building's power to strongly convey a sense of its antebellum or near-antebellum past.

A majority of original materials should be present, and what is present should be sufficient to link the building with its period of significance, visually and in terms of atmosphere. All original roofs probably have been replaced, usually with asphalt shingles; this presents no problem but the original roofline must be intact on at least the main part of the building.

Siding is another matter, since many frame houses (including some of the very best) are sided with nonhistoric materials such as asphalt, asbestos, aluminum and vinyl. Although frame antebellum and near-antebellum buildings are a rapidly dwindling resource, nominated buildings should not have inappropriate siding if their significance is only for Criterion C, in the area of architecture. If the building is significant under Criteria A and/or B, inappropriate siding may be forgiven if a sufficiently strong case can be made for the building overall. However, Criterion C would not then be claimed.

In the matter of original rooflines, the William Gentry House (#112, Pettis Co.) is a case in point. This exceptional house will be eligible despite the addition, by a well-meaning owner in the 1930s, of a full second story to what had been a one-story ell. The roofline of the main block was not changed and the form of the house, while different, is not significantly different. Also, the work was so carefully done that it is virtually undetectable; the original owner, desiring more space, might have enlarged the building in much the same way. (Other additions also have been constructed, but they generally involve secondary facades.)

To be significant under criterion A, buildings **must** be strongly associated with one or more historic contexts and must retain integrity of location and setting. To be significant under criterion B, buildings must be associated with an important local owner.

PROPERTY TYPE: DOUBLE-PILE DWELLINGS

-Subtype: Georgian Plan Houses and Cottages

- * Phase II examples of Georgian Plan Houses and Cottages: 81-Henry Jones House; 10G-Richard Gentry House; 113-George R. Smith House.
- * Phase I examples of Georgian Plan Houses and Cottages: 595-Eneberg-Walton House.

Description (Georgian Plan Houses and Cottages):

The Georgian Plan Houses and Cottages property type has a four-room (double-pile) floor plan with two rooms on each side of a central passage. Sometimes the four rooms are of equal or nearly equal size, but rear rooms may be smaller. Because of their two-room depth, these houses usually appear relatively massive or blocklike. Georgian Plan Houses and Cottages incorporate the symmetrical ordering of the Central Passage I-House which they often resemble when viewed from the front. Three to five bays are typical. The entrance will be emphasized and will reflect any stylistic leanings. Roofs are hipped or side-gabled.

Architecturally, the essential difference between Georgian Plan Houses and Cottages is the number of stories. Houses consist of two or more stories; cottages have one or 1 1/2 stories. Georgian Plan Houses in the Show-Me Region tend to be large and lavish, such as the Henry Jones House (#81, Pettis Co.) which has strong Italianate styling. These houses would be built by reasonably well off, perhaps wealthy, owners. The only Georgian Plan Cottage in the project has impressive Greek Revival styling but is a relatively unimposing city residence (Eneberg-Walton House, #595, Lexington). The Eneberg-Walton House has been nominated for listing in the National Register.

Subtype: Temple Front Dwellings

- * Phase II examples of Temple Front Dwellings: None.
- * Phase I examples of Temple Front Dwellings: 143-Warren-Gordon House; 579-Spratt-Aull House.

Description (Temple Front Dwellings):

The Temple Front Dwellings subtype is distinguished by a two-story portico which is recessed under one end of the main gable roof and supported by tall columns of a classical order. These houses are two rooms wide and two or more rooms deep. One of the front "rooms" typically serves as a long hallway and contains a staircase, much like the Side-Passage I-House or Two-Thirds House property type. The primary facade is two-bay or three-bay, depending on the number of window openings in the front room which serves as a parlor. Chimney placement varies.

The form of this property type is itself an expression of style--either Greek Revival or Neoclassical. Both project houses are fine Greek Revival examples, especially the Spratt-Aull House (#579, Lexington) which has been nominated for listing on the National Register for its architecture.

Often, the main block of these houses is extended by an ell.

