

MISSOURI OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION

ARCHITECTURAL/HISTORIC INVENTORY SURVEY FORM

HDAS003-001

1. NO. 74		4. Present Local Name(s) or Design. Central Methodist Block	
2. COUNTY Howard		5. OTHER NAME(S) Bell Block	
3. Location of Negatives City Hall			
6. Specific Legal Location Township 50N Range 16W Section 11 If City or Town, Street Address 102-104-106-108 North Church St.		21. Original Use, If Apparent Specialty Store 02E	31. Wall Construction brick
7. City or Town If Rural, Vicinity Fayette		22. Present Use Specialty Store	32. Roof Type & Material flat
10. Site () Structure() Building(X) Object()		23. Ownership Public() Private(X)	33. No. of Bays Front 10 Side 4
11. On National Yes() Register? No(X)		24. Owner's Name and Address If Known Central Methodist College Fayette, MO 65248	34. Wall Treatment other 30 99 59 common bond 30
12. Is It Yes() Eligible? No(X)		25. Open To Public? Yes(X) No()	35. Plan Shape rectangular
13. Part of Estab. Yes() Hist. District? No(X)		26. Local Contact Person or Organization City of Fayette	36. Changes Addition() (Explain in No. 42) Altered(X) Moved()
14. District Yes(X) Potential? No()		27. Other Surveys In Which Included None	37. Condition Interior good Exterior good
15. Name of Established District n/a		28. No. of Stories 2	38. Preservation Yes(X) Underway? No()
16. Thematic Category COMMERCE/TRADE		29. Basement? Yes() No(X)	39. Endangered? Yes() By What? No(X)
17. Date(s) or Period 1883 ; c1920		30. Foundation Material brick	40. Visible From Yes(X) Public Road? No()
18. Style or Design 67 Multi Entry/Display Windows			
19. Architect or Engineer Unknown			
20. Contractor or Builder Unknown			

42. Further Description of Important Features

See No. 42 on supplemental sheet

43. History and Significance

See No. 43 on supplemental sheet

44. Description of Environment and Outbuildings

See No. 44 on supplemental sheet

45. Sources of Information

See No. 45 on supplemental sheet

46. Prepared By
M. H. McVicker

47. Organization
City of Fayette

Date
01/31/92

Building #74--Question #42

Front Facade:

This simple two story brick building features a parapet top with a cornice with brick dentils leading down to rectangular panels inset with mouldings and outlined by a stringcourse below. The ten windows are single and have arched hoods and stone lugsills. The original size of the windows is evident from the arched hoods, but smaller windows have been installed and the upper area has been infilled with wood or metal and painted. The rest of the front facade is plain.

The first floor stores have been totally modernized and the stairs even have modern doorways., All the transoms have been covered. Evidence of cast iron columns at the display window area remain in the stores in the right half. The metal kickplates are also in place on the right half.

Left and Rear Elevations:

The decorative patterning of the front roofline continues the entire length of the left elevation. Four windows identical to those in front form the second story. The first story wall is blank. Part of the rear of this building collapsed in the mid-1980's and has not been replaced. Instead a new rear wall of metal was constructed. This is not visible from the front or from the side elevation and does not detract from the Square streetscape.

Supplemental Sheet for Inventory Form 74

43. The home of Samuel C. Major, Senior was demolished in 1883 to build this building. Survey form #68 contains the story and history of the Major family. H. B. Watts and the gentlemen in the "Walks and Talks About Fayette" both contain accounts of the businesses which occupied these storefronts at different periods, which are not specified.

The 1885 Sanborn map shows the building was occupied starting on the north side by dry goods and millinery, drugs and books, vacant, and groceries and queensware. The 1889 Sanborn map showed from the north--a harness shop, a drug and book store, a hardware store with offices above, and a grocery store with offices above. In 1894 the Sanborn map lists the following businesses from the north: a grocery and restaurant, the drug and book store, hardware store, and a grocery store. There were offices above all the stores. By 1902 the Sanborn map shows that the grocery and restaurant remained, a harness shop had replaced the drugstore, then a hardware store and a grocery store. Offices were on the second floor. In 1910 the Sanborn map lists the north part was a vehicle warehouse. The middle two sections were a hardware store and the south or left section contained groceries and tinware. In 1925 the building is listed as stores.

For many decades, See's Jewelry was located on the first floor of this building. In the late 1980's the building became the property of Central Methodist College and they established their bookstore in the See's Jewelry store. They retired.

44. The building faces North Church Street. It abuts the Clark Building (survey form #73) to the right and north. West Morrison Street runs along the left side of the building and there is an alley in the rear.

45. 1883 History of Howard and Cooper Counties, p. 360

T. Berry Smith, History of Howard and Chariton Counties, p. 98

Bill Lay, "Pettis-Biddle Duel," p. 9-10

1885, 1889, 1894, 1902, 1910, 1925 Sanborn Maps

1876 Howard County Atlas, p. 18

Letter from H. B. Watts in T. Berry Smith file in Stephens Museum at Central Methodist College



MISSOURI OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION

ARCHITECTURAL/HISTORIC INVENTORY SURVEY FORM

HDAS003-002

1. NO. 73		4. Present Local Name(s) or Design. Pizza Hut/Herring Plumbing and Heating	
2. COUNTY Howard		5. OTHER NAME(S) R.C. Clark Building	
3. Location of Negatives City Hall			
6. Specific Legal Location Township 50N Range 16W Section 11 If City or Town, Street Address 110-114 North Church Street		21. Original Use, If Apparent Specialty Store	31. Wall Construction brick/cast iron
7. City or Town If Rural, Vicinity Fayette		22. Present Use Specialty Store	32. Roof Type & Material flat
10. Site () Structure() Building(X) Object()		23. Ownership Public() Private(X)	33. No. of Bays Front 8 Side 0
11. On National Yes() Register? No(X)		24. Owner's Name and Address If Known Central Methodist College Fayette, MO 65248	34. Wall Treatment other cast iron 59 30
12. Is It Yes() Eligible? No(X)		25. Open To Public? Yes(X) No()	35. Plan Shape Porch Aw rectangular
13. Part of Estab. Yes() Hist. District? No(X)		26. Local Contact Person or Organization City of Fayette	36. Changes Addition() (Explain in Altered(X) No. 42) Moved()
14. District Yes(X) Potential? No()		27. Other Surveys In Which Included None	37. Condition Interior fair Exterior fair
15. Name of Established District n/a		28. No. of Stories 2	38. Preservation Yes(X) Underway? No()
16. Thematic Category COMMERCE/TRADE		29. Basement? Yes() No(X)	39. Endangered? Yes() By What? No(X)
17. Date(s) or Period 1887		30. Foundation Material covered	40. Visible From Yes(X) Public Road? No()
18. Style or Design 67 Multi Entry/Display Windows			
19. Architect or Engineer Unknown			
20. Contractor or Builder Unknown			

42. Further Description of Important Features

See No. 42 on supplemental sheet

43. History and Significance

See No. 43 on supplemental sheet

44. Description of Environment and Outbuildings

See No. 44 on supplemental sheet

45. Sources of Information

See No. 45 on supplemental sheet

46. Prepared By
M. H. McVicker

47. Organization
City of Fayette

Date
01/31/92

Building #73--Question #42

Front Facade:

Like the adjacent building (form #72), this two story cast iron front store has six window openings of equal size, but unlike the adjacent building mentioned above, the Clark Building has a single window at each end to form a facade of eight bays. At the roofline, there is a cornice with bracketing and frieze with a row of dentils beneath. Eave overhangs with acanthus leaves at each end form the boundaries of this motif. Pilasters rise upward to the dentils from the window panels beneath coming through a row of inset panels with a stringcourse and a modified eave overhang at each end. The tops of the window bays feature bullseyes centered above each pilaster. The windows themselves have been infilled with panelling in the top half of each bay and smaller two pane, double hung windows have been inserted in the remaining half of each opening. The pilasters end in a stringcourse, followed by a row of bracketing and frieze with dentils and then another stringcourse underneath. Eave overhangs with bullseyes secure the ends.

The transom area has been infilled on the left half with vertical board and batten, but three cast iron columns remain in place, decorated with diamond patterning at the top. The right half of the front facade has been infilled with glass tile and a store sign. The first floor entrances and window areas have been modernized. A red awning projects over the sidewalk on the left half of the facade. Stairs to the second story are at the extreme ends of the facade with kickplates. The transoms do remain in place above them.

Supplemental Sheet for Inventory Form 73

43. Robert Clark, son of General John B. Clark, built this building. His brother, John Junior, was a Confederate General. In 1826 John A. Halderman purchased this lot. He was the third physician to locate in Fayette and was a member of the City's Board of Aldermen.

H. B. Watts and the gentlemen in the "Walks and Talks About Fayette" both contain accounts of the businesses which occupied these storefronts at different periods, which are not specified.

The 1885 Sanborn map shows a two-story frame building with furniture and furniture and hardware stores in the front and a cabinet shop and shed on the alley. The 1889 Sanborn map shows the present building had been constructed. A two-story furniture and queensware store was in the new building. In 1894 the cast iron clad front is marked for the first time and the stores were for furniture and drugs. An elevator was shown at the rear of the building. The 1902 Sanborn map shows the building remained a furniture and drugstore. In 1910 the north half of the building was vacant and the south and left half contained stationery and china. The 1925 Sanborn map marks the building as a store.

44. The building fronts on North Church Street and abuts survey building #72 on the right and north and survey building #74 on the left and south. An alley runs behind the building.

45. 1883 History of Howard and Cooper Counties, p. 367
T. Berry Smith, History of Howard and Chariton Counties, p. 98

Bill Lay, "Pettis-Biddle Duel," p. 11

1885, 1889, 1894, 1902, 1910, 1925 Sanborn Maps

1876 Howard County Atlas, p. 26

Letter from H. B. Watts in T. Berry Smith file in Stephens Museum at Central Methodist College

RAL
DDIST
LEGE
STORE

Pizza-Hut



MISSOURI OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION

ARCHITECTURAL/HISTORIC INVENTORY SURVEY FORM

HDAS002-003

1. NO. 72		4. Present Local Name(s) or Design. Don's Auto Parts	
2. COUNTY Howard		5. OTHER NAME(S)	
3. Location of Negatives City Hall			
6. Specific Legal Location Township 50N Range 16W Section 11 If City or Town, Street Address 118 North Church Street		21. Original Use, If Apparent Specialty Store	31. Wall Construction brick/cast iron
7. City or Town If Rural, Vicinity Fayette		22. Present Use Specialty Store	32. Roof Type & Material flat 99 25
10. Site () Structure() Building(X) Object()		23. Ownership Public() Private(X)	33. No. of Bays Front 7 Side 0
11. On National Yes() Register? No(X)		24. Owner's Name and Address If Known Don Belcher 118 North Church--Fayette	34. Wall Treatment cast iron
12. Is It Yes() Eligible? No(X)		25. Open To Public? Yes(X) No()	35. Plan Shape pnd Aw R1 rectangular
13. Part of Estab. Yes() Hist. District? No(X)		26. Local Contact Person or Organization City of Fayette	36. Changes Addition() (Explain in Altered No. 42) Moved()
14. District Yes(X) Potential? No()		27. Other Surveys In Which Included None	37. Condition Interior fair Exterior fair
15. Name of Established District n/a		28. No. of Stories 2	38. Preservation Yes(X) Underway? No()
16. Thematic Category COMMERCE/TRADE		29. Basement? Yes() No(X)	39. Endangered? Yes() By What? No(X)
17. Date(s) or Period 1887		30. Foundation Material brick	40. Visible From Yes(X) Public Road? No()
18. Style or Design 67 Multi Entry/Display Windows			
19. Architect or Engineer Unknown			
20. Contractor or Builder Unknown			

42. Further Description of Important Features

See No. 42 on supplemental sheet

43. History and Significance

See No. 43 on supplemental sheet

44. Description of Environment and Outbuildings

See No. 44 on supplemental sheet

45. Sources of Information

See No. 45 on supplemental sheet

46. Prepared By
M. H. McVicker

47. Organization
City of Fayette

Date
01/31/92

Building #72--Question #42

Front Facade:

This two story, cast iron front building features six evenly spaced window sections with a center window above a stair to the second floor. The roofline has a boxed cornice with frieze and bracketing with a row of dentils underneath and embossed iron columns with acanthus leaves and abstract floral designs ending in eave overhangs form the building boundary. Seven panels with dentils are inset between acanthus leaves leading to two rows of inset panels directly underneath with a row of dentils at the bottom. The panels are separated by bullseyes and rough hewn cast iron pilasters. The six windows of equal size and the smaller window above the stairs are formed by pilasters separating the areas into bays and rising through the inset windows. A row of brick is visible to the right of the right window leading down to the base of the windows where eave overhangs once again decorate both ends with bullseye column bases sitting upon a shallow cornice with boxed frieze and dentils. The windows appear to be two pane, vertical sash, but the top half of each window has been infilled with wood.

The first floor stores have been modernized. A gabled shed roof extends over the sidewalk and functions as an awning. It is roofed with wooden shakes and a modern auto parts sign is above on the right facade. No trace of any cast iron front remains visible on the first floor level except for the metal kickplate still in place in the left half of the building.

Supplemental Sheet for Inventory Form 72

43. The second merchant in Fayette established his store on this lot about 1825. John Nanson hired Isaac Pearson to work for him, a man who became a prominent local citizen. John's son, Joseph, became president of the St. Louis and Omaha Packet Line. H. B. Watts and the gentlemen in the "Walks and Talks About Fayette" both contain accounts of the businesses which occupied these storefronts at different periods, which are not specified.

The 1885 Sanborn map shows two small frame one-story buildings both labelled as harness stores. By 1889 the present building was in place. The 1889 Sanborn map shows that the building was books and offices in the right half to the north with a drugstore in the rear. The left half to the south was a grocery store with a photography studio on the second floor. The same businesses were in place in 1894. In 1902 the post office was in the left half of the building on the first floor and the bookstore was gone. The other businesses remained in place. In 1910 the first floor contained groceries and a meat market with a photography studio still on the second floor. The 1925 Sanborn map marked the building as a store.

44. This building faces North Church and abuts Don's Auto Parts to the right and north (survey form #71) and the Clark Block to the left and south (survey form #73). An alley runs behind the building.

45. 1883 History of Howard and Cooper Counties, p. 399
T. Berry Smith, History of Howard and Chariton Counties, p. 98

Bill Lay, "Pettis-Biddle Duel," p. 11

Picturesque Fayette, p. 7

1885, 1889, 1894, 1902, 1910, 1925 Sanborn Maps

Letter from H. B. Watts in T. Berry Smith file in Stephens Museum at Central Methodist College



MISSOURI OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION

ARCHITECTURAL/HISTORIC INVENTORY SURVEY FORM

HNAS002-004

1. NO. 71	4. Present Local Name(s) or Design. Don'a Auto Parts	
2. COUNTY Howard	5. OTHER NAME(S) Belcher Motor Company	
3. Location of Negatives City Hall		
6. Specific Legal Location Township 50N Range 16W Section 11 If City or Town, Street Address 118A North Church Street	21. Original Use, If Apparent Specialty Store	31. Wall Construction covered
7. City or Town If Rural, Vicinity Fayette	22. Present Use Specialty Store	32. Roof Type & Material flat
10. Site () Structure () Building(X) Object ()	23. Ownership Public() Private(X)	33. No. of Bays Front 2 Side 0
11. On National Yes() Register? No(X)	24. Owner's Name and Address If Known Don Belcher 118 North Church-Fayette	34. Wall Treatment wood panels
12. Is It Yes() Eligible? No(X)	25. Open To Public? Yes(X) No()	35. Plan Shape rectangular
13. Part of Estab. Yes() Hist. District? No(X)	26. Local Contact Person or Organization City of Fayette	36. Changes Addition() (Explain in Altered() No. 42) Moved()
14. District Yes(X) Potential? No()	27. Other Surveys In Which Included None	37. Condition Interior good Exterior good
15. Name of Established District n/a	28. No. of Stories 1	38. Preservation Yes(X) Underway? No()
16. Thematic Category COMMERCE/TRADE	29. Basement? Yes() No(X)	39. Endangered? Yes() By What? No(X)
17. Date(s) or Period 1902-1910	30. Foundation Material covered	40. Visible From Yes(X) Public Road? No()
18. Style or Design Vernacular 69		
19. Architect or Engineer Unknown		
20. Contractor or Builder Unknown		

42. Further Description of Important Features

See No. 42 on supplemental sheet

43. History and Significance

See No. 43 on supplemental sheet

44. Description of Environment and Outbuildings

See No. 44 on supplemental sheet

45. Sources of Information

See No. 45 on supplemental sheet

46. Prepared By
M. H. McVicker

47. Organization
City of Fayette

Date
01/31/92

Building #71--Question #42

Front Facade:

The front of this one story building has been dramatically altered and is now capped by three horizontal rows of wood with the left half of the display window area boarded up with a small window in the top and a larger one below while the right half is open for auto traffic inside.

Supplemental Sheet for Inventory Form 71

43. According to the Sanborn maps, before 1902, the site of this building was a vacant lot.

In 1902, a small frame addition to Survey Building 70 stuck out onto this lot, but by 1910 that was gone and a one-story frame building with an iron clad front had been constructed on the site. It was marked "Fire Station." By 1925, the building was vacant and the fire station moved around the block to Survey No. 81.

44. The building faces North Church Street, with Survey NO. 70 on the north elevation and No. 72 on the south.

45. Sanborn maps of 1885, 1889, 1894, 1902, 1910, and 1925

CHAMPION
DON'S AUTO PARTS

AUTO PARTS

Belcher



MISSOURI OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION

ARCHITECTURAL/HISTORIC INVENTORY SURVEY FORM

HDAS003-005

1. NO. 70	4. Present Local Name(s) or Design. Fayette Area Heritage Association Office	
2. COUNTY Howard	5. OTHER NAME(S) Uriel S. Wright Building	
3. Location of Negatives City Hall		
6. Specific Legal Location Township 50N Range 16W Section 11 If City or Town, Street Address 120 North Church Street	21. Original Use, If Apparent	31. Wall Construction
7. City or Town If Rural, Vicinity Fayette	22. Present Use	32. Roof Type & Material
10. Site () Structure() Building(X) Object()	23. Ownership Public() Private(X)	33. No. of Bays Front Side
11. On National Register? Yes(X) No()	24. Owner's Name and Address If Known	34. Wall Treatment
12. Is It Eligible? Yes() No()	25. Open To Public? Yes() No()	35. Plan Shape
13. Part of Estab. Yes() Hist. District? No(X)	26. Local Contact Person or Organization	36. Changes Addition() (Explain in No. 42) Altered() Moved()
14. District Yes() Potential? No()	27. Other Surveys In Which Included None	37. Condition Interior Exterior
15. Name of Established District n/a	28. No. of Stories	38. Preservation Yes() Underway? No()
16. Thematic Category COMMERCE/TRADE	29. Basement? Yes() No()	39. Endangered? Yes() By What? No()
17. Date(s) or Period	30. Foundation Material	40. Visible From Yes(X) Public Road? No()
18. Style or Design		
19. Architect or Engineer		
20. Contractor or Builder		

42. Further Description of Important Features

This building is listed on the National Register of Historic Places. See attached nomination form.

43. History and Significance

44. Description of Environment and Outbuildings

45. Sources of Information

46. Prepared By
M. H. McVicker

47. Organization
City of Fayette

Date
01/31/92

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

received

date entered

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*
Type all entries—complete applicable sections

1. Name

historic Dr. Uriel S. Wright Officeand or common Dr. Uriel S. Wright Office

2. Location

street & number 120 Church Street not for publicationcity, town Fayette vicinity ofstate Missouri code 029 county Howard code 089

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use
<u> </u> district	<u> </u> public	<u> </u> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied	<u> </u> agriculture <u> </u> museum
<u> </u> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<u> </u> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<u> </u> unoccupied	<u> </u> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> commercial <u> </u> park
<u> </u> structure	<u> </u> both	<u> </u> work in progress	<u> </u> educational <u> </u> private residence
<u> </u> site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<u> </u> entertainment <u> </u> religious
<u> </u> object	<u> </u> in process	<u> </u> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<u> </u> government <u> </u> scientific
	<u> </u> being considered	<u> </u> yes: unrestricted	<u> </u> industrial <u> </u> transportation
	<u> </u> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> N/A	<u> </u> no	<u> </u> military <u> </u> other:

4. Owner of Property

name Boonslick Heritage Association, Inc., Douglas S. Miller, Presidentstreet & number 203 N. Main Streetcity, town Fayette vicinity of state Missouri 65248

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Commercial Trust Companystreet & number c/o L. W. Jacobs, Jr.city, town Fayette state Missouri

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title Missouri State Historical Survey has this property been determined eligible? yes ☒ nodate 1986 federal ☒ state county local depository for survey records Department of Natural Resources
Historic Preservation Programcity, town P. O. Box 176
Jefferson City state Missouri 65102

8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below				
prehistoric	archeology-prehistoric	community planning	landscape architecture	religion	
1400-1499	archeology-historic	conservation	law	science	
1500-1599	agriculture	economics	literature	sculpture	
1600-1699	x architecture	education	military	social	
1700-1799	art	engineering	music	humanitarian	
x 1800-1899	commerce	exploration settlement	philosophy	theater	
x 1900-	communications	industry	politics government	transportation	
		invention		other (specify)	

Specific dates 1828-1914

Builder Architect Unknown - architect

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The Uriel Wright building is eligible under Criterion C because it embodies the distinctive characteristics of the vernacular Federal style as manifested in the central Missouri "Boonslick" region during the period 1819-1840.

Architectural Significance and Context: The Wright building is located in the town of Fayette, county seat of Howard, central Missouri's oldest county and the heart of a region that has been known from earliest times as the "Boonslick." The Boonslick Region (consisting of the present-day counties of Boone, Cooper, Howard and Saline) was named after a saltworks operated in about 1807 by two sons of Daniel Boone--Nathan and Daniel Morgan Boone. Their venture did not succeed but they did lend their celebrated name to central Missouri's oldest American settlement region. A small band of permanent settlers established an outpost along the Missouri River banks beginning in 1810, and "forted up" there during the Indian hostilities that accompanied the War of 1812. The conclusion of that war set the stage for an influx of migrants from the states of the Upper South--Kentucky, Tennessee, Virginia, North Carolina--that approached biblical proportions in the eyes of some contemporary observers.

In 1816, Howard County's first seat, Franklin, was established on the banks of the Missouri River, and in its capacity as America's westernmost town quickly became a frontier boomtown. The opening of a land office in Franklin in 1819, followed by statehood a year later, paved the way for the rapid development of the Boonslick. Unfortunately, due to the raging brown currents of the Missouri River, Franklin began to be washed away, building by building, making it necessary to establish a more centrally located county seat situated on high ground. Fayette became the new county seat in 1823 and was laid out with a courthouse in the center surrounded by a square. The Uriel Wright building was constructed within 5-10 years of the actual founding of the town, and is the only survivor of that original town square streetscape.

The first two decades of Boonslick history witnessed the establishment and flowering of a remarkable regional culture based on the outlook and values of the Old South. This florescence generated in one instance a brilliant political life (eight of Missouri's first fifteen governors resided at one time or another in Howard County) and in another produced the great nineteenth century artist, George Caleb Bingham. Wealthy farms and hemp and tobacco plantations, based on slave labor, and growing and prospering towns, drawing their wealth from a thriving trade that extended from Santa Fe to New Orleans, provided the impetus for the appearance of the distinctive architecture of the Boonslick.

The vernacular Southern architecture of the Boonslick region is of particular importance not only to the architectural history of Missouri, but also to that of the Upper South as well. Several reasons account for this fact. The first is that the Boonslick was the most American, and Southern, of Missouri's territorial and

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National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

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Continuation sheet Dr. Uriel S. Wright Office Item number 8 Page 1

early statehood settlement frontiers. The Euro-American outposts along the west bank of the Mississippi River were initially French, and did not become "Americanized" until the early Statehood period. By contrast, Southerners were the dominant group in the Boonslick from the very beginning of permanent Euro-American settlement. Using Fred Kniffen's concept of initial occupation, it is possible to conclude that the Boonslick received a post-pioneer settlement imprint that was virtually entirely derived from the traditions and material culture of the Upper South.

A second reason is that because the Boonslick was the first permanent American settlement in the Missouri River country, its vernacular architectural traditions began a decade or two earlier than those of other settlement regions. As a result of this early beginning, the Boonslick has the best and most extensive representation (small though it may be) of exploration/settlement period Southern American vernacular architecture in Missouri. During this early period, ca. 1819-1840, the Boonslick witnessed a final western florescence of the Federal style, along with vestigial elements of the Georgian style, both deep in their provincial phases, and lagging well beyond the exhaustion of the more sophisticated manifestations of these styles in such cosmopolitan centers as the Bluegrass or Tidewater.

A third reason is that because of the Boonslick region's reputation as the Eldorado of the Missouri River country, a well educated and ambitious class of men and women with ties of kinship and economic interests to the Eastern states gravitated to the region and attempted to replicate a dignified and enduring cultural landscape that reflected the deeply imbued Southern traditions and values they brought with them. The result of their efforts, as we have already suggested, was the finest, oldest, and most varied and interesting ensemble of exploration/settlement period buildings to be found in Missouri.

Having said all of the above, it must be noted that the years have not been kind to the early architectural heritage of the Boonslick region. The forces of abandonment and destruction have left a devastated wake, so that the history of that region's antebellum built environment must be reconstructed more from Historic American Buildings Survey and other data, than from surviving examples. The Uriel Wright building, itself, is a fortunate and improbable survivor of the otherwise complete and total transformation of the Fayette town square, the present-day configuration of which is the result of post-Civil War rebuildings. Now happily under the stewardship of preservationists, the Wright building has long outlived its contemporaries, and stands today as a unique and rare survivor of a vanished age.

An evaluation of the architectural significance of the Wright building should begin with the observation that the property shares in common with what is known of early commercial construction in Missouri the fact that, despite its historic commercial function, it is entirely domestic in character and appearance. It could have easily served as a dwelling, and it embodies all the distinctive characteristics of early Southern dwelling construction, except for the fact that it presently lacks the rear

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or side wing usually appended to Southern houses. Because of the fact the Wright building possesses a high degree of integrity and still retains most of its original features, a close scrutiny of it will tell much of early Boonslick building practices.

We should begin with what is typical about the building. It can first be said, in this respect, that the building typifies the vernacular Federal/vestigial-Georgian mode that was pursued by the early Missouri craftsmen. This mode could manifest itself in any of the standard Southern house types from single-pen to central-passage I house configurations. Such dwellings, whether constructed of hewn logs, braced timber framing, or brick (stone being used only in foundations or chimneys in Boonslick construction), generally had eaves flush with their gable ends, as does the Wright building, and symmetrical facades of three, four or five bays. The brick work of the Wright house is also what one would expect to encounter in a building of the exploration/settlement period: flemish bond is reserved for the facade, while common bond is employed on the remaining sides. The gauged brick arches over principal window and door openings are typical of the era, and lend to the building the spare, crisp and cleanly articulated look of the provincial Federal style.

The building's most arresting exterior features are the window surrounds of the facade; the style of execution of these surrounds--deeply grooved architraves accentuated by bulls-eye blocks in the upper corners--is a hallmark of the Howard County Federal style and can be encountered adorning door and window openings of several area dwellings built during the late 1820s and early 1830s. The Wright building differs from these other buildings, however, in its comparative smallness and modesty, its lack of the exuberantly carved Federal style mantels (the finest achievements of the vernacular Federal style in the trans-Mississippi West) and other fine woodwork they contain, and by the curious fact that on the Wright building these surrounds are found on the exterior while in the others this feature was employed inside.

The ground floor mantel in the Wright building, while not of interest as folk art, is still important as a good example of vestigial-Georgian decoration. Its design is the most simplified and distilled expression of the prototypical Georgian mantel; it consists of a simple breakfront shelf resting on built-up ovolo moldings below which are architrave blocks at either end and a simple band of molding articulating the fireplace opening. That such a feature, a tiny, free floating fragment broken off from the vast and complex Georgian ideal of the eighteenth century, should make its way across such a vast distance, and persist so far beyond its time, is eloquent testimony to the inherent conservatism of Southern culture, and to the powerful pull of tradition in remote frontier settings.

There are other, and more fundamental ways in which the Wright building exhibits the traits of cultural conservatism. We have so far been addressing the building in terms of vernacular style. This approach is not entirely satisfactory, however,

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National Park Service

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Continuation sheet Dr. Uriel S. Wright Office Item number 8 Page 3

because vernacular Southern buildings of the type under consideration are the product of complex and interacting historical forces that can only be partially explained by the notion of style. Throughout the colonial and antebellum periods, Southern vernacular architecture developed slowly and cautiously a limited set of form-classes derived from English prototypes that evolved during a three-century long housing revolution, ca. 1500-1800. These form-classes reflected post-Medieval influences: hall and hall-and-chamber plans, single-pile profiles, lofted or storied elevations, and internal enclosed stairs to serve the upper levels; the influence of the Renaissance was also evident in square cornered, symmetrical facades, the central-hall plan, open staircases, and in the evocation of Classicism as the symbolic architectural language for the proto-modern forces that were being unleashed. That this dialogue between these great historic forces permeated the domestic architecture of the Old South, and was expressed throughout its entire domain, can be confirmed by an analysis of the form of the Wright building.

While the ordered, three-bay facade of the Wright building reveals the distant power of the Renaissance, its single-pen plan reflects still more remote post-Medieval origins. The one-room plan is, in fact, the most remarkable aspect of this building. Virtually every other early brick house in the Boonslick, or Missouri for that matter, is of either the hall-and-parlor or central-passage variety. This single-pen plan, the basic building block of Southern vernacular architecture, was usually reserved almost exclusively for log homestead construction, and became, in the form of the log cabin, the quintessential symbol of the frontier experience. Two-story, single-pen houses of log or frame construction were identified by Howard W. Marshall in his study of the folk houses of Little Dixie; he termed this dwelling type a "stack house." But while the Wright building might technically be stack house, its formal character conveys a much different feeling than Marshall's folk stack houses, and the building is at least two or three decades older than any of the stack houses identified in Little Dixie. Despite this difference, the fact that the Wright building shares in common with log cabins the same deep post-Medieval roots is betrayed by the presence of a boxed-in stair (of which only the upper portion is presently intact) granting access to the upstairs room. This is a pre-Georgian feature, in terms of historical origin, and is a common fixture of storied or lofted single- and double-pen Southern dwellings, regardless of construction material.

To summarize, the Wright building is significant because:

1. It is the oldest building on the square in Fayette, and probably the town's oldest building.
2. It is a rare survivor from the first period of permanent architecture in the Boonslick, central Missouri's earliest Euro-American settlement region.
3. Because of its high level of intactness, it embodies the distinctive characteristics of early vernacular domestic Southern architecture in the trans-Mississippi West.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Dr. Uriel S. Wright Office

Section number 8 Page 4

4. Because it was built on the western extreme of the Old South, it serves as an excellent illustration of role of tradition and cultural conservatism in Southern vernacular architecture.

Additional Background Information:

The abstract on the Wright building property shows that on September 19, 1828, the lot was sold for \$135.00 to Abel Marley and Randolph Cole, hatters. This price is higher than prices for neighboring lots although no written proof exists as to whether a building was on the property at that time.

Fayette was already a busy community in 1828. The local newspaper reported an inventory of 4 stores, 2 groceries, 4 taverns, 2 printing offices, 5 lawyers, 4 physicians, 2 painters, 3 saddlers, 2 hatters, 1 tailor, 2 shoemakers, 2 wool carding machines, 2 cabinet makers, 2 blacksmiths, 1 watchmaker, 1 chairmaker and a considerable number of carpenters, masons, and plasterers.

The actual building is first mentioned in the November 1, 1832 indenture where the structure is offered as collateral when Marley and Cole borrowed money from Anthony W. Rawlins (Rollins, ed.). Randolph Cole died in the fall of 1832 and his will instructs his administrator to sell the building at public sale. This was done and Abel Marley purchased the property on January 1, 1833 for \$453.50. He in turn sold the structure on November 14, 1846 for \$1,500.00 to Reuben Johnson and Henry Kring. The price jump reflects the booming business structure in Howard County during this era. The building was then sold in 1857 to Frances Blakey. She paid only \$600.00 for the building, but the abstract reveals that the rest of the lot had been sold off in the meantime for non-payment of debts. Blakey owned a candy shop in the building. Local tradition says that on the night the town learned of Lincoln's murder, those who were Northern sympathizers placed candles in their windows. Among those who participated in this mostly Confederate town was Blakey who lived above her shop. She placed her candle in the shop window on the first floor so it wouldn't be missed. (The 1860 census shows that the county was 59% slave before the war -- Northern sympathies were rare!).

Blakey sold out for \$1,000.00 in 1868 and the next owners used the property until purchased by Dr. Uriel S. Wright in 1882 for \$2,800.00. He used the building as his medical office until his death in 1914. Dr. Wright was president of the Missouri State Medical Association in 1900. A native of Fayette and a graduate of Central Methodist College, he was the father of Dean N. Louise Wright, first dean of Swinney Conservatory of Music at Central Methodist. Dean Wright was one of the premier female musicians in the United States around the turn of the century.

Upon Dr. Wright's death, the property became involved in a New Madrid claim dispute which was finally settled just prior to the Great Depression when the building sold for \$3,500.00. By 1937, the structure was worth only \$900.00.



MISSOURI OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION

ARCHITECTURAL/HISTORIC INVENTORY SURVEY FORM

HDAS003-006

1. NO. 59		4. Present Local Name(s) or Design. Fayette Senior Center	
2. COUNTY Howard		5. OTHER NAME(S) Fayette Hatchery	
3. Location of Negatives City Hall			
6. Specific Legal Location Township 50N Range 16W Section 11 City or Town, Street Address 209 North Church Street		21. Original Use, If Apparent Animal Facility 09A	
7. City or Town If Rural, Vicinity Fayette		22. Present Use Senior Citizen Center	
8. Site () Structure() Building(X) Object()		23. Ownership Public() Private(X)	
9. On National Yes() Register? No(X)		24. Owner's Name and Address If Known Fayette Senior Center 209 North Church Street	
10. Is It Yes() Eligible? No(X)		25. Open To Public? Yes(X) No()	
11. Part of Estab. Yes() Dist. District? No(X)		26. Local Contact Person or Organization City of Fayette	
12. District Yes() Potential? No(X)		27. Other Surveys In Which Included None	
13. Name of Established District n/a		28. No. of Stories now 1	
14. Thematic Category COMMERCE/TRADE		29. Basement? Yes() No(X)	
15. Date(s) or Period 1910-1925		30. Foundation Material concrete	
16. Style or Design Vernacular 69		31. Wall Construction brick	
17. Architect or Engineer Unknown		32. Roof Type & Material gable/metal	
18. Contractor or Builder Unknown		33. No. of Bays Front 6 Side 5	
		34. Wall Treatment 35 50 stretcher bond	
		35. Plan Shape Presh + W rectangular	
		36. Changes Addition() (Explain in Altered(X) No. 42) Moved()	
		37. Condition Interior good Exterior poor	
		38. Preservation Yes() Underway? No(X)	
		39. Endangered? Yes(X) By What? No()	
		removed 2nd story	
		40. Visible From Yes(X) Public Road? No()	

42. Further Description of Important Features

See No. 42 on supplemental sheet

43. History and Significance

See No. 43 on supplemental sheet

44. Description of Environment and Outbuildings

See No. 44 on supplemental sheet

45. Sources of Information

See No. 45 on supplemental sheet

46. Prepared By
M. H. McVicker

47. Organization
City of Fayette

Date
01/31/92

Building #59-Question #42

Front Facade:

In the early 1980's the entire second story of this building was removed and a new, metal roof installed. A metal vent was placed in the top of the gable and the pediment is sheeted with vertical metal siding. The first floor features five windows and one door, all with limestone lintels and lugsills. The transom above the front door has been infilled with a sign stating the building is the "Fayette Senior Center." Metal awnings cover all the windows which are of one pane double hung construction. Three concrete steps lead to the front door. A pipe railing offers support to the left of the steps. The foundation is clearly visible and emphasized along the entire front.

Left Elevation:

Three windows openings identical to those in front, but without awnings are on this elevation. Two have air conditioning units in the top half of the windows and are partially or completely infilled. An entrance door is centered on the elevation and immediately to the left is an garage door. Another infilled garage door is located in the left third of this elevation which features a roof that is stepped up higher than the front section. At the extreme left is a modern, small window in a larger infilled window opening and a modern door. The building is practically unrecognizable from its original appearance.

Supplemental Sheet for Inventory Form 59

43. The 1885 Sanborn map shows this lot had a one-story frame building which was a meat market. By 1889, part of the building had become a dwelling (probably for the owner of the meat market) and a back section stored ice. By 1894 the ice section is labelled "cold storage." In 1902, the building has become a poultry dressing house and the dwelling part is the actual dressing room where the poultry is plucked. The cold storage remains in the rear and a porch has been added to the rear and extending around to the dressing room. In 1910, the Sanborn map reveals that the cold storage area has become a place for produce and the front two sections are not labelled. A one-story wooden chicken shed has been added to the right rear. The 1925 Sanborn map shows a completely new building, the present one on the site.

No other information has been found to document who lived on this lot. The 1925 Sanborn map also documents that the front section of the building was two-stories while the back half was of one-story height.

44. This building sits alone on its corner lot and faces North Church Street. To the right and south is a house (survey form #60). To the left is East Elm Street.

45. Sanborn maps of 1885, 1889, 1894, 1902, 1910 and 1925



MISSOURI OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION

ARCHITECTURAL/HISTORIC INVENTORY SURVEY FORM

HDAS003-007

1. NO. 60		4. Present Local Name(s) or Design. Bishop Residence	
2. COUNTY Howard		5. OTHER NAME(S)	
3. Location of Negatives City Hall			
6. Specific Legal Location Township 50N Range 16W Section 11 If City or Town, Street Address 207 North Church Street		21. Original Use. If Apparent Single Dwelling	31. Wall Construction brick
7. City or Town If Rural, Vicinity Fayette		22. Present Use Single Dwelling	32. Roof Type & Material hip/asphalt shingle AY HD
10. Site () Structure() Building(X) Object()		23. Ownership Public() Private(x)	33. No. of Bays Front 3 Side 2
11. On National Yes() Register? No(x) 12. Is It Yes() Eligible? No(X)		24. Owner's Name and Address If Known Mrs. Mary Bishop 207 North Church--Fayette	34. Wall Treatment other 40 common bond
13. Part of Estab. Yes() Hist. District? No(x) 14. District Yes(x) Potential? No()		25. Open To Public? Yes() No(X)	35. Plan Shape pitch 2 H L
15. Name of Established District n/a		26. Local Contact Person or Organization City of Fayette	36. Changes Addition() (Explain in No. 42) Altered() Moved()
16. Thematic Category DOMESTIC		27. Other Surveys In Which Included none	37. Condition Interior good Exterior good
17. Date(s) or Period 1902-1910		28. No. of Stories 2	38. Preservation Yes(X) Underway? No()
18. Style or Design Mixed 07		29. Basement? Yes(X) No()	39. Endangered? Yes() By What? No(X)
19. Architect or Engineer Unknown		30. Foundation Material brick	40. Visible From Yes(X) Public Road? No()
20. Contractor or Builder Unknown			

42. Further Description of Important Features

See No. 42 on supplemental sheet

43. History and Significance

See No. 43 on supplemental sheet

44. Description of Environment and Outbuildings

See No. 44 on supplemental sheet

45. Sources of Information

See No. 45 on supplemental sheet

46. Prepared By
M. H. McVicker

47. Organization
City of Fayette

Date
01/31/92

Building #60-Question #42

Front Facade:

The hipped roof of this L shaped house is shingled and edged with a plain cornice. The projecting left half of the front facade has a window parallel to each other on both stories. These feature arches surrounds capped by radiating vouissors and limestone lugsills. The windows are of single, double hung construction. Two identical windows are on the second story on the right half of the front facade.

The right half of the first story features a porch with modified hip roof and plain cornice with guttering and downspouts. The roof is supported by three ashlar stone pillars capped by wooden obelisks with an ashlar stone infilled porch rail. Six concrete steps lead to the front porch with a pipe railing to the left. There are cloth shades which can be drawn over the porch, making visibility to the interior difficult. A doorway is opposite the steps with a window identical to the others to the right. There is evidence of patching the brick on the front facade.

The elevations continue the same motiff. There are two chimneys, one in the center back and one centered on the right elevation. Both are capped by concrete and the one in the center back has a metal pipe.

Supplemental Sheet for Inventory Form 60

43. The 1885 through 1902 Sanborn maps shows this lot had a brick dwelling on the right half. The 1910 Sanborn map shows the basic house still on the lot with a wooden front porch and a wooden one-story rear addition. The 1925 Sanborn map reveals that the wooden addition has been replaced by the present brick addition.

No other information has been found to document who lived on this lot.

44. This residence abuts the Fayette Senior Center (survey form #59) to the north and west and the Shell Residence (survey form #61) to the south and right. There are no outbuildings.

45. Sanborn maps of 1885, 1889, 1894, 1902, 1910 and 1925



MISSOURI OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION

ARCHITECTURAL/HISTORIC INVENTORY SURVEY FORM

HDAS003-008

1. NO. 61		4. Present Local Name(s) or Design. Shell Residence	
2. COUNTY Howard		5. OTHER NAME(S)	
3. Location of Negatives City Hall			
6. Specific Legal Location Township 50N Range 16W Section 11 If City or Town, Street Address 205 North Church Street		21. Original Use. If Apparent Single Dwelling	31. Wall Construction frame
7. City or Town If Rural, Vicinity Fayette		22. Present Use Single Dwelling	32. Roof Type & Material gable/asphalt shingle ^{DR}
10. Site () Structure() Building(X) Object()		23. Ownership Public() Private(x)	33. No. of Bays Front 3 Side 4
11. On National Yes() Register? No(x)		24. Owner's Name and Address If Known Mary K. Shell 205 N. Church-Fayette	34. Wall Treatment 99????
12. Is It Yes() Eligible? No(x)		25. Open To Public? Yes() No(X)	35. Plan Shape Pnch R1 rectangular
13. Part of Estab. Yes() Hist. District? No(x)		26. Local Contact Person or Organization City of Fayette	36. Changes Addition() (Explain in Altered(x) No. 42) Moved()
14. District Yes(x) Potential? No()		27. Other Surveys In Which Included none	37. Condition Interior good Exterior good
15. Name of Established District n/a		28. No. of Stories 2	38. Preservation Yes(x) Underway? No()
16. Thematic Category DOMESTIC		29. Basement? Yes(x) No()	39. Endangered? Yes() By What? No(x)
17. Date(s) or Period 1910-1925		30. Foundation Material ashlar stone	40. Visible From Yes(X) Public Road? No()
18. Style or Design Bungalow 22			
19. Architect or Engineer Unknown			
20. Contractor or Builder Unknown			

42. Further Description of Important Features

See No. 42 on supplemental sheet

43. History and Significance

See No. 43 on supplemental sheet

44. Description of Environment and Outbuildings

See No. 44 on supplemental sheet

45. Sources of Information

See No. 45 on supplemental sheet

46. Prepared By
M. H. McVicker

47. Organization
City of Fayette

Date
01/31/92

Building #61-Question #42

Front Facade:

This bungalow house features a gabled roof over the second story extending into a shed roof over the first story porch. A dormer is centered in the second story with shed roof and a pair of windows, each being of single pane, double hung construction.

The first story porch continues across the entire front facade and is supported by four ashlar stone pillars capped with concrete and painted white with wooden obelisks atop the pillars leading to the roofline. A wooden railing surrounds the porch and on the exterior plastic insulation has been added with strips to hold the plastic in position. Concrete steps with iron railings are centered on either side and lead to the entrance door which is at the top of the steps and at the front of the porch. The wooden door is divided into eight panes of glass. Several vents punctuate the right front gable. Guttering and downspouts are in place.

The house is adjacent to an alley to the right.

Supplemental Sheet for Inventory Form 61

43. The 1885 through 1902 Sanborn maps shows this lot had a brick dwelling. In 1910 a frame one-story house with a rear addition was on the lot. By 1925, this house had been removed and the present 1-1/2 story brick house constructed with wooden porches extending across both the front and rear. Also, by 1925 the wooden shed at the right rear has been removed.

The late Lester Shell was a retired professor who returned to Fayette and worked at Central Methodist College until his death in the mid-1980's. The residence is currently owned and occupied by his widow, Mary, who also worked at Central Methodist College with her husband.

44. The house faces North Church Street and is adjacent to the Bishop Residence on the north and left (survey form #60). There is an alley to the right.

45. Sanborn maps of 1885, 1889, 1894, 1902, 1910 and 1925
Central Methodist College information in the files of
Dr. Maryellen McVicker



MISSOURI OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION

ARCHITECTURAL/HISTORIC INVENTORY SURVEY FORM

HDAS003-009

1. NO. 62		4. Present Local Name(s) or Design. Spic & Span Cleaners	
2. COUNTY Howard		5. OTHER NAME(S)	
3. Location of Negatives City Hall			
6. Specific Legal Location Township 50N Range 16W Section 11 If City or Town, Street Address 203 North Church Street		21. Original Use, If Apparent Specialty Store/Wood Shop	31. Wall Construction brick
7. City or Town If Rural, Vicinity Fayette		22. Present Use Specialty Store	32. Roof Type & Material flat PR 99-25
10. Site () Structure() Building(X) Object()		23. Ownership Public() Private(X)	33. No. of Bays Front 3 Side 3
11. On National Yes() Register? No(X)		24. Owner's Name and Address If Known Danny & Angela Zaugg Route 2, Boonville, MO	34. Wall Treatment common bond
12. Is It Yes() Eligible? No(X)		25. Open To Public? Yes(X) No()	35. Plan Shape Arch Aw R rectangular
13. Part of Estab. Yes() Hist. District? No(X)		26. Local Contact Person or Organization City of Fayette	36. Changes Addition() (Explain in No. 42) Altered() Moved()
14. District Yes() Potential? No(X)		27. Other Surveys In Which Included None	37. Condition Interior good Exterior good
15. Name of Established District n/a		28. No. of Stories 1	38. Preservation Yes() Underway? No()
16. Thematic Category COMMERCE/TRADE		29. Basement? Yes() No(X)	39. Endangered? Yes() By What? No()
17. Date(s) or Period 1910-1925		30. Foundation Material brick	40. Visible From Yes(X) Public Road? No()
18. Style or Design Single Entry/Display Windows			
19. Architect or Engineer Unknown			
20. Contractor or Builder Unknown			

42. Further Description of Important Features

See No. 42 on supplemental sheet

43. History and Significance

See No. 43 on supplemental sheet

44. Description of Environment and Outbuildings

See No. 44 on supplemental sheet

45. Sources of Information

See No. 45 on supplemental sheet

46. Prepared By
M. H. McVicker

47. Organization
City of Fayette

Date
01/31/92

Building #62-Question #42

Front Facade:

A brick decorated parapet with slight corbelling is at the top of this one story building and is capped by tile at the top. Twelve recessed brick panels form a row below the corbelling. The entrance area has been modernized with a wooden shake shed awning extending part way over the sidewalk. The front has a central entrance with display windows on either side. The right display window has been replaced with wooden, vertical siding. The doorway is recessed.

The parapet continues down both the right and left elevations in five equal steps toward the rear. The windows and doors on the sides have been infilled.

Supplemental Sheet for Inventory Form 62

43. The 1885 through 1910 Sanborn maps shows this lot had a brick 1-1/2 story dwelling. In 1925 the present building was in place. The building is labelled as a 1-1/2 story wood shop. It abuts the Butler Block to the right, but no information has been found to indicate if this was actually part of the Butler Block complex.

The building is currently owned and operated by Danny and Angela Zaugg of Boonville who also have a dry cleaning business in Boonville.

44. The building faces North Church Street. On the left is an alley and the building abuts the back of the Butler Block (survey form #64) on the right.

45. Sanborn maps of 1885, 1889, 1894, 1902, 1910 and 1925
Interview by Dr. Maryellen McVicker with Angela Zaugg
in April 1992



MISSOURI OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION

ARCHITECTURAL/HISTORIC INVENTORY SURVEY FORM

HDAS003-010

1. NO. 63		4. Present Local Name(s) or Design. Carlyle Foley Law Offices, GKC CPA's	
2. COUNTY Howard		5. OTHER NAME(S) Megraw Residence	
3. Location of Negatives City Hall			
6. Specific Legal Location Township 50N Range 16W Section 11 City or Town, Street Address 208 North Church Street		21. Original Use. If Apparent Single Dwelling	31. Wall Construction frame
7. City or Town If Rural, Vicinity Fayette		22. Present Use Professional Offices	32. Roof Type & Material 615 gable/shingle
8. Site () Structure () Building(X) Object ()		23. Ownership Public () Private(X)	33. No. of Bays Front 2 Side 4
9. On National Yes () 12. Is It Yes () Register? No(X) Eligible? No ()		24. Owner's Name and Address If Known Carlyle Foley, PC 804 Locust, Columbia, MO	34. Wall Treatment 20 metal siding
13. Part of Estab. Yes () 14. District Yes(X) Hist. District? No(X) Potential? No ()		25. Open To Public? Yes(X) No ()	35. Plan Shape irregular
15. Name of Established District n/a		26. Local Contact Person or Organization City of Fayette	36. Changes Addition(X) (Explain in No. 42) Altered () Moved ()
16. Thematic Category DOMESTIC		27. Other Surveys In Which Included none	37. Condition Interior excellent Exterior excellent
17. Date(s) or Period before 1885		28. No. of Stories 2 - 1	38. Preservation Yes(X) Underway? No ()
18. Style or Design crossplan 20		29. Basement? Yes () No(X)	39. Endangered? Yes () By What? No(X)
19. Architect or Engineer Unknown		30. Foundation Material brick	40. Visible From Yes(X) Public Road? No ()
20. Contractor or Builder Joseph Megraw			

42. Further Description of Important Features
See No. 42 on supplemental sheet

43. History and Significance
See No. 43 on supplemental sheet

44. Description of Environment and Outbuildings
See No. 44 on supplemental sheet

45. Sources of Information
See No. 45 on supplemental sheet

46. Prepared By
M. H. McVicker
47. Organization
City of Fayette
Date
01/31/92

Building #63-Question #42

Front Facade:

There are two corbelled chimney evenly spaced on the on the roof ridgeline leading to the street. A vent exits the house between the chimneys but lower on the roof. This crossplan house features a projecting block with a gabled end with boxed cornice, boxed returns and elliptical frieze with paired bracketing. Boxed returns in the gable also have paired bracketing. An attic vent is centered in the gable. The windows throughout the house are of two vertical pane, two sash construction with triangular surrounds. Each wall on the second story has one window centered in the wall.

