

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

1. Name of Property

historic name Cress, Herbert A. and Bettie E., House

other names/site number n/a

2. Location

street & number 222 West Gay Street [n/a] not for publication

city or town Warrensburg [n/a] vicinity

state Missouri code MO county Johnson code 101 zip code 64093

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide locally.
(See continuation sheet for additional comments [].)

Claire F. Blackwell 1 Sept. 95
Signature of certifying official/Title Claire F. Blackwell/Deputy SHPO Date

Missouri Department of Natural Resources
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria.
(See continuation sheet for additional comments [].)

Signature of certifying official/Title

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

entered in the National Register
See continuation sheet [].

determined eligible for the
National Register
See continuation sheet [].

determined not eligible for the
National Register.

removed from the
National Register

other, explain
See continuation sheet [].

Signature of the Keeper

Date

5. Classification

Ownership of Property	Category of Property	Number of Resources within Property		
		Contributing	Noncontributing	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	1	2	buildings
<input type="checkbox"/> public-local	<input type="checkbox"/> district	0	0	sites
<input type="checkbox"/> public-State	<input type="checkbox"/> site	0	0	structures
<input type="checkbox"/> public-Federal	<input type="checkbox"/> structure	0	0	objects
	<input type="checkbox"/> object	1	2	Total

Name of related multiple property listing.

n/a

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register.

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Function

DOMESTIC/single dwelling

Current Functions

DOMESTIC/single dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification

Queen Anne
 Shingle

Materials

foundation sandstone
 walls weatherboard
 shingle
 roof asphalt
 other wood

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history

B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.

C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.

D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

Property is:

A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.

B removed from its original location.

C a birthplace or grave.

D a cemetery.

E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.

F a commemorative property.

G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance

Architecture

Periods of Significance

circa 1888

Significant Dates

n/a

Significant Person(s)

n/a

Cultural Affiliation

n/a

Architect/Builder

unknown

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9 Major Bibliographic References

Bibliography

(Cite the books, articles and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested

previously listed in the National Register

previously determined eligible by the National Register

designated a National Historic Landmark

recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey

recorded by Historic American Engineering Record

Primary location of additional data:

State Historic Preservation Office

Other State Agency

Federal Agency

Local Government

University

Other:

Name of repository: _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of Property less than one acre

UTM References

A. Zone	Easting	Northing	B. Zone	Easting	Northing
15	435320	4290870			
C. Zone	Easting	Northing	D. Zone	Easting	Northing

[] See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Nancy T. Jones

organization n/a

date August 25, 1995

street & number 222 West Gay Street

telephone 816/747-3481

city or town Warrensburg

state Missouri

zip code 64093

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.

Additional Items

(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of SHPO or FPO.)

name Robert C. and Nancy T. Jones

street & number 222 West Gay Street

telephone 816/747-3481

city or town Warrensburg

state MO

zip code 64093

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**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 7 Page 1

Cress, Herbert A. and Bettie E., House
Johnson County, MO

SUMMARY: The Herbert A. and Bettie E. Cress House is a 1 and 1/2 story balloon frame house, exemplifying a combination of both Queen Anne and Shingle styles located in Warrensburg, Missouri, at 222 West Gay Street, in an early residential area platted in 1867.¹ It has a modified rectangular plan, with a single roof line running north and south with a high gable at each end. The foundation is built of sandstone blocks, the first-story walls are of weatherboard (beveled siding), and the second-story walls are of sawn shingles. A one-story porch crosses the whole of the symmetrical north facade, and above it is a small second-story porch. The west-facing front door opens onto a one-story entry porch enclosed under the long west slope of the roof. The interior of the house reflects vernacular Queen Anne style with its decorative woodwork and corner blocks in window and door frames, its stairway with turned balusters and brass newel post lamp, and its decorative oak fireplace with carving and tiles with motto. The house faces north onto West Gay Street and west onto North Warren Street, and is set on two corner lots above embankments running along the sidewalks. A small old shed and a large new garage are located at the rear of the property, and are noncontributing. Both buildings are painted to match the house; the garage opens to the rear. The property is in excellent condition and has had little alteration since its construction in about 1888.

NARRATIVE: The basement and foundation of the Cress House are constructed of locally quarried sandstone, used in most residential and business buildings well past the turn of the century, and of which many entire buildings were constructed, including those of Central Missouri State University in Warrensburg. All the stonework is in its original condition except for an interior basement wall which fell and was replaced. An inside stair opening from a hall and an outside stair with a flat door lead to the basement, which has two small rooms, corresponding roughly with the entrance hall and the small bedroom on the main floor.

The first-floor porch that crosses the north facade of the house as well as the west front porch have square, grooved and chamfered

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posts with small, triangular brackets. The porch rail on the north porch is designed with grooved square balusters, pierced panels, and upright cylinders with rounded tops. The west porch originally had a similar rail, but it has been replaced with a plainer one. Pictures show that the west porch had bands of spindle work at the ceiling level. One of these has been replaced, but not copied. On the back of the house a large sun porch with slanted roof and glass louvered windows replaces a smaller room built probably in the 40's, which replaced, we are told, the original open kitchen porch with lattice siding. Within this new porch the original outside walls, windows, door and threshold are all retained, and siding is matched inside and out.

The first-story walls of the Cress house are of beveled siding, with drip molding and ledger boards at the bottom, corner boards, and plain board friezes and soffits, some with molding, at the top. The second story walls are of bands of sawn shingles with no corner boards, and these walls flare at the bottom over the soffits of the first floor walls. The shingle walls are topped with friezes, soffits, and fascias. A subordinate gable on the south is clad with board and scalloped batten. The fabric of the house is all original; although some siding and shingles are dry and cracked, all are well painted.

Window and door frames on both first and second stories are plain and flat; the windows have lug sills and most hang from the frieze. The two windows on the north front porch reach to the floor. All but two windows are double-hung; the upstairs bathroom has a small, square, inward-opening casement, and a small upstairs store-room has a window that slides up into the wall. Lights in all double-hung windows are one over one. Many windows on both street sides have borders of small square stained glass lights on sides and top in the upper frame; the stained glass border in the transom over the front door is on all four sides. In the upper frames of the second story north windows the stained glass lights surround panes of red flashed glass. A similar red flashed glass is in the attic window in the main south facing gable. Most window glass is original. The front door has three horizontal beveled panels surrounded by molding; a beveled glass window is between the top two narrow panels. The damaged back door has been replaced by one of approximately the same age as

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the house with beveled panels and an etched glass window. Aluminum storm windows have been added to all double-hung windows.

Four second-story dormers pierce the roof on the east and west sides of the house. Three of these, one with one window and two with two, have hipped gables; the fourth has a pedimented gable that covers a recessed porch. This porch, and one over the north front porch overlooked by the three windows with red glass, have slim bulbous posts, small curved brackets, and railings with turned balusters. The floor of the north second-story porch is supported over the roof of the first-story porch with a box-like structure of horizontal beveled panels.

The main roof line of the house runs north and south with gables at each end. The front gable contains the second story porch with the wide first story porch under it, creating a symmetrical north facade. The south gable is broken at its west end by a subordinate gable covering the irregular structural mass of the southwest corner. A decorative Eastlake-type gable bracket, unrelated to the structure of the house, has been hung here. The west roof of this smaller gable is a continuation of the long, low sweep of the roof that covers the entrance porch. The east side of the main roof stops mid-way down the sides of its two dormers.

Two interior brick chimneys pierce the roof at its peak; the front chimney is for the fireplace, and the rear one, for the furnace in the basement. They have no decoration, although early photographs show that they originally had an extended band of bricks near the top. These pictures also show a third chimney, since dismantled, and the location of its foundation in the basement indicates that it served the kitchen.