Subtype: Side Hall (Townhouse) Dwellings

- * Phase II examples of Side Hall (Townhouse) Dwellings: None.
- * Phase I examples of Side Hall (Townhouse) Dwellings: 79-Sparks-Hickman House; 583-Cheatham House.

Description Side Hall (Townhouse) Dwellings:

The Side Hall (Townhouse) Dwellings subtype encompasses double-pile houses of two stories which have a side hall containing a staircase. This square or rectangular building differs from the previously described Side Passage 1-Houses subtype by virtue of its being two rooms deep. Main facades have either two or three door and window openings.

In the two project examples (both from Phase I), roofs are hipped and have front-facing, centered gables. These gables are not required and other roof forms are possible. Hallways may or may not extend the full depth of the house. In the Sparks-Hickman House (#79, Lafayette Co.), the hallway extends for the full depth of the interior, 37 1/2 feet. Both examples are well-equipped with Italianate features inside and out. The Cheatham House (#583, Lexington) has been nominated for listing in the National Register on the basis of its Italianate architecture.

Significance (Double-Pile Dwellings):

Double-Pile Dwellings are significant for their architecture. Like the other vernacular forms identified in the survey, they are representative of primarily Southern building traditions applied in a frontier setting; builders of these two-room deep structures were at least as prosperous as builders of Central and Side-Passage 1-Houses and Cottages. Stylistic details are usually present and sometimes are quite imposing such as the tall columns on the Temple Front Dwellings subtype. But this small but diverse group also may include relatively nondescript buildings: the Eneberg-Walton House (#595, Lexington), the only Georgian Plan Cottage in the project, has a relatively unimposing facade in which a little (a meander molding) goes a long way.

The construction of Double-Pile Dwellings closely parallels other building forms in the project. Double-Pile Dwellings appeared in the Show-Me Region during the time of Antebellum Prosperity, 1831-61. They continued to be built after the Civil War, during the period of Railroading and Reconstruction, 1865-1870s.

The oldest Double-Pile Dwellings are apparently the George R. Smith House (#113, Pettis Co.) and the Spratt-Aull House (#579, Lexington), both from the ca. 1840s. Nearly as old are the Richard Gentry House (#106, Pettis Co.), the Spratt-Aull House (#579, Lexington), and the Warren-Gordon House (#143, Lafayette County). Buildings constructed within a postwar context include the Henry Jones House (#81, Pettis County), the Eneberg-Walton House (#595) and the Cheatham House (#583), both Lexington, and probably the Sparks-Hickman House (#79), Lafayette Co.

The Eneberg-Walton House and the Cheatham House have been nominated for listing in the National Register.

Registration Requirements: Double-Pile Dwellings

Under Criterion C, Double-Pile Dwellings must retain integrity of design, materials and workmanship. The forms must be similar to those described for any of the subtypes: Georgian Plan Houses and Cottages, Temple Front Dwellings, and Side Hall (Townhouse) Dwellings. It is expected that a majority of the stylistic details that were commonly applied to the more exuberant examples will be intact, if the house was so-equipped originally. Most often, these will be typical Greek Revival or Italianate elements such as classical entrances, pilasters, dentil bands, architraves, columns, brackets, elaborate window hoods, etc. Houses which were relatively unostentatious, such as Georgian Plan Cottages, must continue to convey an impression of restraint. Rooflines and fenestration of main facades must be unchanged and additions must not be distracting. A majority of original materials must be present, but original roofing is not necessary. To be eligible under Criterion C, siding on frame examples must be appropriate. To be eligible under Criterion A, Double-Pile Dwellings must be strongly associated with a historic context and retain integrity of setting and location. Since these houses were built over a fairly wide span of time, various historic contexts may apply. To be eligible under Criterion B, the property must be associated with an important local owner. With significance in A or B or both, registration requirements may be relaxed somewhat, i.e., a frame house may have inappropriate siding if it is otherwise a good example of its type. Architectural significance would not then be claimed.

