

**HISTORIC RESOURCES OF HARRISONVILLE:  
Courthouse Square District Survey**

**HARRISONVILLE, MISSOURI**

**THREE GABLES PRESERVATION**

**September 30, 1991**

**Prepared by Deon K. Wolfenbarger,  
Lacey C. Alkire  
Three Gables Preservation**

**for the City of Harrisonville, Missouri,**

The survey of the historic resources surrounding the Cass County Courthouse in Harrisonville was begun in November, 1990. The survey was funded by the City of Harrisonville, with local volunteers donating time for research, photography, and mapping. The historic resources survey was conducted by Three Gables Preservation, with Deon Wolfenbarger serving as project coordinator and Lacey Alkire assisting. The survey project coordinator, representing the City of Harrisonville, was Gary Lee.

Current interest in the protection and development of the Square prompted the City of Harrisonville to consider undertaking a survey of its historic buildings. A survey in Harrisonville will prove to be very useful to the community in planning for its historic resources. It can identify properties that contribute to the community's character or which provide information about its past, and are therefore deserving of preservation. It can establish priorities for planning efforts for these resources, such as local historic district zoning. It can provide city planners with a data base, and will enable the city to meet their planning and review responsibilities under existing Federal legislation without any added expense to Harrisonville. Finally, the data gathered in a survey can provide information for educational programs designed to increase awareness about Harrisonville's history and the need for preservation.

It was initially planned for sixty structures to be inventoried, focusing primarily on the commercial buildings around the Square. In addition, the community wished to have some significant residential structures identified. The rough boundaries for the proposed commercial survey were two blocks around the square in all directions - roughly Chestnut on the north, Marler on the east, Mechanic on the south, and an alley-type road identified as North Main Terrace on the west. For the residential structures, the city limits were used as the boundaries. A discussion of the survey methodology follows.

## METHODOLOGY

### Field Survey

An intensive level survey, as defined by National Park Service Bulletin #24, was conducted for significant historic resources located within the proposed survey area (Figure 1). The following categories of structures were used as guidelines to determine which buildings were inventoried.

- 1) Any structure which is potentially eligible individually for listing on the National Register.
- 2) Any structure which would be eligible as a contributing structure in a potential National Register district.
- 3) Those structures which would not detract from a historic district.
- 4) Those structures which are necessary to determine boundaries.
- 5) Those structures which are necessary to fully develop and evaluate the historic contexts or property types.
- 6) Any additional structures which are potentially eligible for local historic listing, the protection phase of preservation planning.

Survey sheets were not completed for obvious non-historic structures, even if within a potential district (although photographs were taken of these structures). In addition, historic structures which were so greatly altered that they could no longer be considered to retain their historic integrity were not inventoried. Originally, it was intended that these buildings would be inventoried by local volunteers. For planning purposes, it would still be a worthwhile project for all of the structures within a potential historic district to have a completed survey sheet. A total of 52 inventory sheets were completed for commercial structures within the survey boundaries. Four residential structures were inventoried immediately adjacent to the commercial district, and an additional four further from the historic center of town were surveyed. The addresses of the inventoried properties are shown in Figure 2.

### Background Research

Archival research included a review of city and county records; historic city, plat, and Sanborn maps; old photographs; local and county histories. Copies of Sanborn Maps for the years 1885, 1892, 1898, 1902, 1909, 1918, and 1934 were available from the Missouri State Archives. Plat maps were available for the years 1895 and 1912. In addition, the Cass County Historical Society, under the direction of Irene Webster, had many files on general Harrisonville history. Thus although building permits were not available, there was enough documentation to closely ascertain most construction dates.