The first story has a bay window in the front with flat roof and boxed cornice with elliptical frieze and bracketing identical to the eave area. Panels with elliptical insets are beneath each bay window. The porch on the left has been enclosed halfway to the front. The boxed cornice with elliptical frieze and paired bracketing is still above and the remaining open section has wooden tracery at the roof with a column supporting the roof. There is a window to the right and a door to the left. A white, metal railing is on the left of the porch. Gutting and downspouts are in place.

Left Elevation:

A projecting ell centered on this elevation is identical to the one on the front facade including the bay window on the first floor. To the rear a porch with concrete steps identical to the one on the left front facade has not been enclosed. The entrance door at the right end of the porch has French doors. A modern panelled door is at the extreme left on the porch. The left section is a one story ell. Gutting and downspouts are in place. The roof recedes to a high pitch at the rear of this elevation.

Right Elevation:

The windows are identical to the front as is the rest of the decoration. The middle section projects slightly. The one story rear ell does not have the decoration in the cornice area.

Rear Elevation:

A small corbelled chimney is centered in the one story ell. An entrance is to the left with three wooden steps to the door and no porch. The roofed porch is to the extreme right. There is an attic vent in the gable.

Supplemental Sheet for Inventory Form 63

43. The 1885 Sanborn map shows the house with its present configuration already in place and no outbuildings. By 1889 the house was labelled "boarding" and there was a one-story wooden shed close behind and another shed at the rear lot line in the middle. This arrangement remains in place in the 1894 Sanborn map. By 1902 the shed behind the house has become part of the residence with a single room addition connecting the two. The rear shed remains in place and there is a new shed abutting West Elm Street at the rear property line. In the 1910 Sanborn map, the newest shed has a porch added facing the house, but by 1925 the porch is gone, the other shed in the middle of the lot at the property line is gone and the house has returned to its original configuration with the shed and addition nearest the house also removed.

Paul Chenoweth remembers that Miss Bush ran a boarding house in this building. The house was also the residence of the Megraw family. This important Fayette family provided the major contractor work on the commercial and residential sections of the town. For two generations the family formed much of the streetscape for this community and their distinctive work included turning bricks at a 45 degree angle at the cornice of commercial buildings so that many of the downtown Fayette buildings probably were constructed by this firm even if no written evidence has been uncovered. Joseph Megraw did the remodelling and reconstruction work on the buildings at Central Methodist College following the Civil War. The United States government did not authorize payment for this type of reconstructive work until 1905. The Megraw family saved all the bills and were completely reimbursed for the job after a wait of 40 years. The Megraw company was located on South Church Street and they sold lumber as well as providing contractors. The lot is better known to Fayette citizens as the site of the LaCrosse Lumber Yard. In 1992, the lot contained a half finished commercial building constructed in the 1970's for a business that never came to fruition.

The 1883 History tells the saga of Joseph Megraw who was born in Ireland and emigrated to this country in 1847. In 1852 he came to Fayette and on August 17, 1858, he married Martha Tindall, the daughter of Thomas Tindall, a long time Howard County resident. They had five children and William J. later went into the construction business with his father. The work and effort expended by Joseph Megraw did not go unnoticed. The 1883 History says of him, "When Mr. Megraw landed in this country he was a stranger in a strange land and without means. But the material was in him out of which successful men are made. He could work, and he was not ashamed or afraid to do it. For many years he has been one of the leading contractors and builders of Howard County, and there is hardly an important edifice in Fayette or the surrounding country that he has not

Continuation of No. 43 for Inventory Form #63

constructed, or been consulted in regard to its construction. The court-house, the school-house and other buildings almost innumerable, attest the fact that he has not led an idle life. He has been one of the school directors since 1868--for fifteen years--and he has been twice called to serve as a member of the city council."

44. This building faces North Church Street. To the right is West Elm Street, there is an alley in the rear and to the left and south is a parking lot for the Baptist Church.

45. Sanborn maps of 1885, 1889, 1894, 1902, 1910 and 1925

Interview by Prof. Bob Wieggers with Paul Chenoweth in March 1992

Files in Stephens Museum at Central Methodist College

National Register nomination form for Central Methodist College

1883 History of Howard and Cooper Counties, p. 393



MISSOURI OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION

ARCHITECTURAL/HISTORIC INVENTORY SURVEY FORM

HDAS003-011

1. NO. 84	4. Present Local Name(s) or Design. Bowling Alley	
2. COUNTY Howard	5. OTHER NAME(S)	
3. Location of Negatives City Hall		
6. Specific Legal Location Township 50N Range 16W Section 11 If City or Town, Street Address 105 South Church Street	21. Original Use, If Apparent	31. Wall Construction brick <u>UD</u>
7. City or Town If Rural, Vicinity Fayette	22. Present Use Bowling Alley/sports fac.	32. Roof Type & Material flat Ft <u>PR</u>
10. Site () Structure () Building (X) Object ()	23. Ownership Public () Private (X)	33. No. of Bays Front 6 Side 5
11. On National Yes () Register? No (X)	24. Owner's Name and Address If Known James Weathers 105 W. Spring--Fayette	34. Wall Treatment common bond <u>20</u>
12. Is It Yes () Eligible? No (X)	25. Open To Public? Yes (X) No ()	35. Plan Shape rectangular <u>RC</u>
13. Part of Estab. Yes () Hist. District? No (X)	26. Local Contact Person or Organization City of Fayette	36. Changes Addition () (Explain in Altered (X) No. 42) Moved ()
14. District Yes () Potential? No (X)	27. Other Surveys In Which Included None	37. Condition Interior good Exterior good
15. Name of Established District n/a	28. No. of Stories 1	38. Preservation Yes (X) Underway? No ()
16. Thematic Category RECREATION & CULTURE	29. Basement? Yes () No (X)	39. Endangered? Yes () By What? No (X)
17. Date(s) or Period after 1925	30. Foundation Material concrete	40. Visible From Yes (X) Public Road? No ()
18. Style or Design Broad Front Store <u>65</u>		
19. Architect or Engineer Unknown		
20. Contractor or Builder Unknown		

42. Further Description of Important Features
See No. 42 on supplemental sheet

43. History and Significance
See No. 43 on supplemental sheet

44. Description of Environment and Outbuildings
This is a corner lot and there is a parking lot to the right.

45. Sources of Information
See No. 45 on supplemental sheet

46. Prepared By
M. H. McVicker

47. Organization
City of Fayette

Date:
01/31/92

Building #84--Question #42

Front Facade:

This one story brick building has a stepped gable centered at the roofline to create a broad front store. Two panels with metal vents are evenly spaced beneath. The large window area below has been infilled with metal and what appears to be a former garage door on the extreme right of the facade has also been infilled. The entrance is offcenter right and two sets of windows fill the rest of the left facade. The transoms above the windows have been infilled with metal. Faint traces of a painted sign in the center reads "Foley_____Feed."

To the left is a brick addition with a single, overhead garage door centered in the facade, an entrance door with transom to the right and a double hung window to the left. A painted sign at the top reads "Mounter-Rawling."

Left Elevation:

Four two vertical panes per sash windows are evenly spaced along the facade leading back to two swinging garage doors and then another two vertical pane per sash window. There is a raised concrete foundation on this elevation because the ground slopes rapidly to the left.

Supplemental Sheet for Inventory Form 84

43. The 1885 and 1889 Sanborn maps show a frame one story dwelling and a frame one-story meat shop on this lot. In 1889 the meat shop has ice in the rear. By 1894 the meat shop has been replaced with a carpenter shop, but the ice part and the house remain the same. In 1902 the carpenter shop has taken over the complete building, replacing the ice portion and the residence remains. In the 1910 Sanborn map, the carpenter shop has been demolished and a new building erected. Thus, in the 1910 and 1925 Sanborn maps, the left or south third of the building is labelled as a blacksmith shop with the rest of the broad front building missing. The walls are brick while the interior is frame. This is the section of the building with the "Mounter-Rawlings" sign above the entrance. A dwelling is on the rest of the lot and must have been demolished for the present building.

No other evidence has been discovered during the course of this survey about this building.

44. This building faces South Church Street. Immediately adjacent to the left and south is West Walnut Street. To the rear and west are houses while to the right and north is the parking lot for Exchange Bank.

45. Sanborn maps of 1885, 1889, 1894, 1902, 1910 and 1925



MISSOURI OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION

ARCHITECTURAL/HISTORIC INVENTORY SURVEY FORM HDAS003-01Z

1. NO. 85		4. Present Local Name(s) or Design. Weathers Building	
2. COUNTY Howard		5. OTHER NAME(S)	
3. Location of Negatives City Hall			
6. Specific Legal Location Township 50N Range 16W Section 11 If City or Town, Street Address 106 South Church Street		21. Original Use, If Apparent Garage ONE 16D	31. Wall Construction block UD
7. City or Town If Rural, Vicinity Fayette		22. Present Use Warehouse	32. Roof Type & Material flat/false front GB PR
10. Site () Structure() Building(X) Object()		23. Ownership Public() Private(X)	33. No. of Bays Front 3 Side 6
11. On National Yes() Register? No(X)		24. Owner's Name and Address If Known James' Weathers 105 W. Spring-Fayette	34. Wall Treatment 30 running bond
12. Is It Yes() Eligible? No(X)		25. Open To Public? Yes() No(X)	35. Plan Shape 40 rectangular RC
13. Part of Estab. Yes() Hist. District? No(X)		26. Local Contact Person or Organization City of Fayette	36. Changes Addition() (Explain in Altered(X) No. 42) Moved()
14. District Yes() Potential? No(X)		27. Other Surveys In Which Included None	37. Condition Interior fair Exterior fair
15. Name of Established District n/a		28. No. of Stories 1	38. Preservation Yes(X) Underway? No()
16. Thematic Category COMMERCE/TRADE		29. Basement? Yes() No(X)	39. Endangered? Yes() By What? No(X)
17. Date(s) or Period 1910-1925		30. Foundation Material concrete	40. Visible From Yes(X) Public Road? No()
18. Style or Design Vernacular 64			
19. Architect or Engineer Unknown			
20. Contractor or Builder Unknown			

42. Further Description of Important Features

See No. 42 on supplemental sheet

43. History and Significance

See No. 43 on supplemental sheet

44. Description of Environment and Outbuildings

See No. 44 on supplemental sheet

45. Sources of Information

See No. 45 on supplemental sheet

46. Prepared By
M. H. McVicker

47. Organization
City of Fayette

Date
01/31/92

Building #85--Question #42

Front Facade:

This false front building of one story has four windows of equal size offcenter left with a single pane vertical sash. The lugsill and the lintels are wooden. A single overhead garage door is to the left of the windows and the front loading dock which is in front of the facade across the building stops short of the door and has steps down to the drive in area. A metal rail remains in place. The right third of the facade has an awning with a modern door and a modern window to the right of the door underneath. A metal rail is to the extreme right. The facade has been painted white except for a narrow band at the extreme top and has a commercial sign offcenter left.

Right Elevation:

The five windows are double hung. The first and second windows back are covered. In the center is an entranceway.

Supplemental Sheet for Inventory Form 85

43. The 1885 Sanborn map shows that this lot had a one-story frame house on it in 1885 and the Commercial Hotel was next door at what in 1992 is Casey's. The 1889 and 1894 Sanborn maps show the same house in place and the adjacent hotel has become a dwelling. In the 1902 and 1910 Sanborn maps the lot is vacant. By 1925 the present building is in place and is labelled as a garage with a concrete floor, electric lights, with heat from a stove. The map also shows that it has the capacity for 15 cars.

No other information on this building has been discovered during the course of this survey.

44. The building faces South Church Street. There is an alley immediately adjacent to the left and north. A parking lot is in the rear and east. To the right and south is Casey's Convenience Store.

45. Sanborn maps of 1885, 1889, 1894, 1902, 1910 and 1925



WEATHERS
BUILDING

LOVE'S 233
WEST 10TH ST.
PORTLAND, OREGON

MISSOURI OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION

ARCHITECTURAL/HISTORIC INVENTORY SURVEY FORM

HDAS003-013

1. NO. 87		4. Present Local Name(s) or Design.	
2. COUNTY Howard		5. OTHER NAME(S)	
3. Location of Negatives City Hall			
6. Specific Legal Location Township 50N Range 16W Section 11 If City or Town, Street Address 209 South Church Street		21. Original Use. If Apparent Single Dwelling	31. Wall Construction frame
7. City or Town If Rural, Vicinity Fayette		22. Present Use Single Dwelling	32. Roof Type & Material gable/asphalt shingle
10. Site () Structure () Building(X) Object ()		23. Ownership Public () Private(x)	33. No. of Bays Front 3 Side 4
11. On National Yes() Register? No(x)	12. Is It Yes() Eligible? No(X)	24. Owner's Name and Address If Known Mercedes Payne Estate 103 Louisiana--Fayette	34. Wall Treatment wooden clapboard
13. Part of Estab. Yes() Hist. District? No(x)	14. District Yes() Potential? No(X)	25. Open To Public? Yes() No(X)	35. Plan Shape rectangular pnd. TQ
15. Name of Established District n/a		26. Local Contact Person or Organization	36. Changes Addition() (Explain in No. 42) Altered() Moved()
16. Thematic Category DOMESTIC		27. Other Surveys In Which Included none	37. Condition Interior fair Exterior fair
17. Date(s) or Period 1910-1925		28. No. of Stories 1	38. Preservation Yes() Underway? No(X)
18. Style or Design Gabled Ell 07		29. Basement? Yes() No(X)	39. Endangered? Yes(X) By What? No() neglect
19. Architect or Engineer Unknown		30. Foundation Material totally obscured	40. Visible From Yes(X) Public Road? No()
20. Contractor or Builder Unknown			

42. Further Description of Important Features

See No. 42 on supplemental sheet

43. History and Significance

See No. 43 on supplemental sheet

44. Description of Environment and Outbuildings

See No. 44 on supplemental sheet

45. Sources of Information

See No. 45 on supplemental sheet

46. Prepared By
M. H. McVicker

47. Organization
City of Fayette

Date
01/31/92

Building #37--Question #42

Front Facade:

This simple house has a porch with a shed roof centered almost across the entire front facade. A gable extends across the left half of the front facade ending in a plain pediment with a vent in the top. The porch is held by three brick pillars topped with wooden obelisks set into concrete bases. A door and two windows with two vertical pane sashes are on the porch.

Right Elevation:

The roof ends in a gable with overhang.

A picket fence surrounds the front and right elevation and overgrown shrubbery totally obscure the house and make a description almost impossible.



MISSOURI OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION

ARCHITECTURAL/HISTORIC INVENTORY SURVEY FORM

MSA5003-014

1. NO. 88		4. Present Local Name(s) or Design.	
2. COUNTY Howard		5. OTHER NAME(S)	
3. Location of Negatives City Hall			
6. Specific Legal Location Township 50N Range 16W Section 11 If City or Town, Street Address 211 South Church Street		21. Original Use. If Apparent Single Dwelling	31. Wall Construction frame
7. City or Town If Rural, Vicinity Fayette		22. Present Use Single Dwelling	32. Roof Type & Material sd gable/standing seam metal
10. Site () Structure () Building(X) Object ()		23. Ownership Public() Private(x)	33. No. of Bays Front 2 Side 4
11. On National Yes() Register? No(x)		24. Owner's Name and Address If Known James Weathers 105 W. Spring--Fayette	34. Wall Treatment wooden clapboard
12. Is It Yes() Eligible? No(X)		25. Open To Public? Yes() No(X)	35. Plan Shape rectangular
13. Part of Estab. Yes() Hist. District? No(x)		26. Local Contact Person or Organization	36. Changes Addition() (Explain in No. 42) Moved()
14. District Yes() Potential? No(X)		27. Other Surveys In Which Included none	37. Condition Interior fair Exterior fair
15. Name of Established District n/a		28. No. of Stories 1 - 1	38. Preservation Yes() Underway? No(X)
16. Thematic Category DOMESTIC		29. Basement? Yes() No(X)	39. Endangered? Yes(X) By What? No()
17. Date(s) or Period 1889-1894		30. Foundation Material large bricks	neglect 40. Visible From Yes(X) Public Road? No()
18. Style or Design Composite 49			
19. Architect or Engineer Unknown			
20. Contractor or Builder Unknown			

42. Further Description of Important Features

See No. 42 on supplemental sheet

43. History and Significance

See No. 43 on supplemental sheet

44. Description of Environment and Outbuildings

See No. 44 on supplemental sheet

45. Sources of Information

See No. 45 on supplemental sheet

46. Prepared By
M. H. McVicker

47. Organization
City of Fayette

Date
01/31/92

Building #88--Question #42

Front Facade:

This vernacular house features a gabled roof with a single, double hung window centered in the pediment. A larger, identical window is parallel underneath. A porch with a boxed cornice wraps around the front and was added between 1910 and 1925. One brick and two concrete block pillars topped with concrete caps inset with wooden obelisks hold up the roof. A concrete block pillar with concrete cap is to the left of the three steps. A wooden railing with square spindles is around the porch. Gutting and downspouts remain in place. One window with two vertical panes per sash in the projecting gabled ell to the left.

Right Elevation:

This house occupies a corner lot. Centered on the right elevation is a gabled section with a single window. The porch area covers the left third and has a door into each section with a doublehung window between. There is a modern addition to the right of the gabled section and an open porch.

Posts are driven into the ground at regular intervals to designate a parking area to the front and right of the house.

Supplemental Sheet for Inventory Form 88

43. This house does not appear in any of the printed county histories, so far as can be determined, nor in any of the reminiscences about the town.

On the 1885 and 1889 Sanborn maps, the site is occupied by a large, one-story frame stable. This half of Block 10 the Original Town is virtually empty, except for two dwellings fronting on Walnut Street. There is a small frame building marked "Old" about one-third of the way north up the block on the 1885 map, but it is gone by 1889.

By 1894, the lower third of this half block has been divided into two lots, and a house constructed on the smaller lot next to Hackberry Street (Survey Building No. 87). There is an outbuilding which straddles the property line, built next to the alley. By 1902, a rectangular frame one-story house has been built to the north of Survey Building No. 87. The new house has front and rear porches across the entire ends of the building, and a small outbuilding behind, in addition to the one on the alley. By 1925, all of the outbuildings are gone for both houses, and this one has a one-story frame addition on the north end of the east elevation, with a different porch tucked in the corner created by the addition. To the north, a one-story tile store has been constructed.

44. This house faces South Church Street. Survey Building No. 87 is to the south, separated by a narrow strip of open space. An unsurveyed cement block building is to the north. The rear elevation faces the alley. There are no outbuildings. The yard is filled with large trees.

45. Sanborn maps of 1885, 1889, 1894, 1902, 1910. and 1925.



MISSOURI OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION

ARCHITECTURAL/HISTORIC INVENTORY SURVEY FORM

HDAS003-015

1. NO. 89		4. Present Local Name(s) or Design.	
2. COUNTY Howard		5. OTHER NAME(S)	
3. Location of Negatives City Hall			
6. Specific Legal Location Township 50N Range 16W Section 11 If City or Town, Street Address 314 South Church Street		21. Original Use. If Apparent Single Dwelling	31. Wall Construction frame
7. City or Town If Rural, Vicinity Fayette		22. Present Use Single Dwelling	32. Roof Type & Material gable/asphalt shingle
10. Site () Structure() Building(X) Object()		23. Ownership Public() Private(X)	33. No. of Bays Front 4 Side 2
11. On National Yes() Register? No(x)		24. Owner's Name and Address If Known Robert Tindall 214 Morrison-Fayette	34. Wall Treatment plywood siding
12. Is It Yes() Eligible? No(X)		25. Open To Public? Yes() No(X)	35. Plan Shape rectangular pach CB
13. Part of Estab. Yes() Hist. District? No(x)		26. Local Contact Person or Organization City of Fayette	36. Changes Addition(X) (Explain in Altered(X) No. 42) Moved()
14. District Yes() Potential? No(X)		27. Other Surveys In Which Included none	37. Condition Interior fair Exterior fair
15. Name of Established District n/a		28. No. of Stories 1-1	38. Preservation Yes(X) Underway? No()
16. Thematic Category DOMESTIC		29. Basement? Yes() No(X)	39. Endangered? Yes() By What? No(X)
17. Date(s) or Period before 1885		30. Foundation Material BRICK	40. Visible From Yes(X) Public Road? No()
18. Style or Design Gabled Ell Double-Pen 05			
19. Architect or Engineer Unknown			
20. Contractor or Builder Unknown			

42. Further Description of Important Features

See No. 42 on supplemental sheet

43. History and Significance

See No. 43 on supplemental sheet

44. Description of Environment and Outbuildings

See No. 44 on supplemental sheet

45. Sources of Information

See No. 45 on supplemental sheet

46. Prepared By
M. H. McVicker

47. Organization
City of Fayette

Date
01/31/92

Building #89--Question #42

Front Facade:

This simple one story house follows the most conservative, traditional type in mid-Missouri. It has gabled ends with a chimney rising through the roof at the ends of the ridgeline. The front facade has a centered porch with a modified hip roof supported by three Victorian posts and two engaged pilasters. Two simple entrance doors are sheltered by the porch. Modern storm doors cover the actual doors. The remaining facade has a single window in each section. These windows have six pane over six pane sashes.

Right Elevation:

Because of the chimneys there are no windows on this elevation. An attic vent is in the extreme top. To the right rear, a porch has been enclosed. From the north a small pent-roof addition projects from the rear corner. It has a single small double hung window on the northern side.

Supplemental Sheet for Inventory Form 89

43. This house does not appear in any of the printed county histories, so far as can be determined, nor in any of the reminiscences about the town.

This side of Church Street is outside the Original Town. In 1876, according to the Atlas of Howard County, the lots below Gannett's Addition (which was appeared to be even with the southern boundary of the Original Town), were still in private hands. Lot No. 24, a narrow strip, belonged to J.B. Duncan. Lot No. 25, nearly square, belonged to R.M. Patrick of the Fayette Bank. All the land below that lot, to the railroad tracks, belonged to R. M. Patrick, B.R. Patrick and T. J. Payne together. At the time, these three were all associated with the Fayette Bank, although two years later Payne and R. P. Williams would purchase the bank, changing its name to Payne & Williams Bank in 1884. Payne & Patrick's Addition to the City of Fayette was made between 1894 and 1902. All of the houses which front on South Church Street between Depot Street and the former LaCrosse Lumber Yard are in Payne & Patrick's Addition.

Until the 1910 Sanborn maps, only parts of this area are included: those near the LaCrosse Lumber Company at the northern end, and those across from Fayette Lumber Company (Survey No. 98) on the southern end. North of the LaCrosse site (what was then Megraw and Son's Lumber Yard), the Sanborn map indicates that the dwellings and a restaurant were occupied by African-Americans. The southern end of the area is not annotated in this way, across from Morris & McCafferty's Lumber. It seems logical to assume that some of the servants who worked in the large homes of South Main, West Davis and West Morrison, found it convenient to live in the area near Hackberry Street.

Comparing the 1889 map with the 1876 map, it appears that the Duncan's lot 24 is between those houses and the Megraw & Sons lumber yard. Lot 25 belonging to R.M. Patrick alone is most like the section with the Megraw Lumber Yard and another with four small buildings. This site, near the edge of the 1889 map, is the probable location of Survey Building No. 89. Measurement of the space from the corner of Hackberry, using the map's scale, seems to place the Tindall house on the same lot as a carpenter shop (near the street), a small frame dwelling, a stable and the "old ice house." The 1894 map shows the same group of four buildings, but the carpenter shop had become a residence. The 1902 map shows that the lumber yard now belongs to J. Megraw, and the entire group of four small buildings is gone, replaced by Survey Building No. 89. The property belonged to J.D. Tolson, and was apparently not included in Payne & Patrick's Addition. J.D. Tolson had many business

Continuation of No. 43 for Inventory Form 89

interests during his lifetime, including a partnership in a dry goods company, farming and stock raising, hardware, groceries, farm implements. His principal residence was on his farm, and it is possible that this house was one he used when conducting business in town. It might also have been a rental property, for investment purposes, since his business interests were so far ranging.

By 1910, the porches of the house had been enlarged, and by 1925, a section of the rear porch had been enclosed, probably to make a bathroom.

44. This house is on the west side, facing South Church Street. Open yard surrounds the house, with the vacant lumber yard facilities at a distance on the north side, and Survey Building No. 90 on the south. The rear elevation overlooks a back yard. There are no outbuildings.

45. Sanborn maps of 1885, 1889, 1894, 1902, 1910, and 1925.
1876 Atlas of Howard County, Missouri, p. 46
1883 History of Howard and Cooper Counties, p. 409, 416



MISSOURI OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION

ARCHITECTURAL/HISTORIC INVENTORY SURVEY FORM

HDAS003-016

1. NO. 90		4. Present Local Name(s) or Design.	
2. COUNTY Howard		5. OTHER NAME(S)	
3. Location of Negatives City Hall			
6. Specific Legal Location Township 50N Range 16W Section 11 If City or Town, Street Address 316 South Church Street		21. Original Use. If Apparent Single Dwelling	31. Wall Construction frame
7. City or Town If Rural, Vicinity Fayette		22. Present Use Condemned--vacant	32. Roof Type & Material gable/asphalt shingle
10. Site () Structure() Building(X) Object()		23. Ownership Public() Private(x)	33. No. of Bays Front 3 Side 2
11. On National Yes() Register? No(x)		24. Owner's Name and Address If Known Joe McClammer 307 S. Main--Fayette	34. Wall Treatment tarpaper
12. Is It Yes() Eligible? No(X)		25. Open To Public? Yes() No(X)	35. Plan Shape rectangular
13. Part of Estab. Yes() Hist. District? No(x)		26. Local Contact Person or Organization	36. Changes Addition(X) (Explain in No. 42) Altered(X) Moved()
14. District Yes() Potential? No(X)		27. Other Surveys In Which Included none	37. Condition Interior poor Exterior poor
15. Name of Established District n/a		28. No. of Stories 1-1	38. Preservation Yes() Underway? No(X)
16. Thematic Category DOMESTIC		29. Basement? Yes() No(X)	39. Endangered? Yes(X) By What? No() neglect--condemned
17. Date(s) or Period 1905		30. Foundation Material brick	40. Visible From Yes(X) Public Road? No()
18. Style or Design I-house saddleback			
19. Architect or Engineer Unknown			
20. Contractor or Builder Unknown			

42. Further Description of Important Features

See No. 42 on supplemental sheet

43. History and Significance

See No. 43 on supplemental sheet

44. Description of Environment and Outbuildings

See No. 44 on supplemental sheet

45. Sources of Information

See No. 45 on supplemental sheet

46. Prepared By
M. H. McVicker

47. Organization
City of Fayette

Date
01/31/92

Building #90--Question #42

Front Facade:

This traditional house has gabled ends with a central chimney. The front porch has a shed roof. The rafters are exposed, along with plain square corner posts and doorposts, and other porch elements are somewhat hidden from view by the screening which encloses the porch. Behind the screening spindles descend from the rafters and a rail with crosshatched design is below. The windows have been boarded over with plywood and feature six panes over six panes. A single window flanks each side of the porch.

Left, Right, and Rear Elevations:

A pent-roof addition with a window is at the left corner of the rear elevation. The entire house, including the addition, has been covered with dark red tarpaper siding, but some of the original narrow wooden clapboarding can be seen near ground level on the left elevation.

Surrounding the front of the house is an orange fence and the house has a demolition permit sign.

Supplemental Sheet for Inventory Form 90

43. This house does not appear in any of the printed county histories, so far as can be determined, nor in any of the reminiscences about the town.

This side of Church Street is outside the Original Town. In 1873, according to the Atlas of Howard County, the lots below Gannett's Addition (which was appeared to be even with the southern boundary of the Original Town), were still in private hands. Lot No. 24, a narrow strip, belonged to J.B. Duncan. Lot No. 25, nearly square, belonged to R.M. Patrick of the Fayette Bank. All the land below that lot, to the railroad tracks, belonged to R. M. Patrick, B.R. Patrick and T. J. Payne together. At the time, these three were all associated with the Fayette Bank, although two years later Payne and R. P. Williams would purchase the bank, changing its name to Payne & Williams Bank in 1884. Payne & Patrick's Addition to the City of Fayette was made between 1894 and 1902. All of the houses which front on South Church Street between Depot Street and the former LaCrosse Lumber Yard are in Payne & Patrick's Addition.

Until the 1910 Sanborn maps, only parts of this area are included: those near the LaCrosse Lumber Company at the northern end, and those across from Fayette Lumber Company (Survey No. 98) on the southern end. North of the LaCrosse site (what was then Megraw and Son's Lumber Yard), the Sanborn map indicates that the dwellings and a restaurant were occupied by African-Americans. The southern end of the area is not annotated in this way, across from Morris & McCafferty's Lumber. It seems logical to assume that some of the servants who worked in the large homes of South Main, West Davis and West Morrison, found it convenient to live in the area near Hackberry Street.

Comparing the 1889 map with the 1876 map, it appears that the Duncan's lot 24 is between those houses and the Megraw & Sons lumber yard. Lot 25 belonging to R.M. Patrick alone is most like the section with the Megraw Lumber Yard and another with four small buildings. The lot upon which Survey Building No. 90 sits is in the section belong to R. M. Patrick, B. R. Patrick and T. J. Payne, and is not included on the Sanborn maps until 1902.

On the 1902 map, the site of Survey Building No. 90 was occupied by a rectangular house with a very shallow ell on the northern end of the west elevation. It also had two very small porches, front and back. It shares the lot with a house to the south of it (Survey No. 91). Three small outbuildings behind the houses might have belonged to either or been shared.

Continuation of No. 43 for Inventory Form 90

By 1910, the house shown in 1902 has been replaced with the current structure. Outbuildings are not shown. The two houses remain the same on the 1925 map.

Mrs. Dorothy McClammer, one of the present owners, said that the floor joists for this house came from St. Louis World's Fair Buildings after the Fair was demolished after it closed in November, 1904. The buildings were dismantled during the winter, and the lumber bound together in flats which were floated up the river and sold at greatly reduced prices to anyone who was interested.

It is possible that this house was constructed using other recycled materials as well, because the six pane over six pane windows were not in common use at the beginning of the Twentieth Century.

The materials used make this house interesting historically, but its deteriorated condition makes it unlikely that it could be restored. The house has been condemned by the City due to neglect.

44. This house is on the west side of South Church Street, which it faces, with an alley to the south. The house is surrounded by open yard space, with Survey No. 90 on the north side. There are no outbuildings.

45. Sanborn maps of 1885, 1889, 1894, 1902, 1910, and 1925.
1876 Atlas of Howard County, Missouri, p. 46
1883 History of Howard and Cooper Counties, p. 409, 416
Interview by Dr. Maryellen McVicker with Dorothy McClammer, March, 1992

Condemnation proceedings reported in Fayette Advertiser (various issues), August and September, 1992.



MISSOURI OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION

ARCHITECTURAL/HISTORIC INVENTORY SURVEY FORM

HDAS003-017

1. NO. 91		4. Present Local Name(s) or Design.	
2. COUNTY Howard		5. OTHER NAME(S)	
3. Location of Negatives City Hall			
6. Specific Legal Location Township 50N Range 16W Section 11 If City or Town, Street Address 320 South Church Street		21. Original Use. If Apparent Single Dwelling	31. Wall Construction frame
7. City or Town If Rural, Vicinity Fayette		22. Present Use Single Dwelling	32. Roof Type & Material igable/asphalt shingle
10. Site () Structure() Building(X) Object()		23. Ownership Public() Private(x)	33. No. of Bays Front 3 Side 3
11. On National Yes() Register? No(x)		24. Owner's Name and Address If Known Helen Stewart 320 S. Church--Fayette	34. Wall Treatment composite siding
12. Is It Yes() Eligible? No(X)		25. Open To Public? Yes() No(X)	35. Plan Shape rectangular
13. Part of Estab. Yes() Hist. District? No(x)		26. Local Contact Person or Organization City of Fayette	36. Changes Addition() (Explain in Altered(X) No. 42) Moved()
14. District Yes() Potential? No(X)		27. Other Surveys In Which Included none	37. Condition Interior unknown Exterior good
15. Name of Established District n/a		28. No. of Stories 1 -1	38. Preservation Yes(X) Underway? No()
16. Thematic Category DOMESTIC		29. Basement? Yes() No(X)	39. Endangered? Yes() By What? No(X)
17. Date(s) or Period before 1910		30. Foundation Material block	40. Visible From Yes(X) Public Road? No()
18. Style or Design Gabled Ell			
19. Architect or Engineer Unknown			
20. Contractor or Builder Unknown			

42. Further Description of Important Features

See No. 42 on supplemental sheet

43. History and Significance

See No. 43 on supplemental sheet

44. Description of Environment and Outbuildings

See No. 44 on supplemental sheet

45. Sources of Information

See No. 45 on supplemental sheet

46. Prepared By
M. H. McVicker47. Organization
City of FayetteDate
01/31/92

Building #91--Question #42

Front Facade:

This simple house has a projecting gable to the right with an attic vent in the top. There is a chimney centered on the ridge. The left half of the facade features a porch with a shed roof and boxed cornice. Two original engaged pilasters remain in place at the ends of the porch and there is a modern iron post. There is a two over two paned doublehung sash window beside the door, and another in the gable front, both with non-functional shutters. Steps and an iron railing lead to the front door. The right gable has one window with two vertical panes per sash.

Right, Left, and Rear Elevations:

There is an enclosed porch on the left rear elevation with a pair of single sashes in the porch enclosure of the type popular in the 1950's and 1960's. There is a television antenna anchored in the middle of the gable in the middle of the left elevation which also has an attic vent in the top. The right elevation has three windows.

Supplemental Sheet for Inventory Form 91

43. This house does not appear in any of the printed county histories, so far as can be determined, nor in any of the reminiscences about the town.

This side of Church Street is outside the Original Town. In 1876, according to the Atlas of Howard County, the lots below Gannett's Addition (which was appeared to be even with the southern boundary of the Original Town), were still in private hands. Lot No. 24, a narrow strip, belonged to J.B. Duncan. Lot No. 25, nearly square, belonged to R.M. Patrick of the Fayette Bank. All the land below that lot, to the railroad tracks, belonged to R. M. Patrick, B.R. Patrick and T. J. Payne together. At the time, these three were all associated with the Fayette Bank, although two years later Payne and R. P. Williams would purchase the bank, changing its name to Payne & Williams Bank in 1884. Payne & Patrick's Addition to the City of Fayette was made between 1894 and 1902. All of the houses which front on South Church Street between Depot Street and the former LaCrosse Lumber Yard are in Payne & Patrick's Addition.

Until the 1910 Sanborn maps, only parts of this area are included: those near the LaCrosse Lumber Company at the northern end, and those across from Fayette Lumber Company (Survey No. 98) on the southern end. North of the LaCrosse site (what was then Megraw and Son's Lumber Yard), the Sanborn map indicates that the dwellings and a restaurant were occupied by African-Americans. The southern end of the area is not annotated in this way, across from Morris & McCafferty's Lumber. It seems logical to assume that some of the servants who worked in the large homes of South Main, West Davis and West Morrison, found it convenient to live in the area near Hackberry Street.

Comparing the 1889 map with the 1876 map, it appears that the Duncan's lot 24 is between those houses and the Megraw & Sons lumber yard. Lot 25 belonging to R.M. Patrick alone is most like the section with the Megraw Lumber Yard and another with four small buildings. The lot upon which Survey Building No. 91 sits is in the section belong to R. M. Patrick, B. R. Patrick and T. J. Payne, and is not included on the Sanborn maps until 1902.

On the 1902 map, this house as shown as a one-story frame T-shaped structure, with a porch filling in the front angle of the T. It shared the lot with another house on its north side. Three small outbuildings behind the houses might have belonged to either or been shared. This house (No. 91) has one outbuilding on the alley on the south side of the

Continuation of No. 43 for Inventory Form 91

house. By 1910, this house remains the same, but the house to the north has been replaced with another in an L-shape, (the house which is No. 90 on this survey). Outbuildings are not shown. The two houses remain the same on the 1925 map.

44. This house is on the west side of South Church Street, which it faces, with an alley to the south. The house is surrounded by open yard space, with Survey No. 90 on the north side. There are no outbuildings.

45. Sanborn maps of 1885, 1889, 1894, 1902, 1910, and 1925.
1876 Atlas of Howard County, Missouri, p. 46
1883 History of Howard and Cooper Counties, p. 409, 416



MISSOURI OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION

ARCHITECTURAL/HISTORIC INVENTORY SURVEY FORM

HAAS002-018

1. NO. 92		4. Present Local Name(s) or Design.	
2. COUNTY Howard		5. OTHER NAME(S)	
3. Location of Negatives City Hall			
6. Specific Legal Location Township 50N Range 16W Section 11 If City or Town, Street Address 322 South Church Street		21. Original Use. If Apparent Single Dwelling	31. Wall Construction frame
7. City or Town If Rural, Vicinity Fayette		22. Present Use Single Dwelling	32. Roof Type & Material gable/asphalt shingle SD
10. Site () Structure () Building(X) Object ()		23. Ownership Public() Private(x)	33. No. of Bays Front 4 Side 2
11. On National Yes() Register? No(x)	12. Is It Yes() Eligible? No(X)	24. Owner's Name and Address If Known Robert Tindall 214 Morrison-Fayette	34. Wall Treatment wooden clapboard SD
13. Part of Estab. Yes() Hist. District? No(x)	14. District Yes() Potential? No(X)	25. Open To Public? Yes() No(X)	35. Plan Shape rectangular Pnch TQ
15. Name of Established District n/a		26. Local Contact Person or Organization City of Fayette	36. Changes Addition(X) (Explain in No. 42) Altered(X) Moved()
16. Thematic Category DOMESTIC		27. Other Surveys In Which Included none	37. Condition Interior unknown Exterior fair
17. Date(s) or Period 1902-1910		28. No. of Stories 1-1	38. Preservation Yes(X) Underway? No()
18. Style or Design Mixed 08		29. Basement? Yes() No(X)	39. Endangered? Yes() By What? No(X)
19. Architect or Engineer Unknown		30. Foundation Material concrete	40. Visible From Yes(X) Public Road? No()
20. Contractor or Builder Unknown			

42. Further Description of Important Features

See No. 42 on supplemental sheet

43. History and Significance

See No. 43 on supplemental sheet

44. Description of Environment and Outbuildings

See No. 44 on supplemental sheet

45. Sources of Information

See No. 45 on supplemental sheet

46. Prepared By
M. H. McVicker

47. Organization
City of Fayette

Date
01/31/92

Building #92--Question #42

Front Facade:

A corbelled chimney is centered on the ridge with a television antenna beside to the left. A porch with lean-to roof is centered across the front facade. There is one window to the left of the entrance door. Decorated metal posts of a modern type support the shed roof and downspouts. The windows are one pane and doublehung.

Left, Right, and Rear Elevations:

Each gable end has a window identical to the front. The right gable also has an attic vent. There is a pent roof addition across the entire rear elevation with a window identical to the front. The rear addition is sided with masonite siding popular in the 1960's but the windows match the older ones in the house. Perhaps this house is an example of adaptive re-use.



MISSOURI OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION

ARCHITECTURAL/HISTORIC INVENTORY SURVEY FORM

HDAS003-019

1. NO. 93		4. Present Local Name(s) or Design.	
2. COUNTY Howard		5. OTHER NAME(S)	
3. Location of Negatives City Hall			
6. Specific Legal Location Township 50N Range 16W Section 11 If City or Town, Street Address 406 South Church Street		21. Original Use. If Apparent Single Dwelling	31. Wall Construction frame
7. City or Town If Rural, Vicinity Fayette		22. Present Use Single Dwelling	32. Roof Type & Material gable/asphalt shingle
10. Site () Structure() Building <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Object()		23. Ownership Public() Private(x)	33. No. of Bays Front 4 Side 4
11. On National Yes() Register? No(x)		24. Owner's Name and Address If Known Trylee Naylor 406 S. Church-Fayette	34. Wall Treatment wooden clapboard
12. Is It Yes() Eligible? No(X)		25. Open To Public? Yes() No(X)	35. Plan Shape irregular
13. Part of Estab. Yes() Hist. District? No(x)		26. Local Contact Person or Organization City of Fayette	36. Changes Addition(X) (Explain in No. 42) Altered() Moved()
14. District Yes() Potential? No(X)		27. Other Surveys In Which Included none	37. Condition Interior unknown Exterior fair
15. Name of Established District n/a		28. No. of Stories 1 - 1 - 1	38. Preservation Yes() Underway? No(X)
16. Thematic Category DOMESTIC		29. Basement? Yes() No(X)	39. Endangered? Yes(X) By What? No() neglect
17. Date(s) or Period 1902-1910		30. Foundation Material block	40. Visible From Yes(X) Public Road? No()
18. Style or Design Gabled Ell 67			
19. Architect or Engineer Unknown			
20. Contractor or Builder Unknown			

42. Further Description of Important Features

See No. 42 on supplemental sheet

43. History and Significance

See No. 43 on supplemental sheet

44. Description of Environment and Outbuildings

45. Sources of Information

See No. 45 on supplemental sheet

46. Prepared By
M. H. McVicker

47. Organization
City of Fayette

Date
01/31/92

Building #93--Question #42

Front Facade:

This gabled ell frame house is similar to survey form #91, but has retained more of its original features. The front facade is divided into three sections, the central one is a gabled ell with an attic vent and projects out toward the street. To the left is a porch with a flat roof supported by three posts which make it appear that it was once screened. Two entrance doors, one into each of the ells, and one doublehung sashed window with two over two panes flanks the left door. Two concrete steps lead to the porch. Two capped chimneys rise in the ridge above the left gable. A television antenna is attached to the center chimney.

Left, Right, and Rear Elevations:

The left gabled end section features a window identical to the front and an attic vent in the top of the gable. On the right elevation, another gabled room has been added. The original pent roof rear porch has been enclosed, and another open pent roof porch added to it on the rear. The windows have two vertical panes per sash.

Supplemental Sheet to Inventory Form 93

43. This house does not appear in any of the printed county histories, so far as can be determined, nor in any of the reminiscences about the town.

This side of Church Street is outside the Original Town. In 1876, according to the Atlas of Howard County, the lots below Gannett's Addition (which was appeared to be even with the southern boundary of the Original Town), were still in private hands. Lot No. 24, a narrow strip, belonged to J.B. Duncan. Lot No. 25, nearly square, belonged to R.M. Patrick of the Fayette Bank. All the land below that lot, to the railroad tracks, belonged to R. M. Patrick, B.R. Patrick and T. J. Payne together. At the time, these three were all associated with the Fayette Bank, although two years later Payne and R. P. Williams would purchase the bank, changing its name to Payne & Williams Bank in 1884. Payne & Patrick's Addition to the City of Fayette was made between 1894 and 1902. All of the houses which front on South Church Street between Depot Street and the former LaCrosse Lumber Yard are in Payne & Patrick's Addition.

Until the 1910 Sanborn maps, only parts of this area are included: those near the LaCrosse Lumber Company at the northern end, and those across from Fayette Lumber Company (Survey No. 98) on the southern end. North of the LaCrosse site (what was then Megraw and Son's Lumber Yard), the Sanborn map indicates that the dwellings and a restaurant were occupied by African-Americans. The southern end of the area is not annotated in this way, across from Morris & McCafferty's Lumber. It seems logical to assume that some of the servants who worked in the large homes of South Main, West Davis and West Morrison, found it convenient to live in the area near Hackberry Street.

Comparing the 1889 map with the 1876 map, it appears that the Duncan's lot 24 is between those houses and the Megraw & Sons lumber yard. Lot 25 belonging to R.M. Patrick alone is most like the section with the Megraw Lumber Yard and another with four small buildings. The lot upon which Survey Building No. 93 sits is in the section belong to R. M. Patrick, E. R. Patrick and T. J. Payne, and is not included on the Sanborn maps until 1910.

In 1910, this house sat on Lot 13, divided from Lot 12 by an alley which no longer is open. The basic house was cruciform, with very shallow eastern and western extensions of the cross "arms," resembling nothing so much as the current Chevrolet logo. The southeastern angle had been filled in as a porch. A small one-story frame outbuilding stood directly behind the southwestern corner of the house. In 1925, the alley space has been eliminated, but the house is on the northwest corner of what is now called Cravens Street. A house (Survey No. 94) was behind the house, facing Cravens Street. In 1925, its outbuilding was gone.

44. This house faces South Church Street.

45. Sanborn maps of 1885, 1889, 1894, 1902, 1910, and 1925.
 1876 Atlas of Howard County, Missouri, p. 46
 1883 History of Howard and Cooper Counties, p. 409, 416



MISSOURI OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION

ARCHITECTURAL/HISTORIC INVENTORY SURVEY FORM

HDA 003-020

1. NO. 96		4. Present Local Name(s) or Design.	
2. COUNTY Howard		5. OTHER NAME(S)	
3. Location of Negatives City Hall			
6. Specific Legal Location Township 50N Range 16W Section 11 If City or Town, Street Address 504 South Church Street		21. Original Use. If Apparent Single Dwelling	31. Wall Construction frame
7. City or Town If Rural, Vicinity Fayette		22. Present Use Single Dwelling	32. Roof Type & Material 5/5 gable/asphalt shingle
10. Site () Structure () Building(X) Object ()		23. Ownership Public() Private(x)	33. No. of Bays Front 3 Side 4
11. On National Yes() Register? No(x) 12. Is It Yes() Eligible? No(X)		24. Owner's Name and Address If Known Russell Moore 504 S.Church-Fayette	34. Wall Treatment composite siding
13. Part of Estab. Yes() Hist. District? No(x) 14. District Yes() Potential? No(X)		25. Open To Public? Yes() No(X)	35. Plan Shape rectangular
15. Name of Established District n/a		26. Local Contact Person or Organization City of Fayette	36. Changes Addition(X) (Explain in Altered(X) No. 42) Moved()
16. Thematic Category DOMESTIC		27. Other Surveys In Which Included none	37. Condition Interior unknown Exterior good
17. Date(s) or Period 1885-1889		28. No. of Stories 1 - / - /	38. Preservation Yes(X) Underway? No()
18. Style or Design Gabled Ell 07		29. Basement? Yes() No(X)	39. Endangered? Yes() By What? No(X)
19. Architect or Engineer Unknown		30. Foundation Material brick	40. Visible From Yes(X) Public Road? No()
20. Contractor or Builder Unknown			

42. Further Description of Important Features

See No. 42 on supplemental sheet

43. History and Significance

See No. 43 on supplemental sheet

44. Description of Environment and Outbuildings

There is an open lot to the right and a small open space to the left.

45. Sources of Information

See No. 45 on supplemental sheet

46. Prepared By
M. H. McVicker47. Organization
City of FayetteDate
01/31/92

Building #96--Question #42

Front Facade:

This well kept gabled ell house may once have been a twin to survey #91, #93, and #97, and since they appear on the earlier Sanborn maps in 1902, may have been the prototypes. This one has been considerably altered.

However, it retains the attic vents in the gable ends and the chimney centered on the roof ridge. The pent roof porch has been enclosed and now covers the entire left side of the facade. A new entrance door probably duplicates the placement of the original, and is surmounted by a decorative black eagle. A wide, modern single pane doublehung window flanks the door and is sheltered by a metal awning. The original window in the front gable end has been replaced by a wide, modern single pane "picture window," sheltered by a matching metal awning and flanked by non-functional shutters. This gable end has also been decorated by a band of brick veneer extending up the wall about two feet from the ground.

Right, Left, and Rear Elevations:

The shed roof rear porch has also been enclosed and another lower shed roofed addition extending to the west abuts the first porch. This second addition has the same kind of wide, shallow modern windows found on the front porch and is sheltered by an identical awning.

The right elevation has windows with awnings and a side entrance with awning above and five steps leading to the back addition.

A decorative white fence is in front of the house and extends halfway down the left elevation.

Supplemental Sheet for Inventory Form 96

43. This house does not appear in any of the printed county histories, so far as can be determined, nor in any of the reminiscences about the town.

This side of Church Street is outside the Original Town. In 1876, according to the Atlas of Howard County, the lots below Gannett's Addition (which was appeared to be even with the southern boundary of the Original Town), were still in private hands. Lot No. 24, a narrow strip, belonged to J.B. Duncan. Lot No. 25, nearly square, belonged to R.M. Patrick of the Fayette Bank. All the land below that lot, to the railroad tracks, belonged to R. M. Patrick, B.R. Patrick and T. J. Payne together. At the time, these three were all associated with the Fayette Bank, although two years later Payne and R. P. Williams would purchase the bank, changing its name to Payne & Williams Bank in 1884. Payne & Patrick's Addition to the City of Fayette was made between 1894 and 1902. All of the houses which front on South Church Street between Depot Street and the former LaCrosse Lumber Yard are in Payne & Patrick's Addition.