PROPERTY TYPE: MISCELLANEOUS LARGE DWELLINGS

Subtype: Cross-Plan Dwellings

- * Phase II examples of Cross-Plan Dwellings: 31-Wampler House; 101-Stoner-Ozias House.
- * Phase I examples of Cross-Plan Dwellings: 596-Tevis-Waddell House.

Description (Cross-Plan Dwellings):

In England, Cross-Plan Dwellings apparently evolved from traditional hall-and-parlor or central passage residences. Project examples are more or less symmetrical two-story buildings with intersecting wings in the shape of a Greek or Latin cross. The Wampler House (#31, Johnson Co.) is a good example of the Latin cross variety, in which the lower portion of the "vertical" axis is the longest wing. The Tevis-Waddell House (#596, Lexington) is also of this variety, although two of the right angles have been filled with additions. The Stoner-Ozias House (#101, Johnson Co.) is not a particularly good example of a Cross-Plan Dwelling because one wing of the longer axis is off-center, but otherwise it is a rough approximation of the Greek cross variety in which opposing ends of the wings are of identical lengths. In the Cross-Plan Dwellings property type, either axis may serve as the primary elevation.

Unlike traditional examples which were likely to have Tudor features, local representatives of the form carry whatever style was in vogue at the time of their construction. The Stoner-Ozias House, erected in 1870, reflects Greek Revival styling in its classical entrance, pediment-shaped lintels, wide trim band and cornice returns suggesting pedimented gables. Only slightly older,

the Tevis-Waddell House, in Lexington, is a transitional house in which Greek Revival and Italianate elements vie for attention; it has been nominated for listing in the National Register for its architecture. The Wampler House also displays Greek Revival styling, and its pediment-shaped lintels are much like those on the Stoner-Ozias House. The Wampler and Stoner-Ozias Houses were built by settlers from Ohio. Later Cross-Plan Dwellings were likely to reflect the Queen Anne or other Victorian styles, but none was included in the project because of insufficient age. Also, the form did not become widely popular locally.

Subtype: Asymmetrical Dwellings

- ✂ Phase II examples of Asymmetrical Dwellings: None.
- ✂ Phase I examples of Asymmetrical Dwellings: 578-Graves-Aull House.

Description (Asymmetrical Dwellings):

The Asymmetrical Dwellings subtype is intended to accommodate houses with relatively complex or unwieldy floor plans. I-Houses and other traditional forms continued to be built after the Civil War, but one new trend exemplified by the Asymmetrical Dwellings subtype was toward greater complexity. The plan for these houses may have the form of an elaborated L or T, or even a U or F. Roofs are cross-gabled or cross-hipped, or a combination. The location of entrances and windows varies greatly. The only project example of the Asymmetrical Dwellings subtype is the Graves-Aull House (#578, Lexington). This building, which has a combination hipped and gabled roof, was surveyed under Phase I and subsequently nominated for listing in the National Register. Other examples exist, but were of insufficient age for the project.

Stylistic detailing is likely to show up on Asymmetrical Dwellings. The Graves-Aull House has predominately Italianate features. Queen Anne, Second Empire, Gothic Revival and other styles are also likely to be featured on buildings of the Asymmetrical Dwellings subtype, depending on the time and place of their construction and, of course, the aspirations of the builder.

Significance (Miscellaneous Large Dwellings):

Miscellaneous Large Dwellings, usually associated with the years of postbellum reconstruction, are significant for their architecture. The Cross-Plan Dwellings subtype is a traditional form, but the Asymmetrical Dwellings subtype is representative of a postbellum trend toward floor plans of increased complexity. On both subtypes, one or more architectural styles is likely to be emphasized or at least evident.

All four project examples were built shortly after the Civil War, and two (Tevis-Waddell, #596, and Graves-Aull, #578, both Lexington) have been nominated for listing in the National Register on the basis of their architecture. In these Lexington examples, the houses were said to be wedding gifts from wealthy parents to their newly-married daughters. The other two dwellings were constructed by Ohioans who settled in Johnson County, one before and one soon after the Civil War. In all cases, the local landscape already had been essentially tamed and in the city examples, even domesticated.