All Yankee rain gutters are retained or have been rebuilt in exact copies of the originals. A secret gutter created with deep flashing behind wide crown moldings around the east first-story bay window has been rebuilt to exactly copy the original. Similar rain gutters originally existed around the two front porches, running along the edges of the roofs and returning along the end walls; these have been replaced with metal gutters.

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Early pictures suggest that only the shingles of the main east and west slopes of the roof and the roofs of the dormers were left natural; those of the north porch roof and of the high porch roof in the top of the north gable seem as darkly painted as the second story walls of the house. At present both these surfaces are covered, like the remaining roofs, with asphalt shingles.

The interior retains all its original pine woodwork, now painted. Framing has a convex center line with chamfered borders; all windows and doors have bullseye corner blocks, with the addition in the downstairs rooms of crown-like tops. Door frames have grooved base blocks, and downstairs baseboards include wide grooved boards and narrower moldings. Upstairs baseboards are plain. All doors are four-paneled and are put together with wooden pegs. A swinging door with its two-way hinges hangs between the dining room and kitchen. An upstairs bathroom entry with its plain frame and door has the only modern woodwork. An upstairs bedroom door retains its glass-filled transom.

Downstairs floors are of three-quarter inch wide oak boards. They were originally smoothed with broken glass pieces, and have never been sanded.² Upstairs floors are of wide pine boards, and are all covered with carpeting.

The entry hall contains the foot of the staircase and its square, chamfered and grooved newel post topped with a graceful brass lamp with swirl glass shade. Smaller posts mark the angle of the staircase at the landing and the end of the ascent of the balustrade at the top, where there is a pendant, and the balustrade turns back on itself to follow the edge of the second story hall floor, looking back down over the stairs. Balusters are turned. Exposed corners of plaster in the entry hall and at the top of the stairs are protected by turned wood covers. A door under the main stairway opens to stairs to the basement.

The main downstairs rooms radiate from the entry hall. On the north a parlor runs the width of the house, and includes the two floor-set windows of the north porch. Here is the original ornate oak

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mantel, with tile around the fireplace opening; the tiles design shows a youth and an old man viewing each other from the ends of the motto "East or West, Hames Best." Lost hearth tile was replaced in 1991. East of the entry hall is the sitting room, with its east outside wall a three-bay window. South of this sitting room is the dining room, with its built-in china closet. Wide entries open between parlor and sitting room, and sitting room and dining room. Marks in the woodwork suggest that the frames held double doors hinged at the sides, or on one side and folding in the middle, and latching at the center top.

Opening west off the entry hall is a small square room that was built for a music room.³ It is now used for a bedroom. Its west wall is shortened by the downward slope of the main roof, and its window is shorter than other first-story windows. South of the entry hall, through a short hall, is the kitchen, with its original long windows. It is decorated with plain ply-wood wainscoting, retaining a chair rail that may have topped an older tongue and groove wainscoting. Built-in cabinets in the kitchen are modern. The outside door has two vertical panels at the bottom topped with a horizontal panel, all topped with a glass etched with flowers and a rural scene. Eastlake style molding surrounds the glass. The door is not original. The door of a kitchen pantry has been closed off and the woodwork moved to the closet's other end to make a new opening, creating a half-bath for the downstairs bedroom (1977).

Windows and doors retain their original brass and iron Eastlake style hardware; upstairs doors have their original iron box latches and black glazed china knobs. A few brass switch plate covers and 2-button push switches remain and are in excellent condition. The furnace uses its original iron-grilled heat registers, both upstairs and downstairs, and a wooden grill over the cold air return has been restored. Lighting fixtures, including wall lamps with glass globes in the parlor, a chandelier in the dining room with milk-glass bowl, and ceiling fixtures in the upstairs bedrooms, appear to be circa 1920. A chandelier in the downstairs bedroom has been lost, and new fixtures have been added in the kitchen. Except for repairs, walls retain their original plaster; all rooms are papered. Ceilings in the kitchen and

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sitting room have been replaced with plaster-board. Ceiling height is nine feet, eight inches.

Upstairs rooms correspond almost exactly with those downstairs. The stairs open into an L-shaped hall, much of it over the entry hall and opening onto the north bedroom which runs the width of the house, over the parlor. The set of three windows with red glass is in the north wall of this room. The slant of the roof shortens the west wall, and a four foot section of the east end of the room has been walled off to make two closets. One closet opens into the middle bedroom, on the east. This room has an east-facing double dormer window, above the first story bay window of the sitting room. The south-east bedroom has an east-facing single dormer, and a south-facing window in the main gable-end of the house. This room also has a closet. All closet woodwork and hardware matches that of the rest of the house, and their doors are essentially the same size as room doors. All three bedrooms open into each other as well as into the hall.

The southwest corner upstairs room was evidently divided to make the present bathroom, with a new door cut. The original door opens into a small room with west-facing double dormer. These windows are set very low, at baseboard height, and open onto the upper west recessed porch. This room is small and much cut up by the slant of the roof. In its south end a small door opens into a room just under the roof of the secondary south gable. This low room is completely finished in tongue and groove boards.

In the bathroom (c. 1958) a marble top and back splash of an early basin found in the shed have been installed with a purchased fitting bowl and a custom-made appropriate cabinet (c. 1986). The high casement window is evidently original, as is the footed bath tub. The room is wallpapered, as are all upstairs rooms. Upstairs ceiling height is seven feet, nine inches.

Angles in the upstairs hall have been filled with closets. Louvered air vents at each end of the outside attic walls and an air conditioning unit in the attic, with vents in upstairs ceilings only, have

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been added. A pull-down stairs for attic access has been added in the ceiling of the southeast bedroom, and at the top of these stairs the chimney mass rises to the roof through the gable from a small double hung attic window, with both lights of red flashed glass.

¹ Johnson County, Missouri, Deed Records.

² Ivy Doak, Conversations in Warrensburg with Robert and Nancy Jones, c. 1962-1968.

³ Katy Gilkeson Leedom, Conversations in Warrensburg with Robert and Nancy Jones, c. 1980-1988.