Until the 1910 Sanborn maps, only parts of this area are included: those near the LaCrosse Lumber Company at the northern end, and those across from Fayette Lumber Company (Survey No. 98) on the southern end. North of the LaCrosse site (what was then Megraw and Son's Lumber Yard), the Sanborn map indicates that the dwellings and a restaurant were occupied by African-Americans. The southern end of the area is not annotated in this way, across from Morris & McCafferty's Lumber. It seems logical to assume that some of the servants who worked in the large homes of South Main, West Davis and West Morrison, found it convenient to live in the area near Hackberry Street.

The 1885 Sanborn map shows this area of the City, because it is across from the Morris & McCafferty Lumber yard. Along what would become Cravens Street, a row of three identical rectangular houses extends back from Church Street. Set well back between this row of houses and the next dwelling which faced Church Street was a one-room frame building with a larger stable attached. This stable is gone on the 1889 map, and near the street a new house has been constructed. It was a simple T-shaped, one-story frame house with the angle of the T on the rear elevation filled in with another small room. There was also a small porch on the northern end of the west elevation. This building remained the same in 1894, but by 1902, a front porch filled the angle on the facade, and another addition had replaced the porch on the northwest corner of the house. A new rectangular stable with a small square room attached was behind the house. The house appears to be the same in 1910, but the map no longer covers the area where the stable was built. In 1925, a porch on the rear elevation completed the plane created by the latest addition.

45. Sanborn maps of 1885, 1889, 1894, 1902, 1910, and 1925.

1876 Atlas of Howard County, Missouri, p. 46

1883 History of Howard and Cooper Counties, p. 409, 416





MISSOURI OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION

ARCHITECTURAL/HISTORIC INVENTORY SURVEY FORM

HDAS003-021

1. NO. 95		4. Present Local Name(s) or Design.	
2. COUNTY Howard		5. OTHER NAME(S)	
3. Location of Negatives City Hall			
6. Specific Legal Location Township 50N Range 16W Section 11 If City or Town, Street Address 504 1/2 S. Church		21. Original Use, If Apparent Single dwelling	31. Wall Construction frame
7. City or Town If Rural, Vicinity Fayette, MO 65248		22. Present Use Single dwelling	32. Roof Type & Material gable/asphalt SD
10. Site () Structure(X) Building() Object()		23. Ownership Public() Private(X)	33. No. of Bays Front 3 Side 3
11. On National Yes() Register? No(X)	12. Is It Yes() Eligible? No(X)	24. Owner's Name and Address If Known Forest McQuitty 300 S. Park, Fayette, MO	34. Wall Treatment siding
13. Part of Estab. Yes() Hist. District? No(X)	14. District Yes() Potential? No(X)	25. Open To Public? Yes() No(X)	35. Plan Shape rectangle
15. Name of Established District n/a		26. Local Contact Person or Organization City of Fayette	36. Changes Addition(X) (Explain in Altered(X) No. 42) Moved()
16. Thematic Category DOMESTIC		27. Other Surveys In Which Included none	37. Condition Interior unknown Exterior good
17. Date(s) or Period before 1925		28. No. of Stories 1 - / - /	38. Preservation Yes(X) Underway? No()
18. Style or Design Vernacular 49		29. Basement? Yes() No(X)	39. Endangered? Yes() By What? No(X)
19. Architect or Engineer Unknown		30. Foundation Material covered	40. Visible From Yes(X) Public Road? No()
20. Contractor or Builder Unknown			

42. Further Description of Important Features

This simple one story house has an addition to the right with a shed roof, siding, and three double hung windows on the right elevation. The front entrance appears to be an enclosed porch with a modern veneer door with three horizontal windows. The left elevation

43. History and Significance

44. Description of Environment and Outbuildings

There is a house immediately across the street.

46. Prepared By

M.H. McVicker

47. Organization

City of Fayette

45. Sources of Information

1910 & 1925 Sanborn Map

Date

01/31/92

42. also features an addition with a shed roof.



MISSOURI OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION

ARCHITECTURAL/HISTORIC INVENTORY SURVEY FORM

NDAS003-022

1. NO. 97		4. Present Local Name(s) or Design.	
2. COUNTY Howard		5. OTHER NAME(S)	
3. Location of Negatives City Hall			
6. Specific Legal Location Township 50N Range 16W Section 11 If City or Town, Street Address 508 South Church Street		21. Original Use. If Apparent Single Dwelling	31. Wall Construction frame
7. City or Town If Rural, Vicinity Fayette		22. Present Use Single Dwelling	32. Roof Type & Material gable/asphalt shingle
10. Site () Structure() Building(X) Object()		23. Ownership Public() Private(x)	33. No. of Bays Front 3 Side 3
11. On National Yes() Register? No(x)		24. Owner's Name and Address If Known Willis Jackman 207 Tolson St-Fayette	34. Wall Treatment composite siding
12. Is It Yes() Eligible? No(X)		25. Open To Public? Yes() No(X)	35. Plan Shape rectangular
13. Part of Estab. Yes() Hist. District? No(x)		26. Local Contact Person or Organization City of Fayette	36. Changes Addition(x) (Explain in Altered(X) No. 42) Moved()
14. District Yes() Potential? No(X)		27. Other Surveys In Which Included none	37. Condition Interior unknown Exterior good
15. Name of Established District n/a		28. No. of Stories 1-1	38. Preservation Yes(X) Underway? No()
16. Thematic Category DOMESTIC		29. Basement? Yes() No(X)	39. Endangered? Yes() By What? No(X)
17. Date(s) or Period 1894-1902		30. Foundation Material covered with metal	40. Visible From Yes(X) Public Road? No()
18. Style or Design Mixed			
19. Architect or Engineer Unknown			
20. Contractor or Builder Unknown			

42. Further Description of Important Features

See No. 42 on supplemental sheet

43. History and Significance

See No. 43 on supplemental sheet

44. Description of Environment and Outbuildings

There is a street to the left and a small lot between this house and another house to the right.

45. Sources of Information

See No. 45 on supplemental sheet

46. Prepared By

M. H. McVicker

47. Organization

City of Fayette

Date

01/31/92

Building #97--Question #42

Front Facade:

This well-kept gabled ell house may be the first of this type to be built on Church Street since it has the corner location. It is very similar to the buildings on survey forms #91, #93, and #96, and is less altered than #96. Like the others, this house has a corbelled chimney centered on the ridge. A porch with lean-to roof is centered across the front facade. There is one window to the left of two doorways. The doors lead into both gabled ell blocks. Decorated metal posts of a modern type support the shed roof and downspouts. The windows are two pane vertical sash. An attic vent is in the gable ell.

Left, Right, and Rear Elevations:

The left gable end has a window identical to the front. There is a pent roof addition across the entire rear elevation with a modern doublehung window.

The right elevation has two windows with two vertical panes per sash and one small, modern window with three vertical panes to the extreme right.

Supplemental Sheet for Inventory Form 97

43. This house does not appear in any of the printed county histories, so far as can be determined, nor in any of the reminiscences about the town.

This side of Church Street is outside the Original Town. In 1876, according to the Atlas of Howard County, the lots below Gannett's Addition (which was appeared to be even with the southern boundary of the Original Town), were still in private hands. Lot No. 24, a narrow strip, belonged to J.B. Duncan. Lot No. 25, nearly square, belonged to R.M. Patrick of the Fayette Bank. All the land below that lot, to the railroad tracks, belonged to R. M. Patrick, B.R. Patrick and T. J. Payne together. At the time, these three were all associated with the Fayette Bank, although two years later Payne and R. P. Williams would purchase the bank, changing its name to Payne & Williams Bank in 1884. Payne & Patrick's Addition to the City of Fayette was made between 1894 and 1902. All of the houses which front on South Church Street between Depot Street and the former LaCrosse Lumber Yard are in Payne & Patrick's Addition.

Until the 1910 Sanborn maps, only parts of this area are included: those near the LaCrosse Lumber Company at the northern end, and those across from Fayette Lumber Company (Survey No. 98) on the southern end. North of the LaCrosse site (what was then Megraw and Son's Lumber Yard), the Sanborn map indicates that the dwellings and a restaurant were occupied by African-Americans. The southern end of the area is not annotated in this way, across from Morris & McCafferty's Lumber. It seems logical to assume that some of the servants who worked in the large homes of South Main, West Davis and West Morrison, found it convenient to live in the area near Hackberry Street.

The 1885 Sanborn map shows this area of the City, because it is across from the Morris & McCafferty Lumber yard. On the corner lot at the intersection of Depot and Church Streets sat a small rectangular one-story frame building with a small square outbuilding which might have belonged to the house to the north. In 1889, the house is still there in its original form and the outbuilding has a small addition. By 1894, the outbuilding is the same, but the size of the house has been doubled by an addition to the north elevation. By 1902, however, that building has been replaced by a T-shaped house, with a square room added to the angle of the T on the rear elevation. The outbuilding remains in place. By 1910, the angle of the T on the facade has been filled with a porch, so that the facade is all on one plane. The rear sections of the house appear to have been reworked, with a porch added to complete the plane of the rear elevation.

45. Sanborn maps of 1885, 1889, 1894, 1902, 1910, and 1925.
 1876 Atlas of Howard County, Missouri, p. 46
 1883 History of Howard and Cooper Counties, p. 409, 416



MISSOURI OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION

ARCHITECTURAL/HISTORIC INVENTORY SURVEY FORM

HDAS003-023

1. NO. 98		4. Present Local Name(s) or Design. Fayette Lumber yard	
2. COUNTY Howard		5. OTHER NAME(S) #1 61-cw 4w #2 61 #3 61 3 bldgs.	
3. Location of Negatives City Hall			
6. Specific Legal Location Township 50N Range 16W Section 11 If City or Town, Street Address 509 South Church Street		21. Original Use, If Apparent Specialty Store	31. Wall Construction frame
7. City or Town If Rural, Vicinity Fayette		22. Present Use Specialty Store ODE ODA ODM	32. Roof Type & Material HP PR modified hip/gable
10. Site () Structure() Building(X) Object()		23. Ownership Public() Private(X)	33. No. of Bays Front N/A Side N/A
11. On National Yes() Register? No(X)		24. Owner's Name and Address If Known James Walje 509 S. Church--Fayette	34. Wall Treatment wooden clapboard
12. Is It Yes(X) Eligible? No()		25. Open To Public? Yes(X) No()	35. Plan Shape irregular
13. Part of Estab. Yes() Hist. District? No(X)		26. Local Contact Person or Organization City of Fayette	36. Changes Addition(X) (Explain in No. 42) Altered() Moved()
15. Name of Established District n/a		27. Other Surveys In Which Included None	37. Condition Interior good Exterior excellent
16. Thematic Category COMMERCE/TRADE		28. No. of Stories 2	38. Preservation Yes(X) Underway? No()
17. Date(s) or Period before 1885		29. Basement? Yes() No(X)	39. Endangered? Yes() By What? No(X)
18. Style or Design False Front		30. Foundation Material brick	40. Visible From Yes(X) Public Road? No()
19. Architect or Engineer Unknown			
20. Contractor or Builder Unknown			

42. Further Description of Important Features

See No. 42 on supplemental sheet

43. History and Significance

See No. 43 on supplemental sheet

44. Description of Environment and Outbuildings

See No. 44 on supplemental sheet

45. Sources of Information

See No. 45 on supplemental sheet

46. Prepared By
M. H. McVicker

47. Organization
City of Fayette

Date
01/31/92

Building #98--Question #42

The Fayette Lumber Co. is a complex of three buildings forming a U shape with the office in the center building of the open space of the U. All facades have false fronts. The central building houses the office with a storage shed behind. All three buildings have original wooden clapboarding.

Central Building:

The two windows in the second floor of the middle building now housing the office area have two vertical panes per sash and plain mouldings. The bottom two windows are not parallel to those above and are single pane and doublehung. The entrance door is offcenter right and has a metal awning plus four steps leading up to the door with a black iron railing on the left side.

The right elevation has a centered door on the first floor with three windows above. The left elevation has a pair of doublehung windows on the first floor at the extreme right and then a doorway.

Behind the office is a long, open storage shed with two cupolas in the roof ridge.

Right Building:

The right building is for storage and has two stories. There are two doublehung windows on the front facade in the second story and one door offcenter left with a doublehung window to the right on the first story.

The left elevation has a door centered on the second story, but no stairs or porch. There is one single pane per sash doublehung window to the right. The first story has a door and identical window to the right. To the extreme left is a sliding wooden door on a metal track.

Left Building:

The left building is a storage shed with walls on three sides and open to the south. Between the buildings is a tall picket fence with chain link gates.

Supplemental Sheet for Inventory Form 98

43. This side of Church Street is outside the Original Town. In 1876, according to the Atlas of Howard County, the lots below Original Town were still in private hands. Lot No. 24, a narrow strip, and divided in two by the extension of Church Street, belonged to J.B. Duncan. Lot No. 25, also divided, belonged to R.M. Patrick of the Fayette Bank. All the land below that lot, to the railroad tracks, belonged to R. M. Patrick, B.R. Patrick and T. J. Payne together. At the time, these three were all associated with the Fayette Bank, although two years later Payne and R. P. Williams would purchase the bank, changing its name to Payne & Williams Bank in 1884. Payne & Patrick's Addition to the City of Fayette was made between 1894 and 1902.

This business appears on the 1885 Sanborn as the Morris & McCafferty Lumber Yard. Some of the present buildings were already in place, namely the lumber sheds which line up along the northern edge of the property, the corner office building, and the large lumber shed which is parallel to Depot Street. The open stacks of lumber were piled along the edges of the property behind the buildings, clear back to South Main Street.

David O. Morris was born in Howard County September 29, 1844, and in 1880 he moved to Fayette. In 1883, he began in the lumber business. He was a Mason and member of the Baptist Church. On November 25, 1869, he married Mary McCafferty, also a Howard County native. Mary was the daughter of Judge James McCafferty and Matilda J. Proctor. Mary had two brothers named Hiram and Thomas, and no information has come to light to show which of the McCafferty's joined Morris in the lumber business.

By 1889, the the lumberyard was owned by F. P. Brownlee, and the rear third of the lot partitioned off for the construction of two new houses. By 1894, the yard had passed into the hands of Dimmit & McCall, who also stacked lumber on the property line and in the middle of the open space, to a height of four feet. In 1902, the yard belonged to M.R. Smith, with lumber worth an average of \$3,000 on the premises. A small stable had been added to the complex at the southeast corner of the property.

By 1910, a "double-decked" lumber shed had been built in the center space, with a two-story office in front, near the street. The stable had also been enlarged. A marble works extended out into what is marked as Depot Street. At this point, the business had been renamed Fayette Lumber Company. The 1925 configuration remained the same, except the marble works and the stable were gone.

A history of the business, beginning in 1907, when it became the Fayette Lumber Company, appears as part of the biography of M.A. Cornell in T. Berry Smith's book. Cornell had been named manager in 1916, and was also a stockholder in the company. He was a native of Fayette, born in 1889 to J. H. and Margaret Adkins Cornell. M. A. Cornell graduated from the public schools in 1906, and worked with his father in his business from then until 1913,

Continuation of No. 43 for Inventory Form 98

when he was appointed manager of Fayette Lumber. His wife was Lurline Reed, the daughter of H. C. and Eva Simmons Reed, and they had one son, Milton Ashby. Mr. Cornell was a Democrat, and a member of several Masonic bodies, as well as the Christian Church.

According to this biography, the Fayette Lumber Company was organized in 1907 by M. R. Smith of Kansas City, and J. Will Givens, Dr. H. K. Givens, and N.W. Leonard of Fayette. The capital stock was \$25,000. At the time of the biography, officers were M. R. Smith, president; J. W. Givens, vice president; and M. A. Cornell, secretary and treasurer. It also says that M. R. Smith had conducted a lumber yard on the site for eight years prior to 1907, and had been in the lumber business in Fayette for 25 years.

45. Sanborn maps of 1885, 1889, 1894, 1902, 1910, and 1925.
1876 Atlas of Howard County, Missouri, p. 46
1883 History of Howard and Cooper Counties, p. 395,
409, 416, 593
1923 T. Berry Smith History of Chariton and Howard
Counties, pp. 362-363

FAYETTE LUMBER CO.







MISSOURI OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION

ARCHITECTURAL/HISTORIC INVENTORY SURVEY FORM

HDA5003-024

1. NO. 69		4. Present Local Name(s) or Design. Howard County Courthouse	
2. COUNTY Howard		5. OTHER NAME(S)	
3. Location of Negatives City Hall			
6. Specific Legal Location Township 50N Range 16W Section 11 If City or Town, Street Address The Square		21. Original Use, If Apparent County Courthouse	31. Wall Construction brick LB
7. City or Town If Rural, Vicinity Fayette		22. Present Use County Courthouse	32. Roof Type & Material mansard/shingled MN 45 OR CT
10. Site () Structure () Building (X) Object ()		23. Ownership Public (X) Private ()	33. No. of Bays Front 9 Side 9
11. On National Yes () Register? No (X)		24. Owner's Name and Address If Known Howard County Court Fayette, MO 65248	34. Wall Treatment 30 other common bonds 40 30
12. Is It Yes (X) Eligible? No ()		25. Open To Public? Yes (X) No ()	35. Plan Shape square
13. Part of Estab. Yes () Hist. District? No (X)		26. Local Contact Person or Organization City of Fayette	36. Changes Addition () (Explain in Altered (X) No. 42) Moved ()
14. District Yes (X) Potential? No ()		27. Other Surveys In Which Included None	37. Condition Interior Exterior
15. Name of Established District n/a		28. No. of Stories 2	38. Preservation Yes (X) Underway? No (X)
16. Thematic Category GOVERNMENT		29. Basement? Yes (X) No ()	39. Endangered? Yes (X) By What? No ()
17. Date(s) or Period 1887 1967 1975		30. Foundation Material rough cut stone	overdue maintainence
18. Style or Design Second Empire			40. Visible From Yes (X) Public Road? No ()
19. Architect or Engineer W.F.Schrage of Kansas City			
20. Contractor or Builder Sam B. Baker			

42. Further Description of Important Features

See No. 42 on supplemental sheet

43. History and Significance

See No. 43 on supplemental sheet

44. Description of Environment and Outbuildings

See No. 44 on supplemental sheet

45. Sources of Information

See No. 45 on supplemental sheet

46. Prepared By
M. H. McVicker47. Organization
City of Fayette3at:
01/31/92

Building #69--Question #42

The Howard County Courthouse sits in the center of the Square and because it presents its "best face" on each side of the Square, it does not have a front, sides, and back like a traditional building. Rather, on the exterior, each of the four sides is identical and to describe one is to describe all of them. The following description has been copied verbatim from the book, The Pettis-Biddle Duel by Bill Lay because it describes the building in perfect detail:

"The architecture of the Court House has been called 'Second Empire, synthetic, eclectic.'" The corner pavilions with mansard roof are Second Empire. The red brick, the hipped roof, the central pavilion with columned portico and gabled pediment--almost Greek Revival in its severity, is Late Georgian and the Cupola is Neoclassical. Each facade is comprised of one side of a square, corner pavilion at either end, and recessed between them and a central projecting pavilion, which has a projecting portico of stone steps and iron columns. Large brick pilasters frame the corner pavilions and the central pavilions on the second story only. The first story pilasters have Doric caps while those on the second story have decorative, Corinthian-type caps. The rough-cut stone of the foundation delineates the basement heights as do the solid stone subfloors of the porches. The second story is separated from the first by a broad, simply-molded wooden cornice about midway. Above the modillioned cornice of the roofline, the corner pavilions rise the steep mansard roofs of frame construction covered with slate. The two outer faces of each corner pavilion has a dormer, each topped by decorative railing. Above the cornice of the roofline, the central pavilions have pediments of brick continuations of the walls framed by roofline cornice and gable cornice. Except the two windows of both stories in the recesses of the wider east and west sides, each facade has an equal number of openings equally disposed. There are five windows on the second story, one on each corner pavilion and three on each of the central pavilions. The windows all have wooden sashes with four lights set on sandstone sills, and topped by semicircular transoms, formed by curved caps of sandstone, with keystones. The slate roof is hipped, broken in the center of each side by the gables of the central pavilions. It is topped by a tall cupola of Neoclassical design, of framed construction covered with galvanized iron with embossed designs.

A bell and the mechanism for the four clocks are housed in the cupola, which has iron columns on the exterior and metal louvres. Throughout the building, the walls are of solid brick construction 18 inches thick, and are covered over directly with plaster.

Iron stairs flank either side of the first floor central hall facing south. They have ten steps leading to a three step landing that goes over the hall to an eight-step stair to the second floor.

The Howard County Courthouse differs from the Greek Revival and Neo-Renaissance of the Columbia and St. Louis courthouses. It echoes the Second Empire adoptions visible in the Philadelphia City Hall, which were designed by John McArthur in the 1871 and the French Baroque in

style more visible in the architecture of the State, War, and Navy Building in Washington, D.C. done by Mullet in 1887."

In 1967 the Howard County Courthouse was renovated and the interior underwent drastic modernization with the removal much of the woodwork, ceiling changes, etc. In 1975 there was a fire in the building which did a lot of damage.

Supplemental Sheet for Inventory Form 69

43. The original Courthouse for Howard County began in 1817 in Franklin, Missouri, and moved to Fayette when it was founded in 1823. The present limits of Howard County were not set until 1825. In Fayette, the Circuit Clerk's Office was in a log building built in 1824 which was the home of the Circuit Clerk, Gray Bynum, at the site of the house constructed by T. Berry Smith in 1898 at 703 North Church Street. Smith tore the log cabin down and made a gavel from one of the logs and presented it to the Circuit Court. This was about one-half mile outside the town center and was somewhat inconvenient to its patrons. Therefore, later in 1824 a one story brick office was built in the present Courthouse yard with two rooms--one for the County Clerk and one for the Circuit Clerk. Gray Bynum was the first Circuit Clerk and Andrew J. Herndon the County Clerk. A Mr. Garne took the contract for construction. This public square area in the center of town contained about one acre. It remained in use until 1859 when it became obvious that it was too small for the volume of business.

According to H. B. Watts, "the Courthouse Square in front of stores and residences was girded with black locust shade trees, standing some thirty or forty feet apart. The courtyard was enclosed with a plank fence, dog-fennel and cockle-burrs, entrance to which was made on the south side by wooden steps to a raised platform, called at that time, the courthouse stile block, from the top of this stile, the sheriff cried all public sales and the hire of slaves." He also quotes an item he had saved from the Howard County Banner of 1854, "Solomane Hern is a (sic) building of a courthouse fence around the courthouse yard in the very best of style."

Outside the fence was a sidewalk and lines of racks to which farmers hitched their horses to which farmers hitched their horses while conducting their business. T. Berry Smith says that the Square was paved about 1909, and public hitchlots provided. This was an attempt to wean people from the habit of hitching horses to racks around the Courthouse fence while conducting business there. Any change was resisted by the country people who claimed that "half the Square belonged to them. No matter if the place was odorous and flybreeding, it was convenient and they were loath to make a change." T. Berry Smith also states that a tall iron fence crowned the stone wall and was not removed until several years after the Square was paved. Paul Chenoweth remembers the iron fence and believes it was the same pattern as the fence still in place at the Ferguson House (survey form #44).

The 1859 Courthouse was a two-story brick building with a main block and two wings. Joseph Megraw was the contractor and the building cost \$21,500. T. Berry Smith said that it had, "a fine portico with four huge stone columns on the south front and overall towered a graceful

Continuation Sheet for Form No. 69

cupola topped with brazen eagle and weather vane. On Wednesday, December 1, 1886, this building was burned, about 5 o'clock in the afternoon, the flames breaking out in the cupola. As there was no fire fighting apparatus in Fayette then, there was nothing to do but remove the records and let the fire do its work. The cornerstone of the present Courthouse was laid September 15, 1887. This building was made as nearly fire-proof as possible, being composed for the most part of brick, stone, and concrete." A photo in Picturesque Fayette of the second Courthouse has the notation underneath, "The clock bell was striking five at the very time the tower fell in, thus the old clock rung its own death knell." The town was not laid out with reference to the cardinal points of the compass and confusion over directions has been the result ever since. The County Court had the initial letters representing the points of the Compass placed upon the cupola of the second Courthouse so that the citizens could solve the direction problem at a mere glance.

After fire destroyed this 1859 Courthouse, the county offices were moved to various available buildings in town, including Survey No. 36. There was some politicking over moving the county seat to Glasgow, but the planners of Fayette proved wise in their layout of the town, with the Courthouse Square in the middle, and the county seat remained in Fayette.

Three architectural firms were invited to bid on the design, which was to cost \$25,000. Schrage and Nichols were chosen. Their design ended up costing the county nearly \$60,000, but the county court judges were satisfied that it was worth the extra amount. Judge H. J. Hendren, a gentleman in his eighties at that time, spoke out very forcefully that this was no time to be cheap. He contended that this was a time to construct something lasting, of which Howard County could be proud for generations.

The walls of the Courthouse are solid masonry, 18 inches thick, sitting on a solid base of rough-cut limestone which came from the L. L. Kingsbury farm. The contractor was Sam B. Baker of Kansas City, and it is noted in the county records that he was called to task not for his workmanship, but for "using rough language with the workers." Robert Ransome was the plastering contractor, applying the plaster directly to the masonry walls. D. F. Creighton installed the heating system, and J. H. Crowley was responsible for the plumbing and gas piping. Andrew J. Consentino papered the building.

The first lawn mower in town was exhibited in 1880 by the sheriff as he mowed the Courthouse lot, an event which "drew a full house and caused much merriment."

Following an extensive remodeling project in 1967, the Courthouse had a fire in 1976 and underwent partial renovation and restoration.

Continuation of No. 43 for Inventory Form 69

The 1883 History of Howard and Cooper Counties lists all the office holders in Howard County to that point. In the T. Berry Smith History of Howard and Chariton Counties, Missouri, Howard County office holders are enumerated until the 1920's. The lists are too long to repeat here.

44. The Courthouse sits in the exact center of the Fayette Public Square and is bounded by East Morrison Street on the south, North Main Street on the east, East Davis Street on the north, and North Church Street on the west. The yard around the building is dotted with monuments. The Fayette Advertiser in 1986 has an article about the VFW and Legion memorial being placed upon the lawn. According to the newspaper this brings the total to 48 man made objects outside the Courthouse including a bandstand and its marker, a flagpole, a handicapped ramp, DAR marker, Mother of Counties sign, State Historical Society marker, A/C unit, a rock to sit on. 7 low brick walls, 20 benches, 4 iron posts, 2 utility poles, 1 water fountain, an extension service sign, a nursing service sign, and a dumpster.

45. 1883 History of Howard and Cooper Counties, p.109, 116, 181-182, 352-358

T. Berry Smith, History of Howard and Chariton Counties, p. 89, 117-133, 137

1876 Howard County Atlas, p. 7

Bill Lay, "Pettis-Biddle Duel," p. 17

Picturesque Fayette, p. 48

Interview by Prof. Bob Wieggers with Paul Chenoweth in March 1992

Interview by Dr. Maryellen McVicker with Dennis Ridgewell who was part of the 1976 reconstruction crew, on August 15, 1992

Records of the County Court concerning contractors for the 1887-88 Courthouse



MISSOURI OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION

ARCHITECTURAL/HISTORIC INVENTORY SURVEY FORM

HDAS003-025²³

1. NO. 94	4. Present Local Name(s) or Design.	
2. COUNTY Howard	5. OTHER NAME(S)	
3. Location of Negatives City Hall		
6. Specific Legal Location Township 50N Range 16W Section 11 If City or Town, Street Address 101 Cravens Street	21. Original Use. If Apparent Single Dwelling	31. Wall Construction frame
7. City or Town If Rural, Vicinity Fayette	22. Present Use Single Dwelling	32. Roof Type & Material 96 gable/asphalt shingle
10. Site () Structure() Building(X) Object()	23. Ownership Public() Private(x)	33. No. of Bays Front 5 Side 3
11. On National Yes() Register? No(x)	24. Owner's Name and Address If Known Caroline Cravens 304 Louisiana-Fayette	34. Wall Treatment composite siding
12. Is It Yes() Eligible? No(X)	25. Open To Public? Yes() No(X)	35. Plan Shape rectangular pnd CB
13. Part of Estab. Yes() Hist. District? No(x)	26. Local Contact Person or Organization City of Fayette	36. Changes Addition(X) (Explain in No. 42) Altered(X) Moved()
15. Name of Established District n/a	27. Other Surveys In Which Included none	37. Condition Interior unknown Exterior good
16. Thematic Category DOMESTIC	28. No. of Stories 1 - 1	38. Preservation Yes(X) Underway? No()
17. Date(s) or Period before 1925	29. Basement? Yes() No(X)	39. Endangered? Yes() By What? No(X)
18. Style or Design Vernacular 02	30. Foundation Material covered	40. Visible From Yes(X) Public Road? No()
19. Architect or Engineer Unknown		
20. Contractor or Builder Unknown		

42. Further Description of Important Features

See No. 42 on supplemental sheet

43. History and Significance

See No. 43 on supplemental sheet

44. Description of Environment and Outbuildings

The house sits alone on its lot, but there is a house immediately across the street and to the right on the corner.

Sources of Information

See No. 45 on supplemental sheet

46. Prepared By
M. H. McVicker

47. Organization
City of Fayette

Date
01/31/92

Building #94--Question #42

Front Facade:

This small frame vernacular house has one front entrance with one attenuated single paned doublehung window on either side. A porch with a shed roof is centered above the entrance, supported by two square wooden posts. A chimney is centered on the ridge. To the left is a frame addition with two small doublehung windows. There is a small gas meter at the extreme right.

Right, Left and Rear Elevations:

There is another identical doublehung window in the right elevation. Guttering and downspouts remain in place.

Supplemental Sheet to Inventory Form 94

43. This house does not appear in any of the printed county histories, so far as can be determined, nor in any of the reminiscences about the town.

This side of Church Street is outside the Original Town. In 1876, according to the Atlas of Howard County, the lots below Gannett's Addition (which was appeared to be even with the southern boundary of the Original Town), were still in private hands. Lot No. 24, a narrow strip, belonged to J.B. Duncan. Lot No. 25, nearly square, belonged to R.M. Patrick of the Fayette Bank. All the land below that lot, to the railroad tracks, belonged to R. M. Patrick, B.R. Patrick and T. J. Payne together. At the time, these three were all associated with the Fayette Bank, although two years later Payne and R. P. Williams would purchase the bank, changing its name to Payne & Williams Bank in 1884. Payne & Patrick's Addition to the City of Fayette was made between 1894 and 1902. All of the houses which front on South Church Street between Depot Street and the former LaCrosse Lumber Yard are in Payne & Patrick's Addition.

Until the 1910 Sanborn maps, only parts of this area are included: those near the LaCrosse Lumber Company at the northern end, and those across from Fayette Lumber Company (Survey No. 98) on the southern end. North of the LaCrosse site (what was then Megraw and Son's Lumber Yard), the Sanborn map indicates that the dwellings and a restaurant were occupied by African-Americans. The southern end of the area is not annotated in this way, across from Morris & McCafferty's Lumber. It seems logical to assume that some of the servants who worked in the large homes of South Main, West Davis and West Morrison, found it convenient to live in the area near Hackberry Street.

Comparing the 1889 map with the 1876 map, it appears that the Duncan's lot 24 is between those houses and the Megraw & Sons lumber yard. Lot 25 belonging to R.M. Patrick alone is most like the section with the Megraw Lumber Yard and another with four small buildings. The lot upon which Survey Building No. 94 sits is in the section belong to R. M. Patrick, B. R. Patrick and T. J. Payne, and is not included on the Sanborn maps until 1925. This house occupies part of the rear half of Lot 13.

In 1925, this house is show as a one-story frame L-shaped house, with the angle to the northwest. This angle is filled by a porch, and there is another porch on the front, facing Cravens Street. No outbuildings were shown on the map.

44. This house faces Cravens Street, but has a South Church Street address. A wooded, brushy area surrounds the house, with Survey No. 93 on the east side.

45. Sanborn maps of 1885, 1889, 1894, 1902, 1910, and 1925.
 1876 Atlas of Howard County, Missouri, p. 46
 1883 History of Howard and Cooper Counties, p. 409, 416



MISSOURI OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION

ARCHITECTURAL/HISTORIC INVENTORY SURVEY FORM

HNAS003-026²⁶

1. NO. 64	4. Present Local Name(s) or Design. Straight From Hollywood & Clatworthy's	
2. COUNTY Howard	5. OTHER NAME(S) Butler Block Building	
3. Location of Negatives City Hall		
6. Specific Legal Location Township 50N Range 16W Section 11 If City or Town, Street Address 100-102-104-106 East Davis Street		
7. City or Town If Rural, Vicinity Fayette		
10. Site () Structure() Building(X) Object()		
11. On National Yes() Register? No(X) 12. Is It Yes() Eligible? No(X)		
13. Part of Estab. Yes() 14. District Yes(X) Hist. District? No(X) Potential? No()		
15. Name of Established District n/a		
16. Thematic Category COMMERCE/TRADE		
17. Date(s) or Period 1913		
18. Style or Design Multi Entry/Display Windows		
19. Architect or Engineer Unknown		
20. Contractor or Builder Unknown		
21. Original Use, If Apparent Specialty Store/Hospital		
22. Present Use Specialty Store		
23. Ownership Public() Private(X)		
24. Owner's Name and Address If Known See Next Page		
25. Open To Public? Yes(X) No()		
26. Local Contact Person or Organization City of Fayette		
27. Other Surveys In Which Included None		
28. No. of Stories 2		
29. Basement? Yes() No(X)		
30. Foundation Material brick		
31. Wall Construction brick		
32. Roof Type & Material flat		
33. No. of Bays Front 8 Side 4		
34. Wall Treatment 3-90 common bond		
35. Plan Shape Aw rectangular		
36. Changes Addition() (Explain in No. 42) Altered() Moved()		
37. Condition Interior good Exterior good		
38. Preservation Yes(X) Underway? No()		
39. Endangered? Yes() By What? No(X)		
40. Visible From Yes(X) Public Road? No()		

42. Further Description of Important Features

See No. 42 on supplemental sheet

43. History and Significance

See No. 43 on supplemental sheet

44. Description of Environment and Outbuildings

See No. 44 on supplemental sheet

45. Sources of Information

See No. 45 on supplemental sheet

46. Prepared By
M. H. McVicker47. Organization
City of FayetteDate
01/31/92

Building #64--Question #42

Front Facade:

This two story building features a parapet at the roofline lined with tiles leading down to four rows of corbelling. The second row has inset bricks. The second story windows were originally paired and feature single pane, double hung sashes. The four windows on the left half of the facade had been infilled in the top third and smaller windows put in place. Stone lintels and lugsills above and below add the only decorative feature on the second story. The fifth and sixth windows from the left are two sash, vertical pane windows. The two remaining windows are single pane and double hung.

On the first story, the storefronts have been modernized into four businesses. Two doors with transoms evenly spaced along the facade mark the entrance to the upper story. Still visible is the metal bar with decorative rosettes between the first and second stories on the right half of the building. The metal bar is also visible to the extreme left. The right stair entrance has bracketed pilasters on both sides of the door.

Left Elevation:

The Butler Block occupies a corner lot. The left elevation is plain with a parapet lined with tile from which four, evenly spaced pilasters rising just above the roofline. The four rows of corbelling continues around from the front. The four pairs of windows on the second story have been infilled and smaller windows inserted identical to those on the front facade. Stone lugsills and lintels remain in place below and above the windows.

The first story shows stains above the brick above three of the five pairs of windows while three windows at the front left must have indicated a stairs originally because of their diagonal placement.

Rear and Right Elevations:

The building abuts the adjacent building to the right. In the rear, the building is plain brick.

Supplemental Sheet for Inventory Form 64

43. In the "Walks and Talks about Fayette," the gentlemen walk west and mention that the Brooks Livery stable burned in the 1880's. The lot remained vacant until 1903, when the New Century Block was built by A. F. Davis, Sam Brown and others. "It is now occupied by Dimmitt Mercantile Company, O.H. Marlow (grocer), the Post Office, J. Leon Ross (drugs) and the Telephone Exchange, all having over them office rooms occupied by physicians, lawyers, dentists and real estate men. Next to the New Century Block is the Reich Building, and beyond that the Butler Block, now being erected."

H. B. Watts, responding to these newspaper articles, said, "Commencing on the north side of the Square, which is now the Century Block, the first small frame building was the law office of Gen. John B. Clark; on its left, to the west was the single story frame residence of Alexander McNair; then the two-story log residence of William Mallory, one room of which was used for a Post Office, Mr. Mallory being at that time postmaster; adjoining the Post Office was the one-story frame residence and bakery shop of Jacob Becker, or (Jake-the-baker, as he was commonly called.) Jake's stock consisted of a few loaves of poor bread, a dozen square ginger cakes, one to two barrels of hard cider; one box licorice drops, one box jujube paste and four or five glass jars filled with barber pole peppermint stick candy. These ginger cakes were eagerly sought and purchased by the country lad, on circus days; with one inserted beneath the armpit of his jacket, he wended his way to within the show tent. Often while standing near the elephant, that quadruped would extend his proboscis and transfer the much prized cake to his rapacious jaws, to the discomfort and sorrow of the said country lad; his bewilderment, however, being increased from the fact that he could not distinguish whether the animal had taken his cake with the snout or the tail. There were vacant lots between Becker's store and the carriage and blacksmith shop of Alexander Mitchell on the corner, afterwards converted into the Hotel Butler."

The 1885 Sanborn map shows the block nearly vacant. The Brooks Livery site is marked "ruins," and there is a large open space beside the Butler Hotel on the corner. The Reich Building stands alone in the middle of the block with two storefronts vacant. The Butler Hotel was a two-story brick L-shaped building with numerous frame additions, and appeared to be the same in from 1885 through 1910, and the lot beside it remained vacant throughout the period, except for some very small outbuildings.

The 1925 Sanborn map shows the new building with stores on the first floor and a hospital on the second. The Lee Hospital remained on the second floor of the Butler Building, the second story of the Reich Building (Survey No. 65) and the westernmost set of rooms on the second floor of the New Century Block (Survey No. 66), until the opening of Keller Memorial Hospital in 1962.

Continuation of No. 43 for Inventory Form 64

James Weathers recalls that Dr. Bloom and Dr. Shaw began practicing at Lee Hospital in 1926. Bill Lay relates a story about Dr. Bloom. It seems that one of his patients, an avid horseman, would ride out and collect his rent money, due on Sunday mornings during church. The patient developed a rash. Dr. Bloom prescribed a lotion, which the patient was to use each time he bathed. Dr. Bloom, suspicious about the grooming habits of the patient, asked the man how often he took a bath. The man replied, "May and October," so Dr. Bloom changed the wording on the prescription label.

James Weathers also recalls that O. T. Marlow had a grocery store in the building around 1918. Then it was the OAK barber shop and then the Paul Dinkle Barber Shop. Paul Chenoweth verifies this.

Dr. C. H. Lee was a physician and surgeon in Fayette. A Howard County native, he was born April 16, 1873. He attended Central College in Fayette, and then entered the Marion Sims Medical College in St. Louis in 1890, and the Barnes Medical College of St. Louis, from which he graduated in 1892. Dr. Lee immediately returned to Fayette and began a specialty in surgery. In 1919, he organized the Lee Hospital. By 1923, the Hospital accommodated 12 patients, and had an associate physician, Dr. N. M. Smith. Miss Florence Allison was head nurse. Dr. Lee married Annie Wilcoxson, a native of Howard County. He was a member of the Knights of Pythias and the Elks Lodge.

44. This building faces East Davis Street, and abuts the Reich Building (Survey No. 65) on the east. North Church Street is to the west. Survey No. 62 abuts this building on the rear elevation.

45. Letter to the Fayette Democrat Leader from H. B. Watts, from the collection of T. Berry Smith
 Sanborn maps of 1885, 1889, 1894, 1902, 1910, and 1925
 1923 T. Berry Smith History, p. 99, 100, 824
 Bill Lay, "The Pettis-Biddle Duel," p. 13
 Interviews by Prof Bob Wieggers with Paul Chenoweth and James Weathers, March, 1992



MISSOURI OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION

ARCHITECTURAL/HISTORIC INVENTORY SURVEY FORM

HDS003-027

1. NO. 65		4. Present Local Name(s) or Design. H & R Block	
2. COUNTY Howard		5. OTHER NAME(S) Reich Building	
3. Location of Negatives City Hall			
6. Specific Legal Location Township 50N Range 16W Section 11 If City or Town, Street Address 108-110 East Davis Street		21. Original Use, If Apparent Specialty Store	31. Wall Construction brick
7. City or Town If Rural, Vicinity Fayette		22. Present Use Specialty Store	32. Roof Type & Material flat <i>as</i>
10. Site () Structure () Building (X) Object ()		23. Ownership Public () Private (X)	33. No. of Bays Front 7 Side 0
11. On National Yes () Register? No (X)		24. Owner's Name and Address If Known Virginia Monroe 4 Lawrence Drive, Fayette	34. Wall Treatment <i>as 30</i> common bond
12. Is It Yes () Eligible? No (X)		25. Open To Public? Yes () No ()	35. Plan Shape <i>prch R, R, R</i> rectangular
13. Part of Estab. Yes () Hist. District? No (X)		26. Local Contact Person or Organization City of Fayette	36. Changes Addition () (Explain in Altered () No. 42) Moved ()
14. District Yes () Potential? No ()		27. Other Surveys In Which Included Bill Lay	37. Condition Interior fair Exterior good
15. Name of Established District n/a		28. No. of Stories 2	38. Preservation Yes (X) Underway? No ()
16. Thematic Category COMMERCE/TRADE		29. Basement? Yes (X) No ()	39. Endangered? Yes () By What? No (X)
17. Date(s) or Period before 1885		30. Foundation Material brick	40. Visible From Yes (X) Public Road? No ()
18. Style or Design <i>40 67</i> Romanesque Revival			
19. Architect or Engineer Unknown			
20. Contractor or Builder Unknown			

42. Further Description of Important Features

See No. 42 on supplemental sheet

43. History and Significance

See No. 43 on supplemental sheet

44. Description of Environment and Outbuildings

See No. 44 on supplemental sheet

45. Sources of Information

See No. 45 on supplemental sheet

46. Prepared By
M. H. McVicker47. Organization
City of FayetteDate
01/31/92

Building #65--Question #42

Front Facade:

The two story Reich building with seven bays of equal size appears more vertical than horizontal because of the eight brick pilasters equally spaced on the front facade which divide the building into the seven bays. At the roofline, the parapet has a row of brick under the tiled roofline, then several rows of straight, corbelled brick which form thirty decorative squares, beneath which is a row of dentils, then brackets, and finally a stringcourse. Two pendant arches in the eaves and two half arches per bay form the decoration at the top of the second story, just below the stringcourse and between the pilasters. The seven window openings are rectangular, with two pane, vertical sashes that could be opened for ventilation, but are topped by two arches of splayed bricks that repeat the curve of the arcade below. These arches are finished with dentils and pendants of decorated bricks. Four rows of corbelled brick with a row of dentils divides the first and second stories.

The first story has two recessed doorways into the individual shops and relatively small display windows due to the brick pilasters repeating the rhythm of the building. One doorway to the second story is centered with a transom above. The openings above the windows and doorways are brick arches. The store doorways have inset wooden panels in both the doors and underneath the display windows. The two store doors appear to be original and have transoms above. A metal kickplate runs the entire length of the building. The emphasis is vertical and did not allow large display windows so the style did not remain popular for long.

Romanesque Revival:

In Victorian times buildings were supposed to express the prosperity and personality of the owner and builder, and a slavish adherence to a particular style was not desirable. There is a fine distinction between being "in style" by using one of the popular styles of the day and in using the exact style of another building. The Romanesque Revival style of architecture was popular between 1840 and 1900. All things Italian were admired and everything from ancient Roman temples to the Renaissance Italian villas of the Medicis were copied and influenced the style built in America. Many times parts of buildings constructed thousands of years apart were combined to form new buildings. The Romanesque Revival style uses monochromatic brick, without contrasting stone or concrete trim. All the decoration is carried in the variations of the brick, projecting or retreating from the flat wall surface. The other characteristic of this style is the arch, carried out in various ways from round topped windows to eave decorations.

At street level, the slightly recessed doorways and small display windows were soon replaced in most stores with the standard Victorian storefront arrangement of large glass windows and deeply recessed doors

that allows more window display space and tempts a customer with displays until the door is reached.

The Reich Building is an outstanding example of this style and is the most interesting commercial building on the Square from an architectural perspective.

Supplemental Sheet for Inventory Form 65

43. In the "Walks and Talks about Fayette," the gentlemen walk west and mention that the Brooks Livery stable burned in the 1880's. The lot remained vacant until 1903, when the New Century Block was built by A. F. Davis, Sam Brown and others. "It is now occupied by Dimmitt Mercantile Company, O.H. Marlow (grocer), the Post Office, J. Leon Ross (drugs) and the Telephone Exchange, all having over them office rooms occupied by physicians, lawyers, dentists and real estate men. Next to the New Century Block is the Reich Building, and beyond that the Butler Block, now being erected."

H. B. Watts, responding to these newspaper articles, said, "Commencing on the north side of the Square, which is now the Century Block, the first small frame building was the law office of Gen. John B. Clark; on its left, to the west was the single story frame residence of Alexander McNair; then the two-story log residence of William Mallory, one room of which was used for a Post Office, Mr. Mallory being at that time postmaster; adjoining the Post Office was the one-story frame residence and bakery shop of Jacob Becker, or (Jake-the-baker, as he was commonly called.) Jake's stock consisted of a few loaves of poor bread, a dozen square ginger cakes, one to two barrels of hard cider; one box licorice drops, one box jujube paste and four or five glass jars filled with barber pole peppermint stick candy. These ginger cakes were eagerly sought and purchased by the country lad, on circus days; with one inserted beneath the armpit of his jacket, he wended his way to within the show tent. Often while standing near the elephant, that quadruped would extend his proboscis and transfer the much prized cake to his rapacious jaws, to the discomfort and sorrow of the said country lad; his bewilderment, however, being increased from the fact that he could not distinguish whether the animal had taken his cake with the snout or the tail. There were vacant lots between Becker's store and the carriage and blacksmith shop of Alexander Mitchell on the corner, afterwards converted into the Hotel Butler."

The 1885 Sanborn map shows the block nearly vacant. The Brooks Livery site is marked "ruins," and there is a large open space beside the Butler Hotel on the corner. The Reich Building which is on lot 95 stands alone in the middle of the block with two storefronts vacant.

By 1889 the east side was still vacant, but there was a toys and tinware store on the west. In 1894 the first floor was vacant, but the second floor on the east side had a lunch room. In 1902 the east side was vacant and the west side contained a restaurant. In 1910 the east side was vacant and a barber shop was on the west. Bill Lay thinks this was the site of the Paul Dinkle Barber Shop instead of next door in the adjacent Butler Block (survey form #64). In 1925 the building contained an office and a store with a large "auto storage" building on the lot behind. In 1853, Lewis Tomlin, "a free man of color" had his home on this

Continuation of No. 43 for Inventory Form 64

lot. At one time the east side of the building housed a saloon and there was a hole placed in the wall between the grocery store and the saloon so that groceries could be expeditiously delivered.

No mention is made in any of the histories or written literature about a person named Reich. Bill Lay attributes the name to a Christian A. Rich.

A article which was reprinted in the Fayette Advertiser, in the column "60 Years Ago," is dated August 16, 1932. The article states that workmen excavating for a highway bridge discovered a dump site for hundreds of wire bustles. This discovery led to recollections of the Best Bustle Company products, manufactured by the Fayette Manufacturing Company. In 1883, D. Wertz and S. R. Payne obtained a patent on the "best bustle yet invented." In 1887, they "leased the large brick building of Mrs. Rich, on the north side of the Square." Between 12 and 15 men were employed in making the bustles, which were advertised in Godey's Ladies Book. In July of 1887, some 3,874 bustles were made. The company later moved and was put out of business virtually overnight, when the First Lady, Mrs. Grover Cleveland, forgot to wear her bustle to a social occasion, and they went instantly out of fashion, according to local recollection. In Fayette, the manufacturing ceased, the business suffered a foreclosure, and no buyer could be found for the inventory. It was dumped in a ditch, uncovered in 1932.

44. The building abuts the New Century Block building (survey form #86) to the east or right and the Butler Block (survey form #64) to the left or west. There is an alley in the rear.