Registration Requirements (Miscellaneous Large Dwellings):

To be eligible under Criterion C, the resource must retain integrity of design, materials and workmanship. "Off-camera" additions are acceptable within the right-angles of Cross-Plan examples but the roofline must still show clearly the form of the original building. The Asymmetrical Dwellings subtype is interesting in part because of its more complex floor plan, which should be intact although a minor addition to a secondary facade is acceptable. The original roofline is also important. Examples of both subtypes should retain the architectural features associated with whatever style is involved. This would include familiar elements such as pilasters and pediments, architraves and cornice bands of the Greek Revival style and the identifying brackets and elaborate window surrounds of the Italianate. A majority of original materials should be present. All four project buildings are made of brick. Frame examples must have appropriate siding if significance is claimed solely under Criterion C. To be eligible under Criterion A, the resource also must have a particularly strong association with a historic context, and should retain integrity of location and setting. Under Criterion B, the building must be associated with an important local owner. With significance under A and/or B, a frame building need not be sided with original material if it is otherwise a good example of its type, and Criterion C would not be claimed.

PROPERTY TYPE: TENANT HOUSES AND OTHER SMALL VERNACULAR DWELLINGS

Subtype: Single-Pen Dwellings

✕ Phase II examples of Single-Pen Dwellings: ISI-Fell House.

✕ Phase I examples of Single-Pen Dwellings: None.

Description (Single-Pen Dwellings):

Single-Pen Dwellings are the smallest of the Southern house forms present in Missouri. They are square or rectangular one-room houses which may or may not have a 10ft under their side-gable roofs. The entrance may be in the axis between gables or in a gable end. If the main facade is between the gables, fenestration may be one-bay, two-bay or three-bay. If the entrance is in a gable end, there probably would not be room for a window as well. An end chimney is probable.

Architectural ornamentation is less likely to be seen in Single-Pen Dwellings than in some other building forms, but the Fell House (#151, Lafayette Co.) is an exception. Despite its small size, this house was equipped with such Greek Revival trappings as an entrance with sidelights and transom, and molded, pediment-shaped window tops. Gothic Revival trim is present along the roofline. Formwise, the Fell House is a 1 1/2-story example with a three-bay facade (door/window/window) in the long axis. The chimney has been removed, and at some point a one-story ell was attached.

Subtype: Double-Pen Dwellings

✕ Phase II examples of Double-Pen Dwellings: 59-Majors-Taylor House.

✖ Phase I examples of Double-Pen Dwellings: S81-John House.

Description (Double-Pen Dwellings):

Double-Pen Dwellings are rectangular buildings of two rooms, each with its own front door. Roofs are gabled with chimneys often found in one or both gable ends. The rooms, usually of equal or nearly equal size, may or may not share a common doorway inside. One project house is of one story (John House, #S81, Lexington) and the other (Majors-Taylor House, #S9-Pettis Co.) has a loft (1 1/2 story). Log construction is often found on frame examples. However, the John House and the Majors-Taylor House are essentially brick buildings.

Subtype: Saddlebag Dwellings

✖ Phase II examples of Saddlebag Dwellings: I-Gen. T. A. Smith's Experiment.

✖ Phase I examples of Saddlebag Dwellings: None.

Description (Saddlebag Dwellings):

Saddlebag Dwellings differ from Double-Pen Dwellings in that the two adjacent rooms are served by the same central chimney, rather than individual chimneys in the gable ends. Each room usually has its own front door, in the long axis between gables, but the arrangement of doors and windows varies. These are invariably one or 1 1/2-story buildings. Log or frame construction is most common.

Within the project group, a ca. 1826 log building (General T. A. Smith's Experiment, #1, Saline Co.) is the only example of the Saddlebag Dwellings property type. This example was part of a larger structure which consisted of two saddlebag houses side-by-side with a dog-trot between and a single pen dwelling at one end. The remaining two rooms are served by a central chimney (although only one room has a mantel). The entrance to the room with the mantel is in the long axis but the entrance to the adjacent room is in the gable end. In addition to a chimney, the inside wall provides the two rooms with a common doorway. While style is a secondary consideration here, Greek Revival would be appropriate and the mantel is a Greek Revival design.