Cress House, circa 1904

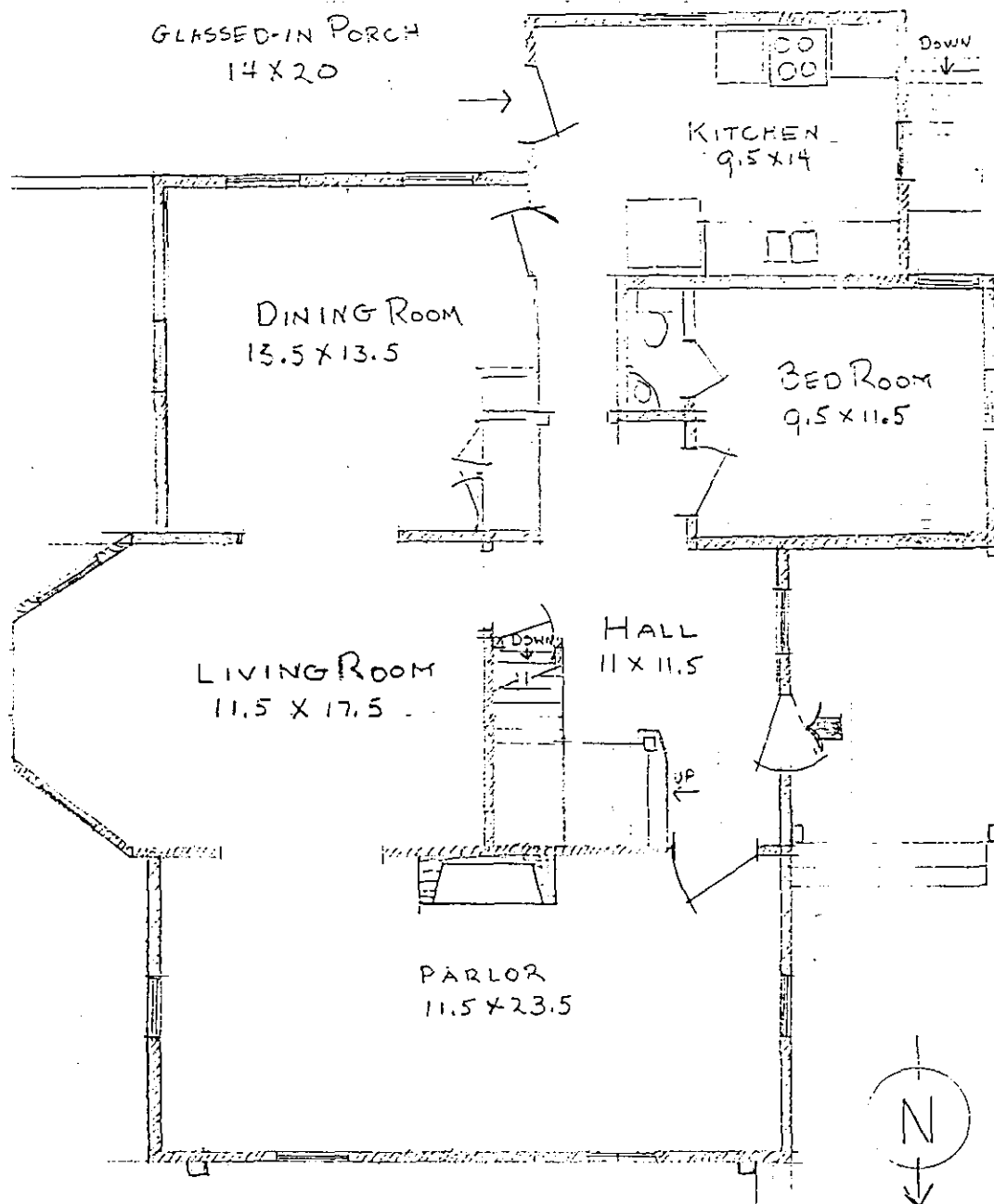
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Cress, Herbert A. and Bettie E., House
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First Floor Plan



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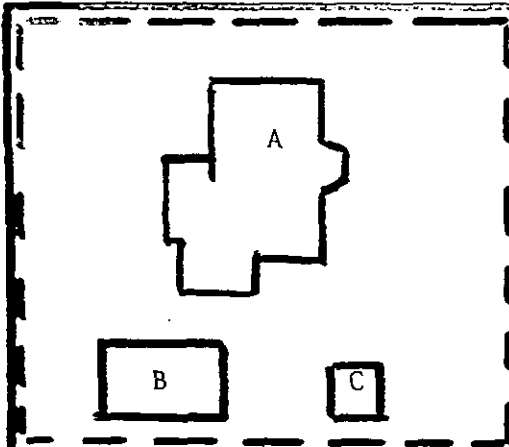
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Cress, Herbert A. and Bettie E., House
222 West Gay Street
Warrensburg, Missouri

West Gay Street

North Warren Street



- A - Herbert A. and Bettie E. Cress House
- B - Garage--non-contributing
- C - Shed--non-contributing

Site Boundary - - - - -

SITE PLAN

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Cress, Herbert A. and Bettie E., House
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SUMMARY: The Herbert A. and Bettie E. Cress House, at 222 West Gay Street, Warrensburg, Johnson County, Missouri, is significant under Criterion C in the area of ARCHITECTURE. Built about 1888 for Herbert A. Cress, a local dentist, and Bettie E. Cress, the house is the only existing residence in Warrensburg to exemplify an eclectic combination of both Queen Anne and Shingle styles. These include the modified irregular plan and massing and porches with decorated railings of the Queen Anne, and the flared second floor with shingle siding, long sloping roof lines and varied gables of the Shingle style.

NARRATIVE: The Herbert A. and Bettie E. Cress House was built soon after the shift of the town center of Warrensburg, from the Old Town hill, organized around the 1843 courthouse, a mile east to a thriving new business district organized around a new center of county government. The move was initiated by the advent of the railroad through town and the construction of the railroad station, for which no suitable building spot existed in Old Town. A major street connecting Old Town and New Town was Gay Street, which was first "macadamized" and, well before the turn of the century, was brick paved, a surface which survived in good condition until it was paved over with asphalt in the 1960's.¹

The earliest large houses in Warrensburg were brick, and seven of these still stand within the square mile area that includes both Old Town and New Town. Three are Federal style and four, Vernacular Victorian. The oldest of these is the oldest Warrensburg residence still standing, the Anderson House, built at 202 North Main on the Old Town hill in 1847. Its near neighbor, also in Old Town, was built in 1853. The other five are within two blocks of the Gay Street location of the Cress House, about half way between the old town center and the new, and were built in the 1860's and 70's by families whose names were prominent in the city's development and social life.²

In 1876 a Queen Anne Stick style house was built several blocks east of the new town center, and was among the first of the large wood siding houses. It was followed in the 1880's by a number of Queen Anne wood

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houses, including three still existing in the Old Town/New Town transition area. One of these is the Cress House.³

The site of the Cress House is the corner of West Gay and North Warren Streets, lots described in the 1867 plat of N. B. Holden's first addition to the city of Warrensburg and unaltered since. The smooth cut of Gay Street through the valley between Old Town and New Town left the lots on the south side slightly higher than the street, and these are above an embankment that tapers to nothing east and west as the street slopes upward. On the Warren Street side of the Cress property the original sandstone retaining wall protects the north-south embankment. Thus, the house sits well above street level and in the center of the large lawn area of two 50-foot lots.

The square mile area between Old Town and New Town is still largely residential and is a mixture of styles, both one- and two-story, including the historic Federal and Victorian brick, Victorian and post-Victorian cottages, four-square, and bungalow. Upkeep varies between long-standing blight to recent enthusiasm for landscaping and restoration. Recent restrictive zoning ordinances preclude large multi-family building or re-construction.

Hanson and Hubby describe Queen Anne houses as usually having "striking silhouettes . . . steep gables, dormers . . . balconies, and large porches, and bay windows." They can be "astonishingly asymmetrical." They may have different sidings on first and second floors. They describe Shingle style houses, on the other hand, as being "strongly horizontal with broad gables, long bands of windows, and low sweeping lines . . ." ⁴ In *A Field Guide to American Houses*, Virginia and Lee McAlester describe Queen Anne style as having a "steeply pitched roof of irregular shape, usually with a dominant front-facing gable; patterned shingles, cutaway bay windows . . . assymetrical facade with partial or full-width porch which is usually one story high . . ." They state that "about 20 percent of Queen Anne houses have a full-width front gable which dominates the front facade." Other characteristics include spindlework friezes, large panes of glass bounded by smaller panes, and recessed porches on upper floors.⁵ McAlester and McAlester characterize Shingle style houses as having

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"wall cladding and roofing of continuous wood shingles," although shingled walls may be only on the second story, no corner boards, "irregular, steeply pitched roof line . . . and roofs . . . with extensive porches." They state that "about 20 percent of Shingle houses have a front gable which dominates the main facade." Instead of "decorative detailing at doors, windows, cornices, porches, or on wall surfaces," the Shingle style "aims for the effect of a complex shape enclosed within a smooth surface which unifies the irregular outline of the house." McAlester and McAlester suggest that Shingle style houses, built largely between 1880 and 1900, are "relatively uncommon," certainly in the Midwest.⁶

Some characteristics of the Cress House are common to both Queen Anne and Shingle styles. It is basically rectangular with a short north facade, and with irregular masses on two sides forming the south-west corner of the north-facing building. The single roof line runs north and south, with a high gable at each end. Because the house is a story and a half, windows of the second story rooms pierce the east and west sides of the roof with hipped dormers and an additional small, recessed porch with a gable pediment.