45. Letter to the Fayette Democrat Leader from H. B. Watts, from the collection of T. Berry Smith
 Sanborn maps of 1885, 1889, 1894, 1902, 1910, and 1925
 1923 T. Berry Smith History, p. 99, 100,
 Bill Lay, "The Pettis-Biddle Duel," p. 14
 Article reprinted August 19, 1992 in Fayette Advertiser, "60 Years Ago" column



MISSOURI OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION

ARCHITECTURAL/HISTORIC INVENTORY SURVEY FORM

HLAS003-028

1. NO. 66		4. Present Local Name(s) or Design. True Value Hardware & Street's Drugstore	
2. COUNTY Howard		5. OTHER NAME(S) Century Building	
3. Location of Negatives City Hall			
6. Specific Legal Location Township 50N Range 16W Section 11 If City or Town, Street Address 114-116-118-120-122 East Davis St.		21. Original Use, If Apparent Specialty Store	31. Wall Construction brick
7. City or Town If Rural, Vicinity Fayette		22. Present Use Specialty Store	32. Roof Type & Material flat
10. Site () Structure () Building(X) Object ()		23. Ownership Public () Private(X)	33. No. of Bays Front 10 Side 5
11. On National Yes () Register? No(X)		24. Owner's Name and Address If Known See Next page	34. Wall Treatment ohn 30 99 90 varigated common
12. Is It Yes () Eligible? No(X)		25. Open To Public? Yes(X) No ()	35. Plan Shape R R R R
13. Part of Estab. Yes () Dist. District? No(X)		26. Local Contact Person or Organization City of Fayette	36. Changes Addition () (Explain in Altered(X) No. 42) Moved ()
14. District Yes(X) Potential? No ()		27. Other Surveys In Which Included Bill Lay	37. Condition Interior poor Exterior poor
15. Name of Established District n/a		28. No. of Stories 2	38. Preservation Yes () Underway? No(X)
16. Thematic Category COMMERCE/TRADE		29. Basement? Yes(X) No ()	39. Endangered? Yes(X) By What? No ()
17. Date(s) or Period 1902 1992		30. Foundation Material brick	40. Visible From Yes(X) Public Road? No ()
18. Style or Design Multi Entry/Display Windows			
19. Architect or Engineer A.F. Davis & Sam Brown			
20. Contractor or Builder W. J. Megraw			

42. Further Description of Important Features

See No. 42 on supplemental sheet

43. History and Significance

See No. 43 on supplemental sheet

44. Description of Environment and Outbuildings

See No. 44 on supplemental sheet

45. Sources of Information

See No. 45 on supplemental sheet

46. Prepared By
M. H. McVicker

47. Organization
City of Fayette

Date
01/31/92

Building #66--Question #42

Front Facade:

The Century Block is two stories with contrasting tan and brown brick to form six, two story panels which originally contained single pane, double hung windows. The parapet at the roofline is lined with tile with a row of tan brick, a row of embossed brick, another row of narrow tan brick and finally a row of dentils underneath leading down to the six panels with dentils at the top and with a pair of inset windows per panel. The two left sections retain the original configuration of windows with awnings above. The four sections to the right have their original window size still outlined in the tan brick panel, but the area has been infilled and smaller windows inserted into the facade. The first pair of windows to the left are two pane vertical hung. The next three pairs have single pane, double hung windows. There are stone lugsills under the windows and a brick stringcourse continues across the front facade. Brick pilasters are inserted at even spaces between the panels.

The first floor storefronts have been modernized and the transoms above the stairs have been infilled. The left two sections have a canvas awning installed in the summer of 1992 and the installation revealed the metal bar with evenly spaced rosettes. The transoms underneath the canvas were also exposed. Flat awnings cover the rest of the sidewalk. The remaining transoms above the display windows have been covered with modern siding. The interior of the right half of the building retains its tin ceiling intact. The metal kickplate underneath the facade is still in place in sections two, five and six counting from the left.

Right Elevation:

The right elevation in many ways follows tradition more closely than the front. The parapet is divided by two battlements and brick pilasters spring from the basement level straight to the roofline, then corbelling, embossed bricks and dentils. A stringcourse of brick decorates the top of the five, second story windows which have arched radiating vouissors above. A straight, stone lugsill is at the bottom of the windows. The windows have been infilled and smaller windows inserted identical to those on the front. The right elevation has weathered paint and steps leading to the basement. Small arched windows high on the first story parallel to the second story have been infilled. Windows in the basement are also parallel and have been infilled.

In the spring of 1992, the building suffered a major fire. By the fall of 1992, concern was expressed about the future work needed to stabilize the building.

Form Follows Function:

In terms of style, this building is very traditional in terms of type. The building has multi-entrances with display windows. But, it also has

elements of the style advocated firstly in Missouri by Louis Sullivan. Sullivan built the first skyscraper in the world in St. Louis and his dictum was that "form follows function." In other words, the first area of concern in constructing a building was to consider what it was going to house. Then, the builder could consider how to embellish it. Sullivan's ideas were accepted in the Midwest and widely used here, but were not accepted in the architectural schools of the period. Thus, many Midwestern commercial buildings have Sullivan elements that were quickly adapted after being advocated by Sullivan.

Supplemental Sheet for Inventory Form 66

43. In the "Walks and Talks about Fayette," the gentlemen walk west and mention that the Brooks Livery stable burned in the 1880's. The lot remained vacant until 1903, when the New Century Block was built by A. F. Davis, Sam Brown and others. "It is now occupied by Dimmitt Mercantile Company, O.H. Marlow (grocer), the Post Office, J. Leon Ross (drugs) and the Telephone Exchange, all having over them office rooms occupied by physicians, lawyers, dentists and real estate men. Next to the New Century Block is the Reich Building, and beyond that the Butler Block, now being erected."

H. B. Watts, responding to these newspaper articles, said, "Commencing on the north side of the Square, which is now the Century Block, the first small frame building was the law office of Gen. John B. Clark; on its left, to the west was the single story frame residence of Alexander McNair; then the two-story log residence of William Mallory, one room of which was used for a Post Office, Mr. Mallory being at that time postmaster; adjoining the Post Office was the one-story frame residence and bakery shop of Jacob Becker, or (Jake-the-baker, as he was commonly called.) Jake's stock consisted of a few loaves of poor bread, a dozen square ginger cakes, one to two barrels of hard cider; one box licorice drops, one box jujube paste and four or five glass jars filled with barber pole peppermint stick candy. These ginger cakes were eagerly sought and purchased by the country lad, on circus days; with one inserted beneath the armpit of his jacket, he wended his way to within the show tent. Often while standing near the elephant, that quadruped would extend his proboscis and transfer the much prized cake to his rapacious jaws, to the discomfort and sorrow of the said country lad; his bewilderment, however, being increased from the fact that he could not distinguish whether the animal had taken his cake with the snout or the tail. There were vacant lots between Becker's store and the carriage and blacksmith shop of Alexander Mitchell on the corner, afterwards converted into the Hotel Butler."

Watts continued, "We now go upon the street and we see a number of men coming in on horseback for they have no other way to come, saddle pockets on their arms, they probably are from the Platte Purchase, and inquiring for the Land Office, they are directed to a small one story frame building which stood on the side of the hill about where the grocery part of the Dimmitt store now stands, and in this office a very large percent of the land of this district was entered there. Hampton L. Boon the register and Mayor Uriel Sebree the receiver. After the mission of these parties have been accomplished at the Land Office the proceeds are deposited in the old brick bank which stood down on Main Street, Dr. John I. Lowry, I think, was president."

The history of the site goes back to the earliest days of Fayette. Somewhere on this quarter block sat the first store in the City, owned by a man known only as O'Neal. The 1883 History of Howard and Cooper Counties says that "his stock was very small and was sold in a log house on the lot where Captain Brooks' livery stable now stands. After remaining a short time, O'Neal sold to John Nanson, an Englishman. Nanson died in Fayette from a cancer." Nanson was still alive in 1828, however, when Simpson and Nanson advertised in the December 16 issue of the Intelligencer "the latest arrivals, from Philadelphia," which they were "now opening, at their old stand, North East of the Public Square." The advertisement listed specifically many types of cloth and trims for sewing garments, blankets, sheeting, shoes, and some ready-made clothing. The lower quarter of the ad offered groceries, hardware, cutlery, saddlery, glass and queen's ware. For all of the items, Simpson and Nanson were willing to accept beeswax, hemp, whiskey and tallow.

The next business which can be placed with certainty at this location is the James Brooks livery. After serving in the "Richmond Grays" under Gen. John C. Clark and the "Bledsoe Battery" during the Civil War, Brooks returned to Fayette in 1866 and went into the livery business. One source places this business on this location by 1871. The 1876 Atlas lists Brooks and Morrison, Livery, Sale and Feed Stable, as sponsors. A huge fire which took place in the early 1880's left a ruin, recorded on the 1885 Sanborn map. There was no further construction on this lot until the New Century Block was begun in 1902.

Picturesque Fayette from 1905 says that the occupants of this new building were on the first floor: the Post Office, the C. C. Dimmitt Mercantile Company, and T. T. Megraw. Those on the second floor were: the Howard County Telephone Co., Armstrong & Furr, R. M. Bagby, lawyer, Dr. T. M. Nicholson, and Dr. Lou M. Robison.

The telephone exchange was located on the second floor of the New Century Block for over 20 years. Telephone service began in Howard County in December of 1897, but the location of the office is unknown. The Sanborn map of 1902 shows a number of second floor offices in buildings on the Square, but none are designated as a telephone exchange. In 1905, Picturesque Fayette shows two pictures of the Howard County Telephone Company. The picture of the office is captioned, "The Howard County Telephone Company is one of the most extensive independent systems in the state, covering the entire county, with exchanges at Fayette, New Franklin, Armstrong, Higbee, Glasgow and Boonsboro. Long distance connections with all cities. A.F. Davis, Pres; H.M. Bryan, Sec.; H.K. Givens, Treas.; M. B. Yeaman, Mgr." The second picture shows a man and two women at switchboards and is captioned "Night Operating Force at Fayette." After construction of the New Century Block, the exchange probably located there. Certainly by the time of

Continuation of No. 43 for Inventory Form 66

the 1910 Sanborn map, it occupied the second floor above the two westernmost storefronts of the New Century Block. It was still there in 1925.

Dr. Lou M. Robison, osteopathic physician, was female and the article noted, "In a town with the conservatism of Fayette it is always difficult to introduce new methods and to establish new procedures. Mrs. Robison has been unusually successful in overcoming the difficulties of the situation." Dr. T. M. Nicholson, resident dentist, is also listed as having offices in the New Century Block. Armstrong & Furr was a real estate company. According to Picturesque Fayette, J. W. Armstrong was a deacon in the Baptist Church while C. C. Furr was a "hustling young business man" and the son of A. J. Furr who was Howard County collector.

Robert M. Bagby was born in Trenton, Missouri, and came to Howard County with his parents following the Civil War. He completed the law department course at the University of Missouri in 1882 and returned to Fayette to practice law. He married Lizzie B. Viley from Roanoke in 1885. Her father was Judge J. W. Viley. Lizzie had attended Lexington Female College at Lexington, Missouri. The couple went to Kiowa County, Kansas, for several years and Bagby became prosecuting attorney there. A Democrat, he defeated a Republican challenger for the position, no small feat. In 1891 the couple returned to Armstrong and in 1900 Bagby was elected Howard County prosecuting attorney. The couple then moved to Fayette. In 1905 he was City Attorney for Fayette. The couple had 5 children and were members of the Presbyterian Church and Robert Bagby also belonged to the Knights of Pythias.

A.F. Davis was one of the builders of the New Century Block. He has no biography in the histories except his association with the Farmers and Merchants Bank. That bank had begun in 1838 as the "Branch of the Bank of the State of Missouri at Fayette" with Dr. J. J. Lowry as president, and a future Missouri Governor, Claiborne Fox Jackson, as cashier. In 1866, that bank closed and the assets were purchased by Adam Hendrix and Thomas J. Payne. Hendrix was an influential Fayette citizen whose home is already on the National Register of Historic Places on the Central Methodist College campus. In 1869, Hendrix bought out Payne. In 1876, Hendrix died and his son-in-law, A.F. Davis, assumed control of the bank. In 1880, the name was changed to Farmers and Merchants Bank, although Davis remained as president. In 1889, Dr. H.K. Givens left his medical practice (with offices in Survey No. 17) to become cashier. The capital stock was then \$40,000. Upon the death of A.F. Davis in 1907, Dr. Givens became president of the bank. Davis also signed the Sanborn maps for 1902 as one of the insurance agents in Fayette. His home was constructed at the same time as the Ferguson Residence

Continuation of No. 43 for Inventory Form 66

(survey form #44) so that the contractor would come to Fayette to build Centenary Chapel. No information could be found on Sam Brown, the other gentleman mentioned as financing this building. There was a fire in the building in the spring of 1992.

44. The New Century Block faces East Davis Street and abuts the Reich Building (survey form #65) to the west or left. North Main Street is to the east or right. An alley runs behind the building and the Village Place (survey form #10) is adjacent at the right rear on North Main Street.

Continuation of No. 45 for Inventory Form 66

45. 1883 History of Howard and Cooper Counties, pp 178-179
 1923 T. Berry Smith History, p. 99, 100, 472
 Bill Lay, Missouri Intelligencer, p. 14
 1876 Illustrated Atlas, p. 41
 Sanborn maps of 1885, 1889, 1894, 1902, 1910 and 1925
 Letter to the Fayette Democrat Leader from H. B. Watts,
 from the collection of T. Berry Smith
 Picturesque Fayette, p. 19, 22, 27, 40, 46, 57, 62, 66



STREET DRUGS

The
SHOE STORE

FAYETTE *True Value* HARDWARE

MISSOURI OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION

ARCHITECTURAL/HISTORIC INVENTORY SURVEY FORM

HDAS003-029

1. NO. 6		4. Present Local Name(s) or Design.	
2. COUNTY Howard		5. OTHER NAME(S)	
3. Location of Negatives City Hall			
6. Specific Legal Location Township 50N Range 16W Section 11 If City or Town, Street Address 301 East Davis		21. Original Use. If Apparent single dwelling	31. Wall Construction frame
7. City or Town If Rural, Vicinity Fayette		22. Present Use single dwelling	32. Roof Type & Material gable/asph.shingle
10. Site () Structure() Building(X) Object()		23. Ownership Public() Private(x)	33. No. of Bays Front 3 Side 2
11. On National Yes() Register? No(x)	12. Is It Yes() Eligible? No(X)	24. Owner's Name and Address If Known Viola Douglas 301 East Davis, Fayette	34. Wall Treatment wooden clapboard
13. Part of Estab. Yes() Hist. District? No(x)	14. District Yes() Potential? No(X)	25. Open To Public? Yes() No(X)	35. Plan Shape L back of B
15. Name of Established District n/a		26. Local Contact Person or Organization City of Fayette	36. Changes Addition() (Explain in Altered(X) No. 42) Moved()
16. Thematic Category DOMESTIC		27. Other Surveys In Which Included none	37. Condition Interior fair Exterior fair
17. Date(s) or Period before 1910		28. No. of Stories 1	38. Preservation Yes() Underway? No(X)
18. Style or Design Gabled ell 67		29. Basement? Yes() No(X)	39. Endangered? Yes(X) By What? No() lack of maintenance
19. Architect or Engineer unknown		30. Foundation Material brick	40. Visible From Yes(X) Public Road? No()
20. Contractor or Builder unknown			

42. Further Description of Important Features

See No. 42 on supplemental sheet

43. History and Significance

See No. 43 on supplemental sheet

44. Description of Environment and Outbuildings

See No. 44 on supplemental sheet

45. Sources of Information

See No. 45 on supplemental sheet

46. Prepared By
M. H. McVicker

47. Organization
City of Fayette

Date
01/31/92

Building #6-Question #42

Front Facade:

This simple gabled, L shaped, one story house has a front porch with two Victorian turned wooden posts, a wooden floor, and a half round gutter with downspout. The front porch is the most distinguishing feature of the entire house. The windows appear to be original, being two vertical sashes in a double hung frame. Two chimneys are centered on the ridgeline. The shingles on the roof are of several different colors, indicating that the roof has been patched several times.

Side and Rear Elevations:

A striped, metal awning extends over the single window on the right elevation and another extends between two of the rear windows, sheltering the door. Concrete steps lead to the door. There are two windows on the left identical to those on the front. The house rests upon brick piers.

Supplemental sheet for Inventory Form Number 6

43. The 1889 Sanborn map, the first to include this area of town, shows this site as a vacant lot, as do the subsequent maps through 1902, until 1910. The 1910 map shows an ell shaped house with a small addition tucked into the inside of the ell on the south, plus a small outbuilding. The house is unchanged on the 1925 map, but the outbuilding, presumably a privy, is gone.

44. This house occupies a corner lot, facing Davis Street, with Mulberry Street to the west. The alley which divides Fuggett's Addition from the Original Town in this block ends before reaching this lot from the south. There is a collapsed wooden outbuilding east of the house.

45. Sanborn maps of 1889, 1894, 1902, 1910, and 1925



MISSOURI OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION

ARCHITECTURAL/HISTORIC INVENTORY SURVEY FORM

HLAS003-030

1. NO. 7		4. Present Local Name(s) or Design.	
2. COUNTY Howard		5. OTHER NAME(S) Old Howard County Jail, the Old Fort	
3. Location of Negatives City Hall			
6. Specific Legal Location Township 50N Range 16W Section 11 If City or Town, Street Address 321 East Davis		21. Original Use, If Apparent jail OK	31. Wall Construction stone/brick
7. City or Town If Rural, Vicinity Fayette		22. Present Use vacant	32. Roof Type & Material hipped/shingle
10. Site () Structure() Building(X) Object()		23. Ownership Public() Private(X)	33. No. of Bays Front 3 Side 1
11. On National Yes() Register? No(X)		24. Owner's Name and Address If Known David Fortell 802 Besgrove, Fayette	34. Wall Treatment 40 40 30 common bond
12. Is It Yes(X) Eligible? No()		25. Open To Public? Yes() No(X)	35. Plan Shape rectangle
13. Part of Estab. Yes() Hist. District? No(X)		26. Local Contact Person or Organization City of Fayette	36. Changes Addition() (Explain in No. 42) Altered(X) Moved()
15. Name of Established District n/a		27. Other Surveys In Which Included None	37. Condition Interior good Exterior excellent
16. Thematic Category GOVERNMENT		28. No. of Stories 2	38. Preservation Yes(X) Underway? No()
17. Date(s) or Period 1840's		29. Basement? Yes() No()	39. Endangered? Yes(X) By What? No()
18. Style or Design I-house		30. Foundation Material stone	Zoning restrictions
19. Architect or Engineer unknown			40. Visible From Yes(X) Public Road? No()
20. Contractor or Builder unknown			

42. Further Description of Important Features

See No. 42 on supplemental sheet

43. History and Significance

See No. 43 on supplemental sheet

44. Description of Environment and Outbuildings

See No. 44 on supplemental sheet

45. Sources of Information

See NO. 45 on supplemental sheet

46. Prepared By
M. H. McVicker

47. Organization
City of Fayette

345
01/31/92

Building #7-Question #42

Front Facade:

Originally constructed as the Howard County Jail, this two story rectangular building features stone on the first story and brick on the second. Examination during renovation in the winter of 1992 reveals that the second floor might have been added somewhat later and the roof set back on top. No historical record has been found to confirm or deny this hypothesis. If there was a time gap in the construction of the building, it could not have been many years because all the windows match, not only in style, but in size. All are two vertically divided panes in a double hung sash. The wood trim at the top of the windows is lightly rounded to fit the arched, radiating voussoirs of brick. Inset wooden paneling is on the front doorway and the space above contains an arched wooden panel with brick, radiating voussoirs. The hip roof is capped in the ridgeline offcenter right with a chimney with stringcourse. Gutters and downspouts remain in place on all four sides next to a boxed cornice with plain frieze. The building obviously had hidden guttering originally; these were removed when the building underwent rebuilding following a fire. The front facade shows a door centered in the first story with a window on either side and two windows on the second floor above the windows on the first.

Right Elevation:

There is one window on the first floor and one window directly above on the second floor. A wooden lintel at ground level shows the location of a basement window.

Left Elevation:

This side of the building is identical to the right elevation except there is an entrance to the cellar underneath the first story window with a large wooden lintel above the doorway which is part of the stone foundation. The cellar is full of coal ash and its depth cannot be accurately determined without excavation nor can its original purpose be seen in its present condition.

Rear Elevation:

One door is offcenter left on the first story in the rear. There are no windows on the first floor on this elevation, although there are two windows on the second floor.

Interior:

The ceiling joists have drilled holes where the lumber was tied together with rope so that it could be economically floated down the Mississippi River and up the Missouri River. Stenciled on these ceiling joists are the names of two of the suppliers: "Chippewa Fall, Wisc. No. (various) Deep Board & Strips" and

"Valley Lumber Co., Eau Claire, Wisc." These were exposed in 1992 when the interior of the building was gutted and reconfigured for residential use. Many of the original elements such as the staircase and tongue and groove flooring were refurbished or reinstalled after repair. A non-bearing divider wall between the two rooms on the first floor appears to have been damaged by fire, but remains in place beneath sheetrock. There are two rooms on the first floor and two on the second.

Supplemental Sheet on Inventory Form Number 7

43. For such an important and necessary public building, there is little in the county histories concerning the various structures. An article in the first issue of the Missouri Intelligencer printed in Fayette, June 29, 1826, describes the new town's amenities. "It has now a well constructed Jail..." A letter written by F. M. Grimes, from the collection of T. Berry Smith, and labelled "Fayette, 75 Years Ago," says, "I wonder what number yet living remember the Old Log Jail which stood back of the present mayor's office, built of large hewed logs notched down close together, with heavy iron door -- it seemed to answer the purpose of those times.... After the time had arrived to abandon the old log jail and build something more modern, a jail of brick and stone was built on the hillside below where the present one now stands, but never seemed to give very good satisfaction. Some would get out, others hung themselves in jail, I suppose not sharp enough to get out. I remember one John Cooly who hung himself for committing rape on his stepdaughter rather than go through a shameful trial in court, and be a pauper on the charity of the county. The other, Tucker, a noted horse thief hung himself rather than being hung by a mob who was clamoring for him outside the jail. The new jail, as we call it, seems to answer alright since the saloons have been dispense with, and the sheriff occasionally calling for boarders."

Writing at about the same time to the Fayette Advertiser, H.B. Watts states, "The old log jail (mentioned by Brother Grimes) was moved to an open pasture near where is now located our public school." (Both of these letters to the newspaper are cut from the paper and preserved in glass frames in the Central Methodist Stephens Museum, but are not marked with their exact dates.)

One strange anomaly in the printed sources comes from the 1876 Illustrated Atlas of Howard County. It shows quite plainly that Davis Street came to a dead end at the eastern boundary of Fuggett's Addition, a half block extension of the Original Town. The property where this Jail sits is not marked as county-owned, but shows H. DeMessing as the owner of a rectangular one acre plot extending to the railroad tracks of the Louisiana and Missouri River Railroad. In some Missouri communities, it was the custom to locate the jail on property owned by the sheriff, rather than the county, but DeMessing is not on the list of Sheriffs of Howard County through 1882.

The Sanborn maps do not cover the part of the city where this building is located, but do reveal the existence in 1885 and 1889 of a small square stone jail centered on the lot where the present jail (Survey No. 21) is located on Morrison Street. At that time the Mayor's Office is shown across the street where the present newspaper office (Survey No. 22) is located. On the 1889 map, a small wooden porch has been added to the stone jail, the Mayor's Office is gone, and a "Calaboose" is set back on that lot, beside the alley, where Survey No. 22 is today. (This perhaps might be the old jail referred to by Grimes, since the location is correct. Or he might have confused two buildings.) There is no indication as to whether these were city or county facilities. The calaboose remains on the map in 1894, but is labeled "ruined"

Continuation of Supplemental Sheet for Inventory Form 7

in 1902, so it may have been a temporary structure to house prisoners during construction of the new Howard County Jail (Survey No. 21).

James Weathers recalled that the Davis Street building was known as the Old Jail in the 1920's and was always rented as a residence to African Americans, because of its location in a primarily African American neighborhood around the church. Weathers, however, remembered that it was constructed about 1888, about the time of the construction of the present Courthouse. This conflicts with the information in the Grimes letter, and may be a recollection of the calaboose or the small stone jail on Morrison Street. Paul Chenoweth also recalled that an African-American family named Hill had once lived in the building.

The county clerk's office had no records concerning the construction of this building or the present jail. The county jail itself no records except books listing prisoners since about the turn of the century, according to Susan Keaton of the Sheriff's office.

44. This building occupies a corner lot, facing Davis Street, with Louisiana Street on the east. There are no outbuildings, but a well cover and a large stone which might have been a mounting block remain in the yard.

45. Sanborn maps of 1885, 1889, 1894, 1902, 1910 and 1925
 Stephens Museum, T. Berry Smith collection, letter of F.M. Grimes, labelled "Fayette, 75 years ago," undated
 Stephens Museum, T. Berry Smith collection, cut out newspaper letter signed by H.B. Watts, undated

Interviews by Professor Bob Wiegers with James Weathers and Paul Chenoweth, March, 1992.

Bill Lay, from Missouri Intelligencer, p. 5

1876 Illustrated Atlas of Howard County, p. 46

Interview by Dr. Maryellen McVicker with Susan Keaton in Howard County Sheriff's office, September, 1992



MISSOURI OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION

ARCHITECTURAL/HISTORIC INVENTORY SURVEY FORM

HDAS003-031

1. NO. 67		4. Present Local Name(s) or Design. St. Mary's Epsicopal Church	
2. COUNTY Howard		5. OTHER NAME(S)	
3. Location of Negatives City Hall			
6. Specific Legal Location Township 50N Range 16W Section 11 If City or Town, Street Address 104 West Davis Street		21. Original Use, If Apparent Church	31. Wall Construction
7. City or Town If Rural, Vicinity Fayette		22. Present Use Church	32. Roof Type & Material
10. Site () Structure() Building <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Object()		23. Ownership Public() Private(X)	33. No. of Bays Front Side
11. On National Yes() Register? No()		24. Owner's Name and Address If Known	34. Wall Treatment
12. Is It Yes() Eligible? No()		25. Open To Public? Yes() No()	35. Plan Shape
13. Part of Estab. Yes() Hist. District? No(X)		26. Local Contact Person or Organization	36. Changes Addition() (Explain in No. 42) Altered() Moved()
14. District Yes() Potential? No()		27. Other Surveys In Which Included	37. Condition Interior Exterior
15. Name of Established District n/a		28. No. of Stories	38. Preservation Yes() Underway? No()
16. Thematic Category		29. Basement? Yes() No()	39. Endangered? Yes() By What? No()
17. Date(s) or Period		30. Foundation Material	40. Visible From Yes(X) Public Road? No()
18. Style or Design			
19. Architect or Engineer			
20. Contractor or Builder			

42. Further Description of Important Features

This building is already listed on the National Register of Historic Places. See attached nomination sheet.

43. History and Significance

44. Description of Environment and Outbuildings

45. Sources of Information

46. Prepared By
M. H. McVicker

47. Organization
City of Fayette

3ats
01/31/92



ST. MARY'S
EPISCOPAL
CHURCH
ALL SUNDAYS
8:00 A.M.
10:00 A.M.
5:00 P.M.
Lenten Service

MISSOURI OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION

ARCHITECTURAL/HISTORIC INVENTORY SURVEY FORM

HDAS003-032

1. NO. 68		4. Present Local Name(s) or Design. Schweighauser Residence	
2. COUNTY Howard		5. OTHER NAME(S) Sam C. Major House	
3. Location of Negatives City Hall			
6. Specific Legal Location Township 50N Range 16W Section 11 If City or Town, Street Address 106 West Davis Street		21. Original Use. If Apparent Single Dwelling	31. Wall Construction frame
7. City or Town If Rural, Vicinity Fayette		22. Present Use Single Dwelling	32. Roof Type & Material hip/Asphalt shingle ^{CB} DR
10. Site () Structure() Building(X) Object()		23. Ownership Public() Private(x)	33. No. of Bays Front 3 Side 6
11. On National Yes() Register? No(x)		24. Owner's Name and Address If Known Lee Schweighauser 106 West Davis-Fayette	34. Wall Treatment composite siding ^{DR}
12. Is It Yes() Eligible? No(x)		25. Open To Public? Yes() No(X)	35. Plan Shape I-house
13. Part of Estab. Yes() Hist. District? No(x)		26. Local Contact Person or Organization City of Fayette	36. Changes Addition(x) (Explain in Altered() No. 42) Moved()
14. District Yes(x) Potential? No()		27. Other Surveys In Which Included none	37. Condition Interior good Exterior good
15. Name of Established District n/a		28. No. of Stories 2-1	38. Preservation Yes(x) Underway? No()
16. Thematic Category DOMESTIC		29. Basement? Yes() No(x)	39. Endangered? Yes() By What? No(x)
17. Date(s) or Period 42 09 before 1885		30. Foundation Material stone	40. Visible From Yes(X) Public Road? No()
18. Style or Design I-house			
19. Architect or Engineer Unknown			
20. Contractor or Builder Unknown			

42. Further Description of Important Features

See No. 42 on supplemental sheet

43. History and Significance

See No. 43 on supplemental sheet

44. Description of Environment and Outbuildings

See No. 44 on supplemental sheet

45. Sources of Information

See No. 45 on supplemental sheet

46. Prepared By
M. H. McVicker

47. Organization
City of Fayette

Date
01/31/92

Building #68--Question #42

Front Facade:

This traditional I-house has a elements from several styles in the facade. The roofline features a boxed cornice with a frieze of dentils and paired bracketing. The second story has three sets of four pane over four pane paired windows with shutters.

The first story has two pairs of windows with shuttering and a Greek Revival front entranceway in the center of the facade. The entrance features a modified architrave trim, transom and sidelights. A 1905 photograph of the house shows quoins on the front corners and imitation ashlar siding. The corners are now covered by the composite siding and the quoins may or may not be underneath.

Right, Left, and Rear Elevations:

Two chimneys rise from the front half of both side elevations with windows behind the chimneys on the right as is typical of I-houses. These windows have 6 panes over 6 panes in each sash. A rear ell extends toward the back with three dormers on each side of the roof. These windows have six pane over six pane sashes. The window to the extreme left on the right elevation is double hung with a single pane per sash. A gabled roof with a gabled, plain pedimental hood is over the side doorway for protection. The roof has a plain, boxed cornice. Shutters are on the first story windows identical to those on the front. A modern brick chimney rises to the right of the side entranceway.

A brick sidewalk runs the entire length in front of the house.

Thus the house has elements from three styles. The house plan is a traditional L/I vernacular house type. The quoins and imitation ashlar siding are features of the Georgian style, the front entrance is Greek Revival and the cornice is Italianate.

Supplemental Sheet for Inventory Form 68

43. The 1885 through 1925 Sanborn maps shows the house with its present configuration already in place. Picturesque Fayette includes a photo of the house and states that it is the "Sam Major Residence." The 1883 History says that the Major family had their home on the west side of the Square and that house was torn down in 1883 for the construction of the Bell Block (survey form #74). Samuel C. Major, Senior married Elizabeth Daly on March 5, 1829, the daughter of Lawrence C. and Anne Morrison Hughes Daly. Thus, she was the half sister of Alfred Morrison who laid out the town with her father, Lawrence C. Daly. The couple had ten children. Apprenticed in 1818, Samuel came to Howard County in 1826. Elizabeth came to Howard County in 1821. Samuel was trained as a furniture maker and in the 1876 Atlas, his biography mentions that it was believed to be the oldest furniture shop in existence in Missouri. In 1832 he was elected Justice of the Peace, an office he held for thirteen years. In 1840 he was appointed Public Administrator and also Receiver of the Land Office. In 1843 he joined the Baptist Church and became a deacon. Elizabeth was already a member. One son, James P., graduated from West Point and became a general in the Confederate Army and one son, Samuel C. Major, Jr., was a lawyer in Fayette.

James Weathers sold the asbestos siding which covers the house. He recalls that the building used to be a dining room from 1936 to 1940 in the front section toward West Davis Street. The Rotary Club met there weekly. The wooden siding underneath the asbestos siding is blocks of wood two feet by one foot forming a very traditional Georgian pattern with quoins at the ends. All the block siding is tongue and grooved. In 1930, James Weathers helped Mrs. Clifford get an FHA loan to put hardwood floors in the house. Paul Chenoweth remembers that Mrs. Clifford opened her tea room in the house in 1926. From 1920 to 1926 the tea room was located on the Square next to Alsop and Graham. The tea room closed upon her death.

44. The house faces West Davis Street. North Linn Street is to the right and west. Behind and to the south is a garage and to the left and east is the Episcopal Church (survey form #67).

45. Sanborn maps of 1885, 1889, 1894, 1902, 1910 and 1925
1876 Howard County Atlas, p. 18
 Bill Lay, "The Pettis-Biddle Duel," p. 9
Picturesque Fayette, p. 68, 107
 Interviews by Prof. Bob Wiegers with James Weathers and Paul Chenoweth in March, 1992



HEAD-QUARTERS



Hair Styling

MISSOURI OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION

ARCHITECTURAL/HISTORIC INVENTORY SURVEY FORM

HNAS003-033

1. NO. 2		4. Present Local Name(s) or Design.	
2. COUNTY Howard		5. OTHER NAME(S)	
3. Location of Negatives City Hall			
6. Specific Legal Location Township 50N Range 16W Section 11 If City or Town, Street Address 207 East Elm		21. Original Use, If Apparent Single dwelling	31. Wall Construction frame
7. City or Town If Rural, Vicinity Fayette		22. Present Use apartments	32. Roof Type & Material Asph. Shingle/gble 96
10. Site () Structure() Building(X) Object()		23. Ownership Public() Private(X)	33. No. of Bays Front 3 Side 3
11. On National Yes() Register? No(X)		24. Owner's Name and Address If Known Ronnie Anglen 1905 Garden Columbia, MO 65201	34. Wall Treatment aluminum siding
12. Is It Yes() Eligible? No(X)		25. Open To Public? Yes() No(X)	35. Plan Shape irregular
13. Part of Estab. Yes() Hist. District? No(X)		26. Local Contact Person or Organization City of Fayette	36. Changes Addition(X) (Explain in No. 42) Altered(X) Moved()
15. Name of Established District n/a		27. Other Surveys In Which Included None	37. Condition Interior fair Exterior good
16. Thematic Category DOMESTIC		28. No. of Stories 2 - 1	38. Preservation Yes(X) Underway? No()
17. Date(s) or Period before 1885		29. Basement? Yes(X) No()	39. Endangered? Yes() By What? No(X)
18. Style or Design Gabled ell 67		30. Foundation Material stuccoed	40. Visible From Yes(X) Public Road? No()
19. Architect or Engineer unknown			
20. Contractor or Builder unknown			

42. Further Description of Important Features

See NO. 42 on supplemental sheet

43. History and Significance

See No. 43 on supplemental sheet

44. Description of Environment and Outbuildings

See No. 44 on supplemental sheet

45. Sources of Information

See No. 45 on supplemental sheet

46. Prepared By
M. H. McVicker47. Organization
City of FayetteDate:
01/31/92

Building #2--Question #42

Front Facade:

The front facade has been altered by the enclosure of an open porch. The first floor features a trio of windows--an unusual number for this type of simple dwelling. Sanborn maps confirm that originally a bay window was in this position on the front facade and was changed between 1910 and 1925. This date does not match the style of windows still in place which are two pane vertical double hung sash. The second floor has the same type of windows. Two chimneys can be seen from the front and the central chimney appears visually to have been re-built. The smaller chimney which is at the left end of the gabled roof is corbelled. The right elevation has two windows on each floor parallel to those above and below and identical to the front. There is also a basement underneath.

Left elevation:

A one story addition to the east adds space since the building is now used as apartments. This addition has three modern windows and a modern aluminum door on this elevation. On the back ell a modern door is next to the main block and appears to be unused because there is a large bush growing in front of it.

Rear Elevation:

A porch has been enclosed for apartment space on the right and opens onto the rear. There is also exterior stairs to the second story apartments; there is a full two story ell on the rear and a chimney at the gabled end of the rear addition.

Queen Anne Style:

The irregular pattern of this house shows its kinship with the Queen Anne style even if the house matches the gabled end type of building. It cannot be defined as Queen Anne mainly because of the lack of elaborate decorations which distinguish the style.

Supplemental Sheet for Inventory Form Number 2

43. This house appears on the Sanborn map of 1885, with the addition on the east elevation already in place. The outline of the house remained the same until 1910. An outbuilding labeled as a "dwelling" was on the Sanborn maps from 1885 through 1910, and is gone by 1925, when the map shows nothing on the property except the house. The 1925 map shows that on the front facade, a bay window has been removed and replaced by three windows.

44. This house is located on a corner lot, with its front facade on Elm Street, overlooking the Central Methodist College campus. Mulberry Street is on the east. An alley next to the west elevation divides the block. A square, frame shed/storage building with a four pane window is in the rear. The shed portion of the building has horizontal wood siding, while the storage area has vertical board siding. Behind the house, there is also a concrete patio with a brick barbecue pit.

45. 1885, 1889, 1894, 1902, 1910 and 1925 Sanborn maps



MISSOURI OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION

ARCHITECTURAL/HISTORIC INVENTORY SURVEY FORM

HDAS003-034

1. NO. 20		4. Present Local Name(s) or Design. Miller IGA	
2. COUNTY Howard		5. OTHER NAME(S) Farmer & Merchant Bank	
3. Location of Negatives City Hall			
6. Specific Legal Location Township 50N Range 16W Section 11 If City or Town, Street Address 103? 105-107 N. Main		21. Original Use, If Apparent OD Financial Institution	31. Wall Construction brick
7. City or Town If Rural, Vicinity Fayette		22. Present Use Specialty Store	32. Roof Type & Material flat PR
10. Site () Building(X)	Structure() Object()	23. Ownership Public() Private(X)	33. No. of Bays Front 3 Side 0
11. On National Yes() Register? No(X)	12. Is It Yes() Eligible? No(X)	24. Owner's Name and Address If Known C.E. & Paul Miller 105 N. Main, Fayette	34. Wall Treatment Other 40 common bond 30 99
13. Part of Estab. Yes() Hist. District? No(X)	14. District Yes(X) Potential? No()	25. Open To Public? Yes(X) No()	35. Plan Shape rectangle
15. Name of Established District n/a		26. Local Contact Person or Organization Gene Miller	36. Changes Addition() (Explain in No. 42) Altered(X) Moved()
16. Thematic Category COMMERCE/TRADE		27. Other Surveys In Which Included None	37. Condition Interior good Exterior good
17. Date(s) or Period before 1885		28. No. of Stories 2	38. Preservation Yes(X) Underway? No()
18. Style or Design Single Entry/Display Window		29. Basement? Yes(X) No()	39. Endangered? Yes() By What? No(X)
19. Architect or Engineer Unknown		30. Foundation Material brick	40. Visible From Yes(X) Public Road? No()
20. Contractor or Builder Unknown			

42. Further Description of Important Features

See No. 42 on supplemental sheet

43. History and Significance

See No. 43 on supplemental sheet

44. Description of Environment and Outbuildings

See No. 44 on supplemental sheet

45. Sources of Information

See No. 45 on supplemental sheet

46. Prepared By
M. H. McVicker

47. Organization
City of Fayette

Date
01/31/92

Building #20-Question #42

Front Facade:

The second story of this Renaissance Revival inspired building is intact with a wide rounded, stone arch over the rectangular central with two, one over one pane double hung sash windows. The center windows share a dark, leaded glass fanlight above. The window grouping is topped by a rusticated arch of smooth stone, supported by two, engaged, rusticated quoins. This central window arrangement is flanked by two one over one pane double hung sash windows with rectangular dark, leaded glass transoms. Above these single windows is a five-stone rusticated lintel of the same smooth stone used on the center windows. All of the windows have smooth stone lugsills, but the center window group is supported by three small brackets below the lugsills. Above the windows, a narrow masonry course with masonry eaves is supported by large brackets on each end and by ten smaller brackets with stringcourse beneath. The front cornice, crowned with a low pitched pediment, has a stone top and is flanked by short, capped rectangular columns.

The first story has been totally modernized with metal siding and new display windows. The interior is a grocery store and the transom area of this building has been linked to the rest of the grocery store (#19) by a continuous slipcover of vertically grooved metal which bears plastic lettering with the business name. This building is only wide enough to accommodate the last six letters of the word "Foodlane."

Right, Left, and Rear Elevations:

The buildings abuts a building to the left and is totally utilitarian in the rear. The front facade features tan brick while the right elevation has red brick, no windows and a one story addition to the right rear. The cornice is plain and strictly functional. This red brick facing was revealed when the adjacent building was removed. The site is now a parking lot for the grocery store.

Supplemental Sheet for Inventory Form 20

43. According to H. B. Watts letter to the Fayette Advertiser, "On the east side, beginning at the corner building now occupied by Stegner, John and Henry Ewing, sold dry goods and general merchandise, (the building being the same now as then), adjoining was the grocery store of Samuel Duncan; then came the main dry goods and furnishing store of the village, Boon-Pearson & Smith; next following was the dry goods store of Henry Glass, adjoining this was also dry goods, store conducted by A. Greenabaum; next on the north was the drug store of Dr. Joe Smith, adjoining the drug store was the tailor shop of Henry Griffith. These stores were all two-story brick buildings with narrow front doors (small windows on either side of door) with the exception of the Griffith tailor shop, which was a narrow two-story frame. Between the Griffith and John Shafroth's residence, where now stands the Commercial Bank, were vacant lots owned by Shafroth and utilized for family garden."

The period which Watts is recalling is between 1851 and 1883, because it was in 1851 that Dr. Thomas J. Smith arrived in Fayette. He practiced for 32 years, which would put the end date at 1883. The others named do not shed much light on the question. Henry Griffith, Henry Glass, Stegner and A. Greenabaum are not listed in the 1883 History of Howard and Cooper Counties. Isaac H. Pearson was a prominent merchant who went into business in 1865 with Benjamin Smith, but operated it as sole proprietor from 1870 until the time of the 1883 History. Samuel Duncan was a dry goods merchant who died in 1868, but his son was his partner, and may have continued the business in his father's name. John Ewing, born in 1826, is named as "an active businessman in his youth," in the 1905 Picturesque Fayette, when he was still alive. H. B. Watts himself was county assessor in 1883. He was born in 1848, and had "lived here all during life, with the exception of four years, which he spent in Texas." From these facts it appears that the period he writes about is somewhere between the end of the Civil War and 1883. The buildings occupied by Griffith and Dr. Smith were demolished to make way for the new Talbot building in 1884.

This building (No. 20), then, appears to be at least on the site of the former Samuel Duncan store. The end building, where Stegner and the Ewings had their stores, has been demolished. Paul Chenoweth says it fell down.

The Sanborn maps from 1885 onward through 1925, show this building as a bank. In 1885, the bank was on the first floor and a photography studio on the second, served by a skylight just above the back wall. In 1889, the bank is on the first floor and "hand printing" on the second. A small outbuilding, probably a privy has been built behind the building directly on the alley, and a wooden staircase added to the rear elevation. In 1894, the bank is on the first floor and a printing office on the second, and a square two story wood addition on the rear elevation has replaced the staircase. The privy is also gone. The 1902 map shows the same configuration, but indicates the location of the vault in the rear half of the bank floor. By 1910, the bank is the

Continuation of No. 43 for Inventory Form 20

sole occupant of the building which is the same dimension as before, but the wooden addition is not shown --- rather the entire building is brick, and no internal wall is shown as if a brick addition had been placed on the building. There are two possibilities: the building was torn down between 1905 and 1910, and replaced with the present building, or it was extensively renovated.

The 1905 date can be pinpointed because in the 1905 Picturesque Fayette, a picture of the facade is included in a montage of pictures of the Howard County Advertiser, which was housed on the second floor. The words "Farmer's and Merchant's Bank" can be seen quite plainly painted just below the roof line." Comparing this photo with one of the present facade shows that either this building was demolished or underwent a startling reconfiguration.

In the "Walks and Talks about Fayette" in the T. Berry Smith History, which were supposed to detail the changes before and after 1886, the two gentlemen list the buildings on the east side of the Square. "The old three-story brick on the corner seems to be the same I remember," says the first. His companion replies, "It is the same. The I.O.O.F. Lodge Room on the third floor, Kaiser (shoemaker) on the second, and a grocery store kept in 1886 by George S. Guss, now A.C. Stegner. In the other houses of the east side, I recall A.F. Davis (bank), I. H. Pearson (dry goods), Rosenbaum Brothers (dry goods), Collier and Kelly (tinners), Smith and Tindall (drugs), Schotte (baker), and on the corner...the old home of the Shafroth family."

The history of the A.F. Davis Bank, also known as the Farmers and Merchants Bank, is clearer than the history of the building. That bank had begun in 1838 as the "Branch of the Bank of the State of Missouri at Fayette" with Dr. J. J. Lowry as president, and a future Missouri Governor, Claiborne Fox Jackson, as cashier. In 1866, that bank closed and the assets were purchased by Adam Hendrix and Thomas J. Payne. Hendrix was an influential Fayette citizen whose home is already on the National Register of Historic Places on the Central Methodist College campus. In 1869, Hendrix bought out Payne. In 1876, Hendrix died and his son-in-law, A.F. Davis, assumed control of the bank. In 1880, the name was changed to Farmers and Merchants Bank, although Davis remained as president. In 1889, Dr. H.K. Givens left his medical practice (with offices in Survey No. 17) to become cashier. The capital stock was then \$40,000. Upon the death of A.F. Davis in 1907, Dr. Givens became president of the bank. At some time, Dr. T.M. Nicholson had an office over the bank. An account of the history of the Howard County ADVERTISER in Picturesque Fayette ("the largest piece of printing ever done in Fayette," by L.B. White, the newspaper's publisher) does not give any indication of when the newspaper moved into the building. If the Sanborn maps are accurate, it must have been between 1889 and 1894. The ADVERTISER, billed as the oldest newspaper in the county, traces its history to 1840. I.N. Houck gave it the name

Continuation of No. 43 for Inventory Form 20

"Advertiser," changing it from "Banner," when he purchased it in 1861. Charles Walden purchased it from I.N. Houck in 1872, operated it for "a number of years," and sold it to W.S. Gallemore. He in turn sold it to S.M. Yeaman, who "disposed of it to his son, M.B. Yeaman." Yeaman sold it in 1903 to L. B. White. Between that period and the time of T. Berry Smith's History, it passed through the hands of Henry Burckhartt, Walter Ridgway and W.T. Reid. When the new Commercial Trust Building was completed, the ADVERTISER moved to new quarters in the basement there.

In 1992, this building is used as the southern half of the Miller IGA Foodliner, the other half occupying a section of the Pearson Building.

44. This building faces North Main Street, and is now the corner building of the east side of the Square. Its north elevation is attached to Survey Building No. 19. The south elevation faces a partially paved empty lot, beside Morrison Street. The rear elevation is on the alley, overlooking the Sheriff's office where prisoners are discharged from cars to be taken into the Jail. There are no outbuildings.

45. Sanborn maps of 1885, 1889, 1894, 1902, 1910 and 1925
 T. Berry Smith, History, p. 94, 99-100, 201, 391, 421, 454
 1883 History of Howard and Cooper Counties, pp. 181, 399-400, 405, 418-19
 Interviews by Prof. Bob Wiegers with James Weathers and Paul Chenoweth, March, 1992.
Picturesque Fayette, p. 124-25
 Letter to the Fayette Democrat-Leader from H.B. Watts, from the files of T. Berry Smith.



MISSOURI OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION

ARCHITECTURAL/HISTORIC INVENTORY SURVEY FORM

HDAS003-035

1. NO. <u>19</u>		4. Present Local Name(s) or Design. <u>Miller IGA and Grand Theater</u>	
2. COUNTY <u>Howard</u>		5. OTHER NAME(S) <u>Rosenbaum Dry Goods, Guy Halley Furniture</u>	
3. Location of <u>Negatives City Hall</u>			
6. Specific Legal Location Township <u>50N</u> Range <u>16W</u> Section <u>11</u> If City or Town, Street Address <u>105-107 N. Main</u>		21. Original Use, If Apparent <u>DAF</u> <u>Specialty Store</u>	31. Wall Construction <u>cast iron</u>
7. City or Town If Rural, Vicinity <u>Fayette</u>		22. Present Use <u>Specialty Store</u>	32. Roof Type & Material <u>flat</u>
10. Site () Structure() Building(X) Object()		23. Ownership Public() Private(X)	33. No. of Bays Front <u>12</u> Side <u>0</u>
11. On National Yes() Register? No(X)		24. Owner's Name and Address If Known <u>C.E. & Paul Miller</u> <u>107 N. Main, Fayette</u>	34. Wall Treatment <u>cast iron</u>
12. Is It Yes() Eligible? No(X)		25. Open To Public? Yes(X) No()	35. Plan Shape <u>Aw</u> <u>rectangle</u>
13. Part of Estab. Yes() Dist. District? No(X)		26. Local Contact Person or Organization <u>Gene Miller</u>	36. Changes Addition() (Explain in No. 42) Altered(X) Moved()
14. District Yes(X) Potential? No()		27. Other Surveys In Which Included <u>None</u>	37. Condition Interior <u>good</u> Exterior <u>good</u>
15. Name of Established District <u>n/a</u>		28. No. of Stories <u>2</u>	38. Preservation Yes(X) Underway? No()
16. Thematic Category <u>COMMERCE/TRADE</u>		29. Basement? Yes(X) No()	39. Endangered? Yes() By What? No(X)
17. Date(s) or Period <u>before 1885</u>		30. Foundation Material <u>brick</u>	40. Visible From Yes(X) Public Road? No()
18. Style or Design <u>Multi Entry/Display Windows</u>			
19. Architect or Engineer <u>Unknown</u>			
20. Contractor or Builder <u>Unknown</u>			

42. Further Description of Important Features

See No. 42 on supplemental sheet

43. History and Significance

See No. 43 on supplemental sheet

44. Description of Environment and Outbuildings

See No. 44 on supplemental sheet

45. Sources of Information

See No. 45 on supplemental sheet

46. Prepared By
M. H. McVicker

47. Organization
City of Fayette

Date
01/31/92

Building #19-Question #42

Front Facade:

This whimsical high Victorian building owes some of its design to the Italianate style for commercial buildings with its bracketed, projecting cornice and attenuated window openings. It also owes some of its character to the catalogs from which stamped, iron fronts could be ordered to suit the personal taste or business image which the owner wished to project. The second story of this building has been maintained in excellent condition and is little altered, although the first story has undergone substantial alterations.

Front Facade:

Twelve narrow two-sash double hung windows with one over one panes are separated by thirteen engaged pilasters with a modified Corinthian crown and twelve modified flat brackets spanning the interval between the pilasters at the level of the crowns. Slight eave overhangs support the cornice with eleven pairs of brackets placed above the Corinthian crowns except at each end. Between each pair of brackets at the roofline are smaller, flattened brackets with a slight convex curve which leads down to a row of dentils. Below the dentils, between the paired brackets, are panels with cast decorations which appear to be outspread wings. Additional floral decorations are cast in the pilasters and cast metal lugsills are beneath each window.