Subtype: Central Passage Single Pile Dwellings

Phase II examples of Central Passage Single Pile Dwellings: __Berkley House; 61-Lower House (Tenant); 121-Danforth House.

✖ Phase I examples of Central Passage Single Pile Dwellings: None.

Description (Central Passage Single Pile Dwellings):

Formwise, Central Passage Single Pile Dwellings have much in common with Central Passage I-Houses and Cottages. Specifically, they follow a basic two-room plan with a room on each side of a central hallway. But because they are only of one story, Central Passage Single Pile Dwellings contain only about half as much floor space as Central Passage I-Houses and Cottages. The property type includes some buildings which probably were constructed for use as tenant houses such as the Lower House (Tenant) (#61, Pettis Co.), as well

as buildings which served as the main farmhouse (Berkley House, unnumbered, and Danforth House, #121, both Pettis Co.).

These houses are usually side-gabled, with end or central chimneys. Three and five bays are common. Antebellum and near-antebellum examples may have classical entrances with sidelights and transoms, pilaster corner boards, pediment-shaped window tops, pilaster mantels, etc. Like their larger relatives, the Central Passage I-Houses and Cottages, these Central Passage Single Pile dwellings are likely to have an ell which--in some cases--is the older building.

Subtype: Hall-and-Parlor Dwellings

* Phase II examples of Hall-and-Parlor Dwellings: None.

* Phase I examples: None.

Description (Hall-and-Parlor Dwellings):

Although the project group did not contain Hall-and-Parlor examples, the type nonetheless exists in the Show-Me Region and a time may come when one is nominated. These are relatively small buildings consisting of two parallel rooms, with a central entrance into the hall (the larger of the two rooms). There is no central or side passage or hallway. This building has a gable roof; chimneys may be present at one or both gable ends. A loft may be present. The typical fenestration pattern is three to five bays. These are usually very functional, unpretentious dwellings with minimal if any styling.

Subtype: Stack Dwellings

* Phase II examples of Stack Dwellings: 2-Robertson House; 66-Lower House (Outbuilding); 134-John Dennis Thomas House.

* Phase I examples of Stack Dwellings: None.

Description (Stack Dwellings):

The Stack Dwelling has two full stories but each floor has only one room, which may be square or rectangular. The roof is side-gabled or hipped. Fenestration is one-bay (as on the Lower Outbuilding, #66, Pettis Co.), two-bay (as on the Robertson House, #2, Warrensburg, before an entrance on the south facade was made into a window), or three-bay (as on the John Dennis Thomas House (#134, Lafayette Co.) before it was changed into its present two-bay form. In one-bay examples, an entrance is the only opening in the first floor of the main facade; windows may be found above the entrance or in the side and/or rear facades. In gable-roofed examples, one end is likely to have a chimney.

Significance (Tenant Houses and Other Small Vernacular Dwellings):

The range of resources in this group is large, but it includes properties associated with the earliest historic context (Early Settlement and Taming of the Prairie, 1815-30). These were often the buildings erected by settlers who

were primarily interested in basic shelter and coaxing a living from the land, and whose tastes in architecture were mainly utilitarian. During the early years of this period, many buildings were constructed with walls of log and their forms included single pen, double pen, hall-and-parlor, stack, saddlebag, and central passage single pile dwellings. (There are, however, no hall-and-parlor examples within the study group.) Non-log buildings also were common, but frames were hand-hewn.

The group also includes tenant houses which were constructed by large land owners for use by their fieldhands and other small residential dwellings. In addition to the Early Settlement context, resources in this group are likely to be associated with the Antebellum Prosperity, 1831-61, and the Railroading and Reconstruction after the Civil War, 1865-70s, contexts. Some of these buildings were small city houses, but most were erected on the prairie and were directly linked to agriculture. The Saddlebag log building erected in ca. 1826 by General T. A. Smith (#1, Saline Co.) is significant for its link to early settlement as well as to agriculture, and for its architecture.