Figure 2  
**Harrisonville Inventoried Commercial Structures**

**Wall**

101-111 E. Wall  
 113 E. Wall  
 115 E. Wall  
 117 E. Wall  
 201 E. Wall  
 203 E. Wall

101-103 W. Wall  
 104 W. Wall (Courthouse)  
 105 W. Wall  
 200 W. Wall  
 201 W. Wall  
 202 W. Wall

**Independence**

100 S. Independence  
 102-104 S. Independence  
 106-108 S. Independence  
 110 S. Independence  
 112-114 S. Independence  
 116 S. Independence  
 206 S. Independence  
 208-210 S. Independence  
 300-304 S. Independence  
 305-307 S. Independence  
 306-308 S. Independence  
 310 S. Independence  
 311 S. Independence

100-106 N. Independence  
 108 N. Independence  
 200 N. Independence  
 203 N. Independence  
 204 N. Independence  
 205 N. Independence  
 207 N. Independence  
 208 N. Independence

**Pearl**

100 E. Pearl  
 104 E. Pearl  
 106-108 E. Pearl  
 200-202 E. Pearl  
 205-209 E. Pearl  
 208 E. Pearl

104 W. Pearl

**Lexington**

101 S. Lexington  
 103 S. Lexington  
 105-109 S. Lexington  
 111 S. Lexington  
 113 S. Lexington  
 115-117 S. Lexington  
 202-206 S. Lexington  
 308 S. Lexington

**Mechanic**

106 E. Mechanic  
 108 E. Mechanic  
 (Block 16, Lot 44)  
 110 E. Mechanic

**Residential properties**

1101 E. Pearl  
 105 N. Price  
 302 E. Mechanic  
 204 W. Wall  
 205 W. Wall  
 300 W. Wall  
 608 W. Wall  
 702 W. Wall

### **Photography**

One set of 3 1/2 x 5" color photographs has been provided by a local volunteer of 122 buildings, both commercial and residential, surrounding the square, as well as a few outlying residential structures.

### **Mapping**

A base map has also been provided by a local volunteer, and the aforementioned photographs keyed into the map. Potential National Register district boundaries were then noted on this map, as well as identifying potential contributing and non-contributing buildings within the district.

### **Evaluation**

After compiling the field survey results and the background research, the data was reviewed for broad patterns of historical development that were represented by the extant historic resources.

Structures were evaluated according to the Secretary of the Interior's Standards, first for individual eligibility to the National Register of Historic Places, then for their potential to contribute to a National Register district, and lastly for their potential for local historic designation. These evaluations were then noted on a map. Where sufficient concentrations of buildings indicated the potential for listing on the National Register or for local historic designation, district boundaries were also indicated. By utilizing this method of recording data, some buildings were noted as having a potential for contributing to a district, but final evaluation would indicate that a district nomination would not be feasible due to the surrounding structures. It is possible that a few of these structures would be eligible for inclusion in a Multiple Property nomination.

A brief history of the development of the town and the commercial district, as well as a description of the physical characteristics is provided. A recommendation section then follows, which includes the evaluation for both National Register and local district designation.

## HISTORY

The City of Harrisonville proposed to undertake a survey of its historic resources because of the growing recognition by the citizens and government that such resources have value. These resources not only give Harrisonville its unique character and identity, they also contain information about the City's history. In addition, each historic structure represents an investment of past generations. By protecting, maintaining, and rehabilitating these investments, the community can realize a savings in energy, time, money, and raw materials.

There are many factors which influence the structure of a historic resource survey. The community's planning and development priorities, available personnel and financial resources all play a role in deciding upon a course of action for the survey. In Harrisonville's case, community interest is currently quite high regarding the protection of the Square. The City therefore decided to focus first on that area of the community.

Another factor, and perhaps one of the most influential in setting up a survey, is **historic context**. Historic contexts are defined as broad patterns of historical development within a community as represented by its historic resources. According to the Secretary of Interior's Standards for Preservation Planning, Identification, and Evaluation, the proper evaluation of historic resources can occur only when they are referenced against broad patterns of historical development within a community. Cultural resources have long been examined from some sort of historical perspective, but by evaluating them in reference to historic contexts, important links can be made with local, state, or even national themes in history. Accurate appraisals of the significance of surveyed properties cannot be established with locally meaningful terms unless they are defined by historic contexts. Only then may the criteria for evaluating properties for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places be successfully applied.

While complete historic contexts were not developed for Harrisonville, themes in history regarding the development of the Square were identified. They are: **Transportation, Agricultural Goods and Processing, Industry, and the County Courthouse and Commercial Development of the Square**. First, a brief general history of Harrisonville is presented, then these four themes are examined for their association with the Square.