On the symmetrical north front facade a porch crosses the first floor level, and above it a band of three second story windows looks out onto a small recessed porch with a steep, three-segmented pyramidal roof which fills the top of the gable, meeting the eaves of the house roof. Just such a roofed porch was found on the Col. House house in Austin, Texas, a Shingle style house now destroyed.⁷ Early photographs of the Cress house show that both these porch roofs were originally painted to match the dark shingles of the second-story walls, giving a unified look in keeping with the intent of the Shingle style. The front door of the house is on the west side, opening onto its own porch enclosed by house walls on two sides and within the long slant of the roof line characteristic of the Shingle style. Both porches originally had pierced decorated railings and the west porch had decorative spindle-work bands at the ceiling level, distinctive Queen Anne features. The two upstairs porches have slender, bulbous turned porch posts and turned-baluster railings. A one-story bay window on the east makes up the whole of the living room's outside wall. All door and window frames are plain. In many windows on the two street sides of the house

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the glass in the upper half is surrounded by small squares of colored glass. The second floor is clad in even rows of sawn shingles of irregular rectangular shapes. Here there are no corner boards, and the walls flare out over the frieze at the top of the first floor weatherboarding.

The restrained decorative elements suggest a modified Queen Anne style, but the silhouette of the house is closer to that of a Shingle style building. It has a horizontal look, its roof line sweeps low, and its eaves are close to the house walls. Rene Kahn and Ellen Meagher, in *Preserving Porches*, contend that, "It is difficult to find 'pure' examples of the Shingle style." Certainly in planning a home for his family Dr. Cress seems to have deliberately deviated from the exuberant Queen Anne style of many of his neighbors' houses to experiment with Shingle style elements of that "most up-to-date mode for houses around 1880."⁸

Dr. Cress established his dentistry in 1870, and worked with Dr. A. C. Griggs (Dr. Griggs married Dr. Cress's sister Alice).⁹ Their advertisement appeared weekly in the Warrensburg newspaper of the late 1800's.¹⁰ Both dentists were members of the Missouri Dental Association, and participated in a convention of that organization in Warrensburg in 1888.¹¹ As a participant in city politics, Dr. Cress's name was added to other well-known ones in petitioning a fellow townsman to "become a candidate for alderman."¹² Dr. Cress became a charter member of the Knights of Pythias chapter organized in Warrensburg in 1877,¹³ and was for several years a member of the Warrensburg School Board.¹⁴ Early social news includes the names of Dr. and Mrs. Cress at receptions,¹⁵ and a copy of a 1904 newspaper report tells of a party given by Dr. and Mrs. Cress.¹⁶ An early 20th century photograph of the Cress House shows two young ladies of the neighborhood, Mrs. Les (Myrtle) Lobban and Elmira Gilkeson, with Dr. and Mrs. Cress's two daughters Lucille and Bess,¹⁷ posing around the front porch.

The picture also allows comparison with modern photographs to indicate the virtually unchanged facade of the Cress house, and closer

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Cress, Herbert A. and Bettie E., House
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examination suggests that the fabric of the building both inside and outside is almost entirely intact. All windows and doors and their framing are original, and porches remain as originally built except for a few missing decorative elements. All integral parts of the design of the house are intact and retain their integrity. Original outside features still retained include the brick public sidewalk and sandstone steps approaching the house, the sandstone retaining wall along the west side of the property, and the brick cistern on the southwest corner of the house.

The date 1888 for the Cress House is established through a conversation in the 1960's with Lucille Cress Garvin, who stated that her father built the house when she was three years old.¹⁸ When Mrs. Garvin died in the late 1960's, her obituary stated that she was born in 1885. She lived in her family home until she moved next door and sold the house in 1958 to Ivy Doak, who rented it to various families until 1962, when she rented it to the present owners, who bought it in 1968.¹⁹

¹William E. Crissey, *Warrensburg, Mo.* (no publisher, 1924), n. p.

²Show-Me Regional Planning Commission. *Historical and Architectural Study of Residential Structures in Warrensburg, Missouri* (no publisher, 1983), n. p. Available at Trails Regional Library, Warrensburg.

³Ibid.

⁴Shirley Hanson and Nancy Hubby, *Preserving and Maintaining the older Home* (New York: McGraw-Hill Book Company, 1983), pp. 29-31.

⁵Virginia and Lee McAlester, *A Field Guide to American Houses* (New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1984), pp. 263-265.

⁶Ibid., pp. 289-290.

⁷Marcus Whiffen, *American Architecture Since 1780* (Cambridge, Massachusetts: The M. I. T. Press, 1969), p. 127.

⁸Renee Kahn and Ellen Meagher, *Preserving Porches* (New York: Henry Holt & Co., 1990), pp. 54-55.

⁹Ewing Cockrell, *The History of Johnson County, Missouri* (Topeka, Kansas: Historical Publishing Company, 1918), p. 45.

¹⁰*The Warrensburg Standard*, February 17, 1887.

¹¹Ibid., July 12, 1888.

¹²Ibid., March 22, 1888.

¹³Cockrell, p. 417.

¹⁴Katy Gilkeson Leedom, *Conversations in Warrensburg with Robert and Nancy Jones*, c. 1980-1988.

¹⁵*The Warrensburg Standard*, January, 1888.

¹⁶*The Daily Star-Journal*, December 13, 1979.

¹⁷Leedom.

¹⁸Lucille Cress Garvin, *Conversations in Warrensburg with Robert and Nancy Jones*, c. 1962-1964.

¹⁹Johnson County, Missouri, Deed Records.

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Cress, Herbert A. and Bettie E., House
Johnson County, MO

Cockrell, Ewing. *History of Johnson County, Missouri*. Topeka, Kansas: Historical Publishing Co., 1918.

Crissey, William E. *Warrensburg, Mo.* No publisher, 1924.

Doak, Ivy. *Conversations in Warrensburg with Robert and Nancy Jones, c. 1962-1968.*

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Kahn, Renee and Ellen Meagher. *Preserving Porches*. New York: Henry Holt and Co., 1990.

Leedom, Katy Gilkeson. *Conversations in Warrensburg with Robert and Nancy Jones, c. 1980-1988.*

McAlester, Virginia and Lee. *A Field Guide to American Houses*. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1984.

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Cress, Herbert A. and Bettie E., House
Johnson County, MO