The first story is separated from the second by a corbelled parapet supported by bracketing with a center eave overhang.. The first story has been modernized and contains metal sheeting over the transom display window area. The original windows may or may not be underneath. To the extreme left, the cast iron pilaster which forms the left building boundary is still extant from the parapet to the ground. Flat, metal awnings project over the two store areas. The left half retains a store front which appears to be the original configuration, although with new windows and door, while the right store has been completely altered in the entrance area. The portion of the building at 107 Main was renovated in the spring of 1992 on the interior as the new home of the Grand Theater. The exterior has not been altered, but the interior has been divided into a lobby with concession area and a movie house with screen and seats.

Right, Left, and Rear Elevations:

The buildings abuts other buildings to the right and left and is totally utilitarian in the rear.

Supplemental Sheet for Inventory Form 19

43. According to H. B. Watts letter to the Fayette Advertiser, "On the east side, beginning at the corner building now occupied by Stegner, John and Henry Ewing, sold dry goods and general merchandise, (the building being the same now as then), adjoining was the grocery store of Samuel Duncan; then came the main dry goods and furnishing store of the village, Boon-Pearson & Smith; next following was the dry goods store of Henry Glass, adjoining this was also dry goods, store conducted by A. Greenabaum; next on the north was the drug store of Dr. Joe Smith, adjoining the drug store was the tailor shop of Henry Griffith. These stores were all two-story brick buildings with narrow front doors (small windows on either side of door) with the exception of the Griffith tailor shop, which was a narrow two-story frame. Between the Griffith and John Shafroth's residence, where now stands the Commercial Bank, were vacant lots owned by Shafroth and utilized for family garden."

The period which Watts is recalling is between 1851 and 1883, because it was in 1851 that Dr. Thomas J. Smith arrived in Fayette. He practiced for 32 years, which would put the end date at 1883. The others named do not shed much light on the question. Henry Griffith, Henry Glass, Stegner and A. Greenabaum are not listed in the 1883 History of Howard and Cooper Counties. Isaac H. Pearson was a prominent merchant who went into business in 1865 with Benjamin Smith, but operated it as sole proprietor from 1870 until the time of the 1883 History. Samuel Duncan was a dry goods merchant who died in 1868, but his son was his partner, and may have continued the business in his father's name. John Ewing, born in 1826, is named as "an active businessman in his youth," in the 1905 Picturesque Fayette, when he was still alive. H. B. Watts himself was county assessor in 1883. He was born in 1848, and had "lived here all during life, with the exception of four years, which he spent in Texas." From these facts it appears that the period he writes about is somewhere between the end of the Civil War and 1883. The buildings occupied by Griffith and Dr. Smith were demolished to make way for the new Talbot building in 1884.

In the "Walks and Talks about Fayette" in the T. Berry Smith History, which were supposed to detail the changes before and after 1886, the two gentlemen list the buildings on the east side of the Square as "A.F. Davis (bank), I. H. Pearson (dry goods), Rosenbaum Brothers (dry goods), Collier and Kelly (tinners), Smith and Tindall (drugs), Schotte (baker), and on the corner...the old home of the Shafroth family."

Thus, both sources agree that the I. H. Pearson building was constructed before 1885 and perhaps considerably earlier. The biographies of Isaac Pearson and his son Isaac H. give few clues as to when this substantial building might have been constructed. Isaac senior was an immigrant from England who first settled in Franklin in 1827, leaving there for Santa Fe, and going as far as Chihuahua, Mexico, according to

Continuation of No. 43 for Inventory Form 19

his own biography in the 1883 History. Sometime during this period, he worked for John Nanson, Fayette's first store owner, according to Picturesque Fayette. Nanson's store was on the lot now occupied by the New Century Block (Survey No.66). Pearson "helped grub the stumps out of the street in front of the store." In 1835, he ended his wanderings, settled in Fayette, and began a merchandising enterprise with his brother, Thomas H. After about four years, Isaac senior turned to farming, later returning to merchandising with partnerships in two stores: Boone, Pearson & Smith of Fayette and Boone, Bostwick & Company of Glasgow. This continued until October of 1864, when the Glasgow store was consumed in the fire begun when badly outnumbered federal troops set fire to an arsenal in Glasgow City Hall, rather than let it fall into Confederate hands. The loss from that store was \$50,000. Isaac senior married Julia Huntington in 1837, and young Isaac was born in 1839. He started clerking in his father's store when he was sixteen, and continued there until 1864, when he was sent to Illinois and then Iowa for safety until the end of the Civil War. He returned to Fayette in August of 1865. He then went into business with Benjamin Smith, under the firm name of Smith & Pearson, but became sole proprietor in 1870. He is listed as a patron of the 1876 Atlas of Howard County. I. H. Pearson is mentioned in "Walks and Talks" as telling one of the gentlemen that St. Mary's Church was constructed about 1847. They also pass his house (Huntington Hall), commenting, "In my day the only house on top of the hill was a brick that was built long ago by President Lucky of Howard High School, but for many years occupied by Isaac Pearson." The other replies, "Well, the Pearsons are still there..." (in 1912-13). The Pearson home is shown on page 116 of the 1905 Picturesque Fayette, with the following caption, "The home of Isaac Huntington Pearson, who has lived here since 1862... Mr. Pearson has been in business in Fayette since 1855. The hospitality of Mrs. Pearson makes this home a delightful place to visit. She loves books and St. Mary's little church and everything good in life. The editor of this book is grateful to Mrs. Pearson for much assistance and many kind suggestions."

An entry on the building in "The Pettis-Biddle Duel" suggests that construction was a joint project of one of the Pearsons (Isaac senior was still alive at the time of the 1883 History) and of the Rosenbaum family. Charles Rosenbaum, born in Germany in 1837, emigrated to America when he was 14, and came to Missouri at the close of the Civil War. His first wife, who died in 1874, left him with two sons, Jacob and Joseph. In 1880, he married Mrs. Fannie Hymen Semell, and they had one son, Mortimer. Whether they had an interest in the building or not, the Rosenbaums certainly operated a dry goods business on one side of the building at some point. They had at least one other location, however.

In a collection of photographs owned by Henry Summers is a picture of a two-story brick building with the Fayette Bank

Continuation of No. 43 for Inventory Form 19

on the right, and Rosenbaum Brothers on the left. There is a drawing of this building in the 1876 Atlas, but Boyd & Shafroth is on the left, with the Fayette Bank on the right. Law offices of Herndon & Herndon, and of Sam C. Major are shown on the second floor. If the Rosenbaums were occupying this building in 1882, they most assuredly had to find new quarters, when this building (on the site of Survey No. 79) burned.

Paul Chenoweth recalls that other occupants have been Loebs Dry Goods; Hayes and Norris; Frayes, Norris & Smith, and Guy Halley Furniture. James Weathers also recalls that Guy Halley had a furniture store and funeral home there, and that he was joined in the business with Ralph Carr. The second story housed some law offices. An advertisement for Dr. E. M. Blakey on page 46 of Picturesque Fayette gives his address as "Over Pearson's Grocery," phone 72.

The H. & S. Loeb & Company Dry Goods store interior is shown on page 52 of Picturesque Fayette, but no location is given. The interior of the Guy Halley furniture store is also shown, on page 101, but it was in Survey No. 14, the I.O.O.F. Lodge in 1905. Hayes & Norris was a partnership between Jay B. Hayes and Boyd Norris which began in 1916 and ended in 1923 with the sale of their interests to Hayes' brother, E.J. In T. Berry Smith's 1923 History, Jay Hayes biography says, "E.J. Hayes is now the sole owner of the business. This store carries a complete line of women's ready to wear apparel, dry goods and shoes. There are four clerks employed in the store, which is located in the Watts Building on the east side of the Square. This is the oldest store in Fayette." Jay B. Hayes is given credit for starting the Fayette Commercial Club in 1922, and for working to obtain "a 365 day road" from Glasgow to Rocheport. His contention that this is the oldest store in Fayette may be true with the exception of Survey Building 66 (the Uriel Wright Building), since fire and demolition had removed most of the pre-1882 buildings. The Reich Building (Survey No. 65) is the only other contender on the Square for the honor. Oral tradition ascribes its construction date to 1872. The 1923 T. Berry Smith History lists no Watts in Fayette in its biographies, and there is nothing to suggest in the 1883 biographies of either Dr. James Watts or Hamp B. Watts that they were involved in construction of this building or any other. Indeed, if Hamp Watts had constructed one of the buildings, why did he not say so in his 1912 letter? Hayes declaration remains a mystery.

In 1992, the occupants were half of the Miller IGA grocery store on the south half (the rest of the Miller store occupies Survey No. 20) and the newly relocated Grand Theater operated by Johnny Griggs of Boonville.

44. This building faces North Main Street, with the Robb Building (Survey No. 18) attached on the north side and the bank building (Survey No. 20) attached on the south. The rear of the building faces an alley, and overlooks the Howard County Jail on the lot behind. There are no outbuildings

Continuation of Inventory Form 19

45. Picturesque Fayette, pp.7, 46, 52, 101, 116
Bill Lay, The Pettis-Biddle Duel, p. 3
Sanborn maps of 1885, 1889, 1894, 1902, 1910, and 1925
T. Berry Smith, History of Chariton and Howard Counties,
pp. 94, 100, 391, 421, 433-34, 454
1883 History of Howard and Cooper Counties, pp. 399-400,
405, 418-419
Interviews by Prof. Bob Wieggers with Paul Chenoweth and
James Weathers, March, 1992
1876 Atlas of Howard County, p. 41
Letter to the Fayette Democrat-Leader from H.B. Watts,
from the files of T. Berry Smith.
Photograph in the private collection of Henry Summers



MISSOURI OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION

ARCHITECTURAL/HISTORIC INVENTORY SURVEY FORM

HNAS003-036

1. NO. 18		4. Present Local Name(s) or Design. Robb Plumbing & Heating	
2. COUNTY Howard		5. OTHER NAME(S)	
3. Location of Negatives City Hall			
6. Specific Legal Location Township 50N Range 16W Section 11 If City or Town, Street Address 109 N. Main		21. Original Use, If Apparent 006 Specialty Store	31. Wall Construction brick
7. City or Town If Rural, Vicinity Fayette		22. Present Use Specialty Store	32. Roof Type & Material flat PR
10. Site () Structure () Building(X) Object ()		23. Ownership Public() Private(X)	33. No. of Bays Front 3 Side 0
11. On National Yes() Register? No(X)		24. Owner's Name and Address If Known Bobby Robb-Fayette	34. Wall Treatment common bond
12. Is It Yes() Eligible? No(X)		25. Open To Public? Yes(X) No()	35. Plan Shape rectangle
13. Part of Estab. Yes() Hist. District? No(X)		26. Local Contact Person or Organization Bobby Robb	36. Changes Addition() (Explain in No. 42) Altered() Moved()
14. District Yes(X) Potential? No()		27. Other Surveys In Which Included None	37. Condition Interior good Exterior excellent
15. Name of Established District n/a		28. No. of Stories 2	38. Preservation Yes(X) Underway? No()
16. Thematic Category COMMERCE/TRADE		29. Basement? Yes(X) No()	39. Endangered? Yes() By What? No(X)
17. Date(s) or Period 1885-1889		30. Foundation Material brick	40. Visible From Yes(X) Public Road? No()
18. Style or Design 40/44 Single Entry/Display Window			
19. Architect or Engineer Unknown			
20. Contractor or Builder Unknown			

42. Further Description of Important Features

See No. 42 on supplemental sheet

43. History and Significance

See No. 43 on supplemental sheet

44. Description of Environment and Outbuildings

See No. 44 on supplemental sheet

45. Sources of Information

See No. 45 on supplemental sheet

46. Prepared By
M. H. McVicker

47. Organization
City of Fayette

Date
01/31/92

Building #18-Question #42

This brick building shows influence of the Italianate style with a broken pediment and central finial atop the cornice. The cornice features two wide end brackets that overhang the cornice and "support it." These are topped by pyramidal caps. The rest of the cornice is "supported" by seven evenly spaced Italianate brackets with rectangular inset panels. Below the cornice, the facade is monochrome red brick down to a narrow stringcourse which divides the upper story from the transom area. The second story also features three double hung, windows with one over one sashes surmounted by hood molds with a double row of brick and masonry lugsills. The upper sash has been covered with wooden panels.

The first floor has been totally modernized with the transoms windows covered with metal siding and a modern sign. The entrance door is to the extreme right at street level and the display windows curve from the sidewalk to the door, forming a recessed area. A cast iron column remains in the center front of what is now the sidewalk designating where the display window originally ended.

Right, Left, and Rear Elevations:

The buildings abuts other buildings to the right and left and is totally utilitarian in the rear.

Supplemental Sheet for Inventory Form 18

43. According to H. B. Watts letter to the Fayette Advertiser, "On the east side, beginning at the corner building now occupied by Stegner, John and Henry Ewing, sold dry goods and general merchandise, (the building being the same now as then), adjoining was the grocery store of Samuel Duncan; then came the main dry goods and furnishing store of the village, Boon-Pearson & Smith; next following was the dry goods store of Henry Glass, adjoining this was also dry goods, store conducted by A. Greenabaum; next on the north was the drug store of Dr. Joe Smith, adjoining the drug store was the tailor shop of Henry Griffith. These stores were all two-story brick buildings with narrow front doors (small windows on either side of door) with the exception of the Griffith tailor shop, which was a narrow two-story frame. Between the Griffith and John Shafroth's residence, where now stands the Commercial Bank, were vacant lots owned by Shafroth and utilized for family garden."

The period which Watts is recalling is between 1851 and 1883, because it was in 1851 that Dr. Thomas J. Smith arrived in Fayette. He practiced for 32 years, which would put the end date at 1883. The others named do not shed much light on the question. Henry Griffith, Henry Glass, Stegner and A. Greenabaum are not listed in the 1883 History of Howard and Cooper Counties. Isaac Pearson was a prominent merchant who went into business in 1865 with Benjamin Smith, but operated it as sole proprietor from 1870 until the time of the 1883 History. Samuel Duncan was a dry goods merchant who died in 1868, but his son was his partner, and may have continued the business in his father's name. John Ewing, born in 1826, is named as "an active businessman in his youth," in the 1905 Picturesque Fayette, when he was still alive. H. B. Watts himself was county assessor in 1883. He was born in 1848, and had "lived here all during life, with the exception of four years, which he spent in Texas." From these facts it appears that the period he writes about is somewhere between the end of the Civil War and 1883. The buildings occupied by Griffith and Dr. Smith were demolished to make way for the new Talbot building in 1884.

On the 1885 Sanborn map, on the lot where the Robb Electric Building is now located, is a small one-story square print shop colored green, meaning that it was not frame, brick, stone, iron or adobe. There was a large open space behind the print shop, blocked from the alley by a wooden shed. There were no openings into this yard area from the adjoining buildings. This differs from H. B. Watts account of the streetscape, in which he says all the buildings were two-story brick except Griffith's frame tailor shop next to Shafroth's on the corner. It is possible that more than two buildings were demolished to make way for construction of the Talbot building (Survey No. 16), and that this print shop building was built to occupy the leftover space.

By the 1889 Sanborn map, the print shop is gone, replaced by a two-story brick confectionery store with a two-story frame partition between front and back areas of the

Continuation of No. 43 for Inventory Form 18

store, and a tin ceiling. There is also a small wooden porch on the back of the building, and the shed belonging to the print shop has been removed. This is apparently the present building on the site. By 1894, this has become a bakery and restaurant, with an oven in the basement, and an addition to the wooden porch at the rear of the building, apparently connecting to the gallery of the Talbot Building. It remains the same in 1902. It was still a bakery in 1910, but a portion of its wooden back porch had been removed, perhaps when the porch was removed from the Talbot Building. (Although it is marked as a bakery in both 1902 and 1910, in 1905 it was a meat market. See explanation below.) By 1925, the Sanborn company had stopped indicating use on most buildings, but there is a new notation that some portion of the building is tile.

Both James Weathers and Paul Chenoweth recall that Tummy's Meat Market occupied this location. Paul Chenoweth also recalls that Will Innes had a restaurant there. Both recall the (Paul) Howard and Page Plumbing Shop, which was the immediate predecessor to Robb Plumbing and Heating, the current occupant. The interior of the City Meat Market, owned by J. W. Tummy, is shown in a photograph on page 41 in Picturesque Fayette and heralded as "one of Fayette's most substantial business institutions." The address was not given, but the phone number was 15.

In the "Walks and Talks about Fayette" in the T. Berry Smith History, which were supposed to detail the changes before and after 1886, the two gentlemen list the buildings on the east side of the Square as "A.F. Davis (bank), I. H. Pearson (dry goods), Rosenbaum Brothers (dry goods), Collier and Kelly (tinnery), Smith and Tindall (drugs), Schotte (baker), and on the corner...the old home of the Shafroth family." Starting at the bank (which was, from the 1885 Sanborn map onward, the second building from the south corner), Collier and Kelly the tinnery were probable occupants of the Robb Building. This determination, however, does not match the Sanborn company's notation that the building was a confectionery. If this was indeed the location of Collier's shop, it should be noted that he is listed in the 1883 History as a hero of the great fire of July 13, 1882, which consumed eight businesses on the south side of the Square. Collier, "by almost superhuman effort," climbed to the roof of the Tolson Building, leading a bucket brigade which threw water on the roof and rear portion of the building. This action prevented the further spread of the fire. Collier himself lost two one-story frame houses, worth \$3,000, somewhere on the block, and was only insured for \$800. Those houses might have been on the lot now occupied by City Hall (Survey No. 32), because the cornerstone says "In Memory of Jordan Collier." Collier's partner in the tin shop was Dan Kelly. Collier also endeared himself to his fellow citizens by donating the land in 1914 upon which Fayette's public library sits.

Continuation of Inventory Form 18

44. This building faces North Main Street, on the Square across from the Howard County Courthouse. The Talbot Building (Survey No. 17) is on the north and the Pearson Building (Survey No. 19) is on the south. There is an alley behind the building.

45. Sanborn maps of 1885, 1889, 1894, 1902, 1910 and 1925
T. Berry Smith, History, p. 100, 391, 421, 454
1883 History of Howard and Cooper Counties, pp. 200-201
Interviews by Prof. Bob Wieggers with James Weathers and
Paul Chenoweth, March, 1992.
Picturesque Fayette, p. 41, 58
Letter to the Fayette Democrat-Leader from H.B. Watts,
from the files of T. Berry Smith.
Cornerstone of Fayette Public Library



MISSOURI OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION

ARCHITECTURAL/HISTORIC INVENTORY SURVEY FORM

HDAS003-037

1. NO. 17		4. Present Local Name(s) or Design. Alsoop & Graham Drugstore	
2. COUNTY Howard		5. OTHER NAME(S) John Talbot & Co. Holtwick Chiropractic Office, Talbot Building	
3. Location of Negatives City Hall			
6. Specific Legal Location Township 50N Range 16W Section 11 If City or Town, Street Address 111 & 113 N. Main		21. Original Use, If Apparent drugstore	31. Wall Construction stamped iron front
7. City or Town If Rural, Vicinity Fayette		22. Present Use drugstore	32. Roof Type & Material flat
10. Site () Structure () Building(X) Object ()		23. Ownership Public () Private(X)	33. No. of Bays Front 7 Side 0
11. On National Yes () Register? No (X)		24. Owner's Name and Address If Known Dale Graham 113 N. Main, Fayette	34. Wall Treatment 59 cast iron
12. Is It Yes () Eligible? No (X)		25. Open To Public? Yes(X) No ()	35. Plan Shape rectangle
13. Part of Estab. Yes () Hist. District? No (X)		26. Local Contact Person or Organization Dale Graham	36. Changes Addition () (Explain in No. 42) Altered () Moved ()
14. District Yes(X) Potential? No ()		27. Other Surveys In Which Included None	37. Condition Interior excellent Exterior excellent
15. Name of Established District n/a		28. No. of Stories 2	38. Preservation Yes(X) Underway? No ()
16. Thematic Category COMMERCE/TRADE		29. Basement? Yes(X) No ()	39. Endangered? Yes () By What? No(X)
17. Date(s) or Period 1884		30. Foundation Material brick	40. Visible From Yes(X) Public Road? No ()
18. Style or Design 40/67 Multi Entry/Display Windows			
19. Architect or Engineer Unknown			
20. Contractor or Builder Unknown			

42. Further Description of Important Features

See No. 42 on supplemental sheet

43. History and Significance

See No. 43 on supplemental sheet

44. Description of Environment and Outbuildings

See No. 44 on supplemental sheet

45. Sources of Information

See No. 45 on supplemental sheet

46. Prepared By
M. H. McVicker

47. Organization
City of Fayette

Date
01/31/92

Building #17-Question #42

Front Facade:

This whimsical high Victorian building owes some of its design to the Italianate style for commercial buildings with its bracketed, projecting cornice and attenuated window openings. It also owes some of its character to the catalogs from which stamped, iron fronts could be ordered to suit the personal taste or business image which the owner wished to project. The second story of this building has been maintained in excellent condition and is little altered, although the first story has undergone substantial alterations so that the iron trim is no longer even seen. Although the building has a single owner, two businesses are located in it. On the second story, the building is topped by a central decorated gable or pediment, its center space filled with a radiating "sunburst" design surrounded by dentils and capped by a finial. Below this gable a panel is stamped with the date "1884" and the name "John Talbot & Co." between embossed scrolls. A metal mortar and pestle is to the right of the central gable, designating the type of business within. Originally, the other side had an identical mortar and pestle. A mansard standing seam, metal roof fills the rest of this section.

The second story is divided into three parts, the central part being slightly wider than the flanking ones. These sections are set off by pilasters which extend all the way up to the roofline at the corners and are capped by small pyramidal forms. The two pilasters which set off the central section extend up to a row of dentils and pause for two plain, flat panels which extend across the width of the building before continuing up to the roofline, where they look more like brackets. The remaining mortar and pestle sits atop the right pilaster/bracket. The cornice is decorated (from the top down) by two thin, flat panels projecting above a row of scrolled brackets. There are four brackets evenly spaced in the end sections, and seven brackets slightly closer together in the central section. The space between the brackets is further decorated by small dentils and egg and dart moulding with round medallions beneath. Below the brackets are the two plain panels mentioned above. The two flanking sections each contain two pair of window openings. On the left half, the original windows have been replaced with paired, double hung sash with one over one panes. The top half of the window opening has been infilled with a wooden panel. The windows on the right half appear to be original, although the top half is covered to match the left side and only the bottom half with four over four panes are showing. These window pairs are divided by very narrow pilasters with a Doric base and Corinthian crown. The central section of the first floor is divided into three parts, set off by the same thin pilasters as the end sections, with the middle section completely infilled with wooden panelling. This was once a window to light the stairwell to the upper floor. Under the window area is a second cornice with dentils and stamped rosettes and then the modern storefronts.

The first floor has been extensively modernized and altered. Signboard and metal sheeting cover the former transoms above the display windows. flat, metal awnings project out over each storefront, while a small, pent awning covers the entrance door to the central stairwell. Both storefronts retain the original configuration of central recessed doorways, flanked by large single pane display windows above kickplates which have now been infilled with brick on the left half and stone underneath and surrounding the display window on the right half. A metal doorplate remains in place in the entrance to the apartment above.

Rear Elevation:

The rear of the store is plain brick with four windows on the second story and a centered door with wooden stairs running down on the exterior to the alley which is below grade. There is a walk out basement and the entire elevation is devoid of any type of decoration.

In 1889 the building shifted to the left (north). Although appearing to be leaning by about four inches, the building is sound and has not measurably shifted since that time. Commercial Trust Bank is demolishing the adjacent Grand Theater in 1992 and care is being taken to construct retaining walls as the other buildings on this side of the Square appear to be leaning in their turn against this building.

Supplemental Sheet for Inventory Form 17

43. According to H. B. Watts letter to the Fayette Advertiser, "On the east side, beginning at the corner building now occupied by Stegner, John and Henry Ewing, sold dry goods and general merchandise, (the building being the same now as then), adjoining was the grocery store of Samuel Duncan; then came the main dry goods and furnishing store of the village, Boon-Pearson & Smith; next following was the dry goods store of Henry Glass, adjoining this was also dry goods, store conducted by A. Greenabaum; *next on the north was the drug store of Dr. Joe Smith, adjoining the drug store was the tailor shop of Henry Griffith.* These stores were all two-story brick buildings with narrow front doors (small windows on either side of door) with the exception of the Griffith tailor shop, which was a narrow two-story frame. Between the Griffith and John Shafroth's residence, where now stands the Commercial Bank, were vacant lots owned by Shafroth and utilized for family garden." The italicized portion indicates the store fronts where the Talbot Building is located.

The period which Watts is recalling is between 1851 and 1883, because it was in 1851 that Dr. Thomas J. Smith arrived in Fayette. He practiced for 32 years, which would put the end date at 1883. The others named do not shed much light on the question. Henry Griffith, Henry Glass, Stegner and A. Greenabaum are not listed in the 1883 History of Howard and Cooper Counties. Isaac Pearson was a prominent merchant who went into business in 1865 with Benjamin Smith, but operated it as sole proprietor from 1870 until the time of the 1883 History. Samuel Duncan was a dry goods merchant who died in 1868, but his son was his partner, and may have continued the business in his father's name. John Ewing, born in 1826, is named as "an active businessman in his youth," in the 1905 Picturesque Fayette, when he was still alive. H. B. Watts himself was county assessor in 1883. He was born in 1848, and had "lived here all during life, with the exception of four years, which he spent in Texas." From these facts it appears that the period he writes about is somewhere between the end of the Civil War and 1883. The buildings occupied by Griffith and Dr. Smith were demolished to make way for the new Talbot building in 1884.

In October of 1884, William Shafroth, who had acquired the garden area after the death of his father, John, granted John A. Talbot & Company the right to build a wall on the property line which bordered the garden, with one half of the wall to be on Shafroth's lot. They agreed that if Shafroth (or his assigns) ever erected a building using that wall, he would pay Talbot \$8.75 per thousand brick (that is, half the price of the wall.)

The John A. Talbot who constructed the present building was the son of Dr. John A. Talbot who came to Fayette to make his fortune after graduation from Jefferson College in Philadelphia, PA. In Fayette, he married Miss Alice Daly and they reared seven children, of whom John was their second youngest. The first John died in 1858, and Alice in 1871.

Continuation of No. 43 for Inventory Form 17

The second John was educated at Dartmouth College, then "returned to Fayette to engage in the drug business with Dr. Givens." He later entered the insurance business, "in which line of business he was unusually successful," according to T. Berry Smith. It is likely that the Talbot building represented an investment for him, because by 1886, it housed the Smith and Tindall Drug Store and the Schotte Bakery. The second floor contained the offices of Dr. U. S. Wright and Dr. H. K. Givens.

The 1885 Sanborn map shows the building already in place, a two-story brick with a wooden gallery across the back. Only the first floor was divided by a brick wall. The north side of the building housed a "Rest. & Bakery" with the notation that there was an oven in the basement. The south half was listed as "drugs." (Its neighbor to the south, however, is a small print shop colored green on the Sanborn map, meaning that it was not frame, brick, stone, iron or adobe. There was a large open space behind the print shop, blocked from the alley by a shed. This differs from H. B. Watts account of the streetscape.) In 1889, the bakery and drug stores are still there, but the second floor is named a "public hall." (The print shop is gone, replaced by a two-story brick confectionery store.) The 1894 Sanborn map shows that an additional business was being conducted along with the restaurant and bakery on the north side: "Milly" (Millinery?) By 1902, the north side is occupied by a grocery, and south side remains "Drugs." In 1910, the businesses are still given as grocery and drugs, but the wooden gallery on the back of the building has been removed.

Dr. Uriel Wright and Dr. H. K. Givens apparently occupied the second floor of this building for a short period, between 1884 and 1889. Dr. Givens was a Fayette native who graduated from Central Methodist College, and then received his medical degree in 1879 from the St. Louis Medical College. Dr. Givens gave up the practice of medicine in 1889, and became cashier of The Farmers and Merchants Bank. He became president of the Bank in 1906. He also served as a curator for Howard-Payne College for 42 years and was secretary of the board for 35 of those years. Givens also served on the Fayette school board for 32 years, holding the office of president for 20 years. Dr. Uriel Wright, who began his practice in 1871 upon his graduation from the St. Louis Medical College, continued to practice medicine, but is most closely associated with the building at 120 North Church Street (Survey No. 70).

The south side of the building has apparently always housed a drug store. In a newspaper advertisement written for the 1988 centennial celebration of the Howard County Courthouse, the following account of the occupants is given:

"The drug store occupants have included:

** Tindall and Smith

** (Reuben) Armstrong and (Bedford) Tolson

** Gem Drug Store of (Dr. C.P.) Megee & Elwyn
(1905-1914)

Continuation of No 43 for Inventory Form 17

** (C.N.) Broadhurst and (Dr. N.E.) Smith
 ** (T.V.) Alsop and Broadhurst (1917)
 ** T.V. Alsop (1918-36)
 ** (T.H.) Alsop and (J.M.) Turner (1936-1961)
 ** T. H. Alsop Drugs (1961-62)
 ** ALSOP & (Dale) GRAHAM (1962-?)

The late T.V. Alsop (1870-1936), before opening his first drug store in Fayette, had also been employed (about 1890) in the Tindall & Smith store at this location, as well as other drug stores in New Franklin and Fayette, and had been a travelling representative of a drug firm. Mr. Alsop also had The Missouri Drug Store in Fayette on the south side of the Square (1905-about 1915), before buying out the interest of Dr. Smith in 1917, and then the interest of Mr. Broadhurst in 1919. His son, the late T. H. Alsop (1900-1972), worked in the store in association with his father, and operated it alone for about two months after his father's death, before the Alsop & Turner partnership was formed. After Mr. Turner's death, he operated the store as T. H. Alsop Drugs until the present owner, Dale Graham, became his partner in 1962.

The store, although still carrying the Alsop & Graham name, has been solely owned by Dale Graham since 1970."

James Weathers recalls that the store had no soda fountain when T. V. Alsop owned it alone. The soda fountain was installed after 1936, when Marvin Turner became associated with Alsop.

The occupants of the north side of the building are not as well documented. Paul Chenoweth recalls that it has been occupied by Miss Clifford's Tea Room, then a restaurant, and then a barber shop. The current occupant is the Holtwick Chiropractic Clinic, operated by David Holtwick, a use in keeping with the external adornments of the building.

It is likely that this was the location of "Fritzzy" Buhrmeister's bakery and confectionery shop. In Picturesque Fayette, Buhrmeister's write-up on page 32 states that he is in the middle of the block on the east side of the Square. On the east side, there were only two buildings shown on the Sanborn maps as possessing ovens, the Talbot Building and the Robb Building, which was occupied in 1905 by Tummy's City Meat Market. The 1902 Sanborn map calls the Talbot Building's north side a restaurant and bakery (plus millinery?), and Buhrmeister's write-up makes it clear that he had a lunchroom and ice cream parlor, as well as a confectionery selling fruits, candies and nuts, not to mention oysters in season. He also made "his own bread, with which he supplies a large trade." The bakery also made "excellent cakes." Mr. Buhrmeister apparently made a strong bid for the college students' business, because he "has always been liberal with the students and, it is said, that he never refuses to contribute money toward the support of the football team." He went into business about 1895.

Continuation of Inventory Form 17

44. This building faces North Main Street, across from the Courthouse. Until the Alamo Theater building was demolished, it shared its north wall with the Theater. When construction is complete, it will share a wall, braced by steel beams, with the Commercial Trust Bank addition. On the south side, it shares a wall with the Robb Plumbing and Heating building. An alley is on the east.

45. Sanborn maps of 1885, 1889, 1894, 1902, 1910 and 1925.
Interview by Prof. Bob Wiegers with James Weathers and Paul Chenoweth, March, 1992.

Newspaper advertisement written by Dale Graham for the Fayette Advertiser, undated, from 1988, in his possession.

Bill Lay, "The Pettis Bittle Duel...", p. 2 of section titled "Some Architecture and History of the Square"

T. Berry Smith, History, pp. 100, 391, 421, 454

Picturesque Fayette, pp. 32, 58

Letter to the Fayette Democrat-Leader from H.B. Watts, from the files of T. Berry Smith.



HOLLWICK CHIROPRACTIC

REXELL
ALSOP & GRAHAM
DRUGS PRESCRIPTIONS

GRAND

MISSOURI OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION

ARCHITECTURAL/HISTORIC INVENTORY SURVEY FORM

HDA003-038

1. NO. 16		4. Present Local Name(s) or Design. Grand Theater	
2. COUNTY Howard		5. OTHER NAME(S) Alamo Theater	
3. Location of Negatives City Hall			
6. Specific Legal Location Township 50N Range 16W Section 11 If City or Town, Street Address 117 N. Main		21. Original Use, If Apparent Movie Theater 08	31. Wall Construction brick
7. City or Town If Rural, Vicinity Fayette		22. Present Use Being demolished	32. Roof Type & Material flat pr
10. Site () Structure () Building (X) Object ()		23. Ownership Public () Private (X)	33. No. of Bays Front 3 Side 0
11. On National Yes () Register? No (X)		24. Owner's Name and Address If Known Commercial Trust Co. Fayette, MO 65248	34. Wall Treatment common bond
12. Is It Yes () Eligible? No (X)		25. Open To Public? Yes () No ()	35. Plan Shape AW rectangle
13. Part of Estab. Yes () Hist. District? No (X)		26. Local Contact Person or Organization Lew Wallace Jacobs III	36. Changes Addition () (Explain in No. 42) Altered () Moved (X)
15. Name of Established District n/a		27. Other Surveys In Which Included None	37. Condition Interior poor Exterior poor
16. Thematic Category RECREATION/CULTURE		28. No. of Stories 2	38. Preservation Yes () Underway? No (X)
17. Date(s) or Period 1913		29. Basement? Yes (X) No ()	39. Endangered? Yes (X) By What? No ()
18. Style or Design 60/69 Spanish Pueblo		30. Foundation Material concrete	40. Visible From Yes (X) Public Road? No ()
19. Architect or Engineer Unknown			
20. Contractor or Builder Unknown			

42. Further Description of Important Features

See No. 42 on supplemental sheet

43. History and Significance

See No. 43 on supplemental sheet

44. Description of Environment and Outbuildings

See No. 44 on supplemental sheet

45. Sources of Information

See No. 45 on supplemental sheet

46. Prepared By
M. H. McVicker47. Organization
City of FayetteDate
01/31/92

Building #16-Question #42

By the time this survey is completed, this building will have been demolished for an addition to the adjacent bank (#15). The style of this building has been called Mission, but it mixes a number of themes to the romanticized Old West.

Front Facade:

The central section of the facade is slightly higher than the two flanking bays and gives just of nod to the style of the Alamo in Texas. The cornice is plain, capped by the ubiquitous thick tiles found on many commercial buildings in Fayette. The plain, flat central section has two small, narrow windows in the middle which may or may not have been intended to look like gun embrasures on the famous fort. The flanking sections have flat, slightly projecting brick hoods over the windows which were probably meant to look "Indian." They do resemble an armless figure with a tiny head, sitting atop the window frame and dangling its feet to either side. It could also be based upon a simple, label lintel with brickwork above. On either side of this composition, a simple strip of brick "hangs down" from the cornice, ending with two individual bricks. Most of the front facade has been painted white, leaving a plain brick strip straight across the top, and accenting these decorative strips and "figures."

There are two entrances flanked by spaces for locking poster frames into permanent panels outlined by the same dark brick as in the second story level. An Art Deco canopy in a triangular shape with rounded front point covers the first floor central section. The word "GRAND" was lit in neon on both sides of the canopy and three rows of horizontal neon lights filled the space between while the entire bottom of the canopy contained another three rows of neon lights. Beneath this canopy is a centered ticket booth which is flanked by the two entrances.

Right, Left, and Rear Elevations:

The building abuts buildings to the right and left. The rear was already undergoing demolition at the start of this survey and its original appearance could not be determine.

Interior:

The Indian figured motiff is repeated in the interior, along with several other Native American motiffs painted on the wooden ceiling beams. These beams were probably intended to resemble a frontier building or the timbers visible in Southwestern pueblo construction. The building had carbon arc projectors. These projectors and the word Grand from the canopy were moved down the street in June 1992 to the new movie house.

Supplemental Sheet for Inventory Form 16

43. At the time of the 1885 Sanborn map, this lot is occupied by an L-shaped one-story frame dwelling with a back porch, placed snugly against the corner of Davis and Main Streets. It had one small outbuilding, well back on the lot. By 1889, its lot was drawn showing two equal lengthwise portions, with the house encroaching a couple of feet onto the south lot, and it looks exactly the same on the 1894 map. By 1902, the house has become a business, showing an addition on the southern block. Starting on the north end, the rooms are labeled "Dress'g Rm, Off., Storge, Poultry and Ir Clo" with the final room marked with an "X" from corner to corner, indicating a stable, according to the map key. These two rooms, the "Ir Clo" and the stable, constitute the addition. On the January 1910 Sanborn map, the building has been enlarged again, and is marked "Produce." The lot line has been redrawn to reflect the existing line formed by the end wall of the building. Paul Chenoweth recalls that this lot was occuppied by a home and feed store, before construction of the Alamo Theater building. The Alamo Theater building occupied this lot, Number 54 of the Original Town, from 1913 until the summer of 1992, when it was demolished to make way for an addition to the Commercial Trust Bank (Survey No. 15).

In "Walks and Talks about Fayette," in T. Berry Smith's History, the two gentlemen note that "the site of the Shafroth home is occupied by some modern buildings, including the Commercial Bank erected in 1910 and the 'Alamo' built in 1913."

"The Shafroth home" referred to in the "Walks and Talks" belonged to John Shafroth. John Shafroth was a Swiss immigrant, born in 1810, who came to the United States as a young man, and lived in St. Louis for three years, and Rocheport for one year, before coming to Fayette. The 1883 History includes a biography, somewhat short on facts, that is mostly a Victorian effusion on his blameless life: "Such were the measures of a well-spent life -- from birth to marriage and to death. But how little they tell ---nothing-- of the real life he had!" It says he was "for 25 years a leading merchant of Fayette," which would indicate a date of about 1841 for his entry into business. Since he was married in November of 1840, this could make 25 a reasonable figure. John Shafroth died in 1866. The property on which the Alamo sat was distributed in a lawsuit in 1869 to Sophia F. Hale, wife of Hiram F. Hale. Its value was given as \$700. William Shafroth, John's oldest son, then bought the land back from his oldest sister. William was a leading businessman of Fayette. In 1873, he went into partnership in the grocery business with Mortimer A. Boyd. Boyd & Shafroth occupied the southeast corner on the south side of the Square (Survey No. 79). One photograph on page 123 in Picturesque Fayette was taken in 1873 from the balcony of this building. Boyd & Shafroth's store was involved in the 1882 fire which destroyed much of the south side of the Square, but survived. That building apparently succumbed to another fire in 1893, after which the present building on the site was constructed. Boyd and Shafroth joined with J. H. Armstrong in 1889 to

Continuation of No. 43 for Inventory Form 16

build the Fayette Roller Mill, which appears on the 1889 Sanborn map on the south side of the railroad tracks at the foot of Watts Avenue. Interestingly, it is shown on the 1894 map as "Armstong, Boyd & Shaforth's Fayette Roller Mill," a misspelling of Shafroth's name which occurs in other sources. A history of this enterprise is included in Picturesque Fayette on page 34. Shafroth eventually bought out his partners and formed a stock company in 1903. By the time of the 1923 History, Shafroth is no longer listed as an officer. His youngest brother is mentioned in Picturesque Fayette as having moved to Denver, Colorado, in 1879 and being elected a Congressman there. He gained national attention for resigning his seat in the House, "acknowledging that his election had been tainted by fraud." William's youngest sister, Carrie, married Dr. Uriel Wright in 1873 and died in 1889. Another sister, Mary Louisa, married J. H. Bradley, who became president of the Roller Mill.

A copy of a letter to the Fayette Democrat-Leader from H.B. Watts (from the files of T. Berry Smith) states that "Between the Griffith (tailor) shop and John Shafroth's residence, where now stands the Commercial Bank, were vacant lots owned by Shafroth and utilized for a family garden." This empty lot is the present location of the Alamo Theater building.

In October of 1884, William Shafroth granted John A. Talbot & Company the right to build a wall on the property line which bordered the garden, with one half of the wall to be on Lot 54. They agreed that if Shafroth (or his assigns) ever erected a building using that wall, he would pay Talbot \$8.75 per thousand brick (that is, half the price of the wall.)

Lot 54 was still vacant in 1894, when it was described in a deed of trust to secure a note.

On July 11, 1913, William Shafroth gave a 99-year lease on the property to C.E. Givens and Thomas R. Moore, including the use of the brick wall. The rent was to be \$300 a year, with all taxes to be paid by the lessee. If the taxes were not paid, the lessor could reclaim the property in one year, including the improvements. On September 24, 1913, Moore and Givens sold their lease for \$4,000 to J.W. Givens "together with the brick building erected thereon." This was surety for a loan, later repaid.

As for the movies shown, the advertisement for the first show to be presented at the "Alamo" does not give the actual title of the evening's offering. The opening night was Thursday, October 16, 1913, charging 10 cents for adults and 5 cents for children. The advertisement in the newspaper for the opening touted "the most up-to-date pictures ever shown in the city. We will cater to the ladies and children, and while our entertainment will be a place of amusement, it will also be educational and instructive. We have our own heating and lighting plant and our chairs are regular opera chairs. The building is perfectly ventilated and the safety, comfort and convenience of our patrons will always be looked after."

Continuation of No. 43 for Inventory Form No. 16

In April of 1914, just sixth months after opening, A.W. Bell acquired the Moore interest in the lease and rented Givens half-interest "with the building and fixtures and appurtenances, for the purpose of conducting a moving picture and vaudeville theater." A.W. Bell paid \$50 a month to Givens for three years. The documents spelling out the deal between Bell and Moore mention a debt of \$6,000 for improvements. Bell then sold his half of the 99-year-lease to Monte Crews in 1917 for \$4,500. Monte Crews in turn sold it for \$9,700 to a group of Slater investors: Leonard R. Stroud, Melvin L. Stroud, George R. Stroud, and Linwood R. Stroud. George R. Stroud then bought out the other Strouds September 21, 1923, for \$7,500 and then bought C.E. Givens share for \$5,000 in October, 1923. The lease then passed to Sallie B. Allison of Slater on September 3, 1927, for \$20,000. She then leased the Alamo and its land for ten years to Thomas D. Block of Odessa in August of 1928 for \$150 per month in advance. She agreed to erect a 4 x 18 foot marquee, wired with no less than 24 electric globes, as a condition of the lease. Block agreed to purchase the fixtures and assume all of the film contracts already signed. The fixtures included: one Photo Player No. 35B, all chains, fans, 2 simplex machines, rewinds, all booth equipment, all advertising boards, printing press, velvet curtain, daylight screen, all office fixtures including two cabinets, one roller top desk, one safe, and one coal oil stove. For all of this, he paid \$3,800. Sallie died, and her executor sold the underlying lease to Miles and Nanna Skillman on August 28, 1929.

In 1968, Miles and Nanna Skillman obtained the 20 quit claim deeds needed to get clear title to the land from the heirs of William Shafroth. On September 23, 1975, Miles Skillman sold the entire lot to the Commercial Trust Company. The Skillmans have also leased the business to a number of operators since 1929. Johnny Griggs of Boonville has been the most recent lessee, and has relocated the business at 105 North Main (Survey No. 19) under the name, "Grand Theater." It is not known when the name changed from the "Alamo" to the "Grand," or if there were other intermediate changes.

According to a letter from Gerald Lee Gilleard to H. Denny Davis, dated September 13, 1988, "A quick review of theaters listed on the National Register of Historic Places and in the book **The Front Row, Missouri's Grand Theatres**, by Mary Bagley, has revealed no theaters in Missouri older than Fayette's Grand Theater, built expressly for the presentation of motion pictures. ...my office's survey to locate properties eligible for listing on the National Register contains approximately 60% of the state's historic theaters. When this percent (sic) is compared to less than 5% of the total number of historic buildings surveyed statewide, it adds credence to your rumor of the Grand being the 'oldest' movie theatre west of the Mississippi, at least in Missouri."

Continuation of No. 43 for Inventory Form No. 16

In 1991, Commercial Trust announced plans to tear down the Alamo building, and expand the bank to the south. The bank planned to use a style and materials compatible with the original bank building's Renaissance Revival design. Behind the building, on a formerly vacant lot, the bank is also constructing a new drive-up facility. Special buttressing is being constructed to strengthen the north elevation of Survey No. 17, the Talbot Building, which developed a lean in the late 1880's, and which will be pressing against the addition when completed. This is the wall in which William Shafroth had the half-interest, created in 1884 when the Talbot building was constructed, and which he conveyed with the original 99-year-lease on Lot 54.

44. Before its demolition, the Alamo building faced South Main Street, and shared walls with the Talbot Building (Survey No. 17) on the south and the Commercial Bank Building (Survey No. 15) on the north. Behind the Alamo, on the east side, is an alley. There are/were no outbuildings.

45. Sanborn maps of 1885, 1889, 1894, 1902, 1910 and 1925.

Letter by Gerald Lee Gilleard to H. Denny Davis, dated September 23, 1988, and filed at the offices of the Fayette Advertiser.

Notes taken by H. Denny Davis in 1988 from the property's Abstract in preparation for an article commemorating the 75th anniversary of the theater, filed at the offices of the Fayette Advertiser.

1905 Picturesque Fayette, pp. 34, 49, 103, 123

1883 History of Howard and Cooper Counties, pp 181, 252, 261-262, 351, 406-407, 424

1923 T. Berry Smith's History of Howard and Chariton Counties, pp. 100, 202, 365, 401

Letter to the Fayette Democrat-Leader from H.B. Watts, from the files of T. Berry Smith.

Advertisement from the October 14, 1913, issue of the Fayette Advertiser for opening night



MISSOURI OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION

ARCHITECTURAL/HISTORIC INVENTORY SURVEY FORM

HDASCO2-029

1. NO. 15		4. Present Local Name(s) or Design. Commercial Trust Company	
2. COUNTY Howard		5. OTHER NAME(S) The Commercial Bank	
3. Location of Negatives City Hall			
6. Specific Legal Location Township 50N Range 16W Section 11 If City or Town, Street Address 119 North Main		21. Original Use, If Apparent financial institution	31. Wall Construction brick
7. City or Town If Rural, Vicinity Fayette		22. Present Use financial institution	32. Roof Type & Material flat
10. Site () Structure () Building(X) Object ()		23. Ownership Public() Private(X)	33. No. of Bays Front 3 Side 6
11. On National Yes() Register? No(X)		24. Owner's Name and Address If Known Lew Wallace Jacobs Jr. Fayette, MO 65248	34. Wall Treatment common bond
12. Is It Yes() Eligible? No(X)		25. Open To Public? Yes(X) No()	35. Plan Shape rectangle
13. Part of Estab. Yes() Hist. District? No(X)		26. Local Contact Person or Organization City of Fayette	36. Changes Addition() (Explain in Altered(X) No. 42) Moved()
14. District Yes(X) Potential? No()		27. Other Surveys In Which Included None	37. Condition Interior excellent Exterior excellent
15. Name of Established District n/a		28. No. of Stories 2	38. Preservation Yes(X) Underway? No()
16. Thematic Category COMMERCE/TRADE		29. Basement? Yes(X) No()	39. Endangered? Yes() By What? No(X)
17. Date(s) or Period 1910		30. Foundation Material brick/concrete	40. Visible From Yes(X) Public Road? No()
18. Style or Design Renaissance Revival			
19. Architect or Engineer Supposedly same firm that did Classic Hall at Central Methodist			
20. Contractor or Builder			

42. Further Description of Important Features

See No. 42 on supplemental sheet

43. History and Significance

See No. 43 on supplemental sheet

44. Description of Environment and Outbuildings

See No. 44 on supplemental sheet

45. Sources of Information

See No. 45 on supplemental sheet

46. Prepared By
M. H. McVicker

47. Organization
City of Fayette

Date
01/31/92

Building #15-Question #42

Front Facade:

The front of this corner commercial building features 4 pairs of limestone brackets with round medallions, triglyphs, and three guttae per bracket, with supporting limestone entablature of four steps on the second floor. A limestone stringcourse is below these decorative features with plain brick between. Limestone quoins on the corners and down the center of the front facade form embrasures on the third story windows. Originally the quoins were around the front door. Stone lugsills are on 3 of the second story windows and a stone stringcourse serves as the lintel for these 3 windows. The current windows are examples of the Chicago and Prairie Style windows which feature a large, central window with small side windows and were first pioneered in Chicago on the prairies of Illinois. These are not the original windows as confirmed by old photos. The first floor has a central door with 2 large side windows. Again, old photos reveal that the windows originally had transoms with a recessed front entrance. A night depository is also on the front facade. Above the door is a stone inscription reading "Commercial Bank." A commercially designed sign of Trusty the Dog in his dog house is centered on the front facade in back of the awning. The cornerstone on the left base on the front reads "Commercial Bank Building 1910." Steps lead from this corner down to a basement story. A sawtooth metal railing is at the top of the open stairway.

Left Elevation:

A modern time and temperature sign is hung from the upper story at the corner. 3 windows similar to those on the front facade but with only one side window and 3 pairs of windows with double hung sash windows are on the second floor. The first floor has 3 windows infilled with glass block tile but the opening retains the original size and placement as well as original stone lugsills. A stone stringcourse is above the second story windows and between floors one and two. A stone stringcourse runs the entire length of this elevation beginning at the end of the entablature after it wraps around the corner. The roof is capped with a seven steps like on the front. Two windows on the first floor appear to be original, but have no lintel. Plain lugsills remain in place for these windows. The basement lugsills and lintels are limestone. A metal railing begins one-third of the way across the front facade and continues around the corner on the left elevation. The railing matches one shown in an early photo.