The Cass County area was inhabited before white men by Indians of Siouan linguistic stock known as the "Dhegiha", comprising the Osage, Quapaw, Omaha, Ponca, and Kansa tribes. Their territory was claimed by Spain, and later became known as the Spanish Illinois country. During the period after 1682 until the secret treaty of Fountainebleau in 1762, France laid claim to the area and called it Upper Louisiana.

Shawnee and Delaware Indians were present near Harrisonville after the white settlers came. In 1818, a land grant in southern Missouri was granted to some Delawares, but it was later receded in 1829. Although some of the Shawnees had already left for Texas, those remaining sold their lands in 1825, and most moved to a reservation in Kansas. Descendants of the Sauk, Fox, and Kickapoo remained in the Harrisonville area.

Early white settlers came from Kentucky, Tennessee, and Virginia, attracted by the area's rich bottom land along numerous streams and rivers, as well as the gently rolling prairie land which contained a moderate amount of timber. The first white settler on the site of present day Harrisonville was James Lackey in 1830. A "squatter", Lackey built a cabin and enclosed a small field on the tract of public land taken for county seat purposes. The county, known as Van Buren until 1849, had the first court convene on September 14, 1835 near Pleasant Hill.

Harrisonville is one of the oldest cities in western Missouri. In 1836, the state legislature appointed commissioners to organize the town of Harrisonville, consisting at that time of 160 acres. Four streets - Wall, Pearl, Lexington, and Independence - were laid out. The first town lots were sold on June 12 of 1837. Those facing the public square sold at \$20 each, the others at \$10. "Democrat" was almost chosen as the town's name, but it was decided that it should be named after Albert G. Harrison, one of the first two U.S. representatives elected from the state of Missouri.

The first church was a Baptist mission - the New Hope Church - a frame building erected about two miles southwest of the town site. The first house within the town was built by Jason L. Dickey. Henry F. Baker began the first mercantile business in a log structure on the southwest corner of the square (113 E. Wall) in 1837.

Education was very important to the early settlers. A public school began in 1839, only three years after the town was laid out. Public education with tax supported schools began in 1869. In 1872, a substantial three-

story brick school building was constructed at a cost of \$35,000. It accommodated over 600 pupils.

The Cass County Gazette was the first newspaper of the country, started in 1854 by Nathan Millington. It became the Western Democrat in 1856, and was published until 1863 when it was destroyed by Federal troops enforcing Order No. 11. Today's newspaper, Cass County Democrat-Missourian, was founded in 1881 and is now the oldest and most widely circulated newspaper in the county.

It was the result of this infamous Order No. 11 that the surrounding countryside was evacuated, and most of the buildings in Harrisonville burned in 1863. William Quantrill, a southern sympathizer and leader of Quantrill's Raiders guerrilla band, used Cass County as a base from which to attack. The county had ties to both the Union and Confederacy however. Order No. 11 required all persons in Cass County living beyond a mile from Harrisonville or Pleasant Hill to vacate their places of residence within fifteen days of the issuing of the order. All grain and hay was to be taken to the nearest military station and turned over to officers there. Harrisonville then became a Union stronghold for a brief period in 1863, and provided protection for loyal Union families. With residents on both sides of the issue, Harrisonville thus represented the struggle found in many cities in this "border" state during the Civil War. Municipal rule in Harrisonville was not fully restored until 1867 when new elections were called.

After the Civil War, neighboring Pleasant Hill was experiencing a boom with the arrival of the Missouri Pacific railroad in 1865, while Harrisonville was still recovering from the devastating effect of the war. The traditional rivalry between the two towns became intense. Partly because of the railroad's influence, some wanted the creation of a new county, taking parts of Jackson, Johnson, and Cass counties to form Richland County, with Pleasant Hill as the county seat. That would have left Harrisonville on the northern border of Cass, a location that probably would have been unacceptable as a county seat. The Missouri House approved a bill for the formation of Richland County, but the majority of Cass County residents opposed the move. The Senate was finally persuaded to reject the proposal.

Growth after the Civil War was steady and by 1874, the town had a population of about 1,000. Population growth in the first half of the twentieth century was slow. In 1900, the census reported 1,844 people and in 1950, 2,530. After World War II, the 1950's and 1960's were characterized by a rapid population growth as well as many new

businesses and a new hospital. The population has continued to grow rapidly to the present date.