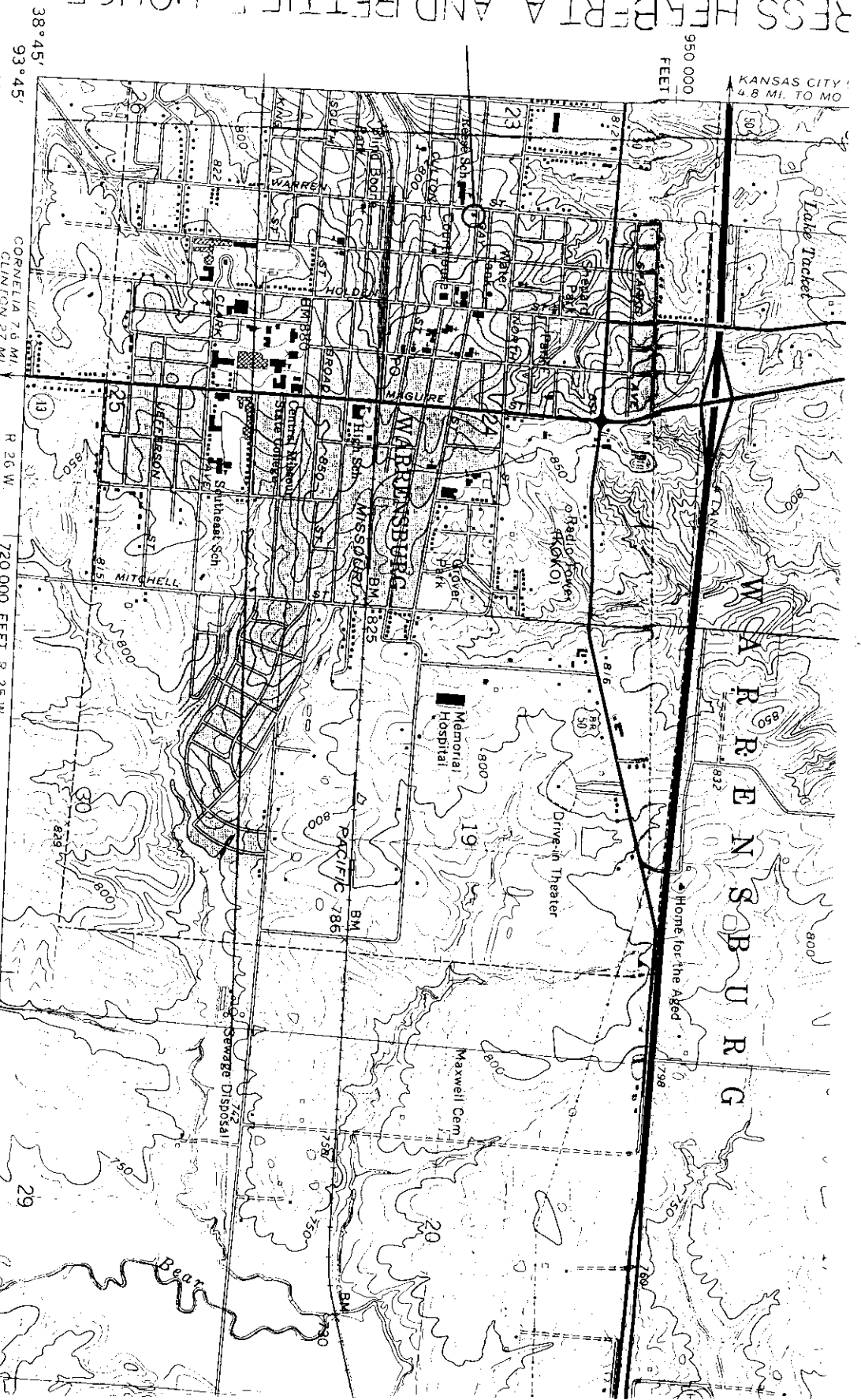
Verbal Boundary Description

Lots 95 and 96, N.B. Holden's First Addition to the City of
Warrensburg, Johnson County, MO.

Boundary Justification

The boundary includes the two city lots which have been historically
associated with the property.

RESS, HERBERT A. AND BETTIE E. HOUSE
 22 W. GAY ST., WARRENSBURG, JOHNSON COUNTY, MO
 43532C/429C870



(INTERVIEW)
 38° 45'
 93° 45'
 CORNELIA 7.6 MI
 CLINTON 27 MI
 R 26 W 1720 000 FEET R 25 W
 42° 30"

Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey
 Control by USGS and USC&GS

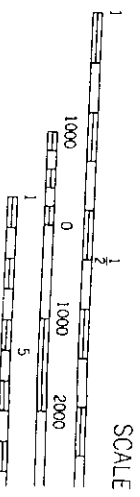
Topography by photogrammetric methods from aerial
 photographs taken 1958. Field checked 1962

Polyconic projection. 1927 North American datum
 10,000-foot grid based on Missouri coordinate system, west zone
 1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks,
 zone 15, shown in blue

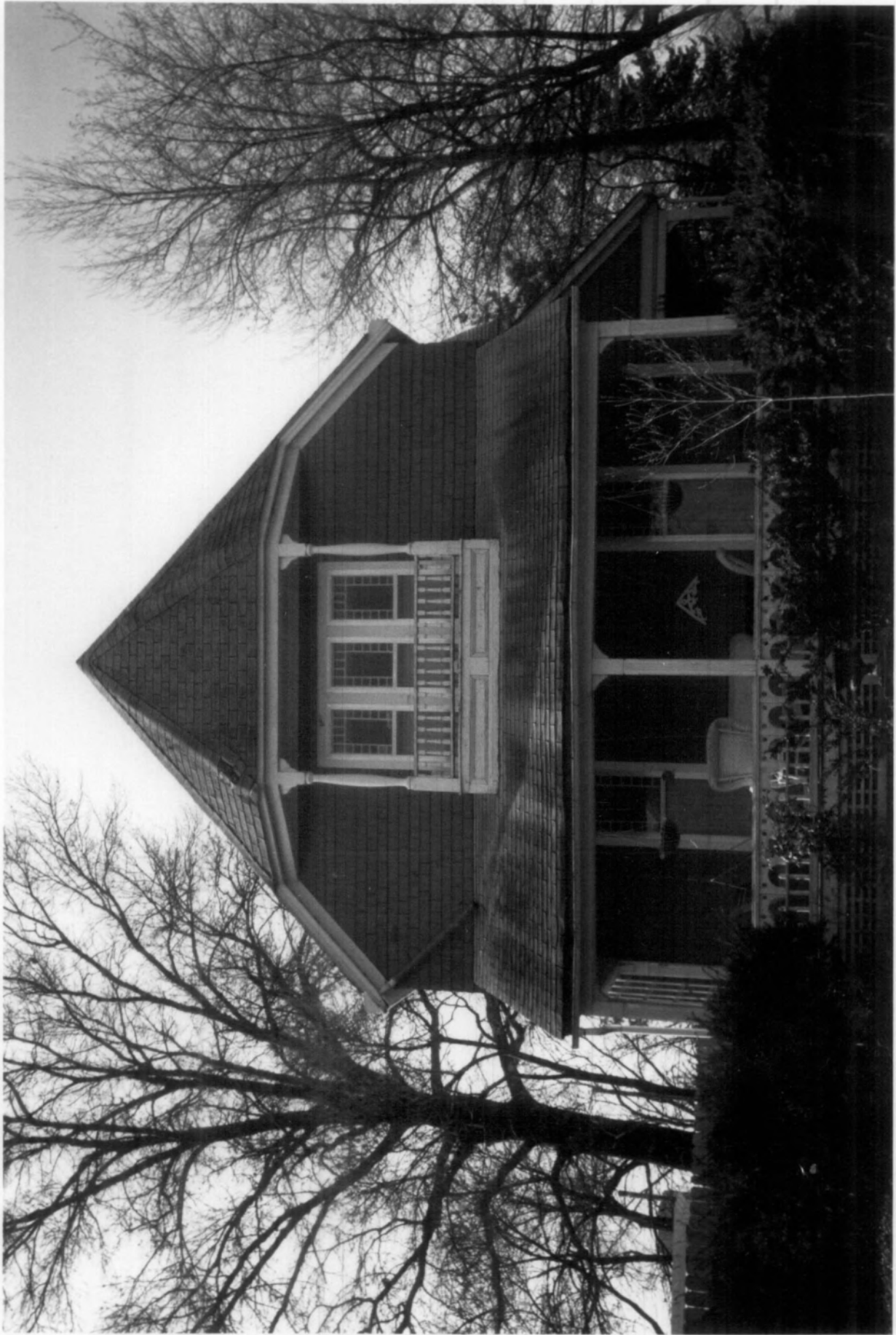
Red tint indicates area in which only landmark buildings are shown
 Fine red dashed lines indicate selected fence and field lines where
 generally visible on aerial photographs. This information is unchecked