Renaissance Revival Style:

This style was at its height of popularity at the time this bank was constructed. It was popular because it was considered dignified and tasteful and was in direct contrast to the

Victorian buildings. The Commercial Trust building literally supports the entire 100 block of Main Street because the other buildings on the block lean toward the north. The problem began about 1889. In 1992 the bank is constructing an adjacent addition and retaining walls are being put in the ground to help stabilize all the buildings on the block.

Supplemental Sheet for Inventory Form Number 15

43. The lot upon which the bank now sits was purchased by Thomas Reynolds in 1835, six years after his arrival in 1829. After a distinguished career in the state of Illinois, where he was Attorney General and Judge of the Supreme Court, he came to Fayette and advertised his services as a lawyer. His rise was swift, as he was elected to the Missouri House of Representatives in 1832, and was appointed Judge of the Second Judicial District by Governor Lilburn Boggs in 1837. In 1838, when Howard County was bidding to be the location of the University of Missouri, Reynolds agreed to sell his 200 acre farm east of Howard College to the University Commissioners for \$10,000 less than its appraised value. He kept his farm when Boone County won the contest to raise the most money for the construction of the University. In 1840, the Democratic State Convention nominated him for Governor, he won, and was inaugurated in November. Bob Priddy in volume one of his Across Our Wide Missouri radio scripts, notes that Reynolds was a newspaper editor in Fayette, but none of the Howard County histories claim him in that capacity. Priddy seems to be on firmer ground when he notes that Reynolds was a slave owner, who "believed that each state had the right to settle the question of slavery within its own limits." Priddy also credits him with pushing for improvements in the state education system and carrying out only those improvements which would not lead the state to a large public debt. Among his notable acts were signing an act ending imprisonment for debt in Missouri, and issuing the first state proclamation for an official state observance of Thanksgiving. He committed suicide with a gunshot in his office eight months before the end of his term, on February 9, 1844. A year later Reynolds County was organized and named in his honor.

By the time of the 1885 Sanborn map, this lot is occupied by an L-shaped one-story frame dwelling with a back porch, placed snugly against the corner of Davis and Main Streets. It had one small outbuilding, well back on the lot. By 1889, its lot was drawn showing two equal lengthwise portions, with the house encroaching a couple of feet onto the south lot, and it looks exactly the same on the 1894 map. By 1902, the house has become a business, showing an addition on the southern block. Starting on the north end, the rooms are labeled "Dress'g Rm, Off., Storge, Poultry and Ir Clo" with the final room marked with an "X" from corner to corner, indicating a stable, according to the map key. These two rooms, the "Ir Clo" and the stable constitute the addition. On the January, 1910, Sanborn map, the building has been enlarged again, and is marked "Produce." The lot line has been redrawn to reflect the existing line formed by the end wall of the building. By 1925, the bank occupies three-quarters of the original lot, and the Alamo is distinguished by its extension for the stage area at the rear.

In "Walks and Talks about Fayette," in T. Berry Smith's History, the two gentlemen note that "the site of the

Continuation of No. 43 for Inventory Form No. 15

Shafroth home is occupied by some modern buildings, including the Commercial Bank erected in 1910 and the 'Alamo' built in 1913. Under the bank is the Advertiser (Walter Ridgeway, editor) and over are a number of professional offices."

"The Shafroth home" referred to in the "Walks and Talks" probably belonged to William Shafroth, the son of John Shafroth who died in 1866. John Shafroth was a Swiss immigrant, born in 1810, who came to the United States as a young man, and lived in St. Louis for three years, and Rochepport for one year, before coming to Fayette. The 1883 History includes a biography, somewhat short on facts, that is mostly a Victorian effusion on his blameless life: "Such were the measures of a well-spent life -- from birth to marriage and to death. But how little they tell ---nothing--- of the real life he had!" (Very true, alas.) It says he was "for 25 years a leading merchant of Fayette," which would indicate a date of about 1841 for his entry into business. Since he was married in November of 1840, this could make 25 a reasonable figure, and put John Shafroth in position to buy the property of Thomas Reynolds after his suicide. Of his son William's accomplishments, we can be more certain. In 1873, he went into partnership in the grocery business with Mortimer A. Boyd. Boyd & Shafroth occupied the southeast corner on the south side of the Square (Survey No. 79). One photograph on page 123 in Picturesque Fayette was taken in 1873 from the balcony of this building. Boyd & Shafroth's store was involved in the 1882 fire which destroyed much of the south side of the Square, but survived. That building apparently succumbed to another fire in 1893, after which the present building on the site was constructed. Boyd and Shafroth joined with J. H. Armstrong in 1889 to build the Fayette Roller Mill, which appears on the 1889 Sanborn map on the south side of the railroad tracks at the foot of Watts Avenue. Interestingly, it is shown on the 1894 map as "Armstrong, Boyd & Shafroth's Fayette Roller Mill," a misspelling of Shafroth's name which occurs in other sources. A history of this enterprise is included in Picturesque Fayette on page 34. Shafroth eventually bought out his partners and formed a stock company in 1903. By the time of the 1923 History, Shafroth is no longer listed as an officer. His youngest brother is mentioned in Picturesque Fayette as having moved to Denver, Colorado, in 1879 and being elected a Congressman there. He gained national attention for resigning his seat in the House, "acknowledging that his election had been tainted by fraud." William's youngest sister, Carrie, married Dr. Uriel Wright in 1873 and died in 1889.

As for the poultry business indicated on the Sanborn map of 1902, it was not mentioned in the 1905 Picturesque Fayette or the other sources. All of its buildings were removed after January of 1910, for construction of the new Commercial Bank. The bank was incorporated September 19, 1903, with a capital stock of \$12,000 and opened for business November 1, 1903 in the block south of the Courthouse, with \$51,195 deposited in its first month of operation. The officers were

Continuation of No. 43 for Inventory form No. 15

A. P. Hickerson, president; W.E. Miller, vice president; L.W. Jacobs, cashier; and J. R. Gallemore, assistant cashier, according to T. Berry Smith, but the 1905 Picturesque Fayette names B.W. Malone as vice president and board member. Other board members were A.L. Dougherty, W.A. Feland and J. G. Crews. Hickerson, who came to Howard County in 1852, was a farmer four miles west of Fayette. Malone arrived in Howard County in 1893 after a career of 15 years as superintendent of the Randolph County poor farm. L.W. Jacobs had been employed for 18 years with the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad, eight of those years as agent in Fayette. Gallemore had been County Assessor twice and County Clerk twice, and assistant cashier at the Farmers & Merchants Bank. W.E. Miller made his money in Colusa County, California, and returned to his native Howard County in 1881 to become a farmer and shipper of livestock. His biography in T. Berry Smith's History states he "is a stockholder in the Commercial Trust Company of Fayette and also vice-president of the bank, which he helped to organize." Hickerson died in 1909 and Thomas Howard was elected president. The bank building was constructed in 1910 at a cost of \$18,000. In 1922, the name of the corporation was changed to the "Commercial Trust Company," and L.W. Jacobs became president March 1.

Lew Wallace Jacobs was born in 1861 in Galva, Illinois. His father, Reuben Jacobs, moved the family to Monroe County, Missouri in 1868, where he farmed. His father was prominent in the Masonic Lodge, the Methodist Church and the Republican Party. His son retained his allegiance to the Methodist Church and the Republican Party, but became a member of the Knights of Pythias and the Odd Fellows lodges. L.W. Jacobs was educated in the local schools, and taught in the Monroe and Shelby County schools for two years. At the age of 22, he went to St. Louis to attend the South Railway Telegraph School, and in 1885, began as a station agent for the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad. He left the railroad when the bank was organized. Besides his stock in the bank, he also owned stock in the Fayette Brick and Tile Company and was its treasurer. He was also a curator of Central College. He married Belle Harris, daughter of an old Howard County family, in 1886 and had two children. Lew Wallace Jacobs Junior was born in 1898, and became a bookkeeper at the bank after graduating from Central College with a Bachelor of Arts degree. By 1922, he had worked his way up to assistant secretary at the bank. He is now the owner of the bank, and his son Lew Wallace Jacobs, III, is its current manager. In the 1980's, it was recognized as one of the most solvent and stable banks in Missouri and the nation. It was the only one of the three Fayette banks of the 1920's to survive the Great Depression.

The building has also provided space for a number of other businesses. The 1912 Fayette High School yearbook carried advertising which showed that McDonald's Women's Clothing, the Howard County Advertiser, optometrist Virgil Blakemen (in room 212) and C.C. Fern, realtor, all were located in the new Commercial Bank Building. The newspaper

Continuation for No. 43 of Inventory Form No. 15

was located in the basement, moving there from Survey No. 20, another bank. Daniel C. Rogers, a lawyer who was Mayor and City Attorney for Fayette for more than 30 years also had an office in the bank building. He was appointed in 1950 as chair of the Labor Mediation Board, a position he also held for 30 years. Bank activities have expanded and space is no longer rented to others. Indeed, in 1991, Commercial Trust announced plans to tear down the Alamo building, which it owned, and expand the bank to the south. The bank planned to use a style and materials compatible with the original building's Renaissance Revival design. Behind the building, on a formerly vacant lot, the bank is also constructing a new drive-up facility.

44. The Commercial Trust building occupies two lots at the corner of North Main and East Davis Streets, facing North Main. A modern drive-up banking facility is being constructed on the formerly vacant lot behind the bank. The south elevation formerly was attached to the Alamo (Survey No. 16), which was being demolished in the summer of 1992 to make way for construction of an addition to the south of the original bank building. Special buttressing is being constructed to strengthen the north elevation of Survey No. 17, the Talbot Building, which developed a lean in the late 1880's, and which will be pressing against the addition when completed.

45. 1905 Picturesque Fayette, pp. 34, 49, 103, 123
 1883 History of Howard and Cooper Counties, pp 181, 252, 261-262, 351, 406-407, 424
 1923 T. Berry Smith's History of Howard and Chariton Counties, pp. 100, 202, 365, 401
 Sanborn maps of 1885, 1889, 1894, 1902, 1910 and 1925
 Bob Priddy, Across Our Wide Missouri, Volume One, pp. 88-90
 Bill Lay, "The Pettis Bittle Duel...", pp 1-2, 6 of section titled "Some Architecture and History of the Square" and pg. 19 of "Missouri Intelligencer" section



MISSOURI OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION

ARCHITECTURAL/HISTORIC INVENTORY SURVEY FORM

HNAS003-040

1. NO. 14		4. Present Local Name(s) or Design. Home Variety Store	
2. COUNTY Howard		5. OTHER NAME(S) Knights of Pythias and Odd Fellow Lodge	
3. Location of Negatives City Hall			
6. Specific Legal Location Township 50N Range 16W Section 11 If City or Town, Street Address 201 North Main Street		21. Original Use, If Apparent store/meeting hall ^{DOE} _{03A}	31. Wall Construction brick
7. City or Town If Rural, Vicinity Fayette		22. Present Use variety store	32. Roof Type & Material flat ^{PR}
10. Site () Structure () Building(X) Object ()		23. Ownership Public () Private(X)	33. No. of Bays Front 4 Side 5
11. On National Yes () Register? No(X)	12. Is It Yes () Eligible? No(X)	24. Owner's Name and Address If Known Mary Ann Day 115 N Kanss/Marceline, MO	34. Wall Treatment ^{30 42} common bond ^{30 50}
13. Part of Estab. Yes () Hist. District? No(X)	14. District Yes(X) Potential? No ()	25. Open To Public? Yes(X) No ()	35. Plan Shape ^{AW} rectangle
15. Name of Established District n/a		26. Local Contact Person or Organization City of Fayette	36. Changes Addition () (Explain in Altered () No. 42) Moved ()
16. Thematic Category COMMERCE/TRADE		27. Other Surveys In Which Included None	37. Condition Interior good Exterior good
17. Date(s) or Period 1902		28. No. of Stories 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	38. Preservation Yes(X) Underway? No ()
18. Style or Design ^{6A} Single entry w/display windows		29. Basement? Yes(X) No ()	39. Endangered? Yes(X) By What? No () lack of maintenance
19. Architect or Engineer unknown		30. Foundation Material brick	40. Visible From Yes(X) Public Road? No ()
20. Contractor or Builder unknown			

42. Further Description of Important Features

See No. 42 on supplemental sheet

43. History and Significance

See No. 43 on supplemental sheet

44. Description of Environment and Outbuildings

See No. 44 on supplemental sheet

45. Sources of Information

See No. 45 on supplemental sheet

46. Prepared By
M. H. McVicker

47. Organization
City of Fayette

Date
01/31/92

Building #14-Question #42

Front Facade:

This large, rectangular building has 2 1/2 stories on the front and slopes downward toward the rear so that there are 4 stories on the east elevation. The appearance of the street story store level on Main Street was greatly altered by the addition of a metal slipcover and flat canopy in the 1960's. This type of slipcover was used frequently by the Mattingly chain of variety stores, which leased the building for many years, to "modernize" its stores, and in fact, matches the slipcover used on the Boonville Mattingly Store, fourteen miles to the south. The front features an entrance way with display windows on both sides to the store and a doorway with stairs to the upper stories on the extreme left. All entranceways have been modernized. From the projection of the slipcover beyond the wall surface, it is likely that the original front remains beneath it, down to the level of the display windows. Blonde brick infill is on the right elevation and under the display windows in the front facade. The interior of the store retains the original tin ceiling above the modern, suspended ceiling.

The second story remains virtually untouched. The windows even retain the letters "K of P" and "IOOF" painted on the glass. Visible through these windows is an intact second floor with oak woodwork and a glass transom above a door with the initials "K of P." The top parapet of the building forms a miniature false front, with the flat roof some two feet below the edge which is capped by the thick tiles common to many Fayette commercial buildings. A brick stringcourse encircles the building at about the level of the hidden roof, and between the stringcourse and the top of the parapet are four flat, brick, engaged pilasters evenly spaced across the front facade. Monochrome brick quoins accent the corners of the building. The top floor features two sets of paired windows with single panes in two sashes with transom above. The windows have limestone lintels and lugsills.

Right and Left Elevations:

Davis Street slopes from the west to east and the right elevation follows this slope, being 2 1/2 stories in height at the front facade and 4 stories in height at the rear elevation juncture. On the right elevation, two pilasters are spaced at each elevation end above two vertical lines of engaged quoins which separate the two end windows from a centered group of three windows. A projecting course of brick ties all of the top row of windows in a line around the building. The top floor features 5 windows identical to those on the front facade. Some transoms still retain their shaded glass. The 1-3-1 spacing of the top row of windows on the right elevation was probably repeated in the windows in the floor below, but the westernmost window, if it still exists, lies under the slipcover which extends back to the second set of quoins. These windows are single panes with

limestone lintels and lugsills matching the ones above. The bottom story has a single window, a two pane double hung sash, lined up below the easternmost windows of the floor above, and set off by the wall quoins. Below that, in the basement level, is a wooden door to the right and a single door in the center. A beltcourse sets off the basement level from the rest of the building and encircles the building as far as possible, defining ground level. The left elevation abuts the adjacent building and the second story which is visible above is identical to the same level on the right elevation.

Rear Elevation:

The rear elevation reveals the full four story height of the building, and also lacks the parapet, so that the actual roofline is revealed. The windows are made to match the others at the various levels around the building, and have identical limestone lintels and lugsills. They descend in two vertical rows near the corners except at the third level down, where another window is centered in the wall. There are bars across the windows on this level in the rear.

Supplemental Sheet for Inventory Form Number 14

43. At the time of the 1885 Sanborn map, the block upon which this building sits appears to have been entirely residential. Business activity seems to have extended down Main and Church Streets to the south of the Square, rather than to the north. A rectangular dwelling with a long gallery porch on the east occupied the lot where this building would be built, but was fitted snugly up against the very corner. In 1889, this house at the southwest corner of the block was marked "Dwg. Old," and the gallery porch had been removed and replaced by a much smaller one. By 1894, that small porch is gone as well. By 1902, this house was gone and the lot vacant.

In T. Berry Smith's History, he summarized some articles which had appeared in the Fayette Advertiser in 1912-13, which purported to be records of conversations between two gentlemen who took walks together and discussed the changes in the town since 1886. The first gentlemen, who had left town in 1886 and since returned, said, "Here at the bank corner, as I stand and look around, I see very little that I used to see. I think there was on the corner across from us an old wooden house, once the home of the Mitchell family. It stood in a valley, and its lower story had been hidden by the filling of the street leading up to the colleges."

The other gentleman, who had come to Fayette in 1886, responded, "Yes, and for many years it was a 'rookery' occupied by Blue Fanny, Uncle Mose, Uncle Bob and other colored folks. About 1902, the substantial building you see there now was put up, and it is occupied by Halley and Taylor (furniture) and by the K.P. and Odd Fellows lodges. Diagonally across the block was a long building that had served in the long ago as a female seminary, but it was torn away to make room for the city hitchlot, when the 'square' was paved." T. Berry Smith says that the Square was paved about 1909, and public hitchlots provided. This was an attempt to wean people from the habit of hitching horses to racks around the Courthouse fence and conducting business there. Any change was resisted by the country people who claimed that "half the Square belonged to them. No matter if the place was odorous and flybreeding, it was convenient and they were loath to make a change." There was a large two lot open area behind the house (where Survey Numbers 11 and 12 would be) and the two brick buildings (Numbers 13 and 14), although it is not marked as the hitchlot. Paul Chenoweth remembers that there was a hitchrail "behind the Home Variety Store building" at one time. The former female seminary which was supposed to be "diagonally across the block" must have been in the large dwelling shown behind Survey Number 12 (and facing Mulberry Street), which appears on the Sanborn maps from 1885 through 1902, but is gone in 1910. The Mitchell family referred to by the gentlemen strollers cannot be identified from this meager information as there were

Continuation of No. 43 for Inventory Form Number 14

several families of Mitchells living in the community during the period the house was known to be in existence, including the owner of the Howard Hotel and a mayor of Fayette, William Mitchell, and Lawrence D. Mitchell, a rural route mail carrier, whose biographies are included in the 1923 history.

By 1910, the lot had been divided in two and this brick building occupied the southern half, beside Survey No. 13. This building is shown as being rectangular, with iron posts on the first floor and "wire glass" windows on the northern elevation. By the time of the 1925 Sanborn map, the brick building to the north had been enlarged, probably about 1915, and become part of the L.W. Brockmen poultry business. Its wall extension covered at least one of the wire glass windows. A rectangular outbuilding, frame with brick veneer, appears on the 1925 Sanborn map, but no longer exists.

Apparently the Knights of Pythias Fayette Lodge No. 239 commissioned the construction of this building. The T. Berry Smith History states that "It owns the large brick building on the corner of Main and Davis Streets, and one half interest in the commodious lodge room on the second floor, the other half being owned by the Odd Fellows." This Lodge was organized in Fayette March 30, 1892 and had grown to be the eighth largest in the state by 1922 with 338 members. It was the third in the county to be organized, after Glasgow in 1874 and Armstrong in 1891, but the Armstrong Prairie Lodge No. 222 folded in January of 1902, and many members transferred to Fayette. W.D. Settle of Fayette was a member of the Board of Managers of the Pythian Home in Springfield, MO, from 1908 at least through the publication of T. Berry Smith's book. James Weathers was a member and remembers the days when the lodge had 300 members. He was also a member of the board of directors when the sad day came to sell the building in 1980-81, because of dwindling membership and ability to maintain a structure of this size. The building was sold to Mary Ann Day.

As for tenants of the first floor, the 1910 Sanborn map shows that a furniture store occupied the building, and the 1925 map shows a lodge hall on the second floor. The first tenant was apparently Guy Halley, named in the "Walks and Talks," as very active in business. His name is associated with a number of locations around the Square. The 1894 Sanborn map, for instance, shows "G. Halley" as the owner of the livery stable at the corner of Elm and North Main, where Survey No. 8 is now, although this could have been his father, George. A native of the Armstrong area, young Guy Halley attended Central College. His own biography in T. Berry Smith's History in 1923 says that he started his career by clerking "in the general merchandise store at Fayette and later in the Howard Book Store, of which he was manager." Then, in 1901 he "became engaged in the furniture and undertaking business," which, of course, does not necessarily mean he owned his own business at that time. It was perhaps

Continuation of No. 43 for Survey Number 14

between 1901 and 1902, when 201 North Main was constructed, that he obtained his training in undertaking. According to Picturesque Fayette, Halley was "a graduate of one of the foremost institutions of the kind and is licensed to do this work." Picturesque Fayette also said he was in "active charge of the business," with Joe B. Denny of the Payne & Williams Bank, apparently as a financial partner. At that time, the store carried wallpaper as well as furniture, and featured an upholstering and cabinet shop "in charge of that skilled mechanic, Mr. Harry Nutt." The firm also had the contract to provide all picture framing for the art classes at Howard-Payne College. The undertaking portion of the business boasted "the finest hearse in the country, a lowering devise for caskets to be used at the grave, (and) a large canvas canopy to be used in bad weather..." A picture on page 101 shows the stock of furniture in 1902, with rocking chairs hung from storage platforms and beds, chairs and dressers crowding all the space except two aisles. The blades of ceiling fans are blurred as they whirl above the merchandise. By the time of the 1923 T. Berry Smith book, the firm name was Halley & Brown. James Weathers also remembers that Halley was operating in the Miller Building (Survey No. 19) when he took Ralph Carr as a partner, and that Halley also used Survey No. 22 on Morrison Street as a funeral home. One anomaly in the printed sources arises on page 62 of Picturesque Fayette in the biography of Jasper Thompson, a lawyer. Thompson was admitted to the bar in July of 1898, and the biography says, "Since that time he has practiced continuously in Fayette, not changing once from the office, located over Halley's furniture store, in which he began his career." The problem with that statement is that the G. T. Halley furniture store could not have occupied 201 North Main before 1902, when it was constructed.

Paul Chenoweth and James Weathers both remember that the Mattingly's chain of variety stores occupied the building for many years. When this chain began to build its large Matco stores in response to competition from Wal-Mart and K-Mart stores in the 1970's, it pulled out of the smaller, more rural communities. Mattingly's left Fayette about 1973, when the small Boonville store also closed, and a Matco was opened on the southern edge of Boonville. In Fayette, however, the business was continued under the name "Home Variety Store." It was the owner of this business who purchased the building from the Knights of Pythias.

44. This building faces North Main Street, and is attached to 203 North Main for three-quarters of the wall length on the north elevation. An alley is to the east, behind the building. The southern elevation abuts the sidewalk next to Davis Street. There are no outbuildings.

Continuation of supplemental sheet for Inventory Form 14

45. T. Berry Smith History, pp. 89, 100, 206, 406-407
Interview by Dr. Maryellen McVicker with Roy Werner,
December 16, 1991
Picturesque Fayette, pp. 62, 100-101
Interviews by Prof. Bob Wiegers with Paul Chenoweth and
James Weathers, March, 1992.
Sanborn maps of 1885, 1889, 1894, 1902, 1910 and 1925



MISSOURI OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION

ARCHITECTURAL/HISTORIC INVENTORY SURVEY FORM

HDAS003-041

1. NO. 13		4. Present Local Name(s) or Design. Offices of Human Development Corporation and of Douglas Miller, D.D.S.	
2. COUNTY Howard		5. OTHER NAME(S) L.W. Brockmen Poultry Plant, "Old Hatchery" Odd Fellows Lodge	
3. Location of Negatives City Hall			
6. Specific Legal Location Township 50N Range 16W Section 11 If City or Town, Street Address 203 and 205 North Main		21. Original Use, If Apparent 02E 02A 03A office or store	31. Wall Construction brick
7. City or Town If Rural, Vicinity Fayette		22. Present Use professional office	32. Roof Type & Material flat
10. Site () Structure () Building(X) Object ()		23. Ownership Public () Private(X)	33. No. of Bays Front 2 Side 0
11. On National Yes () Register? No(X)		24. Owner's Name and Address If Known Douglas & Jody Miller Fayette MO 65233	34. Wall Treatment 30 70 common bond
12. Is It Yes () Eligible? No(X)		25. Open To Public? Yes(X) No ()	35. Plan Shape A rectangle
13. Part of Estab. Yes () Hist. District? No(X)		26. Local Contact Person or Organization City of Fayette	36. Changes Addition(X) (Explain in Altered(X) No. 42) Moved ()
14. District Yes(X) Potential? No ()		27. Other Surveys In Which Included None	37. Condition Interior excellent Exterior excellent
15. Name of Established District n/a		28. No. of Stories 1	38. Preservation Yes(X) Underway? No ()
16. Thematic Category COMMERCE/TRADE		29. Basement? Yes(X) No ()	39. Endangered? Yes () By What? No(X)
17. Date(s) or Period 1902-1910		30. Foundation Material brick	40. Visible From Yes(X) Public Road? No ()
18. Style or Design b9 Broad Front Store			
19. Architect or Engineer Renovation: Hurst John			
20. Contractor or Builder			

42. Further Description of Important Features

See No. 42 on supplemental sheet

43. History and Significance

See No. 43 on supplemental sheet

44. Description of Environment and Outbuildings

See No. 44 on supplemental sheet

45. Sources of Information

See No. 45 on supplemental sheet

46. Prepared By
M. H. McVicker

47. Organization
City of Fayette

Date
01/31/92

Building #13-Question #42

Front Facade:

This tan brick building has undergone a number of alterations during a major renovation under the direction of architect Hurst John of Columbia. The building retains the brick cornice decorations, as seen on the building adjacent to the left (#11) in which the corbelled bricks are slanted at a 45 degree angle in a single row. A brick stringcourse runs beneath the corbelling. The parapet is capped with heavy tiles to help shed water and keep it out of the brick. The front facade reaches one and one-half stories in height, and is divided into two storefronts. The entrance to the dental office on the right or south half of the facade is recessed with vertical wooden siding lining the recess. A wooden railing borders the front sidewalk, with an opening leading to a wooden floor with access to the dental office and a staircase to retail/office space below. The basement level contains a bricked, patio floor. At the street level, sheltered by the ceiling of the recess, the dental office has three windows topped by wooden arches and a single leaf door with glass upper half and a marching arch above the entrance. On the lower level, four windows and a door with identical arches to the street level receive their light from the patio. The windows vary in size. The red brick wall in common with building #14 shows on the right side of the front facade.

On the left half of the front facade is a standard single entry with display window arrangement. There is a transom above. A metal door jamb which appears upon visual inspection to be original is on the right side of this half of the facade. The transom has been infilled with wooden panelling and a white, metal awning covers the lintel between the transom and the window the entire length of the left half of the front facade.

Rear Elevation:

The red brick rear elevation features four, two pane vertical, two sash windows on the second or street level. The basement level has loading entrances. The entrance to the left has been enclosed with wood and a pedestrian door installed.

Interior of Dental Office:

Much time and effort has gone into making the interior a modern dental office while utilizing the materials of the past and preserving the heritage and ambience of the place. Feed bags with the original stamped design from the Fayette plant have been glued to the walls and the millwork features bullseye molding from the period (not in original location). The brick walls have been left exposed when appropriate.

Supplemental Sheet for Inventory Form Number 13

43. At the time of the 1885 Sanborn map, the block upon which this building sits appears to have been entirely residential. Business activity seems to have extended down Main and Church Streets to the south of the Square, rather than to the north. A rectangular dwelling with a long gallery porch on the east occupied the lot where this building would be built, but was fitted snugly up against the very corner, so that the area where this building was built was entirely vacant. In 1889, this house at the southwest corner of the block was marked "Dwg. Old." By 1902, this "old" house was gone and the lot vacant.

In T. Berry Smith's History, he summarized some articles which had appeared in the Fayette Advertiser in 1912-13, which purported to be records of conversations between two gentlemen who took walks together and discussed the changes in the town since 1886. The first gentlemen, who had left town in 1886 and since returned, said, "Here at the bank corner, as I stand and look around, I see very little that I used to see. I think there was on the corner across from us an old wooden house, once the home of the Mitchell family. It stood in a valley, and its lower story had been hidden by the filling of the street leading up to the colleges."

The other gentleman, who had come to Fayette in 1886, responded, "Yes, and for many years it was a 'rookery' occupied by Blue Fanny, Uncle Mose, Uncle Bob and other colored folks. About 1902, the substantial building you see there now was put up, and it is occupied by Halley and Taylor (furniture) and by the K.P. and Odd Fellows lodges." Diagonally across the block was a long building that had served in the long ago as a female seminary, but it was torn away to make room for the city hitchlot, when the 'square' was paved." T. Berry Smith says that the Square was paved about 1909, and public hitchlots provided. This was an attempt to wean people from the habit of hitching horses to racks around the Courthouse fence and conducting business there. Any change was resisted by the country people who claimed that "half the Square belonged to them. No matter if the place was odorous and flybreeding, it was convenient and they were loath to make a change." There was a large two lot open area behind the house (where Survey Numbers 11 and 12 would be) and the two new brick bulidings (Numbers 13 and 14), although it is not marked as the hitchlot. The former female seminary which was supposed to be "diagonally across the block" must have been in the large dwelling shown behind Survey Number 12 (and facing Mulberry Street), which appears

Continuation of No. 43 for Inventory Form Number 13

on the Sanborn maps from 1885 through 1902, but is gone in 1910. The Mitchell family referred to by the gentlemen strollers cannot be identified from this meager information as there were several families of Mitchells living in the community during the period the house was known to be in existence.

By 1910, the lot had been divided in two and this brick building occupied the northern half, beside Survey No. 14. This building is shown as being nearly square, with a coal room centered on the rear elevation. There is a small L-shaped frame outbuilding between the building and the alley. The 1910 map indicates that a tailor occupied the northern half of the building, and the southern half was an office.

By the time of the 1925 Sanborn map, the brick building had been enlarged, probably about 1915, and become part of the L.W. Brockmen poultry business. The two-story brick building at 207 North Main was constructed between 1910 and 1925, probably in 1915, with a connecting door between it and this building (No. 13.) L.W. Brockmen had offices and a feed business in the front of the buildings. At first, the poultry processing areas were in the rear of these buildings, before a separate building (Survey No. 12) was built for the purpose. (Although many people refer to this building as the "Old Hatchery," Mr. Chenoweth says that there was no hatchery for chicks at this location. There was a hatchery in the building where the Senior Center is located (Survey No. 59) on the southeast corner of Church and Elm Streets.)

The L. W. Brockmen (spelled Brockman) biography in T. Berry Smith's History says that Brockmen was reared on a farm near Clifton Hill, where he graduated from high school. He then worked for the poultry firm of J.W. Dameron at Clifton Hill, before going to Glasgow in 1911 where he owned a poultry business. In June, 1915, he purchased the business of F.M. Grimes of Fayette. (The 1902 Sanborn map shows that M.G. Grimes owned the livery across the street from Survey No. 11. The 1910 map shows no owner's name, but lists the complex as a livery and feed store, and there is a chicken shed shown at No. 59. It is likely that this is the business which Brockmen purchased, then built his new complex.) A nephew of F.M. Stamper, Brockmen was a stockholder in the F.M. Stamper Company of Moberly and managed the Fayette territory. He was also a Democrat, a member of the Baptist Church and the Knights of Pythias, and served as alderman of the west ward of Fayette.

To the Brockmen complex on Main Street, people brought turkeys, eggs, rabbits, and other small livestock to be sold. Brockmen also sent wagons around the county to pick up turkeys. Mr. Chenoweth recalled that Doctors Givens and Wingfield delivered ice to the homes of people keeping turkeys for Brockmen, and that the turkey wagons formed lines all the way from the plant up to Morrison Street, especially at Thanksgiving and Christmas. The turkeys were packed in pond ice and shipped principally to St. Louis and Kansas City by rail, he recalled. James Weathers remembers that his wife

Continuation of Inventory Form Number 13

sold turkeys at the plant in 1933. Roy Werner remembers that the poultry house stayed open on Saturday nights for the convenience of farmers, who delivered their birds and eggs to Brockmen's and then went shopping and to the movies if the sale amount was sufficient. The offices remained open as late as midnight to draw business.

After World War II, the nature of poultry production began to change from many small farms with a few birds at each one to large integrated turkey raising and processing by a few specialized farmers. The Brockmen Poultry Plant went out of business and the building was sold. The old processing building (Survey No. 12) is now vacant and used for storage.

For about 30 years, this building was the location of the offices of the Fayette Advertiser/Democrat Leader. It was purchased by Douglas and Jody Miller, who renovated it to its present appearance. Dr. Douglas Miller has his dental offices in one section, and leases the remaining space to the Human Development Corporation, a federal agency.

44. This building faces North Main Street, and is attached to 207 North Main on the north and to 201 North Main on the south. An alley is to the east, behind the building. There are no outbuildings.

45. T. Berry Smith History, pp. 89, 100, 406-407

Interview by Dr. Maryellen McVicker with Roy Werner, December 16, 1991

Interviews by Prof. Bob Wiegers with Paul Chenoweth and James Weathers, March, 1992.

Sanborn maps of 1885, 1889, 1894, 1902, 1910 and 1925



MISSOURI OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION

ARCHITECTURAL/HISTORIC INVENTORY SURVEY FORM

HAAS003-042

1. NO. 9		4. Present Local Name(s) or Design. Village Place	
2. COUNTY Howard		5. OTHER NAME(S)	
3. Location of Negatives City Hall			
6. Specific Legal Location Township 50N Range 16W Section 11 If City or Town, Street Address 206 North Main		21. Original Use, If Apparent Specialty store	31. Wall Construction brick
7. City or Town If Rural, Vicinity Fayette		22. Present Use Restaurant/liquor store	32. Roof Type & Material flat
10. Site () Structure () Building(X) Object ()		23. Ownership Public() Private(X)	33. No. of Bays Front 1 Side 2
11. On National Yes() Register? No(X)		24. Owner's Name and Address If Known Eddie Phillips Route 3, Fayette, MO	34. Wall Treatment stuccoed
12. Is It Yes() Eligible? No(X)		25. Open To Public? Yes(X) No()	35. Plan Shape rectangle
13. Part of Estab. Yes() Hist. District? No(X)		26. Local Contact Person or Organization City of Fayette	36. Changes Addition(X) (Explain in No. 42) Altered(X) Moved()
15. Name of Established District n/a		27. Other Surveys In Which Included None	37. Condition Interior fair Exterior fair
16. Thematic Category COMMERCE/TRADE		28. No. of Stories 1-1	38. Preservation Yes(X) Underway? No()
17. Date(s) or Period 1910-1925		29. Basement? Yes() No(X)	39. Endangered? Yes() By What? No(X)
18. Style or Design Vernacular commercial		30. Foundation Material brick	40. Visible From Yes(X) Public Road? No()
19. Architect or Engineer unknown			
20. Contractor or Builder unknown			

42. Further Description of Important Features

See No. 42 on supplemental sheet

43. History and Significance

See No. 43 on supplemental sheet

44. Description of Environment and Outbuildings

See No. 44 on supplemental sheet

45. Sources of Information

See No. 45 on supplemental sheet

46. Prepared By
M. H. McVicker

47. Organization
City of Fayette

Date
01/31/92

Building #9-Question #42

Front Facade:

This plain, vernacular building has undergone a number of alterations and cannot be assigned to any particular style to even any particular type. The original window and door treatment on the front facade appear to have been a single entry with display window, a type popular since Victorian times. Above are transom windows infilled with composition wooden siding. The right half of the facade has been covered with large sheets of composition wooden siding and now bears the business signboard. There is a steel beam above the entire window area. The left side retains the area below the window filled with glazed brick and half of the window above has been infilled with wooden composition siding which bears the menu offerings. Two single sheets of glass are divided by a muntin. The doorway to the business is now in the building adjacent to the left. Heavy pieces of tile have been fitted to the roof edge for drainage.

Right, Left and Rear Elevations:

The right elevation is a plain brick wall punctuated by an infilled small window in the center of the first floor and a right ell addition with a back door and window of modern construction. The addition has a lower roof than the original building. The right elevation is stucco and to the right of a rear window, the building is made of tile and brick. An alley abuts the building to the right. The rear of the building opens into the back alley while the left elevation is part of the common wall with adjacent building #10. In the rear fake brick siding covers the left rear.

Supplemental Sheet for Inventory Form Number 9

43. The history of Survey Buildings No. 9 and 10 begins sometime between the 1910 and 1925 Sanborn maps. The 1910 map shows a small frame building set back from Main Street and next to the alley. In 1925, this building is gone, or incorporated into the brick and tile structure which now extends out to the same plane as the east wall of the New Century Block and back to the plane of the third storefront of the Block. No owner or use is listed on these two maps.

The history of the site, however, goes back to the earliest days of Fayette. Somewhere on this quarter block sat the first store in the City, owned by a man known only as O'Neal. The 1883 History of Howard and Cooper Counties says that "his stock was very small and was sold in a log house on the lot where Captain Brooks' livery stable now stands. After remaining a short time, O'Neal sold to John Nanson, an Englishman. Nanson died in Fayette from a cancer." He was still alive in 1828, however, when Simpson and Nanson advertised in the December 16 issue of the Intelligencer "the latest arrivals, from Philadelphia," which they were "now opening, at their old stand, North East of the Public Square." The advertisement listed specifically many types of cloth and trims for sewing garments, blankets, sheeting, shoes, and some ready-made clothing. The lower quarter of the ad offered groceries, hardware, cutlery, saddlery, glass and queen's ware. For all of the items, Simpson and Nanson were willing to accept beeswax, hemp, whiskey and tallow.

The next business which can be placed with certainty at this location is the James Brooks livery. After serving in the "Richmond Grays" under Gen. John C. Clark and the "Bledsoe Battery" during the Civil War, Brooks returned to Fayette in 1866 and went into the livery business. One source places this business on this location by 1871. The 1876 Atlas lists Brooks and Morrison, Livery, Sale and Feed Stable, as sponsors. A huge fire which took place in the early 1880's left a ruin, recorded on the 1885 Sanborn map. There was no further construction on this lot until the New Century Block was begun in 1902.

44. This building faces North Main Street, with an alley to the north, and a second building (Survey No. 10) attached to the south side. Together, the two buildings house a single business. There are no outbuildings.

45. 1883 History of Howard and Cooper Counties, pp 178-179 and 364.

1923 T. Berry Smith History, p. 100

Bill Lay, Missouri Intelligencer, p. 16

1876 Illustrated Atlas, last page

Sanborn maps of 1885, 1889, 1894, 1902, 1910 and 1925

BUSCH

VILLAGE PLACE

DELI MENU

ROASTED PORK	ROAST BEEF
CHICKEN	SPICED MEAT
BEANS	SAUSAGE
CHICKEN	CHICKEN
PIZZA	PIZZA
PANCAKE	PIZZA
SHRIMP	CHICKEN



BUSCH

DELI-MENU

ROAST BEEF	ROAST BEEF
CHICKEN SANDWICH	CHICKEN SANDWICH
EGG SANDWICH	EGG SANDWICH
CHILI BURGERS	CHILI BURGERS
CHILE	CHILE
TAMALES	TAMALES
TAMALES (DELI)	TAMALES (DELI)
	CAKES

MISSOURI OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION

ARCHITECTURAL/HISTORIC INVENTORY SURVEY FORM

HD15002-044

1. NO. 11		4. Present Local Name(s) or Design. State Farm Insurance/Gary Sprick Law Office	
2. COUNTY Howard		5. OTHER NAME(S) L.W. Brockmen Poultry Plant, "Old Hatchery"	
3. Location of Negatives City Hall			
6. Specific Legal Location Township 50N Range 16W Section 11 If City or Town, Street Address 207 and 209 North Main		21. Original Use, If Apparent specialty store	31. Wall Construction brick
7. City or Town If Rural, Vicinity Fayette		22. Present Use offices	32. Roof Type & Material flat
10. Site () Structure() Building(X) Object()		23. Ownership Public() Private(X)	33. No. of Bays Front 3 Side 0
11. On National Yes() Register? No(X)		24. Owner's Name and Address If Known Orville Hawkins 205 S. Cleveland, Fayette	34. Wall Treatment garden bond
12. Is It Yes() Eligible? No(X)		25. Open To Public? Yes(X) No()	35. Plan Shape rectangle
13. Part of Estab. Yes() Hist. District? No(X)		26. Local Contact Person or Organization City of Fayette	36. Changes Addition(X) (Explain in No. 42) Altered(X) Moved()
15. Name of Established District n/a		27. Other Surveys In Which Included None	37. Condition Interior good Exterior good
16. Thematic Category COMMERCE/TRADE		28. No. of Stories 2-1	38. Preservation Yes(X) Underway? No()
17. Date(s) or Period 1915		29. Basement? Yes(X) No()	39. Endangered? Yes() By What? No(X)
18. Style or Design Single entry w/ display windows		30. Foundation Material brick	40. Visible From Yes(X) Public Road? No()
19. Architect or Engineer unknown			
20. Contractor or Builder unknown			

42. Further Description of Important Features

See No. 42 on supplemental sheet

43. History and Significance

See No. 43 on supplemental sheet

44. Description of Environment and Outbuildings

See No. 44 on supplemental sheet

45. Sources of Information

See No. 45 on supplemental sheet

46. Prepared By
M. H. McVicker

47. Organization
City of Fayette

Date
01/31/92

Building #11-Question #42

Front Facade:

The original two story brick building which contained the offices of the poultry and feed business has undergone extensive alteration and a new, one story brick addition to the north has been incorporated in a manner calculated to make the first floors match across the entire front facade. The second story of the original building appears unaltered, featuring arched windows with two stringcourses which undulate in the same rhythm as the three windows on the upper story. The cornice of the building is corbelled brick. This corbelling is unusual, but is common in Fayette; the bricks are arranged at a 45 degree angle in a single horizontal row. This leads to supposition that these buildings were either constructed by the same mason or by students taught by one mason. The windows are all double hung with limestone lugsills. On the first story, new, darker red brick has been laid across the original building to match the new addition. The corners are accented by engaged brick pilasters with concrete caps. On the original building, the right front window opening has been infilled with glass blocks, while the left is a single sheet of glass. The central door, the door giving access to apartment above and the windows appear to be in their original locations. The central door is framed with glazed tile. The addition has two evenly spaced windows on the front and four irregularly spaced and sized windows on the left elevation. The addition does not have the depth of the original building. A metal footrest runs the entire length of the original building and bricks have been laid over it.

Left, Right, and Rear Elevations:

The left elevation on the addition has been discussed above. the original building is two story and the parapet steps back from the cornice in four uneven increments. Two windows identical to those in front are in the rear half of the left elevation, but they are unadorned with any special brickwork as on the front facade other than a segmented arched brick lintel. The rear elevation has been incorporated into building #12 and the right elevation abuts building #13.

Supplemental Sheet for Inventory Form Number 11

43. At the time of the 1885 Sanborn map, the block upon which this office sits appears to have been entirely residential. Business activity seems to have extended down Main and Church Streets to the south of the Square, rather than to the north. A single story L-shaped dwelling occupied the lot where this office would be built. In 1889, the house at the southwest corner of the block was marked "Dwg. Old," but this one did not earn that designation. By 1902, the "old" house was gone and the lot vacant, but this one remained. By 1910, the character of the neighborhood had changed considerably: the New Century Block and a large livery stable were across the street (instead of two vacant lots), and two new commercial buildings had been constructed on the corner lot. This house had acquired two small outbuildings. By 1925, the house shared its lot with this brick two-story office building at 207 Main, and a square frame poultry house attached to the rear of the brick building (Survey No. 12).

In T. Berry Smith's History, he summarized some articles which had appeared in the Fayette Advertiser in 1912-13, which purported to be records of conversations between two gentlemen who took walks together and discussed the changes in the town since 1886. The first gentlemen, who had left town in 1886 and since returned, said, "Here at the bank corner, as I stand and look around, I see very little that I used to see. I think there was on the corner across from us an old wooden house, once the home of the Mitchell family. It stood in a valley, and its lower story had been hidden by the filling of the street leading up to the colleges."

The other gentleman, who had come to Fayette in 1886, responded, "Yes, and for many years it was a 'rookery' occupied by Blue Fanny, Uncle Mose, Uncle Bob and other colored folks. About 1902, the substantial building you see there now was put up, and it is occupied by Halley and Taylor (furniture) and by the K.P. and Odd Fellows lodges. Diagonally across the block was a long building that had served in the long ago as a female seminary, but it was torn away to make room for the city hitchlot, when the 'square' was paved." T. Berry Smith says that the Square was paved about 1909, and public hitchlots provided. This was an attempt to wean people from the habit of hitching horses to racks around the Courthouse fence and conducting business there. Any change was resisted by the country people who claimed that "half the Square belonged to them. No matter if the place was odorous and flybreeding, it was convenient and they were loath to make a change." There was a large two lot open area behind the house (where Survey Numbers 11 and 12 would be) and the two new brick buildings (Numbers 13 and 14), although it is not marked as the hitchlot. The former female seminary which was supposed to be "diagonally across the block" must have been in the large dwelling shown behind Survey Number 11 (and facing Mulberry Street), which appears on the Sanborn maps from 1885 through 1902, but is gone in 1910.

Continuation of No. 43 for Inventory Form Number 11

The two-story brick building at 207 North Main was constructed between 1910 and 1925, probably in 1915, its front and back walls even with the planes of the building to the south, and with a connecting door between the two buildings. 203, 205, and 207 North Main were all part of the business of L.W. Brockmen, who had offices and a feed business in the front of the buildings. At first, the poultry processing areas were in the rear of these buildings, before a separate building (Survey No. 12) was built for the purpose. (Although many people refer to this building as the "Old Hatchery," Mr. Chenoweth says that there was no hatchery for chicks at this location. There was a hatchery in the building where the Senior Center is located (Survey No. 59) on the southeast corner of Church and Elm Streets.)

The L. W. Brockmen (spelled Brockman) biography in T. Berry Smith's History says that Brockmen was reared on a farm near Clifton Hill, where he graduated from high school. He then worked for the poultry firm of J.W. Dameron at Clifton Hill, before going to Glasgow in 1911 where he owned a poultry business. In June, 1915, he purchased the business of F.M. Grimes of Fayette. (The 1902 Sanborn map shows that M.G. Grimes owned the livery across the street from Survey No. 11. The 1910 map shows no owner's name, but lists the complex as a livery and feed store, and there is a chicken shed shown at No. 59. It is likely that this is the business which Brockmen purchased, then built his new complex.) A nephew of F.M. Stamper, Brockmen was a stockholder in the F.M. Stamper Company of Moberly and managed the Fayette territory. He was also a Democrat, a member of the Baptist Church and the Knights of Pythias, and served as alderman of the west ward of Fayette.

To the Brockmen complex on Main Street, people brought turkeys, eggs, rabbits, and other small livestock to be sold. Brockmen also sent wagons around the county to pick up turkeys. Mr. Chenoweth recalled that Doctors Givens and Wingfield delivered ice to the homes of people keeping turkeys for Brockmen, and that the turkey wagons formed lines all the way from the plant up to Morrison Street, especially at Thanksgiving and Christmas. The turkeys were packed in pond ice and shipped principally to St. Louis and Kansas City by rail, he recalled. James Weathers remembers that his wife sold turkeys at the plant in 1933. Roy Werner remembers that the poultry house stayed open on Saturday nights for the convenience of farmers, who delivered their birds and eggs to Brockmen's and then went shopping and to the movies if the sale amount was sufficient. The offices remained open as late as midnight to draw business.

It is not known when after 1925 a one story addition was made on the north elevation of 207 Main.

After World War II, the nature of poultry production began to change from many small farms with a few birds at each one to large integrated turkey raising and processing by a few specialized farmers. The Brockmen Poultry Plant went out of business and the building was sold. The old processing building (Survey No. 12) is now vacant and used for storage.

Continuation of Inventory Form Number 11

44. This building faces North Main Street, and is attached to Survey No. 13 on the south. Behind it on the lot is Survey No. 12, and a small shed. To the north is a large open area where two houses were torn down after 1975. A small one-story dwelling is on the lot.

45. T. Berry Smith History, pp. 89, 100, 406-407
 Interview by Dr. Maryellen McVicker with Roy Werner, December 16, 1991
 Interviews by Prof. Bob Wieggers with Paul Chenoweth and James Weathers, March, 1992.
 Sanborn maps of 1885, 1889, 1894, 1902, 1910 and 1925



MISSOURI OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION

ARCHITECTURAL/HISTORIC INVENTORY SURVEY FORM

HDAS003-045

1. NO. 12		4. Present Local Name(s) or Design.	
2. COUNTY Howard		5. OTHER NAME(S)	
3. Location of Negatives City Hall		L.W. Brockmen Poultry Processing Shed	
6. Specific Legal Location Township 50N Range 16W Section 11 If City or Town, Street Address Rear of 207 North Main		21. Original Use, If Apparent poultry processing shed 09A	31. Wall Construction frame
7. City or Town If Rural, Vicinity Fayette		22. Present Use storage	32. Roof Type & Material hip/shingle cu
10. Site () Structure () Building (X) Object ()		23. Ownership Public () Private (X)	33. No. of Bays Front 9 Side 7
11. On National Yes () Register? No (X)		24. Owner's Name and Address If Known Orville Hawkins 205 S. Cleveland, Fayette	34. Wall Treatment asbestos siding
12. Is It Yes (X) Eligible? No ()		25. Open To Public? Yes () No (X)	35. Plan Shape rectangle
13. Part of Estab. Yes () Hist. District? No (X)		26. Local Contact Person or Organization City of Fayette	36. Changes Addition () (Explain in No. 42) Altered () Moved ()
15. Name of Established District n/a		27. Other Surveys In Which Included None	37. Condition Interior good Exterior fair
16. Thematic Category COMMERCE/TRADE		28. No. of Stories 2	38. Preservation Yes (X) Underway? No ()
17. Date(s) or Period circa 1915		29. Basement? Yes () No (X)	39. Endangered? Yes (X) By What? No () location
18. Style or Design 69 Functional vernacular		30. Foundation Material concrete	40. Visible From Yes (X) Public Road? No ()
19. Architect or Engineer unknown			
20. Contractor or Builder unknown			

42. Further Description of Important Features

See No. 42 on supplemental sheet

43. History and Significance

See No. 43 on supplemental sheet

44. Description of Environment and Outbuildings

See No. 44 on supplemental sheet

45. Sources of Information

See No. 45 on supplemental sheet

46. Prepared By
M. H. McVicker

47. Organization
City of Fayette

Date
01/31/92

Building #12-Question #42

This two story, frame building was specifically built for the poultry business and was an addition to the brick building abutting to the west (building #11). Hence, it is impossible to assign a front facade or elevations since this was an addition. It is being treated here as a separate building because it was constructed at a different time and of a different material from building #11 and because it has the potential to become a separate property and to be used independently of building #11.