### **Transportation**

The Kansas City and Southern train arrived at the town's depot in 1885. By 1889, the six railroads that traversed the county centered in Harrisonville, with the exception of the Missouri Pacific line. However, two divisions of that line, the Lexington and Southern and the Kansas and Arizona, passed through Harrisonville. These gave Harrisonville relatively easy access to the two great commercial centers of the state - Kansas City and St. Louis. In addition, the Kansas City, Clinton & Springfield, and the Kansas City and Southern railroads also gave Harrisonville direct lines to Kansas City. Manufacturers, merchants, and agricultural dealers thus found the movement of their goods facilitated. Railroad traffic was not centered in any one portion of the city however, as in 1889 there were three depot buildings, two in the northern part and one in the western part of the city.

Railroad travel decreased after the turn of the century due to improved road systems, and Harrisonville's economy was eventually effected. However, bus travel became popular in the 1920's, and the Brown Brothers Bus Lines was formed in Harrisonville in 1923. In two years, service was expanded to Nevada, Missouri. In 1930, Brown Brothers consolidated with Pickwick Greyhound and formed a new company called Crown Coach Corporation. The service was eventually extended to Fort Smith, Arkansas. General offices remained in Harrisonville until after World War II.

### **Agricultural Goods and Processing**

Cass County was a rich agricultural county, having in the 1880's produced four million bushels of corn and two million bushels of wheat in a single year. In the late 1800's, flax, castor beans, tobacco, timothy, blue grass, clover and millet were also grown. Cattle, horses, and sheep were raised on the grasses grown in the county. The county was also part of a large fruit growing region, focusing primarily on apples, peaches, pears, cherries, and plums. Smaller fruits, such as blackberries, raspberries, grapes and strawberries were also cultivated. St. Louis and Kansas City provided ample markets for most agricultural goods produced in the county. Owing to the shipping as well as storage facilities, a large proportion of the crops were processed at Harrisonville.

William H. Barrett was one of the town's early business investors, and organized the first stock company with T.D. Evans and the Deacon

Brothers. This was a grain mill and elevator, "one of the most complete institutions of the kind in western Missouri." Barrett's mill, erected in 1877, was located east of the railroad depot. The first Harrisonville mill - a horse mill built by Miles Griffin - was in existence as early as 1850. Another mill which did custom grinding was at the foot of W. Wall Street and was known as the "Cap" Robinson mill. The first flour mill operated by steam was erected in 1869 by A.B. Moore. This mill changed hands several times until it was destroyed by fire in 1887. It had been completely refitted in 1882, which had improved its daily capacity to 50 barrels.

Braik & Smith, millers from Brunswick, Missouri, agreed to build a mill and elevator in Harrisonville if the city would meet certain conditions. The railroad donated the land for the site, the citizens built the foundation and dug the well, In return, the company built a mill which had a capacity of not less than 100 barrels of flour and 100 barrels of meal a day. The elevator had a capacity of not less than 20,000 bushels of grain. The mill began operation in 1892, and as with the other large mill, changed ownership hands several times over the years. The building was finally demolished in 1988.

A.B. Smith operated a woolen mill from 1846 to 1875. A creamery, serving the dairies in the surrounding country, also was located in the area surrounding Harrisonville's square.

### **Industry**

The first brick dwelling was built at the present site of 405 W. Wall in 1846 by John Cummins, who later became a county judge. In 1885, a vein of brick clay was discovered near Harrisonville, which led to the establishment of a brick and tile factory. Along with a machine shop, this gave employment to a number of local residents. Many of the town's wooden structures were replaced with brick buildings at this time. Some substantial brick buildings were erected, including five churches, fifteen stores, two wagon and carriage shops, two hotels, a lumber yard, a flour mill, and a new newspaper - The Cass County Courier.

There were several limestone quarries in the county by the turn of the century. In addition, the discovery of gas and coal further boosted the town's and county's economy. Thirty gasoline lights were installed on city streets and the first electric lights were lit in 1893. In 1889, Harrisonville was in one of the larger telephone circuits of the West, having approximately 3,000 stations.