TRUE NORTH
 7' x
 MAGNETIC NORTH

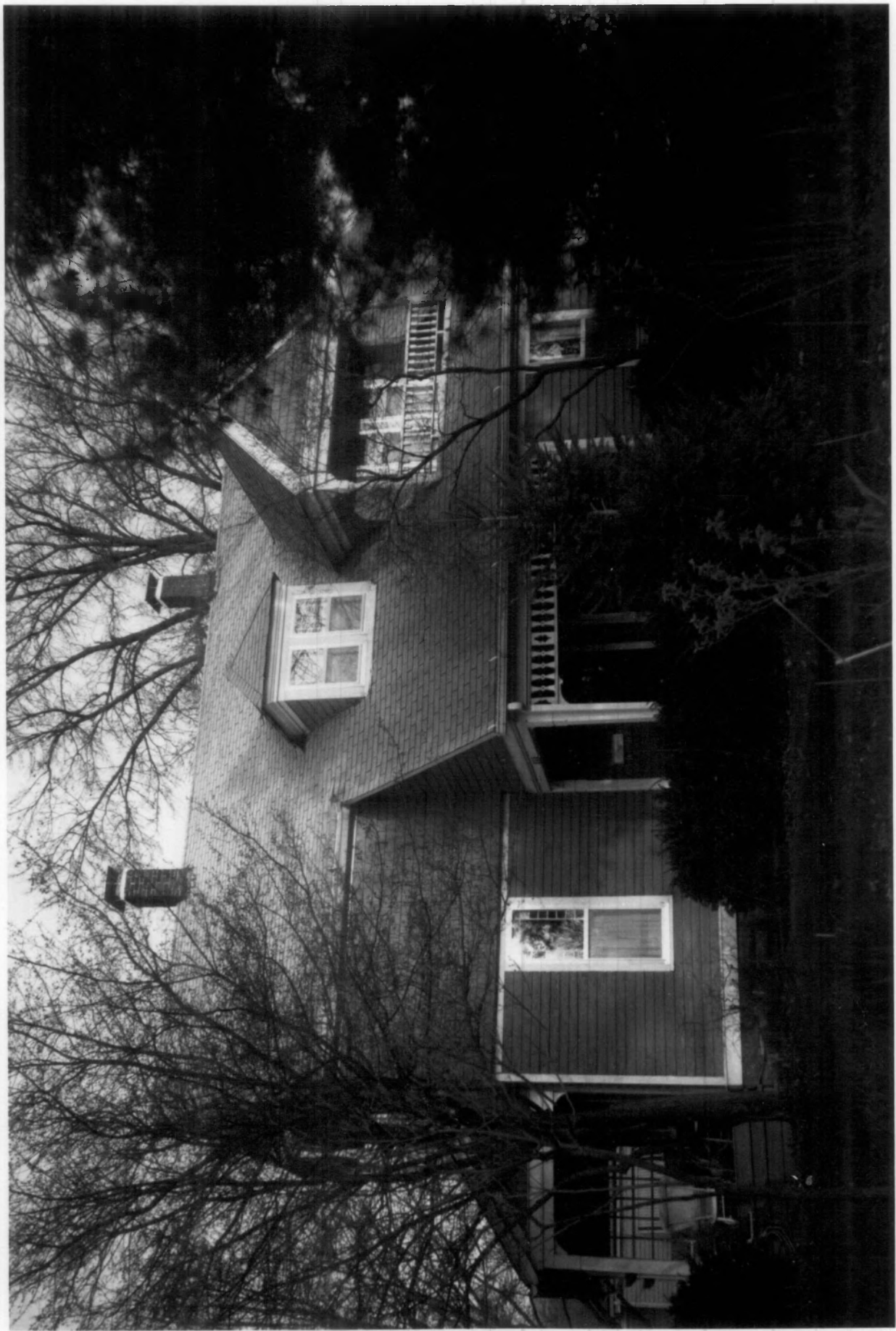
APPROXIMATE MEAN
 DECLINATION, 1962



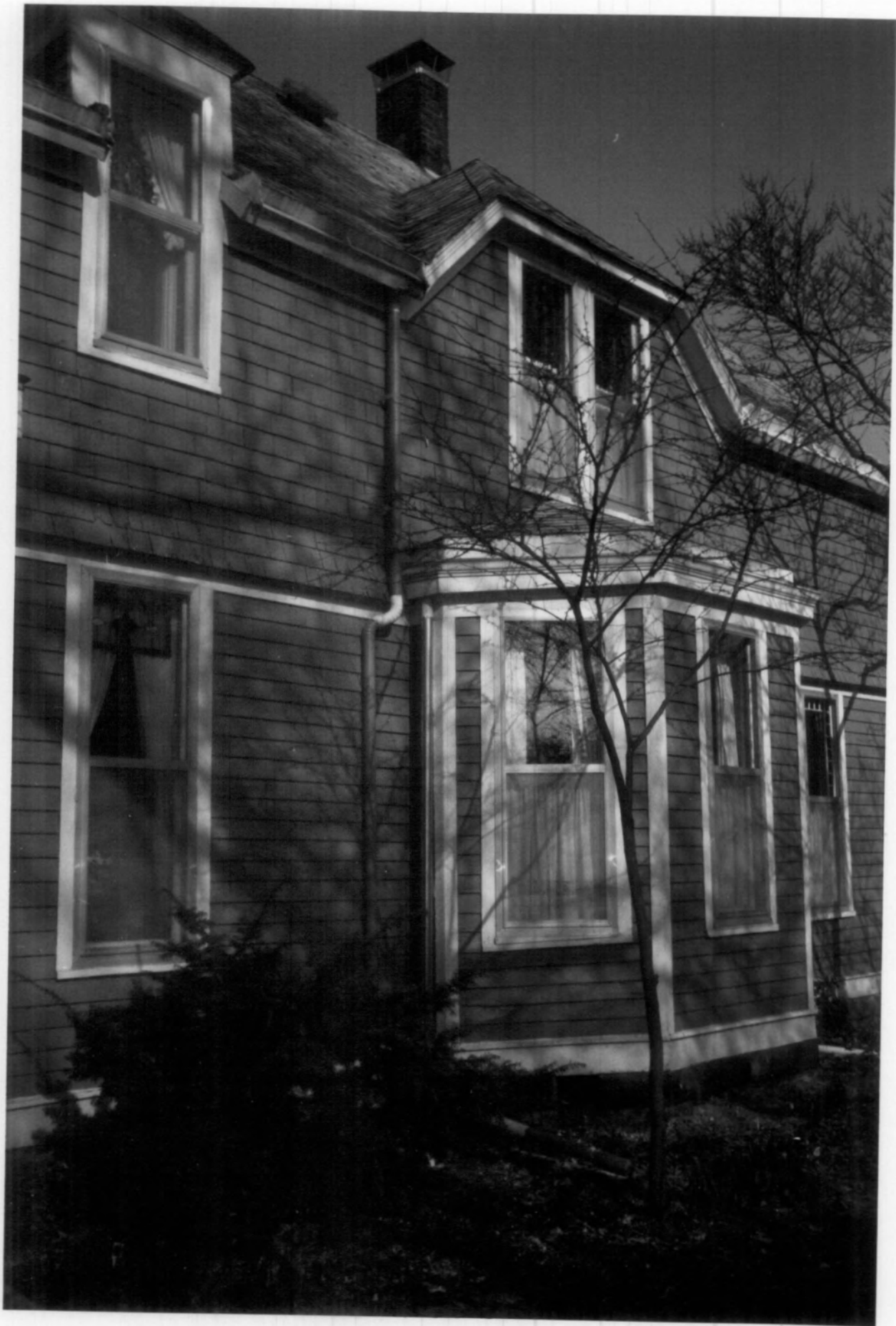