Registration Requirements (Tenant Houses and Other Small Vernacular Buildings) :

To be eligible under Criterion C, these buildings must retain integrity of design, materials and workmanship. Plans must be local renderings of such traditional forms as single-pen, double-pen, hall-and-parlor, stack, saddlebag, central passage single-pile, or their variants. Any characteristics necessary to distinguish the forms must be present, such as individual front doors on both rooms of double-pen dwellings. On log-walled structures, it is not necessary for the logs to be visible; they may be sheathed in some form of siding, which is desirable for preservation of the resource. But the size, shape and roofline of the original form must be intact.

Small additions are allowed, but only if they do not detract significantly from the building's total impression. Because these are relatively small buildings, the effect of nonhistoric additions must be carefully evaluated to assure that the basic form has not been overwhelmed. Stylistic details, which were uncommon or minimal, are not required.

While nonbrick buildings should be considered as having higher priority than brick buildings in general, the number of resources in this group is so small that the original material should not be all that relevant. In any case, the number of brick resources is smaller than frame, in this group.

For these resources to be eligible under Criterion A, they ~~must~~ have strong associations with one of the local historic contexts. Virtually all of the rural properties will be significant for their role in agriculture, an area of significance regardless of the historic context. If a resource is significant under Criteria A and/or B (for an important owner), inappropriate exterior siding may be allowed if the resource is otherwise reasonably intact. Significance under Criterion C would not then be claimed.

PROPERTY TYPE: ITALIANATE BUILDINGS

In some cases, it may be more practical to consider buildings according to property types based on formal styles rather than according to property types based on floor plans or form. For example, Italianate styling appears on a

variety of building forms, including various I-House subtypes. The Prigmore House (#3, Pettis Co.) and the Sparks-Hickman House (#79, Lafayette Co.) are examples of houses that probably could be better discussed under an Italianate Buildings subtype than under the proposed form subtypes (I-Houses with Projecting Bays, and Sidehall Dwellings, respectively). Two houses in the Phase I group have been nominated for listing in the National Register as Italianate buildings. One of these, the Cheatham House (#583), is a "Sidehall Dwelling." The other, the Graves-Aull House (#578), is an "Asymmetrical Dwelling."

Typically, Italianate-styled buildings will feature unique embellishments of the roofline and windows, and double-leaf entrances. Decorative brackets embellish typically low-pitched rooflines, window openings have rounded arches or hoods with various elaborations, and entry doors typically contain shaped panels with the uppermost panels round-arched. Windows are often elongated and in pairs. Roofs are typically hipped. Some local examples feature quoins.

Some local examples (especially in Lexington) are transitional houses between the Greek Revival and Italianate styles.

Significance (Italianate Buildings):

Italianate Buildings are significant in the area of architecture, embodying the architectural features associated with the style as it evolved within the Region. Although the style appeared locally before the Civil War, most extant examples are representative of the period of readjustment. This was the time of new commercial pursuits, increasingly mechanized agriculture and the advent of railroading in the Region. In general, owners were relatively well off and optimistic about their futures. The Italianate style was fairly common in the Show-Me Region, although only a few dwellings in the study group are of this type. The greatest concentration of Italianate buildings was in Lexington.

Registration Requirements (Italianate buildings):

To qualify for listing under Criterion C, Italianate Buildings must retain integrity of design, materials and workmanship. Sufficient design elements should be retained to identify the building not only as a local example of the style, but as a good local example. These design hallmarks include such things as a box-shaped or asymmetrical plan, low-pitched or hip roof, overhanging eaves with prominent brackets, round-arched windows (the most prevalent type) with decorative hood moldings, etc. If the original entrance was double-leaf, it should remain so and retain Italianate features in this important area. Alterations to secondary facades or additions must not be conspicuous. To qualify under Criterion A, strong association with one of the historic contexts is essential. For significance under Criterion B, association with an important local citizen is necessary. With significance under A and/or B, instead of under Criterion C, a building's integrity requirements are lessened and inappropriate siding may be allowed if the resource is otherwise a reasonably good example of its type.