Built for a specific business (poultry processing) involving animals and their associated wastes, this building purposefully did not follow a particular style, but is totally functional. Since it was constructed for commercial purposes, the term functional is sometimes used interchangeable with the term vernacular which often infers that the building was a residence constructed without plans by a particular architect. Plus, it is behind the front office area and was not visible from the street when originally constructed, although the demolition of nearby residences now gives visual access to the building. This location and function have combined to preserve this building's original appearance in a way scarcely to be matched by other buildings on the Square. It is virtually unchanged since the day the poultry business closed its doors. As such, it is an excellent candidate for restoration and adaptive reuse, but an equally vulnerable candidate for demolition.

The poultry processing business was the specific reason for the construction of this building with six paired windows per side and special ventilation stacks. Most of the windows are elongated pairs with two sash panes. Three, small windows with six panes each evenly spaced above the paired windows directly under the eaves provide more light for the interior and sheltered ventilation in rainy weather. Small single windows next to the adjacent office building (#11) mark non-production areas. The roof is hipped to form an L extending from building #11 down the south elevation to the east elevation. The north elevation has a shed roof coming off this L portion of the building. A large double door area opens to a concrete pad in the left section of this elevation. One brick chimney is offcenter right on the north elevation in this shed roof area. The first floor has an original loading dock of wood with a big, wooden door and then a pedestrian door to the extreme right on the east elevation. On the south elevation at the extreme left on the first story, the siding does not match the rest of the elevation. The size and placement is correct to indicate another loading dock area. Nothing has been uncovered to confirm or disprove this hypothesis. The north elevation also has an opening with a concrete pad directly in front which must have been a loading dock area. Several personnel doors dot the building to allow access without opening the large dock doors. The wall surfaces of this frame building are covered in horizontal wooden clapboard siding. Original downspouts remain in place under the boxed

cornice. Two wooden cupolas are evenly spaced on the roof
ridgeline.

Supplemental Sheet for Inventory Form Number 12

43. At the time of the 1885 Sanborn map, the block upon which this building sits appears to have been entirely residential. Business activity seems to have extended down Main and Church Streets to the south of the Square, rather than to the north. A single story L-shaped dwelling occupied the lot where this building would be built. In 1889, the house at the southwest corner of the block was marked "Dwg. Old," but the one on this lot did not earn that designation. By 1902, the "old" house was gone and the lot vacant, but this one remained. By 1910, the character of the neighborhood had changed considerably: the New Century Block and a large livery stable were across the street (instead of two vacant lots), and two new commercial buildings had been constructed on the corner lot. This house had acquired two small outbuildings. By 1925, the house shared its lot with the brick two-story office building at 207 Main (Survey No. 11), and this square frame poultry house attached to the rear of the brick building.

In T. Berry Smith's History, he summarized some articles which had appeared in the Fayette Advertiser in 1912-13, which purported to be records of conversations between two gentlemen who took walks together and discussed the changes in the town since 1886. The first gentlemen, who had left town in 1886 and since returned, said, "Here at the bank corner, as I stand and look around, I see very little that I used to see. I think there was on the corner across from us an old wooden house, once the home of the Mitchell family. It stood in a valley, and its lower story had been hidden by the filling of the street leading up to the colleges."

The other gentleman, who had come to Fayette in 1886, responded, "Yes, and for many years it was a 'rookery' occupied by Blue Fanny, Uncle Mose, Uncle Bob and other colored folks. About 1902, the substantial building you see there now was put up, and it is occupied by Halley and Taylor (furniture) and by the K.P. and Odd Fellows lodges. Diagonally across the block was a long building that had served in the long ago as a female seminary, but it was torn away to make room for the city hitchlot, when the 'square' was paved." T. Berry Smith says that the Square was paved about 1909, and public hitchlots provided. This was an attempt to wean people from the habit of hitching horses to racks around the Courthouse fence and conducting business there. Any change was resisted by the country people who claimed that "half the Square belonged to them. No matter if the place was odorous and flybreeding, it was convenient and they were loath to make a change." There was a large two lot open area behind the house (where Survey Numbers 11 and 12 would be) and the two new brick bulidings (Numbers 13 and 14), although it is not marked as the hitchlot. The former female seminary which was supposed to be "diagonally across the block" must have been in the large dwelling shown behind Survey Number 12 (and facing Mulberry Street), which appears on the Sanborn maps from 1885 through 1902, but is gone in 1910.

Continuation of No. 43 for Inventory Form Number 12

The two-story brick building at 207 North Main was constructed between 1910 and 1925, probably in 1915, its front and back walls even with the planes of the building to the south, and with a connecting door between the two buildings. 203, 205, and 207 North Main were all part of the business of L.W. Brockmen, who had offices and a feed business in the front of the buildings. At first, the poultry processing areas were in the rear of these buildings, before a separate building (Survey No. 12) was built for the purpose. (Although many people refer to this building as the "Old Hatchery," Mr. Chenoweth says that there was no hatchery for chicks at this location. There was a hatchery in the building where the Senior Center is located (Survey No. 59) on the southeast corner of Church and Elm Streets.)

The L. W. Brockmen (spelled Brockman) biography in T. Berry Smith's History says that Brockmen was reared on a farm near Clifton Hill, where he graduated from high school. He then worked for the poultry firm of J.W. Dameron at Clifton Hill, before going to Glasgow in 1911 where he owned a poultry business. In June, 1915, he purchased the business of F.M. Grimes of Fayette. (The 1902 Sanborn map shows that M.G. Grimes owned the livery across the street from Survey No. 11. The 1910 map shows no owner's name, but lists the complex as a livery and feed store, and there is a chicken shed shown at No. 59. It is likely that this is the business which Brockmen purchased, then built his new complex.) A nephew of F.M. Stamper, Brockmen was a stockholder in the F.M. Stamper Company of Moberly and managed the Fayette territory. He was also a Democrat, a member of the Baptist Church and the Knights of Pythias, and served as alderman of the west ward of Fayette.

To the Brockmen complex on Main Street, people brought turkeys, eggs, rabbits, and other small livestock to be sold. Brockmen also sent wagons around the county to pick up turkeys. Mr. Chenoweth recalled that Doctors Givens and Wingfield delivered ice to the homes of people keeping turkeys for Brockmen, and that the turkey wagons formed lines all the way from the plant up to Morrison Street, especially at Thanksgiving and Christmas. The turkeys were packed in pond ice and shipped principally to St. Louis and Kansas City by rail, he recalled. James Weathers remembers that his wife sold turkeys at the plant in 1933. Roy Werner remembers that the poultry house stayed open on Saturday nights for the convenience of farmers, who delivered their birds and eggs to Brockmen's and then went shopping and to the movies if the sale amount was sufficient. The offices remained open as late as midnight to draw business.

After World War II, the nature of poultry production began to change from many small farms with a few birds at each one to large integrated turkey raising and processing by a few specialized farmers. The Brockmen Poultry Plant went out of business and the building was sold. The old processing building (Survey No. 12) is now vacant and used for storage.

Continuation of Inventory Form Number 12

44. This building is attached to 207 North Main on the east elevation. There is a small storage shed attached on this building's north elevation, and there is a large open lot to the north with a small, one-story dwelling on it. The poultry shed faces the alley which runs north and south between Davis and Elm Streets. A driveway leading to a loading dock is on the south.

45. T. Berry Smith History, pp. 89, 100, 406-407

Interview by Dr. Maryellen McVicker with Roy Werner,
December 16, 1991

Interviews by Prof. Bob Wieggers with Paul Chenoweth and
James Weathers, March, 1992.

Sanborn maps of 1885, 1889, 1894, 1902, 1910 and 1925



MISSOURI OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION

ARCHITECTURAL/HISTORIC INVENTORY SURVEY FORM

HDAS002-046

1. NO. 8		4. Present Local Name(s) or Design. Southwestern Bell Telephone Company	
2. COUNTY Howard		5. OTHER NAME(S)	
3. Location of Negatives City Hall			
6. Specific Legal Location Township 50N Range 16W Section 11 If City or Town, Street Address 210 North Main		21. Original Use, If Apparent IOE C&A Communications facility	31. Wall Construction brick
7. City or Town If Rural, Vicinity Fayette		22. Present Use Communications facility	32. Roof Type & Material flat PR
10. Site () Structure() Building(X) Object()		23. Ownership Public() Private(X)	33. No. of Bays Front 3 Side 3
11. On National Yes() Register? No(X)		24. Owner's Name and Address If Known Southwestern Bell Telephone Fayette, Missouri 65248	34. Wall Treatment 40 common bond
12. Is It Yes() Eligible? No(X)		25. Open To Public? Yes() No(X)	35. Plan Shape rectangle
13. Part of Estab. Yes() Hist. District? No(X)		26. Local Contact Person or Organization Southwestern Bell Manager	36. Changes Addition(X) (Explain in No. 42) Altered() Moved()
14. District Yes(X) Potential? No()		27. Other Surveys In Which Included None	37. Condition Interior excellent Exterior excellent
15. Name of Established District n/a		28. No. of Stories 1 - 1	38. Preservation Yes(X) Underway? No()
16. Thematic Category INDUSTRY/PROCESSING/EXT,		29. Basement? Yes() No(X)	39. Endangered? Yes() By What? No(X)
17. Date(s) or Period after 1925, before 1931		30. Foundation Material concrete	40. Visible From Yes(X) Public Road? No()
18. Style or Design 52/69 Neo-Classical composite			
19. Architect or Engineer Unknown			
20. Contractor or Builder			

42. Further Description of Important Features

See No. 42 on supplemental sheet

43. History and Significance

See No. 43 on supplemental sheet

44. Description of Environment and Outbuildings

See No. 44 on supplemental sheet

45. Sources of Information

See No. 45 on supplemental sheet

46. Prepared By
M. H. McVicker

47. Organization
City of Fayette

325
01/31/92

Building #8-Question #42

Front Facade:

The monochromatic brick front features a central semicircular entranceway capped by a pedimental doorway. The parapet and frieze with a row of dentils, the square, block plan, and the corner quoins show elements inspired from the past. Pilasters with eclectic stone, Ionic capitals frame a stone, arched opening into which is set the door and a half round window with four wedge shaped panes. A plain, flat architrave is decorated with dentils and another, narrower flat band above, to form a frieze which appears to go all the way around the building. Above the door is a plain pediment and above the frieze the parapet is plain brick, capped by stone at the top. Stone quoins mark each corner of the original building. Stone lintels with keystones are above the paired set of windows. The windows feature 2 sash with 6 panes in the upper sash and 1 large pane of glass in the lower sash. This design is repeated throughout the building, although the windows in the later addition to be discussed below are smaller in size. A decorated white iron railing is on both sides of the steps leading from the sidewalk to the front entrance. It is not from the period of construction and its condition suggests that it was installed at the time of the addition.

Right, Left, and Rear Elevations:

The left elevation has been totally obliterated by a new addition on that elevation which will be discussed below. The right addition features three windows identical to the front facade and continues the frieze and parapet as does the rear which has a back entrance and two pairs of windows. The left window in the right pair has now been replaced by a grate.

Addition to left of Front Facade:

This harmonious addition continues the spirit and theme of the original building being of brick with a frieze and parapet similar to the original but lighter in color. However, the dentils are missing and the frieze does not project outward to the same depth. The three windows on the front are smaller, but otherwise identical, to those on the original building. These three windows are evenly spaced and where a fourth window "ought" to be, as dictated by the patter of the other windows, the wall is plain to allow the placement of the company name in silver three-dimensional lettering.

Supplemental Sheet for Inventory Form 8

43. The site of the Southwestern Bell Telephone office was a vacant lot on the 1885 Sanborn map. By 1889, the beginnings of what would become a large livery complex were made on the northern half of the lot. G. Halley is given as the owner in 1889 and 1894, but in 1902 the livery belonged to M.G. Grimes. No owner is listed for 1910, but the livery had enlarged its buildings so that nearly a quarter of the block was covered. James Weathers and Paul Chenoweth both remember a disastrous fire in early 1925, in which several horses died. On the 1925 Sanborn map, the lot is empty again. Mr. Weathers believes that the livery was the one depicted on page 37 of Picturesque Fayette, Shore's Livery. Mr. Chenoweth believes that Leonard Street was the owner at the time of the fire.

Telephone service began in Howard County in December of 1897, but the location of the office is unknown. The Sanborn map of 1902 shows a number of second floor offices in buildings on the Square, but none are designated as a telephone exchange. In 1905, Picturesque Fayette shows two pictures of the Howard County Telephone Company. The picture of the office is captioned, "The Howard County Telephone Company is one of the most extensive independent systems in the state, covering the entire county, with exchanges at Fayette, New Franklin, Armstrong, Higbee, Glasgow and Boonsboro. Long distance connections with all cities. A.F. Davis, Pres; H.M. Bryan, Sec.; H.K. Givens, Treas.; M. B. Yeaman, Mgr." The second picture shows a man and two women at switchboards and is captioned "Night Operating Force at Fayette." After construction of the New Century Block, the exchange probably located there. Certainly by the time of the 1910 Sanborn map, it occupied the second floor above the two westernmost storefronts of the New Century Block. It was still there in 1925. According to James Weathers, the present building was constructed sometime between 1925 and 1931, before the effects of the Great Depression struck Fayette. The building is now used to house the telephone switches and other equipment, but is not open to the public and has no office staff on the premises.

44. This building occupies the corner lot, facing North Main Street, with Elm Street to the north. An alley is to the south. There are no outbuildings.

45. Picturesque Fayette, p. 40
 T. Berry Smith's History, p. 137
 Sanborn maps of 1885, 1889, 1894, 1902, 1910 and 1925
 Interviews by Prof. Bob Wiegers with James Weathers and Paul Chenoweth, March, 1992



MISSOURI OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION

ARCHITECTURAL/HISTORIC INVENTORY SURVEY FORM

HDAS003-047

1. NO. <u>24</u>		4. Present Local Name(s) or Design. <u>Faith Family Fellowship</u>	
2. COUNTY <u>Howard</u>		5. OTHER NAME(S) <u>New Opera House Block</u>	
3. Location of <u>Negatives City Hall</u>			
6. Specific Legal Location Township <u>50N</u> Range <u>16W</u> Section <u>11</u> If City or Town, Street Address <u>100 South Main</u>		21. Original Use, If Apparent <u>Opera House</u>	31. Wall Construction <u>brick</u>
7. City or Town If Rural, Vicinity <u>Fayette</u>		22. Present Use <u>Religious Structure</u>	32. Roof Type & Material <u>flat</u>
10. Site () Structure () Building (X) Object ()		23. Ownership Public () Private (X)	33. No. of Bays Front <u>7</u> Side <u>9</u>
11. On National Yes () Register? No (X)		24. Owner's Name and Address If Known <u>Faith Family Fellowship</u> <u>Fayette, MO 65248</u>	34. Wall Treatment <u>common bond</u>
12. Is It Yes () Eligible? No (X)		25. Open To Public? Yes (X) No ()	35. Plan Shape <u>rectangle</u>
13. Part of Estab. Yes () Hist. District? No (X)		26. Local Contact Person or Organization <u>Pastor of Faith Family</u>	36. Changes Addition () (Explain in No. 42) Altered (X) Moved ()
14. District Yes (X) Potential? No ()		27. Other Surveys In Which Included <u>None</u>	37. Condition Interior <u>good</u> Exterior <u>excellent</u>
15. Name of Established District <u>n/a</u>		28. No. of Stories <u>3</u>	38. Preservation Yes (X) Underway? No ()
16. Thematic Category <u>COMMERCE/TRADE</u>		29. Basement? Yes (X) No ()	39. Endangered? Yes () By What? No (X)
17. Date(s) or Period <u>1903</u>		30. Foundation Material <u>brick</u>	40. Visible From Yes (X) Public Road? No ()
18. Style or Design <u>Corner Entrance</u>			
19. Architect or Engineer <u>Unknown</u>			
20. Contractor or Builder <u>W. J. Megraw</u>			

42. Further Description of Important Features

See No. 42 on supplemental sheet

43. History and Significance

See No. 43 on supplemental sheet

44. Description of Environment and Outbuildings

See No. 44 on supplemental sheet

45. Sources of Information

See No. 45 on supplemental sheet

46. Prepared By
M. H. McVicker

47. Organization
City of Fayette

Date
01/31/92

Building #24-Question #42

In terms of a particular style, this building reflects its functional, vernacular type and is sparsely embellished with Italianate trim, which blends in well with the rest of the Fayette Square, but which was not a popular style in the rest of the country in 1902 when this building was constructed. Its use here may reflect a conscious decision to have a building so huge blend into the streetscape or it may be that the contractor liked this style and know how to construct it. The decisions might have rested upon the skills of one or two particular brick masons. The Megraw family was the principal contractor in Fayette for two generations and knew and practiced the traditions of the past.

Front Facade:

This red brick building has retained a great deal of its historical integrity on the second and third stories while the first story has been completely modernized. On the upper two stories seven windows in each story in two parallel rows of rounded top two sash windows remain, larger on the second floor and smaller on the third. These windows are accented by labeled stone lintels whose stepped down ends connect with the label of the next window to form a modified crenellation effect. The label mold extends above the actual window opening, with a blank panel to give the window openings extra height. Perhaps these were painted in the early days, as they "leap out" in a 1905 photo of the building; they are not that obvious in 1992. The corbelling at the cornice is in the same pendant, stepped back brick crenellations found in the Old City Hall (#22) with the half step cornice also common around the Square.

The first story is now covered with metal siding and a flat awning over the entire length of the building. A large sign is attached to the metal siding at the back of the awning above the entrance. In the 1905 picture, a long and narrow sign proclaiming "Myer's" extended from below the cornice to just above the stamped metal first floor storefronts on both the facade and north elevation. At the time of the 1905 photo, the building apparently housed three businesses, all with large glass transoms. Two had entrance doors located between two large display windows. The third business, on the extreme right, had only one window and a doorway to the left of the window. The second and third stores had cloth awnings. There is one entrance in the right section located to the left of the right display windows.

Right, Left and Rear Elevations:

The right elevation abuts an adjoining building. The left elevation has experienced some alterations, mostly removals. A stairway, not shown on the 1905 photo of the building, was added on the exterior leading to the second floor. A small knife

sharpening shop was located in the enclosed area beneath the stairs. In the 1930's this stairway was removed and its placement is clearly visible in the brick on this elevation. The double doors with transom at the top of the stairs remain in place. One door and several windows have been infilled with brick on the first story and in the basement level. On the two upper stories, two parallel rows with 9 window openings per row. The first two are rounded top two sash windows. larger on the second floor and smaller on the third. On the second story, the third window is a paired arrangement and the next six windows have been covered with metal sheeting. These window areas have simple segmented arches for lintels and brick lugsills. The elevation is divided into four equal sections by brick pilasters that run from the basement to the roofline. Due to the rapid sloping of the ground toward the rear of the building, the foundation stone and windows are at ground level with the sidewalk at the rear of the building. The decorative brick cornice is continued from the facade approximately 1/2 of the way down the elevation before merging with the roofline. A 1905 photo shows that the cornice extended the entire length of this elevation. It is not known if the roof always sloped toward the rear, hidden by the cornice, or if an entirely new roof was installed. Since a flat roof is notorious for water problems, it is likely that the removal of the corbelled cornice and a change in roof configuration resulted from such a cause.

Variations in brick color clearly reveal the changes on this elevation. The rear of the building is strictly functional.

Supplemental Sheet for Inventory Form 24

43. According to the 1883 History of Howard and Cooper Counties, two hotels were constructed within the new city of Fayette within two days of each other in the fall of 1824. First Elisha Witt erected his, with assistance from Gen. Ignatius P. Owen "on the ground where Howard College now stands." The logs for Owen's building had already been prepared, and his was erected the following day, after he helped Witt with this one. Both buildings were intended for use as hotels and "were conducted as such by their proprietors for many years."

Ignatius Owen's hotel was on the southeast corner of the Square, where Survey Building 24 now stands.

Ignatius Owen came to the Fayette area from Louisville, Kentucky in 1823. By 1829 he was General of the Missouri Militia and led the state militia "in their infamous drunken skirmish with the Indians involving 'Crooked Neck' that great Iowa Indian Chief." In May of 1830, Judge Advocate John M. Ryland of Fayette presided over a division court Martial which tried Owen for his mishandling of this June, 1829 affair.

Owen must have been hot-headed, indeed, because his actions led to the first important criminal case to be tried in the city of Fayette. About noon on August 23, 1835, Col. Joe Davis was sitting in his law office when Gen. Owen came in the door, armed with a pistol and started threatening Col. Davis, using "language of the most insulting character." Gen. Owen told him he would kill him if he tried to leave the office. Davis replied that he would do the same if Owen DIDN'T leave. Owen continued to stand in the doorway and abuse Davis. Davis called for his rifle, raised it, took deliberate aim and killed him almost instantly. Davis was immediately charged and tried. The Columbia Intelligencer reported: "The examining Court at Fayette have decided Mr. Davis, in killing Gen. Owen, acted in the just and actual defense of his own person. He was of course discharged." The case was decided September 5, 1835. Bill Lay, in "The Pettis-Biddle Duel," states that Ignatius Owen's daughter married John Price, the brother of General Sterling Price, and that John Price ran the hotel following Owen's death.

There are no further citations in the surveyed literature concerning this location until it is mentioned in "Walks and Talks about Fayette." The first gentleman says, "On the next corner once stood a famous hostelry conducted by mine host Crigler, but it was burned about 1882." The other gentleman replies, "Yes that corner was vacant for years after I came here (in 1886), and beyond it stood the smithy of Meisburger and Klatt. At length an elegant opera house was erected on the corner; it burned in January 1902. By and by the opera house was replaced by the present one."

"Mine host Crigler" is not sufficiently identified to say which one he was. A John Crigler, with four boys and two girls, came to Howard County in 1854, but there are others, such as "L. Crigler," who was on the committee to plan a special reception for the returning heroes of the Mexican War in 1847.

Continuation of No. 43 for Inventory Form 24

According to Bill Lay in "The Pettis-Biddle Duel," page 4, "The business house of Boughner, Tolson and Smith stood upon this corner in 1886." This was one of the buildings damaged in the great fire of July 13, 1882, which consumed most of the south side of the Square. The account of the fire lists the Tolson Building as one of the block of stores which burned, and gives the impression that the Tolson Building was part of the block south of the Courthouse. The fire was contained by the heroic actions of Jordan Collier in pouring water on the roof of the Tolson Building, preventing the further spread of the flames. The gentleman strollers of "Walks and Talks," place the buildings of the south block this way:

"C.W. Fuchs (jeweler), J. L. Lynch (books), C. Anderson (barber), Bender (saloon), George Patrick (saloon), Rose (shoes), L.S. Prosser (dry goods), R. P. Jones (stoves), Woods and Long (drugs), Payne and Williams (bank), Boyd & Shafroth (grocers). Under the last was another saloon kept by T. Pulliam. Over Prosser's store was his clothing annex, and next to it was Tolson's Hall, where lectures, concerts, etc. were given. The corner building on the upper floor belonged to the Masonic Lodge."

The 1885 Sanborn map shows five buildings on the site of the present building. At the rear of the lot, next to the alley and facing Morrison Street, were two small frame buildings marked "Saloon" and "Vacant." A long rectangular frame building, with a two story front facing South Main Street, and a one story section parallel to Morrison Street. It is marked "General Merchandise," with a photography studio on the second floor. A small two-story brick building marked "Jewelry" fills the remaining space fronting on South Main. By the 1889 map, all have been replaced by the Opera House, a five story brick structure with a wooden gallery facing Morrison Street. A drawing of this building appears in Bill Lay's "The Pettis-Biddle Duel." The street level was occupied by three store fronts, the corner one wider than the others. The Sanborn map designates these as "Gro." for grocery, "D.G." for dry goods, and "B & S" for boots and shoes. It also shows the outline of the stage area on the east end of the building, indicating a convex stage front. The map also notes "Stage, Scenery & Gasoline footlights. Heat: furn. bas." --- all undoubted fire hazards. The 1894 map shows the building still in place, with a lunch room in the basement. This building burned January 10, 1902 and the 1902 Sanborn map shows that Lot 48 and the northern portion of Lot 47 as vacant. There is no account in the later histories of how extensive this fire was, but none of the buildings shown on the 1902 map in that entire half block facing South Main are the same as they were in 1894.

In Picturesque Fayette, the old opera house has been replaced by the New Opera House Block, built by W. J. Megraw. It must have been built upon the former opera house foundations, because it retains the same arrangement of three

Continuation of No. 43 for Inventory Form 24

storefronts, with the corner one larger than the other two. The exterior of this building is shown on page 41, and clearly shows the large sign of the Myer Mercantile Company, which also had an advertisement on page 26. That ad shows the interior of a store, but the company had another store in New Franklin, and there is no identification to show which of the two stores this photo represents. There is no biographical information concerning this family in the county histories.

The 1910 Sanborn Map shows that the underlying lots had been divided so that the opera house block occupied lot 49 and another two story brick building with a tin shop behind were on Lot 48. The Opera House Block had three brick stories and a frame fourth story at the rear above the stage. The building had electric lights but stoves for heat. The first floor storefronts were occupied by a clothing store, a furniture store and a jewelry store. A printing shop was on the second floor. By 1925, the frame fourth story is gone, and the Sanborn company has marked the first floor only as "stores."

The 1933 Fayette Phone Directory lists Pool and Greber, Grocers, at 100 South Main Street. It also lists the Snow White Bakery at 104 South Main, an address which no longer exists on that side of the street.

In the 1970's, Bill and Dorothy Ayres ran a dry goods store which utilized the entire first floor. Bill Ayres was also mayor of Fayette for a number of years while operating the store. The building is now occupied by the Faith Family Fellowship and Front Page Music, a publisher of religious music. Both are led by Pastor Jamie Page, a well-known local singer, composer and minister.

44. This building occupies the corner lot, facing South Main Street, and with its north elevation parallel to Morrison Street. The rear elevation faces an alley, and the south elevation is attached to the adjoining two story brick building.

45. Sanborn maps of 1885, 1889, 1894, 1902, 1910 and 1925
T. Berry Smith, History, p. 99, 178, 253-4
1883 History of Howard and Cooper Counties, pp. 178, 253-54, 399-400,

Bill Lay, "The Pettis-Biddle Duel," p. 3 of architecture section, p. 38 of newspaper section

Bill Lay, "A Brief History of 'Buffalo Lick', Alias Fayette, Missouri," p. 4, 5

Picturesque Fayette, p. 26, 41

1933 Fayette Telephone Directory yellow pages



MISSOURI OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION

ARCHITECTURAL/HISTORIC INVENTORY SURVEY FORM

HDAS003-048

1. NO. 25		4. Present Local Name(s) or Design. Nutrena Feeds	
2. COUNTY Howard		5. OTHER NAME(S) Paradise Donuts	
3. Location of Negatives City Hall			
6. Specific Legal Location Township 50N Range 16W Section 11 If City or Town, Street Address 108-110 South Main		21. Original Use, If Apparent Specialty Store	31. Wall Construction brick
7. City or Town If Rural, Vicinity Fayette		22. Present Use Specialty Store	32. Roof Type & Material flat
10. Site () Structure() Building(X) Object()		23. Ownership Public() Private(X)	33. No. of Bays Front 5 Side 0
11. On National Yes() Register? No(X)		24. Owner's Name and Address If Known Gustaaf Vandeknocke Route 1, Box 206-Fayette	34. Wall Treatment 30 50 common bond
12. Is It Yes() Eligible? No(X)		25. Open To Public? Yes(X) No()	35. Plan Shape 21 rectangular
13. Part of Estab. Yes() Hist. District? No(X)		26. Local Contact Person or Organization City of Fayette	36. Changes Addition() (Explain in Altered(X) No. 42) Moved()
14. District Yes(X) Potential? No()		27. Other Surveys In Which Included None	37. Condition Interior fair Exterior fair
15. Name of Established District n/a		28. No. of Stories 2	38. Preservation Yes(X) Underway? No()
16. Thematic Category COMMERCE/TRADE		29. Basement? Yes() No(X)	39. Endangered? Yes() By What? No(X)
17. Date(s) or Period 1902-1905		30. Foundation Material brick	40. Visible From Yes(X) Public Road? No()
18. Style or Design 50/67 Multi Entry/Display Windows			
19. Architect or Engineer Unknown			
20. Contractor or Builder Unknown			

42. Further Description of Important Features

See No. 42 on supplemental sheet

43. History and Significance

See No. 43 on supplemental sheet

44. Description of Environment and Outbuildings

See No. 44 on supplemental sheet

45. Sources of Information

See No. 45 on supplemental sheet

46. Prepared By
M. H. McVicker47. Organization
City of FayetteDate
01/31/92

Building #25-Question #42

Front Facade:

This simple, functional store building bears a strong resemblance to its neighbor at 10 South Main, with some variations to set it apart. From the top of the building, the cornice is composed of three rows of plain brick, then a row of projecting toothlike bricks set in at a 45 degree angle, then three more rows of plain brick. Below this band is one of stepped back, pendant corbelled bricks in a crenelated pattern, the same pattern found on #24 and #22., below these are another panel of plain bricks. Just above the windows, the brick appears to change to a darker red. Five window openings are spaced evenly across the second story. The masonry lintels form a strong contrast with the brick, and are of the label type hood, joined by a stringcourse to form a crenelated pattern. Above the stringcourse and between the windows are panels of checkerboard patterned brick. The windows also have plain masonry lugsills. The three windows to the right have been infilled with metal sheeting while the two remaining original windows are one over one pane double hung sash windows. These windows match those in an old photograph. Such is the placement of the metal sheeting that the windows may still be in place behind them. At the bottom of the lugsills is another patterned course of brick. The left half of the building shows a metal, decorated cornice with six brackets and paired sunbursts in a plain cornice with frieze separating the two stories. A metal sheet with "Nutrena Feeds" painted on it covers what is the transom area. The right half still contains the original placement of windows and entrance on the first floor, complete with a transom above the door infilled with a wooden panel. There is no metal cornice above the first story display windows, but rather, the area is infilled with red bricks that do not match the rest of the building in color. The store front to the right retains the large transom windows above the display windows and the correct door placement. As is typical in these type of buildings, a stairs located in the center of the facade leads to the second floor. Dentils remain in the detailing at the top of the door and display windows. The transom above the stairway has also been infilled. There is brick infill under the left display window while the right display area appears original.

Left, Right, and Rear Elevations:

The building abuts other buildings to the left and right and is totally utilitarian in the rear.

Supplemental Sheet for Inventory Form 25

43. The buildings on this street are not named in any of the reminiscences of H.B. Watts, F. M. Grimes, or the "Walks and Talks About Fayette" given in T. Berry Smith's History. Part of the facade of this building is shown on page 41 of Picturesque Fayette, because it is next to the featured building, the New Opera House Block.

The first opera house on the corner was constructed between 1885 and 1889. This building burned January 10, 1902 and the 1902 Sanborn map shows that Lot 48 and the northern portion of Lot 47 as vacant. There is no account in the histories of how extensive this fire was, but this building was destroyed either in 1902, or in the 1898 explosion of giant powder in the Tolson's hardware store in the middle of the block.

The 1910 Sanborn Map shows that the underlying lots had been divided so that the opera house block occupied lot 49 and this two story brick building with a tin shop behind was on Lot 48. Since the entire plot was vacant in 1902 and the building is shown in the 1905 picture, it is evident that this building was constructed within that window of time. The 1910 map also shows that the two store fronts were occupied by a hardware store on the north and a buggy shop on the south. By 1925, the tin shop's space was used as a coal bin. The 1933 Fayette Phone Directory lists C. J. Rains Hardware at 108 South Main.

Since the northern two-thirds of this half block had not been divided by the time of the 1885 Sanborn map, it is somewhat difficult to be sure exactly which buildings lined up with the present buildings, all constructed after 1902. Starting at the corner, the businesses were: general merchandise in a frame building; stoves and tin and a drug store with post office in a two-story brick with a print shop on the second story; a cigar factory and a dwelling in a two story brick building; and a millinery shop in a two-story brick building. By 1889, the first opera house occupied the corner with three storefronts. The former stove shop is occupied by a clothing shop and a barber occupies the cigar factory. All others remained the same. By 1894, the two story brick beside the opera house contains furniture and groceries. All three of the next storefronts have become the Fayette Hotel, with the barber remaining in his space and a variety store where the millinery was.

44. This building faces South Main Street. The north elevation abuts the New Opera House Block (Survey No. 24) and the south elevation abuts Survey Building 26. The rear elevation faces the alley. There are no outbuildings.

45. Sanborn maps of 1885, 1889, 1894, 1902, 1910 and 1925.
Picturesque Fayette, p. 41, 48
 1933 Fayette Phone Directory



Paradise DONUTS

YES WE'RE
OPEN
WE HAVE
CUSTOM
PROCESSING

HAVE
YOUR
DEER
PROCESS
HERE

MISSOURI OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION

ARCHITECTURAL/HISTORIC INVENTORY SURVEY FORM

HDAS003-049

1. NO. 26		4. Present Local Name(s) or Design. McMillan's Cafe	
2. COUNTY Howard		5. OTHER NAME(S)	
3. Location of Negatives City Hall			
6. Specific Legal Location Township 50N Range 16W Section 11 If City or Town, Street Address 112 South Main		21. Original Use, If Apparent Specialty Store	31. Wall Construction ud cast iron
7. City or Town If Rural, Vicinity Fayette		22. Present Use Restaurant	32. Roof Type & Material flat PR
10. Site () Building(X)	Structure() Object()	23. Ownership Public() Private(X)	33. No. of Bays Front 3 Side 0
11. On National Yes() Register? No(X)	12. Is It Yes() Eligible? No(X)	24. Owner's Name and Address If Known James Weathers 105 W. Spring-Fayette	34. Wall Treatment 59 99 cast iron
13. Part of Estab. Yes() Hist. District? No(X)	14. District Yes(X) Potential? No()	25. Open To Public? Yes(X) No()	35. Plan Shape R1 AW rectangular
15. Name of Established District n/a		26. Local Contact Person or Organization City of Fayette	36. Changes Addition() (Explain in Altered(X) No. 42) Moved()
16. Thematic Category COMMERCE/TRADE		27. Other Surveys In Which Included None	37. Condition Interior fair Exterior fair
17. Date(s) or Period 1898-1902		28. No. of Stories 2	38. Preservation Yes(X) Underway? No()
18. Style or Design 64 Single Entry/Display Windows		29. Basement? Yes() No(X)	39. Endangered? Yes() By What? No(X)
19. Architect or Engineer Unknown		30. Foundation Material brick	40. Visible From Yes(X) Public Road? No()
20. Contractor or Builder Unknown			

42. Further Description of Important Features

See No. 42 on supplemental sheet

43. History and Significance

See No. 43 on supplemental sheet

44. Description of Environment and Outbuildings

See No. 44 on supplemental sheet

45. Sources of Information

See No. 45 on supplemental sheet

46. Prepared By
M. H. McVicker47. Organization
City of FayetteDate
01/31/92

Building #26-Question #42

This building owes some of its design to the Italianate style for commercial buildings with its bracketed, projecting cornice. It also owes some of its character to the catalogs from which stamped, iron fronts could be ordered to suit the personal taste or business image which the owner wished to project. The cornice of this building has been maintained in excellent condition and is little altered, although the first story has undergone substantial alterations so that the iron trim is no longer even seen. The cornice features eave overhangs at both ends and seven brackets evenly spaced across the front with a sunburst motif between each. Above and against the top of the cornice nine garland swags evenly divide the space which is capped by tiles. Even the eave overhangs are decorated. Beneath the brackets is a plain frieze with two rows of corbelling running the entire length of the facade.

The rest of the building has not retained any integrity with modern sheeting on the second story and two modern windows on the first floor with a central entranceway. The area underneath and beside the windows have modern tiles. A cloth awning can be extended over the sidewalk. In the center of the building is a modern sign.

Left, Right, and Rear Elevations:

The building abuts other buildings to the left and right and is totally utilitarian in the rear.

Supplemental Sheet for Inventory Form 26

43. The buildings on this block are not named in any of the reminiscences of H.B. Watts, F. M. Grimes, or the "Walks and Talks About Fayette" given in T. Berry Smith's History.

The first opera house on the corner was constructed between 1885 and 1889. This building burned January 10, 1902. There is no account in the later histories of how extensive this fire was, but none of the buildings shown on the 1902 map in the entire half block facing South Main are the same as they were in 1894. The 1902 Sanborn map shows Lot 48 and the northern portion of Lot 47 as vacant. Below the vacant area, down to Walnut Street, is a row of seven identically sized and shaped one-story brick buildings with iron clad storefronts. The McMillen's Cafe storefront and that of Dr. Remington's Office (Survey No. 27) probably are the best remaining examples of what those seven one-story buildings looked like. The first building (McMillen's) was occupied by a grocery. The others, going down the street towards Walnut, were a meat market, queensware and books, dry goods, a harness shop with an iron clad warehouse behind, a general store and a shoe shop. In 1910, McMillen's housed a "racket" store which was a kind of variety store, the forerunner of a "five and dime." By 1925, it appears that the two end stores nearest Walnut had been altered or demolished to make way for a two story garage on the site, leaving only the five middle buildings with their iron clad storefronts. All of the buildings except McMillen's and Remington's had been enlarged as well.

Since the northern two-thirds of this half block had not been divided by the time of the 1885 Sanborn map, it is somewhat difficult to be sure exactly which buildings lined up with the present buildings, all constructed after 1902. Starting at the corner, the businesses were: general merchandise in a frame building; stoves and tin and a drug store with post office in a two-story brick with a print shop on the second story; a cigar factory and a dwelling in a two story brick building; and a millinery shop in a two-story brick building. By 1889, the first opera house occupied the corner with three storefronts. The former stove shop is occupied by a clothing shop and a barber occupies the cigar factory. All others remained the same. By 1894, the two story brick beside the opera house contains furniture and groceries. All three of the next storefronts have become the Fayette Hotel, with the barber remaining in his space and a variety store where the millinery was. From the Sanborn maps, it appears that McMillen's (Survey No. 26) and Remington's (Survey No. 27) are built on most of the site occupied by the Fayette Hotel.

44. This building faces South Main Street, with Survey No. 25 on the north elevation and No. 27 on the south. The rear elevation faces an alley. There are no outbuildings.

45. Sanborn maps of 1885, 1889, 1894, 1902, 1910 and 1925.
Picturesque Fayette, p. 41



MISSOURI OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION

ARCHITECTURAL/HISTORIC INVENTORY SURVEY FORM

HDAS003-050

1. NO. 27		4. Present Local Name(s) or Design. Dr. Remington's Office	
2. COUNTY Howard		5. OTHER NAME(S)	
3. Location of Negatives City Hall			
6. Specific Legal Location Township 50N Range 16W Section 11 If City or Town, Street Address 114A South Main		21. Original Use, If Apparent Specialty Store	31. Wall Construction cast iron front
7. City or Town If Rural, Vicinity Fayette		22. Present Use Professional	32. Roof Type & Material flat PR
10. Site () Structure() Building(X) Object()		23. Ownership Public() Private(X)	33. No. of Bays Front Side
11. On National Yes() Register? No(X)		24. Owner's Name and Address If Known Dr. David Remington E. Spring, Boonville 65233	34. Wall Treatment 70 cast iron
12. Is It Yes() Eligible? No(X)		25. Open To Public? Yes(X) No()	35. Plan Shape rectangular
13. Part of Estab. Yes() Hist. District? No(X)		26. Local Contact Person or Organization City of Fayette	36. Changes Addition() (Explain in Altered(X) No. 42) Moved()
14. District Yes(X) Potential? No()		27. Other Surveys In Which Included None	37. Condition Interior good Exterior excellent
15. Name of Established District n/a		28. No. of Stories 1	38. Preservation Yes(X) Underway? No()
16. Thematic Category COMMERCE/TRADE		29. Basement? Yes() No(X)	39. Endangered? Yes() By What? No(X)
17. Date(s) or Period 1898-1902		30. Foundation Material brick	40. Visible From Yes(X) Public Road? No()
18. Style or Design Single Entray/Display Window			
19. Architect or Engineer Unknown			
20. Contractor or Builder Unknown			

42. Further Description of Important Features

See No. 42 on supplemental sheet

43. History and Significance

See No. 43 on supplemental sheet

44. Description of Environment and Outbuildings

See No. 44 on supplemental sheet

45. Sources of Information

See No. 45 on supplemental sheet

46. Prepared By
M. H. McVicker

47. Organization
City of Fayette

Date
01/31/92

Building #27-Question #42

This building owes some of its design to the Italianate style for commercial buildings with its bracketed, projecting cornice. It also owes some of its character to the catalogs from which stamped, iron fronts could be ordered to suit the personal taste or business image which the owner wished to project. The building has been restored to excellent condition and is little altered. The cast iron front features a cornice edged with tile and a decorative eave overhang with 9 garlanded swags, then drops down to a parapet supported likewise by eave overhangs with 7 decorative brackets underneath. Below the brackets are 8 sunbursts on top of a plain frieze divided in the middle by a stringcourse.

Below are three large window areas which are covered on the inside. The entrance door is in the center with display windows on either side. It is not recessed as is typical for commercial buildings of this time and type. Cast iron columns run from the street level through the transom on both sides of the door. A metal footrest runs along the bottom of the building facade and cast iron, narrow, decorated columns reach from this metal footrest upward toward the cornice. The entranceway has been renovated at some point, but is compatible with the rest of the building. There is a concrete handicapped ramp to the left of the front door with a metal rail on both sides of the door providing access for all.

Left, Right, and Rear Elevations:

The building abuts other buildings to the left and right and is totally utilitarian in the rear.

Supplemental Sheet for Inventory Form 27

43. The buildings on this block are not named in any of the reminiscences of H.B. Watts, F. M. Grimes, or the "Walks and Talks About Fayette" given in T. Berry Smith's History.

The first opera house on the corner was constructed between 1885 and 1889. This building burned January 10, 1902. There is no account in the later histories of how extensive this fire was, but none of the buildings shown on the 1902 map in the entire half block facing South Main are the same as they were in 1894. The 1902 Sanborn map shows Lot 48 and the northern portion of Lot 47 as vacant. Below the vacant area, down to Walnut Street, is a row of seven identically sized and shaped one-story brick buildings with iron clad storefronts. The McMillen's Cafe storefront (Survey No. 27) and that of Dr. Remington's Office (Survey No. 27) probably are the best remaining examples of what those seven one-story buildings looked like. The first building (McMillen's) was occupied by a grocery. This building was occupied by a meat market in both 1902 and 1910, with a note that the building contains a kettle (a fire hazard). In 1902, the others, going down the street towards Walnut, were queensware and books, dry goods, a harness shop with an iron clad warehouse behind, a general store and a shoe shop. By 1925, it appears that the two end stores nearest Walnut had been altered or demolished to make way for a two story garage on the site, leaving only the five middle buildings with their iron clad storefronts. All of the buildings except McMillen's and Remington's had been enlarged as well.

Since the northern two-thirds of this half block had not been divided by the time of the 1885 Sanborn map, it is somewhat difficult to be sure exactly which buildings lined up with the present buildings, all constructed after 1902. Starting at the corner, the businesses were: general merchandise in a frame building; stoves and tin and a drug store with post office in a two-story brick with a print shop on the second story; a cigar factory and a dwelling in a two story brick building; and a millinery shop in a two-story brick building. By 1889, the first opera house occupied the corner with three storefronts. The former stove shop is occupied by a clothing shop and a barber occupies the cigar factory. All others remained the same. By 1894, the two story brick beside the opera house contains furniture and groceries. All three of the next storefronts have become the Fayette Hotel, with the barber remaining in his space and a variety store where the millinery was. From the Sanborn maps, it appears that McMillen's (Survey No. 26) and Remington's (Survey No. 27) are built on most of the site occupied by the Fayette Hotel.

44. This building faces South Main Street, with Survey No. 26 on the north elevation and No. 28 on the south. The rear elevation faces an alley. There are no outbuildings.

45. Sanborn maps of 1885, 1889, 1894, 1902, 1910 and 1925.
Picturesque Fayette, p. 41



MISSOURI OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION

ARCHITECTURAL/HISTORIC INVENTORY SURVEY FORM

HAAS003-061

1. NO. 28		4. Present Local Name(s) or Design. Losey's/Sherry's Flowers & Gifts	
2. COUNTY Howard		5. OTHER NAME(S)	
3. Location of Negatives City Hall			
6. Specific Legal Location Township 50N Range 16W Section 11 If City or Town, Street Address 114B & 116 South Main		21. Original Use, If Apparent Specialty Store	31. Wall Construction brick
7. City or Town If Rural, Vicinity Fayette		22. Present Use Specialty Store	32. Roof Type & Material flat PR
10. Site () Structure() Building(X) Object()		23. Ownership Public() Private(X)	33. No. of Bays Front 6 Side 0
11. On National Yes() Register? No(X)		24. Owner's Name and Address If Known James & Sherry Losey R. 3, Box 204A, Fayette, MO	34. Wall Treatment 30 99 common bond chus 59
12. Is It Yes() Eligible? No(X)		25. Open To Public? Yes(X) No()	35. Plan Shape rectnagular
13. Part of Estab. Yes() Hist. District? No(X)		26. Local Contact Person or Organization City of Fayette	36. Changes Addition() (Explain in Altered() No. 42) Moved()
14. District Yes() Potential? No()		27. Other Surveys In Which Included None	37. Condition Interior good Exterior good
15. Name of Established District n/a		28. No. of Stories 1	38. Preservation Yes(X) Underway? No()
16. Thematic Category COMMERCE/TRADE		29. Basement? Yes() No(X)	39. Endangered? Yes() By What? No(X)
17. Date(s) or Period 1898-1902		30. Foundation Material brick	40. Visible From Yes(X) Public Road? No()
18. Style or Design 67 Multi Entry/Display Windows			
19. Architect or Engineer Unknown			
20. Contractor or Builder Unknown			

42. Further Description of Important Features

See No. 42 on supplemental sheet

43. History and Significance

See No. 43 on supplemental sheet

44. Description of Environment and Outbuildings

See No. 44 on supplemental sheet

45. Sources of Information

See No. 45 on supplemental sheet

46. Prepared By
M. H. McVicker

47. Organization
City of Fayette

Date
01/31/92

Building #28-Question #42

Front Facade:

The cornice features one row of decorative brick headers which is six rows down from the top, then a plain common bond brick facade down to the entranceway which still features two stores with display windows on either side of the entrance door. A steel beam runs the entire length of the facade. The transom area below now has a sign running half the width of the front facade announcing the flower shop on the right while the left has metal siding in the same transom area.

The lower half of the facade is broken into six bays with each store containing three bays. In the left half, the door is in the center of the three bays while the door is in the first bay in the right half of the building. Three air conditioning units project out into the street, one above each doorway and one in the right display area of the left store. Display windows fill the rest of the bays in the store to the right. The display area in the left store has been infilled in the right display window with wooden panelling and a small one pane over one pane double hung sash window is centered in the space immediately below and to the right of the air conditioner. The display window to the left of the entrance has a column at each end of the window. Sherry's Flower Shop also has cast iron columns between the windows with a metal footrest at the bottom running the entire length of the facade. Between the metal footrest and the display windows the area is infilled with brick except in the two entrance sections.

Left, Right, and Rear Elevations:

The building abuts other buildings to the left and right and is totally utilitarian in the rear.

Supplemental Sheet for Inventory Form 28

43. The buildings on this block are not named in any of the reminiscences of H.B. Watts, F. M. Grimes, or the "Walks and Talks About Fayette" given in T. Berry Smith's History.

The first opera house on the corner was constructed between 1885 and 1889. This building burned January 10, 1902. There is no account in the later histories of how extensive this fire was, but none of the buildings shown on the 1902 map in the entire half block facing South Main are the same as they were in 1894. The 1902 Sanborn map shows Lot 48 and the northern portion of Lot 47 as vacant. Below the vacant area, down to Walnut Street, is a row of seven identically sized and shaped one-story brick buildings with iron clad storefronts. The McMillen's Cafe storefront (Survey No. 27) and that of Dr. Remington's Office (Survey No. 27) probably are the only remaining examples of what those seven one-story buildings looked like. Losey's was occupied by a queensware and bookstore, and Sherry's by dry goods. In 1902, and in 1910, a clothing and barber shop. By 1925, it appears that the two end stores nearest Walnut had been altered or demolished to make way for a two story garage on the site, leaving only the five middle buildings with their iron clad storefronts. All of the buildings except McMillen's and Remington's had been enlarged as well, with this building extended to the alley. At that time, a printing plant occupied Losey's side, and the south side was a store.