FOR SALE BY U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY NFI
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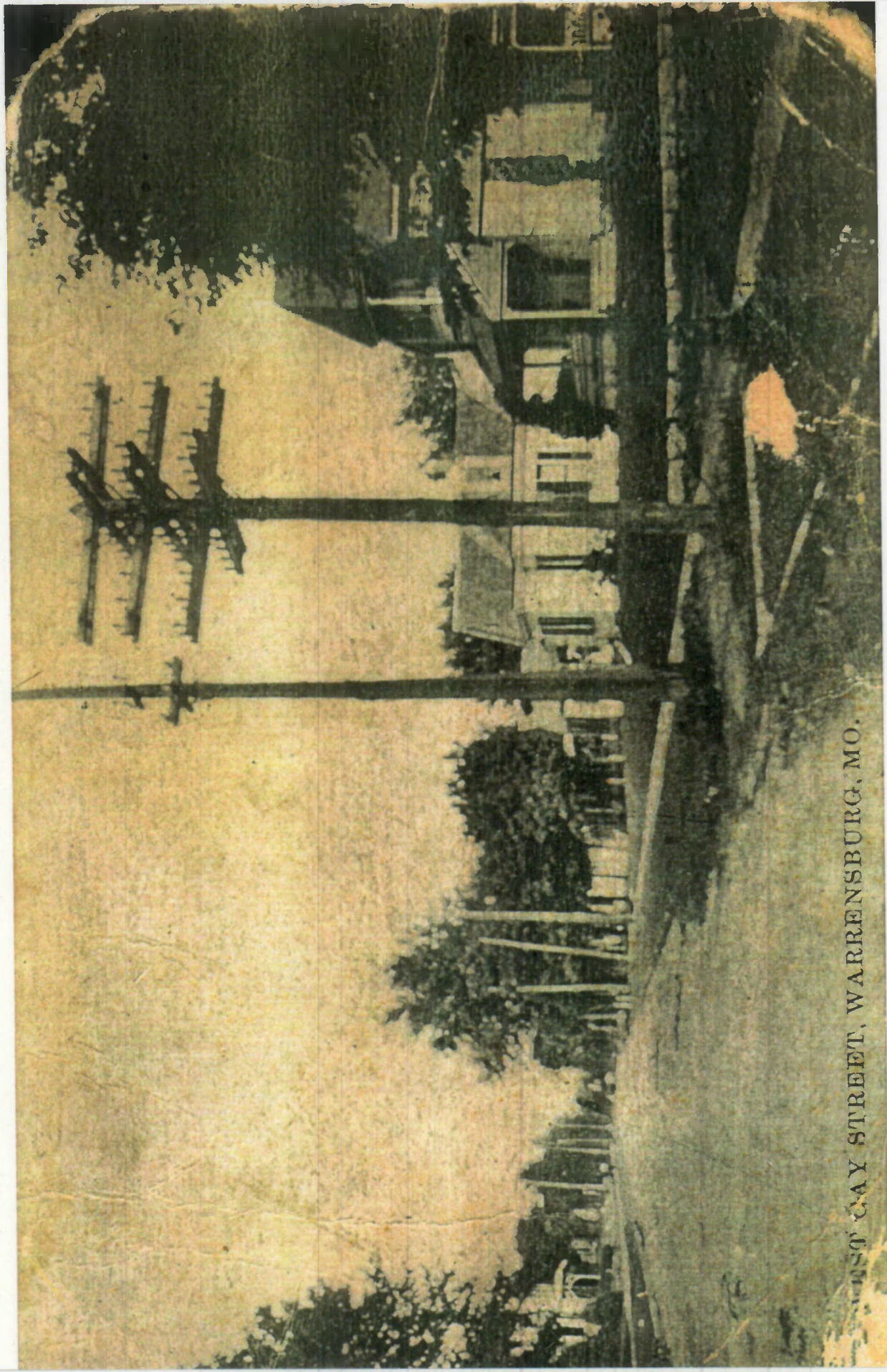