### County Courthouse and Commercial Development around the Square

In 1837, a log courthouse was built at the present site of 200 W. Wall and was used until 1844. The first commercial buildings around the Square were log and frame buildings as well, but those were gradually replaced by brick structures. In 1843, a new courthouse was ordered, constructed under the supervision of Henry F. Baker. While he was forming and drying the bricks, herds of wild deer trampled over them and left imprints of their hooves which were found later when the building was razed in 1897.

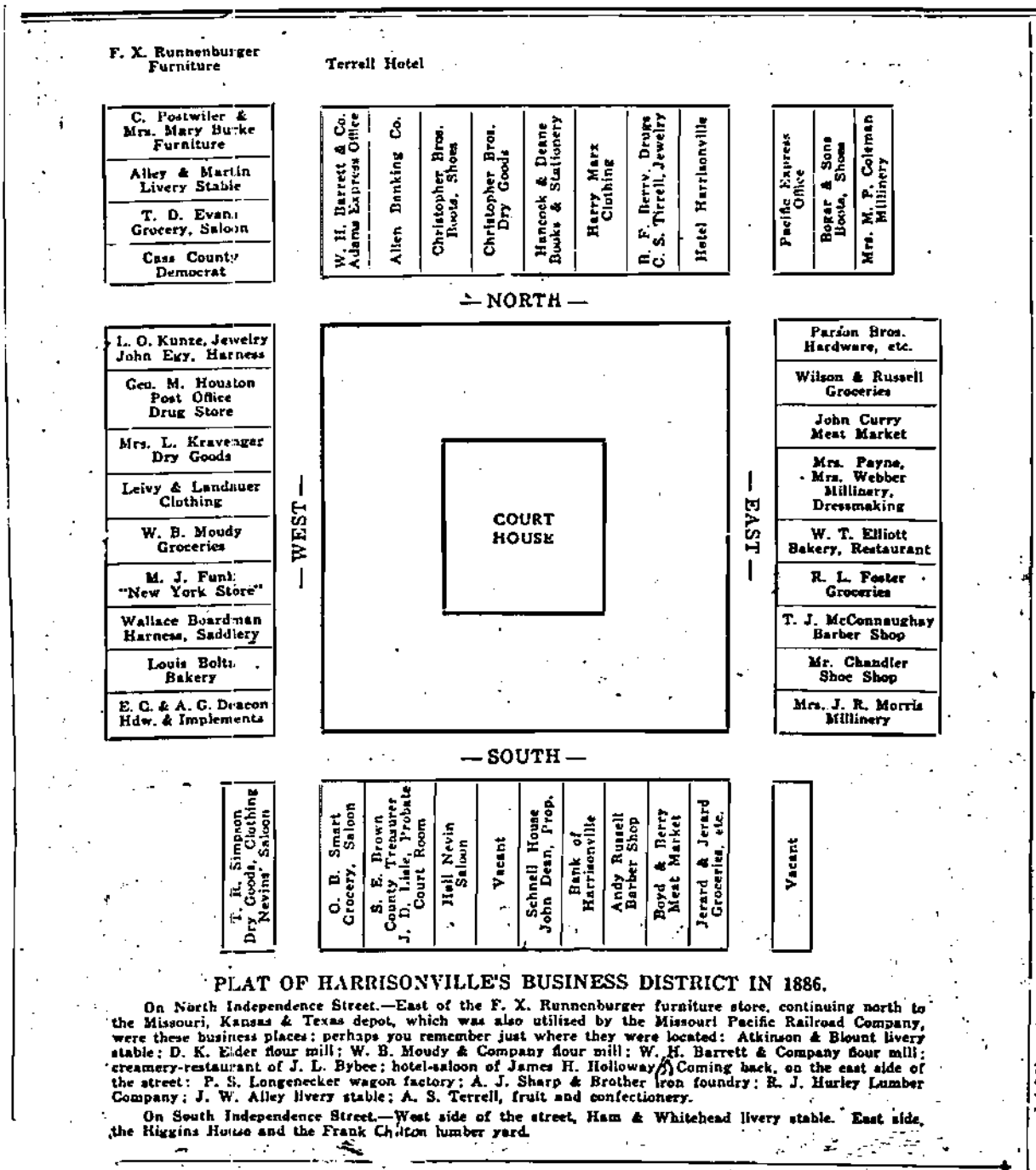
In 1883, Harrisonville had but one public hall. Erected in 1876 by William H. Barrett, it occupied the rear of the second story of his drug store, on the northwest corner of the square. As early as 1860, the old courthouse was deemed unsafe and inadequate and the County Court appropriated money to build a new one. Because of depressed conditions and worries of war however, the old building was used for almost another forty years. The present three story yellow brick structure was built in 1897. It was designed by prominent Kansas City architect W.C. Root.