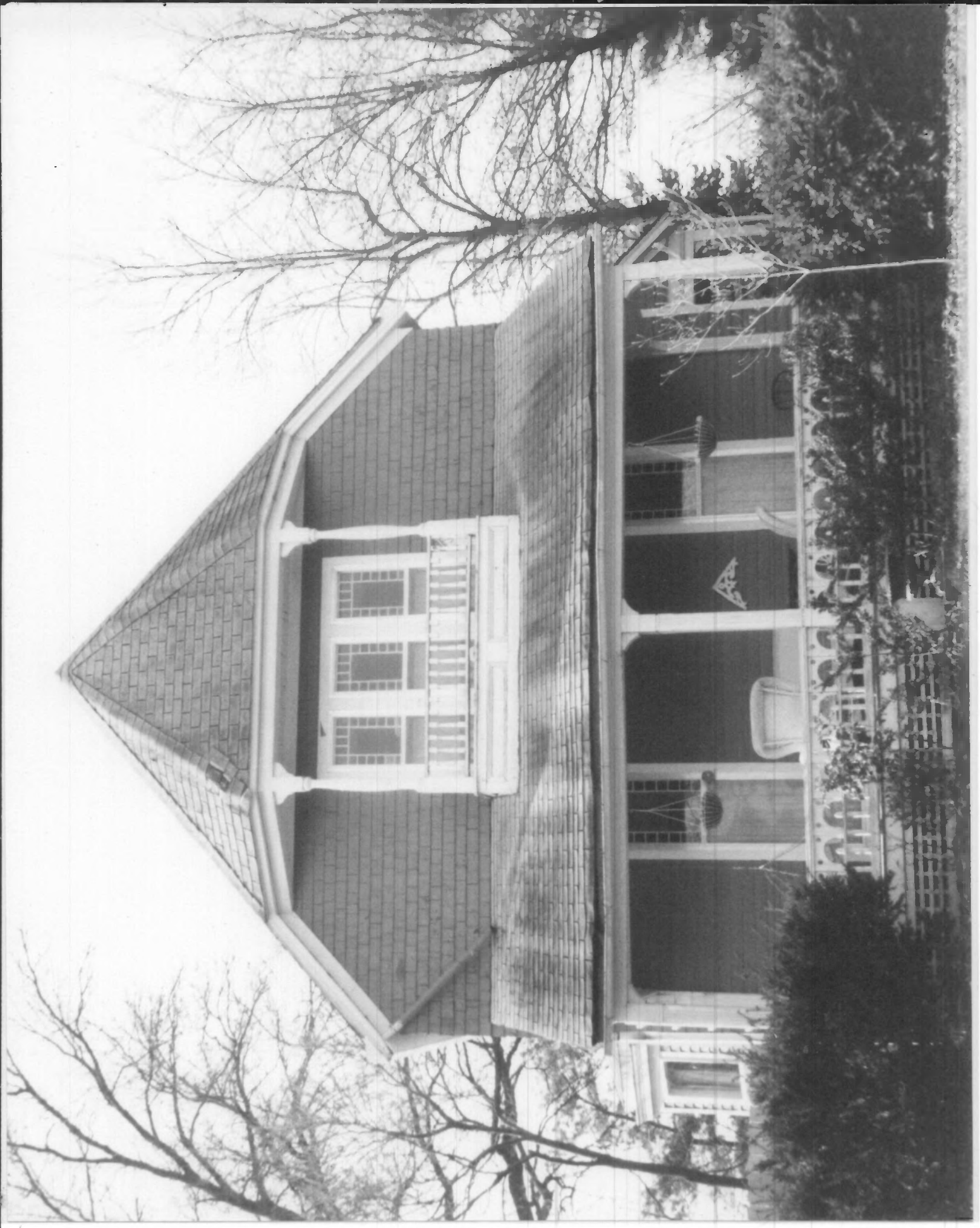
EXTRA
PHOTOS

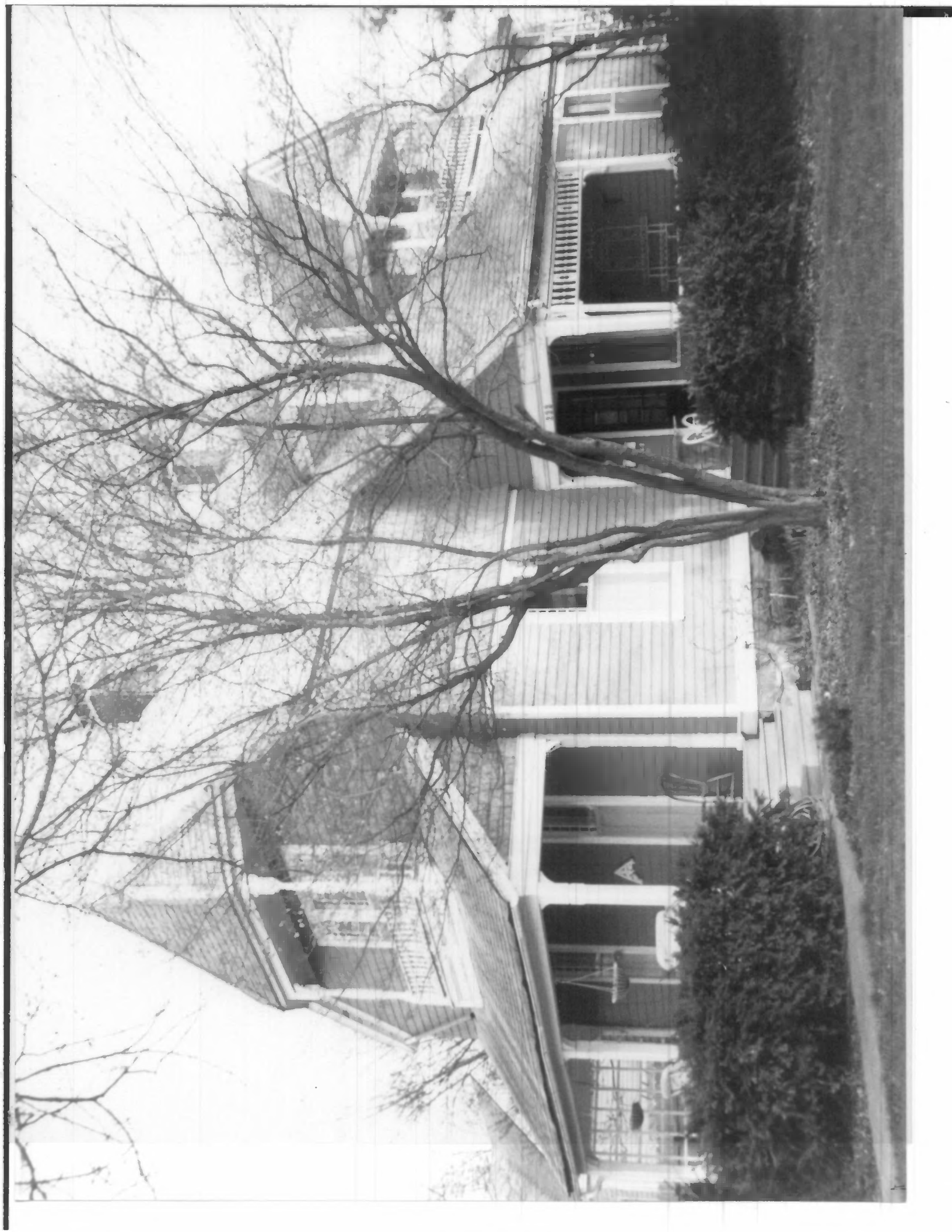


1000
FIRST CAY STREET, WARRENSBURG, MO.

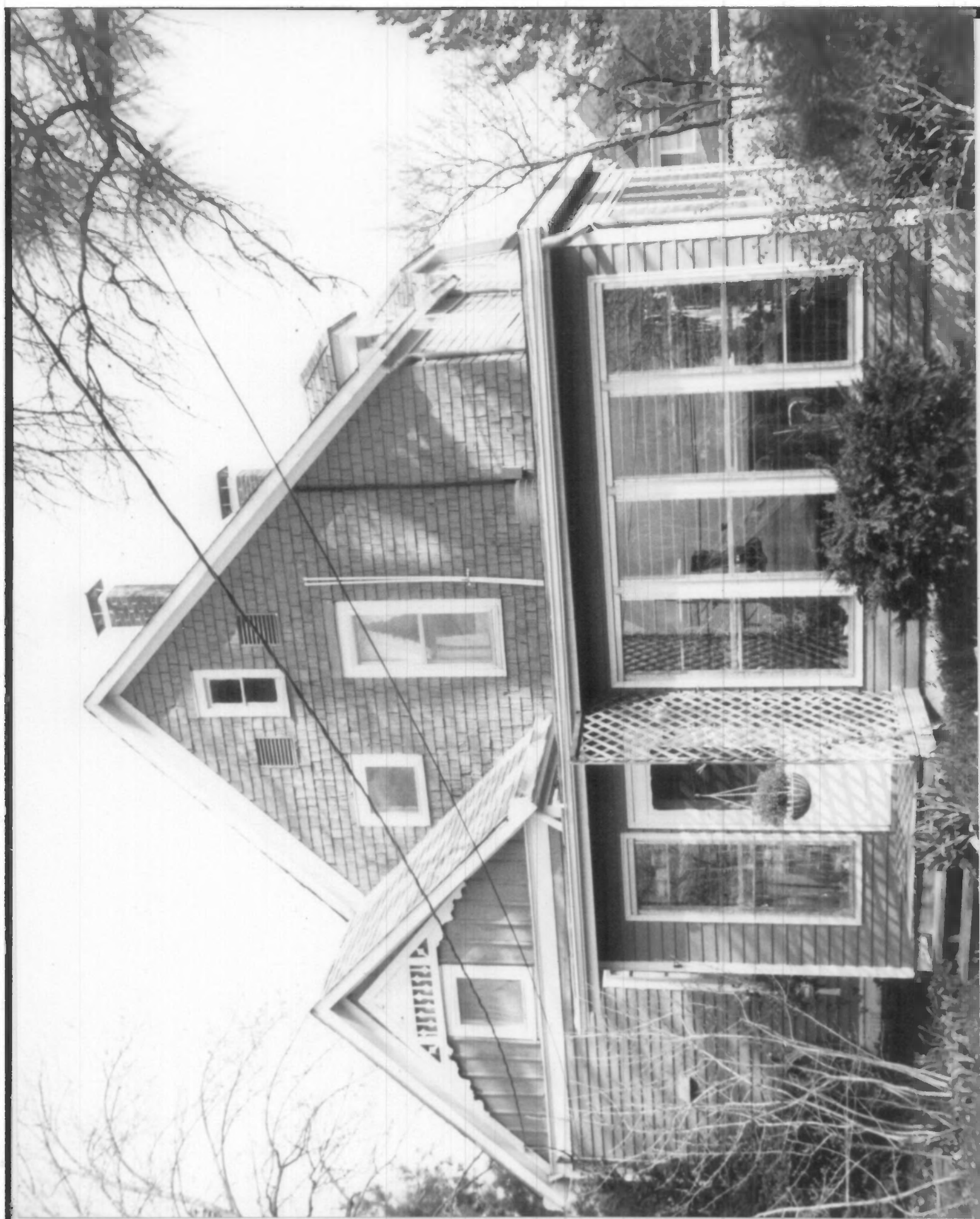
















late March 1977