As the commercial center for Cass County, it was only natural that banking operations were focused on the square. By 1889, there were already three banks in Harrisonville - the First National, the Bank of Harrisonville, and the Allen Banking Company. A wide variety of other commercial enterprises were on the square.

As mentioned previously, Harrisonville struggled to recover after the Civil War, but a "renaissance" period occurred during the 1880's, when several new businesses were established. Among those started in this decade were Jot M. Wilson & Son, a loan, insurance and real estate business; Levi Smith's meat market; J.C. Parsons & Bro. hardware and implement business; J. Fields, Photos; the Higgins House; Bank of Harrisonville; Harrisonville Machine Works; the Millinary Bazaar; San Simon, Clothing, Etc.; R. J. Hurley Lumber Co.; Van Riper Bros. & C., livery; J.N. Denham's livery; Benjamin P. Martin, blacksmith; Cass County Republican; R. Salinger's Clothing & Furnishings. As a plat of Harrisonville's business district in 1886 shows (Figure 3), this left only two vacant commercial structures on the entire square in this year.

This prosperity continued into the 1890's, when D.C. Jones & Co., which dealt in staple and fancy groceries, began a business. Also started in the 1890's were: Joseph B. Douglass, dentist; Hartzler Brothers, mercantile business; Ed Kennedy, laundry business. The first decade after the turn of the century also brought a few new businesses to the city, although for the most part, the commercial "boom" was complete.

Figure 3



The development of the town square was hindered by fires. In 1886, a fire destroyed buildings on the west side, including those of John Volle's bakery and the harness store of Wallace Boardman. In February 1900, a major fire destroyed the south side of the square, including the Bank of Harrisonville and several buildings owned by John R. Schnell. Also in 1900, on June 19 a fire destroyed the Evan's Opera House on the northwest corner and threatened an adjoining furniture store owned by M. L. Burkes and the Cass County Democrat offices. A recent fire in 1983 resulted in the loss of the Harrisonville Hotel on the north side at 110-114 E. Pearl. It was an impressive brick structure, four stories high including the basement.

## PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

Harrisonville is located near the geographical center of Cass County in western Missouri. The surveyed area is part of the "Original Town" plat, which was laid out in 1836. The Cass County Courthouse and surrounding commercial square is in the approximate center of the current boundaries of Harrisonville.

The focal point of the square - visually, architecturally, and historically - is the Cass County Courthouse. The courthouse is an excellent representative of the Italian Renaissance style as applied to courthouse architecture. It is a large, impressive three-story yellow brick structure with clock tower. It is surrounded by a grass lawn which is slightly raised above the level of the sidewalk. A limestone retaining wall of coursed, quarry-faced stone with cap surrounds the lawn. There are medium-sized pine trees in the grassy area, and evergreen shrubs planted along part of the foundation of the Courthouse.

There are two predominate sub-types of commercial structures in Harrisonville - two-story Victorian era buildings, and one-part commercial block structures. The Victorian Commercial buildings generally have decorative treatment at the cornice line, with some form of decorative surrounds on the second story windows. Most of the first floor storefronts have been altered. The Victorian commercial structures are found along all four sides of the Square, and to some degree on the adjoining blocks. The one-part commercial block structures have a single story topped with a flat roof. These buildings are found on the blocks adjoining the Square. Nearly all examples of both types of structures are brick.

As mentioned above, the four streets bounding the Courthouse Square - Pearl, Wall, Independence, and Lexington - are lined with good examples of Victorian commercial architecture. Figures 5-9, taken in the 1980's, reveal the high degree of ornamentation still remaining on the second story of the buildings, especially at the cornice line. Many of the storefronts have been altered, but there are a few examples of original building material on the first story. There are several instances of two or more shopfronts joined in a larger structure, such as 101-111 E. Wall (Figure 5a-5b), and 105-109 S. Lexington (Figure 6a). The buildings at the four corners contained multiple storefronts as well, and the two at the northwest corner of Pearl and Independence, and the southwest corner of Wall and Independence (Figure 9) were particularly elaborate. The individual survey sheets provide further descriptions of each structure.

The style of the commercial architecture off the square was generally more of a vernacular nature, which was diffused from more elaborate urban examples across the country. Some buildings show a higher degree of ornamentation than others, but most are simple, vernacular expressions. An unusual example, constructed relatively late (1929) is the former New Method Laundry at 202 W. Wall. It is a rare example of a Tudor Revival commercial/industrial structure. Located between the residential and commercial district, it provides a visual transition between the two different types of architecture.

The roadway paving around the square is brick. The traffic around the Square is one-way. The wide sidewalks are concrete, with concrete edging. Diagonal parking is allowed on both sides of the street. Light standards, street signs and furnishings are all modern.

Figure 5a.  
South side of Square  
E. Wall Street



Figure 5b  
South side of Square  
E. Wall Street





Figure 6a.  
East side of Square  
S. Lexington



Figure 6b.  
East side of Square  
S. Lexington

Figure 7b.  
North side of Square  
E. Pearl Street





Figure 7a.  
North side of Square  
E. Pearl Street



Figure 8a.  
West side of Square  
S. Independence

Figure 8b.  
West side of Square  
S. Independence





Figure 9.  
Southwest corner of Wall and Independence

## RECOMMENDATIONS

The dashed lines on Figure 1 represent potential boundaries for a proposed district listing to the National Register of Historic Places. The National Register is the nation's official list of buildings, sites, objects, and districts which are deemed to be worthy of preservation. Listing in the National Register is primarily honorific, although there are investment tax credits available for certified rehabilitation projects on historic buildings.

The four sides of the square immediately surrounding the county courthouse retain a historic sense of time and place, primarily due to the high level of integrity retained on the second stories. This consistent level of integrity around the square is rare when compared to other comparable small towns across the Midwest. It was quite typical for buildings owners to update their buildings with aluminum siding and other materials in an attempt to "modernize" their structure. Only one structure on the square has been altered so much that it no longer retains its integrity from the historic period (noted on Figure 1 as "non-contributing").

The buildings on the Square represent the accumulation of wealth and prosperity of both the town and the county. As the center of commerce and trade in Cass County during the 1880's and 1890's, the buildings are inexorably linked with the development of not only Harrisonville, but the county as well. They represent the greatest collection of Victorian commercial architecture in the county. Indeed, within the city limits of Harrisonville, the proposed district is the most intact collection of historic structures from any period or of any type (residential included).

At the time of this report, Harrisonville does not have a city ordinance specifically designed to protect historic properties or districts. Listing on the National Register of Historic Places provides extremely limited protection from federal projects only. No protection is provided against state, county, or local government actions or by the changes proposed by private owners (if no federal funds are used). If the city is desirous of additional protection for historic structures, city staff should contact the Historic Preservation Program of the Missouri Department of Natural Resources for further information about local preservation ordinances.

Nearly every property surveyed could be potentially eligible for local designation. Boundaries in locally designated districts can be more generous, allowing for physical and visual protection of the historic

district's edges. A potential local historic district might include some structures which are non-historic, or altered historic structures, in order to protect the ambiance of the district. Therefore, a great deal more of the historic downtown could be eligible for local designation, as it is all linked with the history of the development of the community. The chances for the preservation of the Square and sympathetic rehabilitation of individual structures would be vastly improved by the designation of a downtown district.

The Main Street program, an approach developed by historic preservationists, has met with success in other communities. While not an official part of the Main Street program, local historic district designation is a tool which many "Main Street" cities have found helpful in reaching their goal of revitalizing downtown. Inappropriate alterations in the past are the primary reason that many historic buildings are not eligible for the National Register (and for certain tax credits). Local designation would not only prevent further occurrences of this, but would encourage rehabilitation which might lead to more buildings becoming eligible.

A preservation ordinance would also hopefully increase public awareness of the value of Harrisonville's historic resources. Even without an ordinance, this survey should be a useful tool for the City when it continues with public education efforts regarding the historic Square of Harrisonville. An excellent walking tour brochure of the area has already been produced in the past. These and other public information efforts have proven to be the single most effective manner to gain public support for protection of historic resources. Considering Harrisonville's rich history, it is time to garner public acceptance for preservation of this community's special character.

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## *Three Gables Preservation*

October 7, 1991

Gerald Lee Gilleard  
Historic Preservation Program  
Department of Natural Resources  
P.O. Box 176  
Jefferson City, MO 65102

**RECEIVED**

OCT 07 1991

HISTORIC PRESERVATION  
PROGRAM

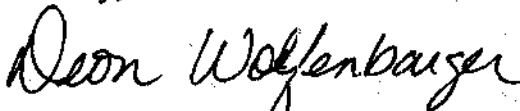
Dear Lee:

Enclosed please find a copy of the survey summary report for Harrisonville; sixty completed inventory forms; additional forms for properties not surveyed, but for which photographs are provided; and a few additional photographs.

As I mentioned to you in our phone conversation, the "volunteers" were responsible for the photography and the base map. For some reason, after three attempts, there are still some historic structures which are missing photographs. Greg Finley of the City of Harrisonville is developing the photographs of these structures, and will be sending them to your attention. The addresses will be on the back. At that point, everything which is recommended within the proposed National Register district will have a photograph. A few of the survey sheets do not have a "Resource No." This is because the base map was incorrect. Most of these are outside the district boundary, so again I don't think this will affect the review of the N.R. grant application.

Please feel free to contact me or Beverly Fleming if you have any questions (she has visited the town recently for the sole purpose of deciding on potential district boundaries). At some point, I'm sure you can work it out with the City of Harrisonville to get actual photographs, but hope you can make an appraisal of the town with the material enclosed here. Thank you for your help on the project.

Sincerely,



Deon K. Wolfenbarger

Enclosures

MISSOURI DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES  
P.O. BOX 176  
JEFFERSON CITY, MISSOURI 65102

Ms. Deon Wolfenbarger  
Three Gables Preservation  
9550 N.E. Cookingham Drive  
Kansas City, Missouri 64157

MISSOURI DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES  
DIVISION OF PARKS, RECREATION, AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION  
HISTORIC PRESERVATION PROGRAM

DATE RECEIVED

10/8/91

RE: Harrisonville Survey, Harrisonville, Cass County

THIS IS TO ACKNOWLEDGE RECEIPT OF THE FOLLOWING MATERIAL FOR THE ABOVE REFERENCED PROPERTY/PROJECT:

- REQUEST FOR ASSESSMENT OF NATIONAL REGISTER ELIGIBILITY
- NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES NOMINATION
- SURVEY Survey summary report, 60 inventory forms, additional forms for properties not surveyed, but photographs provided.
- HPF GRANT APPLICATION
- HISTORIC PRESERVATION CERTIFICATION APPLICATION - PART 1, 2 OR 3

OTHER

Gerald Lee Gilleard WILL COORDINATE REVIEW OF THIS MATERIAL AND

CAN BE REACHED AT (314) 751-5367, IF YOU HAVE ANY QUESTIONS.

# City of Harrisonville



P.O. BOX 367  
300 EAST PEARL STREET  
HARRISONVILLE, MISSOURI 64701  
(816) 884-3285  
K.C. LINE (816) 329-4546

MR. GILLEARD:

DEON WOLFENBARGER ASKED ME TO SEND YOU THESE PHOTOS SO EVALUATION OF OUR GRANT REQUEST CAN BEGIN. THE PHOTOS ARE OF THE FOLLOWING PROPERTIES:

<u>E. PEARL</u>	<u>N. INDEPENDENCE</u>	<u>N. PRICE</u>
211	200	* 105
202	204	
205	208	
207		
208	<u>W. WALL</u>	
209	200	
* 1101	201	

\* NOT IN PROPOSED DISTRICT

THANK YOU,

GREG FINLEY  
E.D. DIR