Since the northern two-thirds of this half block had not been divided by the time of the 1885 Sanborn map, it is somewhat difficult to be sure exactly which buildings lined up with the present buildings, all constructed after 1902. Starting at the corner, the businesses were: general merchandise in a frame building; stoves and tin and a drug store with post office in a two-story brick with a print shop on the second story; a cigar factory and a dwelling in a two story brick building; a millinery shop in a two-story brick building; a tailor shop in a one-story brick with two frame additions; a square one-story brick marble works, and a two-story brick carriage shop. The northern wall of the tailor shop was on the boundary line setting off the bottom third of the block. By 1889, the tailoring business has a brick addition, expanding its storefront area, and the marble works has been replaced by a meat market. By 1894, three of the storefronts on Lot 47 have become the Fayette Hotel. From the Sanborn maps, it appears that McMillen's (Survey No. 26) and Remington's (Survey No. 27) are built on most of the site occupied by the Fayette Hotel, but that part of Survey Building 28 might have overlapped that site, as well as the tailor shop area and perhaps part of the marble works/meat shop.

The portion of Survey No. 28 which overlapped onto the southern end of the Fayette Hotel covers the site of a millinery shop as shown on the 1885 Sanborn map. According to Bill Lay in "The Pettis-Biddle Duel," this shop was owned by a Mrs. Jasper about 1886, and serves to identify the location of the law offices of Col. Joseph Davis, who was

Continuation of No. 43 for Inventory Form 28

involved in the first important criminal case to be tried in the city of Fayette. About noon on August 23, 1835, Col. Joe Davis was sitting in his law office when Gen. Owen came in the door, armed with a pistol and started threatening Col. Davis, using "language of the most insulting character." Gen. Owen told him he would kill him if he tried to leave the office. Davis replied that he would do the same if Owen DIDN'T leave. Owen continued to stand in the doorway and abuse Davis. Davis called for his rifle, raised it, took deliberate aim and killed him almost instantly. Davis was immediately charged and tried. The Columbia Intelligencer reported: "The examining Court at Fayette have decided Mr. Davis, in killing Gen. Owen, acted in the just and actual defense of his own person. He was of course discharged." The case was decided September 5, 1835.

44. This building faces South Main Street, with Survey No. 27 on the north elevation and No. 29 on the south. The rear elevation faces an alley. There are no outbuildings.

45. Sanborn maps of 1885, 1889, 1894, 1902, 1910 and 1925.
Picturesque Fayette, p. 41
Bill Lay, "The Pettis-Biddle Duel," p. 4 of
architectural section, p. 38 of history section

SHERRY'S FLOWERS
AND GIFTS

FTD OFS



MISSOURI OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION

ARCHITECTURAL/HISTORIC INVENTORY SURVEY FORM

HDAS003-052

1. NO. 29		4. Present Local Name(s) or Design.	
2. COUNTY Howard		5. OTHER NAME(S)	
3. Location of Negatives City Hall			
6. Specific Legal Location Township 50N Range 16W Section 11 If City or Town, Street Address 118 South Main		21. Original Use, If Apparent Specialty Store	31. Wall Construction brick
7. City or Town If Rural, Vicinity Fayette		22. Present Use Domestic-Single Dwelling	32. Roof Type & Material flat
10. Site () Structure() Building(X) Object()		23. Ownership Public() Private(X)	33. No. of Bays Front 5 Side 0
11. On National Yes() Register? No(X)		24. Owner's Name and Address If Known Bonnie & Lola Page 118 South Main-	34. Wall Treatment 30 50 common bond/metal
12. Is It Yes() Eligible? No(X)		25. Open To Public? Yes() No(X)	35. Plan Shape rectangular
13. Part of Estab. Yes() Hist. District? No(X)		26. Local Contact Person or Organization City of Fayette	36. Changes Addition() (Explain in Altered(X) No. 42) Moved()
14. District Yes(X) Potential? No()		27. Other Surveys In Which Included None	37. Condition Interior fair Exterior fair
15. Name of Established District n/a		28. No. of Stories 1 1/2	38. Preservation Yes(X) Underway? No()
16. Thematic Category COMMERCE/TRADE		29. Basement? Yes() No(X)	39. Endangered? Yes() By What? No(X)
17. Date(s) or Period 1898-1910		30. Foundation Material brick	40. Visible From Yes(X) Public Road? No()
18. Style or Design 64 Single Entry/Display Window			
19. Architect or Engineer Unknown			
20. Contractor or Builder Unknown			

42. Further Description of Important Features

See No. 42 on supplemental sheet

43. History and Significance

See No. 43 on supplemental sheet

44. Description of Environment and Outbuildings

See No. 44 on supplemental sheet

45. Sources of Information

See No. 45 on supplemental sheet

46. Prepared By
M. H. McVicker

47. Organization
City of Fayette

Date
01/31/92

Building #29-Question #42

Front Facade:

This building has undergone extensive alterations of such nature that only a narrow steel band decorated with rosettes remains to proclaim the building's age. Painted white, the building features a common bond brick cornice with two rows of corbelling leading down to a plain brick facade and then down to the metal band.

Wooden siding completely covers what must have been the upper window area and the display windows are completely gone, replaced now with a recessed porch and four modern, two sash double hung windows. a modern door is in the center while an iron railing and two entrance posts stand at what should be the bottom of the building facade. The buildings on both sides have infilled brick into this building at some point so that the bottom half and the upper half of the facade appear to be not offset.

Left, Right, and Rear Elevations:

The building abuts other buildings to the left and right and is totally utilitarian in the rear.

Supplemental Sheet for Survey No. 29

43. The buildings on this block are not named in any of the reminiscences or published histories.

The first opera house on the corner was constructed between 1885 and 1889. This building burned January 10, 1902. There is no account in the later histories of how extensive this fire was, but the 1902 Sanborn map shows Lot 48 and the northern portion of Lot 47 as vacant. Below the vacant area, down to Walnut Street, is a row of seven identically sized and shaped one-story brick buildings with iron clad storefronts. It is most likely that the buildings which occupied this site before 1898 were all destroyed in the ensuing fire after giant powder exploded in Tolson's Hardware, the fourth building from the south on the block. This fire, in May of 1898, was so extensive that it destroyed the Corprew residence (the former Bank of Missouri) across Walnut Street from this block.

The bottom third of this block in 1885 had a tailor shop in a one-story brick with two frame additions; a square one-story brick marble works, and a two-story brick carriage shop. The northern wall of the tailor shop was on the boundary line setting off the bottom third of the block. By 1889, the tailoring business has a brick addition, expanding its storefront area, and the marble works has been replaced by a meat market. This building appears to occupy the site of the tailor shop and perhaps part of the marble works in 1885, and of the tailor shop alone in 1889. By 1894, the tailor shop and marble works locations had been replaced by two-story brick buildings with iron clad second stories, all used for offices.

The 1902 Sanborn map shows Lot 48 and the northern portion of Lot 47 as vacant. Below the vacant area, down to Walnut Street, is a row of seven identically sized and shaped one-story brick buildings with iron clad storefronts. The McMillen's Cafe storefront (Survey No. 27) and that of Dr. Remington's Office (Survey No. 27) probably are the only remaining examples of what those seven one-story buildings looked like. Survey Building 29 was occupied by a harness shop, with an iron clad warehouse behind it, extending to the alley. In 1910, it was a second hand store and the iron clad warehouse was still in place. By 1925, it appears that the two end stores nearest Walnut had been altered or demolished to make way for a two story garage on the site, leaving only the five middle buildings with their iron clad storefronts. All of the buildings except McMillen's and Remington's had been enlarged as well, with a concrete floor under an addition to this building. This building was apparently part of the garage business, which had a capacity for 30 cars.

44. This building faces South Main Street, with Survey No. 28 on the north elevation and No. 30 on the south. The rear elevation faces an alley. There are no outbuildings.

45. Sanborn maps of 1885, 1889, 1894, 1902, 1910 and 1925.
Picturesque Fayette, p. 41, 48



MISSOURI OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION

ARCHITECTURAL/HISTORIC INVENTORY SURVEY FORM HNAS003-053

<p>1. NO. <u>30</u></p> <p>2. COUNTY <u>Howard</u></p> <p>3. Location of <u>Negatives City Hall</u></p>	<p>4. Present Local Name(s) or Design.</p> <p>5. OTHER NAME(S)</p>	
<p>6. Specific Legal Location Township <u>50N</u> Range <u>16W</u> Section <u>11</u> If City or Town, Street Address <u>122 South Main</u></p> <p>7. City or Town If Rural, Vicinity <u>Fayette</u></p> <p>10. Site () Structure() Building(X) Object()</p> <p>11. On National Yes() Register? No(X) 12. Is It Yes() Eligible? No(X)</p> <p>13. Part of Estab. Yes() Hist. District? No(X) 14. District Yes(X) Potential? No()</p> <p>15. Name of Established District <u>n/a</u></p> <p>16. Thematic Category <u>COMMERCE/TRADE</u></p> <p>17. Date(s) or Period <u>1910-1925</u></p> <p>18. Style or Design <u>Vernacular</u> <i>69</i></p> <p>19. Architect or Engineer <u>Unknown</u></p> <p>20. Contractor or Builder <u>Unknown</u></p>	<p>21. Original Use, If Apparent</p> <p>22. Present Use <u>vacant</u></p> <p>23. Ownership Public() Private(X)</p> <p>24. Owner's Name and Address If Known <u>Timothy Terrell</u> <u>106 Clark--Fayette</u></p> <p>25. Open To Public? Yes() No(X)</p> <p>26. Local Contact Person or Organization <u>City of Fayette</u></p> <p>27. Other Surveys In Which Included <u>None</u></p> <p>28. No. of Stories <u>2</u></p> <p>29. Basement? Yes() No(X)</p> <p>30. Foundation Material <u>concrete</u></p>	<p>31. Wall Construction <u>brick</u></p> <p>32. Roof Type & Material <u>flat</u></p> <p>33. No. of Bays Front <u>3</u> Side <u>6</u></p> <p>34. Wall Treatment <i>other 59</i> <u>common bond</u></p> <p>35. Plan Shape <u>rectangular</u></p> <p>36. Changes Addition() (Explain in Altered(X) No. 42) Moved()</p> <p>37. Condition Interior <u>fair</u> Exterior <u>good</u></p> <p>38. Preservation Yes(X) Underway? No()</p> <p>39. Endangered? Yes() By What? No(X)</p> <p>40. Visible From Yes(X) Public Road? No()</p>

42. Further Description of Important Features

See No. 42 on supplemental sheet

43. History and Significance

See No. 43 on supplemental sheet

44. Description of Environment and Outbuildings

See No. 44 on supplemental sheet

45. Sources of Information

See No. 45 on supplemental sheet

46. Prepared By
M. H. McVicker

47. Organization
City of Fayette

Date
01/31/92

Building #30-Question #42

Front Facade:

The cornice features two rows of corbelled brick. The rest of the facade has no decoration. Three pairs of 2 vertical sash double hung windows are evenly spaced in the second story while the first floor has three large display windows, of which the two to the left are paired and have been cut down to half their original size. The cast iron column remains between them and is visible from the street. To the right of the pair is a doorway with transom and in the remaining window, there is a door in the left portion of the space and a small display window adjacent to the right with a cast iron column. Transoms above the door and the window have been infilled with wooden siding.

Right Elevation:

Located on a corner lot, the roof of the right elevation goes from two to one stories in six steps evenly divided along the length of the building as in the front facade. There is one window in the first step when the building is still a full two stories. A brick chimney with a triangular metal cover projects through the roof at the juncture of the first two steps. A first story window parallel to the second story window has been infilled and there is a drive in area with a modern overhead door and four smaller windows equally spaced in the five remaining steps.

Left and Rear Elevations:

The building abuts another building to the left and is totally utilitarian in the rear.

Supplemental Sheet for Inventory Form 30

43. The buildings on this block are not named in any of the reminiscences or published histories.

The first opera house on the corner was constructed between 1885 and 1889. This building burned January 10, 1902. There is no account in the later histories of how extensive this fire was, but the 1902 Sanborn map shows Lot 48 and the northern portion of Lot 47 as vacant. Below the vacant area, down to Walnut Street, is a row of seven identically sized and shaped one-story brick buildings with iron clad storefronts. It is most likely that the buildings which occupied this site before 1898 were all destroyed in the ensuing fire after giant powder exploded in Tolson's Hardware, the fourth building from the south on the block. This fire, in May of 1898, was so extensive that it destroyed the Corprew residence (the former Bank of Missouri) across Walnut Street from this block.

The bottom third of this block in 1885 had a tailor shop in a one-story brick with two frame additions; a square one-story brick marble works, and a two-story brick carriage, wagon and agricultural implement shop. In 1889, the building housed agricultural implements only, and was probably the showroom with a frame warehouse behind it, across the alley. In the alley itself, there is a scale between the two buildings. By 1894, the brick building housed a dry goods shop, and the warehouse behind was gone.

The 1902 Sanborn map shows Lot 48 and the northern portion of Lot 47 as vacant. Below the vacant area, down to Walnut Street, is a row of seven identically sized and shaped one-story brick buildings with iron clad storefronts. The McMillen's Cafe storefront (Survey No. 27) and that of Dr. Remington's Office (Survey No. 27) probably are the only remaining examples of what those seven one-story buildings looked like. Survey Building 30 was occupied by a boot and shoe shop. In 1910, it was a grocery. By 1925, it appears that the two end stores nearest Walnut had been altered or demolished to make way for a two story garage on the site, leaving only the five middle buildings with their iron clad storefronts. All of the buildings except McMillen's and Remington's had been enlarged as well, with a concrete floor under an addition to Survey Building 29. This building was apparently part of the garage business, which had a capacity for 30 cars. The large end building boasted electric lights and heat by stoves.

44. This building faces South Main Street, with Survey No. 29 on the north elevation and Walnut Street on the south. The rear elevation faces an alley. There are no outbuildings.

45. Sanborn maps of 1885, 1889, 1894, 1902, 1910 and 1925.
Picturesque Fayette, p. 41, 48



MISSOURI OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION

ARCHITECTURAL/HISTORIC INVENTORY SURVEY FORM

HDAS002-054

1. NO. <u>31</u>		4. Present Local Name(s) or Design. <u>Cutting Edge</u>	
2. COUNTY <u>Howard</u>		5. OTHER NAME(S)	
3. Location of <u>Negatives City Hall</u>			
6. Specific Legal Location Township <u>50N</u> Range <u>16W</u> Section <u>11</u> If City or Town, Street Address <u>107 South Main</u>		21. Original Use, If Apparent <u>Specialty Store</u>	31. Wall Construction <u>brick</u>
7. City or Town If Rural, Vicinity <u>Fayette</u>		22. Present Use <u>Specialty Store</u>	32. Roof Type & Material <u>hip/asphalt shingle</u>
10. Site () Structure() Building(X) Object()		23. Ownership Public() Private(X)	33. No. of Bays Front <u>2</u> Side <u>0</u>
11. On National Yes() Register? No(X)		24. Owner's Name and Address If Known <u>Carlie & Zeda Weihardt</u> <u>R 1, Box 144, Armstrong, MO</u>	34. Wall Treatment <u>common bond</u>
12. Is It Yes() Eligible? No(X)		25. Open To Public? Yes(X) No()	35. Plan Shape <u>rectangular</u>
13. Part of Estab. Yes() Hist. District? No(X)		26. Local Contact Person or Organization <u>City of Fayette</u>	36. Changes Addition() (Explain in No. 42) Altered() Moved()
14. District Yes() Potential? No()		27. Other Surveys In Which Included <u>None</u>	37. Condition Interior <u>good</u> Exterior <u>good</u>
15. Name of Established District <u>n/a</u>		28. No. of Stories <u>1</u>	38. Preservation Yes(X) Underway? No()
16. Thematic Category <u>COMMERCE/TRADE</u>		29. Basement? Yes() No(X)	39. Endangered? Yes() By What? No(X)
17. Date(s) or Period <u>1910-1925</u>		30. Foundation Material <u>Unknown</u>	40. Visible From Yes(X) Public Road? No()
18. Style or Design <u>Vernacular 69</u>			
19. Architect or Engineer <u>Unknown</u>			
20. Contractor or Builder <u>Unknown</u>			

42. Further Description of Important Features

See No. 42 on supplemental sheet

43. History and Significance

See No. 43 on supplemental sheet

44. Description of Environment and Outbuildings

See No. 44 on supplemental sheet

45. Sources of Information

See No. 45 on supplemental sheet

46. Prepared By
M. H. McVicker

47. Organization
City of Fayette

Date
01/31/92

Building #31-Question #42

This small building features a hipped roof with plain eaves and no decoration on the brick down to the display window area. A modern door is to the right of two panelled display windows inset with quarter round moulding. There is a flower box underneath the left window and a bush under the right window. A portable air conditioner is installed in the transom area above the door. A small, discreet sign hangs in the top center.

The right, left, and back elevations are plain stucco with no ornament. A window and door have been infilled with wood on the right elevation.

Supplemental Sheet on Inventory Form 31

43. This small brick building first appears on the 1925 Sanborn maps of the site. The surveyed literature contains no references to it.

The older Sanborn maps reveal that a small one story frame outbuilding occupied the site from 1885 onward. If there was anything on this site before 1882, it was probably consumed in the great fire on this side of the Square which burned eight businesses on July 13, 1882.

44. This building faces South Main Street. The south elevation is directly on the east-west alley. The north elevation faces the rear of Survey Building No. 79. The rear elevation faces the open space at the rear of the block of stores facing Morrison Street.

45. 1885, 1889, 1894, 1902, 1910, and 1925 Sanborn maps



MISSOURI OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION

ARCHITECTURAL/HISTORIC INVENTORY SURVEY FORM

HDAS003-055

1. NO. 32		4. Present Local Name(s) or Design. Fayette City Hall	
2. COUNTY Howard		5. OTHER NAME(S) N/A	
3. Location of Negatives City Hall			
6. Specific Legal Location Township 50N Range 16W Section 11 If City or Town, Street Address 117 South Main		21. Original Use, If Apparent City Hall 04B 04D	31. Wall Construction brick
7. City or Town If Rural, Vicinity Fayette		22. Present Use City Hall	32. Roof Type & Material hip/asphalt shingle
10. Site () Structure() Building(x) Object()		23. Ownership Public() Private(x)	33. No. of Bays Front Side
11. On National Yes() Register? No(x)		24. Owner's Name and Address If Known City Of Fayette	34. Wall Treatment common bond
12. Is It Yes() Eligible? No()		25. Open To Public? Yes(x) No()	35. Plan Shape + rectangular
13. Part of Estab. Yes() Hist. District? No(x)		26. Local Contact Person or Organization City of Fayette	36. Changes Addition() (Explain in Altered() No. 42) Moved()
15. Name of Established District n/a		27. Other Surveys In Which Included None	37. Condition Interior excellent Exterior excellent
16. Thematic Category GOVERNMENT		28. No. of Stories 2	38. Preservation Yes(x) Underway? No()
17. Date(s) or Period 1925		29. Basement? Yes(x) No()	39. Endangered? Yes() By What? No(x)
18. Style or Design Mixed		30. Foundation Material concrete	40. Visible From Yes(x) Public Road? No()
19. Architect or Engineer Carl Etz			
20. Contractor or Builder C. R. Fisher			

42. Further Description of Important Features

See No. 42 on supplemental sheet

43. History and Significance

See No. 43 on supplemental sheet

44. Description of Environment and Outbuildings

See No 44 on supplemental sheet

45. Sources of Information

See No. 45 on supplemental sheet

46. Prepared By
M. H. McVicker

47. Organization
City of Fayette

Date:
01/31/92

Building #32-Question #42

Front Facade:

A heavy plain, boxed cornice with guttering and downspouts form the roofline of the Fayette City Hall. The facade has five evenly spaced two sash with one over one pane windows on the second story. On the first story, there is a large window area on either side of the central door with a pediment, shingled, projecting roof above. A sign stating the building is city hall hangs from the lower center of the pediment. There is an infilled transom above the double entrance doors. Each door has a glass panel in the upper half. The first story windows have an infilled transom area above and do not appear to be original. Christmas lights remain in place across the windows and doorway of the first story.

Left Elevation:

City Hall sits on a corner lot so the left elevation faces Walnut Street. Here four pairs of windows identical to those on the second story of the facade evenly fill the second story. Window air conditioner units are in two of the windows. The first story has two pairs of identical windows parallel to the pairs above in the right half of the elevation with transom above infilled with wood, a single door offcenter to the left and two garage doors opening to the basement at the extreme left with a security light above. Also, a decorative brick semicircle shaped like a protractor is centered above these doors. Two pairs of single basement windows are parallel to the windows in the above two stories. The lot slopes from front to rear so the garage doors are level.

Rear and Right Elevations:

These are almost identical to the other elevations. This was consciously done because the Fayette City Hall is a small town version of the Renaissance Revival style, especially as applied to the roofline where the heavy roof follows the form of the palazzi or mansions built by the wealthy people of Florence, Italy, during the actual Renaissance. The emphasis was upon stability and the heavy roofline called attention to the building. The front entrance features simplified Greek Revival themes so the building conforms to the style defined by the State Office of Historic Preservation as mixed because it combines several styles. Often the terms mixed and composite are used interchangeably.

On the right elevation there are the two air conditioning units are centered at the ground level immediately in front of this elevation. In the second floor one unit of windows features paired windows rather than the single windows otherwise noted. The fifth window back on the second story is smaller than the

others. There are two lights shining toward the vacant lot adjacent to City Hall.

In the rear five concrete steps lead to a concrete ramp running to the back door. The area immediately to the right of the ramp is also a ramp leading down to the basement and garage level. At the extreme left on the first story, a garage entrance has been infilled with one small, modern window and a modern door with a security light above.

Supplemental Sheet on Inventory Form 32

43. City Hall today occupies a lot owned by Jordan Collier, which he donated to the City. The cornerstone of the building is inscribed, "City Hall/1925/In Memory Of/Jordan Collier." There is no biography of him in the surveyed literature, but his name appears (often misspelled) in a number of places. In "Walks and Talks" in T. Berry Smith's History, the gentlemen state that "Collier and Kelly (tinnners)" occupied what is now the Robb Building (Survey No. 18) on the east side of the Square. All we know about this location is that he occupied it sometime prior to 1886.

The area now occupied by City Hall is not mentioned in any of the reminiscences of the early days of Fayette in the surveyed literature. It is possible that the buildings in this area may have been destroyed in the great fire of July 13, 1882, which destroyed the frame houses and the businesses which occupied the south side of the Square. (This fire led the city to enact an ordinance requiring that further construction be of brick on the Square.) The account of the damage from that fire appears in the 1883 History states that "two-thirds of the block was a rolling, surging, roaring mass of flames." Eight buildings were completely consumed, and it seems reasonable to believe that the buildings behind them also suffered damage. The list of those whose buildings were complete losses included "Jordan Collar (sic), two one-story frame houses; value, \$3,000; insurance, \$800." (His partner, Dan Kelly, also lost a frame house valued at \$1,200, and he had no insurance.)

Jordan Collier is also given credit for saving the Tolson Building and stopping the spread of the fire to other areas of the city. The 1883 account says, "J. M. Collier sustained his reputation as a hero in cases of emergency, and to him, perhaps, more than any other man, are we indebted for the saving of the remainder of the block, and much more valuable property. By almost superhuman effort, and at imminent risk of his life, he ascended to the roof of Tolson's building, where by the aid of other brave and willing hands water was brought, and the farther spread of the fire prevented." The bucket brigade which he led poured water on the roof of Tolson's building and down its back wall. From the descriptions of the area, Tolson's building was one of those behind the front line of stores, and was used as a meeting room.

Jordan Collier makes one other appearance in that history book. In the list of "Present City Officials," (in 1883), "Jordan Gullar" is street commissioner.

In fact, the only other reference to him is another cornerstone, on the rear of the Fayette Public Library, which was built in 1914. It says that the land for the library was donated by Jordan Collier.

James Weathers recalls that Collier was a bachelor. Paul Chenoweth also recalled Collier and remembered that he raised fancy pigeons and gave a gun collection to the Stephens Museum at Central Methodist College. Both men agreed the name was pronounced "Coll-er."

The 1885 Sanborn map reveals the new order on Block 7 of the Original Town. The site of the present City Hall was occupied by a brick two story bakery and restaurant facing

Continuation of No. 43 for Inventory Form 32

South Main, with one-story rooms for bake house and oven behind the main building and alongside Walnut Street. Tully Chenoweth recalls the building as being colored gray and that Dittmans' Bakery was inside and later a restaurant run by a Mr. Galmore. Attached to the rear elevation of the restaurant, at the north end, was a long, narrow one-story frame dwelling. (The map also shows a tin shop in the fourth storefront from the Main Street corner, fronting on Morrison Street, that might have been Collier's, since he owned land in the area, but there are other tin shops in the city that could have housed his business.) This complex remained in place in 1889, with a couple of frame additions filling in the space between the dwelling and the bake house. The open area north of it had been nearly filled by a grain warehouse. By 1894, the dwelling had another long narrow addition back to the alley, with a dotted line indicating that the south side was open and the north side a solid wall. The actual use of this strange structure is open to speculation, since the Sanborn map does not label it. It might have been a covered walkway to the alley, so that baked goods could be loaded for delivery, or it might have provided a hitching rail and some shelter for horses or wagons --- or something else altogether. Directly on the alley behind this complex, fronting on Walnut Street, was a two-story frame dwelling. In 1902, the bakery and dwellings remained the same, but a tiny frame cobbler shop had been squeezed between the bakery and the former grain warehouse, now divided into two stores.

By 1910, the bakery and restaurant area had become a grocery store, and the Sanborn mapmaker noted that the ovens were not used. By April of 1925, when the Sanborn map was prepared, the entire site had been cleared for the construction of the new City Hall. Its neighbors-to-be on the north, along South Main, were three substantial brick storefronts extending from South Main back to the alley, and a small brick and frame one-story storefront right next to City Hall's lot.

The county history books do not include very much information on the history of city government. In the 1883 History, for instance, only the "present city officials" are listed. At that time, the mayor was W.F. Mitchell; councilmen of the First Ward were James Waters and A.F. Davis; councilmen of the Second Ward, Jno. T. Tolson and Wm. Shafroth; marshall, John Crump; treasurer, Joseph Pulliam; clerk, Leland Wright; and street commissioner, Jordan Gullar (as discussed above). It also says the town "was incorporated by the county court in November of 1826, with Samuel Crews, Elijah Whitton, Lawrence (sic) J. Daly, Joseph Gill and Robert Wilson as trustees." It was reincorporated in May, 1830, with James T. Shirley, Alfred W. Morrison, John A. Halderman, Elijah Whitton and Joseph Gill as trustees. Apparently the city went to a mayor/council system in 1855, because the first mayor, W. R. Snelson, was elected in that year, along with Langfoot Cook and Gabriel Oldham for the first ward, and W. T. Lucky and James Gregory, the second. Samuel C. Major Sr. was treasurer and William Mitchell, marshall.

Continuation of No. 43 for Inventory Form 32

The Sanborn maps reveal some of the story of the city offices. The 1885 map shows a "Mayor's Off." in a square two-story frame building with a big back porch on the site of Survey Building 22. That building was gone by 1889, and behind its site was what was perhaps the city's "calaboose," which has been incorporated into Survey Building 22. The 1889 map, however, does not show where the city's offices might have moved, nor does the 1894 map. By 1902, the "calaboose" is listed as "ruins," apparently damaged by the Opera House fire January 10, 1902 right across the alley from it. It was not completely ruined, however, because by 1910, the city offices had been attached to the front of it, out to Morrison Street, and a frame storage building attached to the rear elevation. As shown on the 1925 Sanborn map, this apparently remained the city government facilities until the new City Hall was constructed in 1925, and dedicated in memory of Jordan Collier.

The City Hall currently houses both the city offices, (including the city council chamber, water department office, and administrator's office) and the Police Department. There is a jail area in the basement, now used for storage. The fire department was originally housed in the basement as well, but they moved in 1978-1980 across town to a separate building on what was locally known as the Kempf Chevrolet Building.

44. This building occupies a corner lot on the west side of South Main Street, with its facade on South Main, and its south elevation parallel to Walnut Street. There is an open area between the building and an alley on the north elevation. The west elevation faces an alley. There are no outbuildings.

45. Sanborn maps of 1885, 1889, 1894, 1902, 1910, and 1925
Interview by Dr. Maryellen McVicker with Susan Keaton, Sheriff's Deputy, August, 1992.

1883 History of Howard and Cooper Counties, p. 180-181, 198-202

Interview by Dr. Maryellen McVicker with Mary Hrdina whose husband, Gerald, is a fire department member & who did all the interior decorating at time department moved, August 1992

1923 T. Berry Smith History of Chariton and Howard Counties, p. 100

Cornerstone of City Hall

Interviews by Prof. Bob Wiegers with James Weathers and Paul Chenoweth, March, 1992

Memorial stone on rear elevation of Fayette Public Library



MISSOURI OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION

ARCHITECTURAL/HISTORIC INVENTORY SURVEY FORM HDAS003-056

1. NO. <u>33</u>		4. Present Local Name(s) or Design. <u>Jones Residence</u>	
2. COUNTY <u>Howard</u>		5. OTHER NAME(S)	
3. Location of <u>Negatives City Hall</u>			
6. Specific Legal Location Township <u>50N</u> Range <u>16W</u> Section <u>11</u> If City or Town, Street Address <u>200 South Main</u>		21. Original Use. If Apparent <u>Single Dwelling</u>	31. Wall Construction <u>frame</u>
7. City or Town If Rural, Vicinity <u>Fayette</u>		22. Present Use <u>Single Dwelling</u>	32. Roof Type & Material <u>truncated hip/shingle</u>
10. Site () Structure() Building(X) Object()		23. Ownership Public() Private(x)	33. No. of Bays Front <u>3</u> Side <u>4</u>
11. On National Yes() Register? No(x)	12. Is It Yes() Eligible? No(x)	24. Owner's Name and Address If Known <u>Bill Jones</u> <u>200 S. Main-Fayette</u>	34. Wall Treatment <u>wooden clapboard</u>
13. Part of Estab. Yes() Hist. District? No(x)	14. District Yes(x) Potential? No()	25. Open To Public? Yes() No(X)	35. Plan Shape <u>square</u>
15. Name of Established District <u>n/a</u>		26. Local Contact Person or Organization <u>City of Fayette</u>	36. Changes Addition(x) (Explain in Altered(x) No. 42) Moved()
16. Thematic Category <u>DOMESTIC</u>		27. Other Surveys In Which Included <u>none</u>	37. Condition Interior <u>good</u> Exterior <u>good</u>
17. Date(s) or Period <u>1902-1910</u>		28. No. of Stories <u>2</u>	38. Preservation Yes(X) Underway? No()
18. Style or Design <u>Pyramid/Square</u>		29. Basement? Yes(X) No()	39. Endangered? Yes() By What? No(X)
19. Architect or Engineer <u>Unknown</u>		30. Foundation Material <u>stone</u>	40. Visible From Yes(X) Public Road? No()
20. Contractor or Builder <u>Unknown</u>			

42. Further Description of Important Features

See No. 42 on supplemental sheet

43. History and Significance

See No. 43 on supplemental sheet

44. Description of Environment and Outbuildings

See No. 44 on supplemental sheet

45. Sources of Information

See No. 45 on supplemental sheet

46. Prepared By
M. H. McVicker

47. Organization
City of Fayette

Date
01/31/92

Building #33-Question #42

Front Facade:

This two story residence with a truncated hip roof features a dormer with shed roof and three windows, each having six over six panes in a double hung sash and shutters. The center window has a window air conditioning unit. Guttering and downspouts head from this dormer to the roofline and then run along the fascia to downspouts at the corners. The first story is almost filled with an enclosed front porch which has a modified hip roof ending in four plinths with brick on the bottom half and wooden obelisks on the top half. The area between has been infilled and stuccoed. Mr. Bill Jones who has lived in the house for 57 years confirmed the oral tradition that house and the adjacent residence (#34) were moved here from another part of town. At one time there was a photography studio immediately in front of the present residence. It was demolished between 1910 and 1925 and the adjacent house appears during the same time period. Two windows in pairs are on either side of the front door as well as both sides of the porch and there are sidelights with four vertical panes on both sides of the door. The windows are identical to those in the dormer above. A modern iron railing leads down both sides of the steps from the sidewalk to the enclosed porch.

Right, Left and Rear Elevations:

The eight elevation has three windows with plain mouldings above serving as lintels and simple lugsills. The windows have decorative black shutters. The left elevation has two windows with shutters identical to those in the right elevation in placement and size. The center window has an air conditioner in it. However, instead of a third window at the rear, there is a small modern window with shutters. This may be a replacement for a large window. Visual examination neither confirms or denies the speculation. There is an enclosed porch with a shed roof on the right rear elevation with guttering, downspouts, and a small window opening onto the left elevation.

Like so many other houses in Fayette, this house was a practical answer to the need for shelter and was not consciously constructed with a particular style in mind. These square houses are a traditional type of Missouri house and are often called "foursquare" by natives, the term coming from the four walls being square, which in turn, forms a square floor plan. The houses were easy to construct and economical for families on a tight budget. This square house is more pretentious than many with a modified second floor as exemplified by the dormer and hence, a flat roof at the top which does not meet at a peak like most houses of this type.

others. There are two lights shining toward the vacant lot adjacent to City Hall.

In the rear five concrete steps lead to a concrete ramp running to the back door. The area immediately to the right of the ramp is also a ramp leading down to the basement and garage level. At the extreme left on the first story, a garage entrance has been infilled with one small, modern window and a modern door with a security light above.

Supplemental Sheet for Inventory Form 33

43. The lot upon which this house was one of the two lots first occupied by the Branch of the Bank of the State of Missouri at Fayette, which was established in 1839. The future Confederate Governor of the state, Claiborne Fox Jackson, was cashier, and Dr. J. J. Lowry was president.

According to Picturesque Fayette, the bank building was constructed in 1839 at a cost of \$25,000, an enormous sum for the time period. "It was built of brick, with two solid stone pillars in the front and in the back, making it the most substantial building in town. Until 1866, the building was occupied by a branch of the Bank of Missouri. In that year the bank was closed and the building purchased by Adam Hendrix and used for his private bank, which he at once established and conducted until his death in 1876. In the history of Fayette, mention was made of this bank being robbed of \$25,000 during the war. Adam Hendrix's wife, Isabella, took a slave and wheel barrow and went to the bank and dumped the vault, hiding the money and other valuables under vegetables in the wheel barrow. Upon her return home to her residence which is today Givens Hall on the campus of Central Methodist College and is listed on the National Register of Historic Places, Isabella sewed pockets into her hoop and stored all the currency in those pockets for the duration of the war. She was especially praised for her work with invalid soldiers quartered in adjacent Brannock Hall and nobody ever suspected that as she tended those men, she was wearing the assets of the bank. The jewels and other large items she placed in a corner of the attic in Givens Hall and piled rotten vegetables on top. When the building was burned in 1898, it was then being used as a residence by Dr. O. H. P. Corprew. The fire was started by an explosion of giant powder in Tolson's hardware store. This was one of the historic buildings of the town and its loss is greatly regretted." A photograph of this bank, surrounded by a fence, was loaned to the publisher by Dr. Corprew. A drawing of the bank appears in the 1876 Atlas of Howard County, Missouri on page 41.

T. Berry Smith's History adds the information that Thomas Payne was a purchaser, along with Adam Hendrix, in 1866. The building was "used by them as a private bank." Hendrix bought out Payne in 1869, and in 1876, the building and banking business "passed into the hands of his son-in-law, Arthur F. Davis," when Hendrix died suddenly. Arthur Davis was married to Hendrix's only daughter, Mary. Davis reorganized it about 1880, and the name was changed to Farmers and Merchants Bank. It was probably about this period that the bank was relocated to Survey Building No. 20, on the east side of the Square.

Hendrix himself was one of the most powerful and civic-minded citizens of early Fayette. He was born in York County, Pennsylvania in 1813, and lived there until he was 20. His biography in the 1883 History details the wanderings which brought him at last to Fayette in 1838. He taught here for six years, before returning east to claim his bride, Isabella Murray. He taught school for two more years before being appointed county treasurer in 1842, an office to which he was re-elected twelve times, until he became cashier of the Branch Bank, about 1858. While he was

Continuation of No. 43 for Inventory Form 33

county treasurer, he was also government pension agent. His fortune was accumulated "by pure methods and worthy enterprises."

His civic works included reading the declaration of independence aloud at the important public meeting held to express public sorrow at the death of U.S. President William Henry Harrison, serving as trustee of the Methodist Church, and making a donation of \$5,000 for a building and another \$5,000 for the endowment of Central Methodist College. The 1868 Methodist convention had voted to re-open the college after the devastations of its use during the war, as soon as a \$100,000 endowment had been reached. This was done by 1870. In 1877, Adam Hendrix' son, Eugene, was elected president of Central College to succeed Dr. Wills, who had recently died. Dr. Eugene Hendrix had already enjoyed a distinguished career in the Methodist Church South, having just returned from a missionary tour with Bishop Marvin. His letters from that important tour were published, adding to his stature in the church. Unfortunately, Adam Hendrix did not live to see these events.

The 1883 History has a slightly different account of the bank's history than the one in Picturesque Fayette. It says that the bank was operated until 1864, when it was discontinued. During the war, the bank was broken into by "the scouts and camp followers of the southern army." The bank itself did not lose anything, but Howard County suffered a loss of \$28,000, which the county had on deposit.

Dr. O. H. P. Corprew, who used the building as a residence after the Farmers and Merchants Bank moved to the Square, came to Central College to teach in 1870. He had been on the faculty of Randolph-Macon College before the Civil War, when he served as a Major in Mahone's Division of the Army of the Potomac. He presided over the Greek and Latin Department at Central College, teaching until 1903. He was also president of the College from 1886-1888. He retired as a Professor Emeritus, and retained that title until his death. Corprew Avenue in the Craighead Addition is named for him.

The 1885 Sanborn map shows the bank building as a dwelling with a two-story brick addition at the extreme southeast corner of the rear elevation, and a one-story frame outbuilding on the alley. It remained the same through the 1894 map. The fire in Tolson's Hardware, in 1898, destroyed a large part of the 100 block of South Main, as well as the Corprew residence. If the positions on the 1894 Sanborn map remained true in 1898, then the hardware store was the fourth building from the southeast corner of the 100 block. The 1902 Sanborn map shows that all of the buildings which occupied that block in 1894 (except the first opera house, which didn't burn until 1902) had been replaced with a row of seven identically sized buildings with cast iron fronts.

On the large lot which had been occupied by the bank building, a small, 12-foot wide frame building had been constructed. It housed a photo studio. By 1910, the present Survey Building No. 33 had been moved onto the property behind the photo studio, and connecting additions made. There were also two small outbuildings on the alley,

Continuation of Inventory Form 33

very near Walnut Street. By 1925, the photo studio had been removed, and a front porch constructed across the facade.

The present owner, William Jones, has lived in the house for 57 years. For many years, he worked for the City of Fayette. When the St. Paul's United Methodist stone church building was torn down in 1964, Mr. Jones obtained some of the limestone block, with which he constructed a low retaining wall along the Walnut Street sidewalk north of the house.

44. This house occupies the southeast corner lot at the intersection of South Main and Walnut Streets. It faces South Main. Its north elevation parallels Walnut Street, and its south elevation faces Survey Building No. 34. There is an alley to the rear, with a 3-part garage and shed, leading to the alley. An addition on the north elevation makes the shed long enough to be used as a garage. There are two windows in the building, and it appears that the gable roof may have been reworked to a different shape than it was originally.

45. Interview by Dr. Maryellen McVicker with William Jones, August, 1992.

Interview by Sharon Korte with H. Denny Davis, August, 1992.

Interview by Dr. Maryellen McVicker with Pamela Hutsell, August, 1992

Sanborn maps of 1885, 1889, 1894, 1902, 1910 and 1925.

Picturesque Fayette, p. 48

1876 Atlas of Howard County, Missouri, p. 41

1883 History of Howard and Cooper Counties, p. 181, 183, 190, 355, 383-5, 612

T. Berry Smith, History of Chariton and Howard Counties, p. 90, 121, 149-150, 201

Archives of Stephens Museum at Central Methodist College



MISSOURI OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION

ARCHITECTURAL/HISTORIC INVENTORY SURVEY FORM

HDAS002-057

1. NO. 34		4. Present Local Name(s) or Design. Knipp Residence	
2. COUNTY Howard		5. OTHER NAME(S)	
3. Location of Negatives City Hall			
6. Specific Legal Location Township 50N Range 16W Section 11 City or Town, Street Address 202 South Main		21. Original Use. If Apparent Single Dwelling	31. Wall Construction frame
7. City or Town If Rural, Vicinity Fayette		22. Present Use Single Dwelling	32. Roof Type & Material gable/asphalt shingle
8. Site () Structure () Building(X) Object ()		23. Ownership Public() Private(x)	33. No. of Bays Front 3 Side 3
9. On National Yes() Register? No(x)		24. Owner's Name and Address If Known Richard Knipp 202 S. Main--Fayette	34. Wall Treatment composite siding
12. Is It Yes() Eligible? No(x)		25. Open To Public? Yes() No(X)	35. Plan Shape rectangular
13. Part of Estab. Yes() Hist. District? No(x)		26. Local Contact Person or Organization City of Fayette	36. Changes Addition() (Explain in Altered() No. 42) Moved()
15. Name of Established District n/a		27. Other Surveys In Which Included none	37. Condition Interior good Exterior good
16. Thematic Category DOMESTIC		28. No. of Stories 1/2, 1, 1	38. Preservation Yes(x) Underway? No()
17. Date(s) or Period 1910-1925		29. Basement? Yes(x) No()	39. Endangered? Yes() By What? No(x)
18. Style or Design Bungalow		30. Foundation Material concrete	40. Visible From Yes(X) Public Road? No()
19. Architect or Engineer Unknown			
20. Contractor or Builder Unknown			

42. Further Description of Important Features

See No. 42 on supplemental sheet

43. History and Significance

See No. 43 on supplemental sheet

44. Description of Environment and Outbuildings

See No. 44 on supplemental sheet

45. Sources of Information

See No. 45 on supplemental sheet

46. Prepared By
M. H. McVicker

47. Organization
City of Fayette

Date
01/31/92

Building #34-Question #42

Front Facade:

This residence features a window with three vertical panes in the gabled end. The second story has two windows on the facade which are two sash, double hung windows with one over one panes. The flat roofed front porch has plinths of brick and wood and a brick wall encircling the porch. The area between has been infilled with concrete block when the porch was enclosed. Oral tradition confirmed by neighbor, Bill Jones who has lived in the adjacent house (#33) for 57 years, states that this residence was moved here from another part of town. At one time there was a photography studio immediately in front of the adjacent residence (#33). It was demolished between 1910 and 1925 and this house appears during the same time period. There is a wooden square post supporting the roof offcenter left on the front railing. The first story windows feature three vertical panes on the upper sash and a single pane on the bottom sash. The door is centered on the facade with three steps leading from the sidewalk to the porch.

Left Elevation:

A shed dormer on the second floor is the most distinguishing feature of this residence. The dormer has two windows identical to those on the second floor of the front facade. There are two first story windows parallel to the second floor windows. A lean to roof extends over a square bay with a centered window on the first story immediately to the left of the shed dormer section. A lean to roof with poles extends over a side door and window at the extreme left. The roof has projecting eaves with exposed rafters.

Right and Rear Elevations:

The right elevation is identical to the left elevation but without the shed dormer, a second story, and a side door. There is one small, horizontal window on the right elevation.

Supplemental Sheet for Inventory Form No. 34

45. Through 1910, this house shares its history with Survey Building No. 33. Both are built upon the lot formerly occupied by the Branch of the Bank of the State of Missouri at Fayette, which was established in 1839. The future Confederate Governor of the state, Claiborne Fox Jackson, was cashier, and Dr. J. J. Lowry was president.

According to Picturesque Fayette, the bank building was constructed in 1839 at a cost of \$25,000, an enormous sum for the time period. "It was built of brick, with two solid stone pillars in the front and in the back, making it the most substantial building in town. Until 1866, the building was occupied by a branch of the Bank of Missouri. In that year the bank was closed and the building purchased by Adam Hendrix and used for his private bank, which he at once established and conducted until his death in 1876. In the history of Fayette, mention was made of this bank being robbed of \$25,000 during the war. When the building was burned in 1898, it was then being used as a residence by Dr. O. H. P. Corprew. The fire was started by an explosion of giant powder in Tolson's hardware store. This was one of the historic buildings of the town and its loss is greatly regretted." A photograph of this bank, surrounded by a fence, was loaned to the publisher by Dr. Corprew. A drawing of the bank appears in the 1876 Atlas of Howard County, Missouri on page 41.

T. Berry Smith's History adds the information that Thomas Payne was a purchaser, along with Adam Hendrix, in 1866. The building was "used by them as a private bank." Hendrix bought out Payne in 1869, and in 1876, the building and banking business "passed into the hands of his son-in-law, Arthur F. Davis," when Hendrix died suddenly. Arthur Davis was married to Hendrix' only daughter, Mary. Davis reorganized it about 1880, and the name was changed to Farmers and Merchants Bank. It was probably about this period that the bank was relocated to Survey Building No. 20, on the east side of the Square.

Hendrix himself was one of the most powerful and civic-minded citizens of early Fayette. He was born in York County, Pennsylvania in 1813, and lived there until he was 20. His biography in the 1883 History details the wanderings which brought him at last to Fayette in 1838. He taught here for six years, before returning east to claim his bride, Isabella Murray. He taught school for two more years before being appointed county treasurer in 1842, an office to which he was re-elected twelve times, until he became cashier of the Branch Bank, about 1858. While he was county treasurer, he was also government pension agent. His fortune was accumulated "by pure methods and worthy enterprises."

His civic works included reading the declaration of independence aloud at the important public meeting held to express public sorrow at the death of U.S. President William Henry Harrison, serving as trustee of the Methodist Church, and making a donation of \$5,000 for a building and another \$5,000 for the endowment of Central Methodist College. The

Continuation of No. 43 for Inventory Form 34

1868 Methodist convention had voted to re-open the college after the devastations of its use during the war, as soon as a \$100,000 endowment had been reached. This was done by 1870. In 1877, Adam Hendrix' son, Eugene, was elected president of Central College to succeed Dr. Wills, who had recently died. Dr. Eugene Hendrix had already enjoyed a distinguished career in the Methodist Church South, having just returned from a missionary tour with Bishop Marvin. His letters from that important tour were published, adding to his stature in the church. Unfortunately, Adam Hendrix did not live to see these events.

The 1883 History has a slightly different account of the bank's history than the one in Picturesque Fayette. It says that the bank was operated until 1864, when it was discontinued. During the war, the bank was broken into by "the scouts and camp followers of the southern army." The bank itself did not lose anything, but Howard County suffered a loss of \$28,000, which the county had on deposit.

Dr. O. H. P. Corprew, who used the building as a residence after the Farmers and Merchants Bank moved to the Square, came to Central College to teach in 1870. He had been on the faculty of Randolph-Macon College before the Civil War, when he served as a Major in Mahone's Division of the Army of the Potomac. He presided over the Greek and Latin Department at Central College, teaching until 1903. He was also president of the College from 1886-1888. He retired as a Professor Emeritus, and retained that title until his death.

The 1885 Sanborn map shows the bank building as a dwelling with a two-story brick addition at the extreme southeast corner of the rear elevation, and a one-story frame outbuilding on the alley. It remained the same through the 1894 map. The fire in Tolson's Hardware, in 1898, destroyed a large part of the 100 block of South Main, as well as the Corprew residence. If the positions on the 1894 Sanborn map remained true in 1898, then the hardware store was the fourth building from the southeast corner of the 100 block. The 1902 Sanborn map shows that all of the buildings which occupied that block in 1894 (except the first opera house, which didn't burn until 1902) had been replaced with a row of seven identically sized buildings with cast iron fronts.

On the large lot which had been occupied by the bank building, a small, 12-foot wide frame building had been constructed. It housed a photo studio. By 1910, the present Survey Building No. 33 had been moved onto the property behind the photo studio, and connecting additions made. There were also two small outbuildings on the alley, very near Walnut Street. There was nothing, however, on the site which would be occupied in 1925 by Survey Building No. 34. The 1925 map shows this one and one half story frame building, with a front porch across the entire facade, and another porch nearly full-width across the rear elevation. At that time, there were no outbuildings.

Continuation of Inventory Form 34

44. This house faces South Main Street. Side yards separate it from Survey Building No. 33 on the north and Survey Building No. 35 on the south. The rear of the property is marked by the alley. At the rear of the property is a gabled garaged with gray composition siding.

45. Sanborn maps of 1885, 1889, 1894, 1902, 1910 and 1925.

Picturesque Fayette, p. 48

1876 Atlas of Howard County, Missouri, p. 41

1883 History of Howard and Cooper Counties, p. 181,
183, 190, 355, 383-5, 612

T. Berry Smith, History of Chariton and Howard
Counties, p. 121, 149-150, 201



MISSOURI OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION

ARCHITECTURAL/HISTORIC INVENTORY SURVEY FORM

HAAS002-058

1. NO. 35		4. Present Local Name(s) or Design.	
2. COUNTY Howard		5. OTHER NAME(S)	
3. Location of Negatives City Hall			
6. Specific Legal Location Township 50N Range 16W Section 11 If City or Town, Street Address 204 South Main		21. Original Use. If Apparent Single Dwelling	31. Wall Construction frame
7. City or Town If Rural, Vicinity Fayette		22. Present Use Single Dwelling	32. Roof Type & Material gble/asphalt shingle
10. Site () Structure () Building(X) Object ()		23. Ownership Public () Private(x)	33. No. of Bays Front 3 Side 3
11. On National Yes () Register? No(x) 12. Is It Yes () Eligible? No(X)		24. Owner's Name and Address If Known Debbie Carr R 1, Box 233--Higbie, MP	34. Wall Treatment 20 65 wooden clapboard
13. Part of Estab. Yes () Hist. District? No(x) 14. District Yes(x) Potential? No ()		25. Open To Public? Yes () No(X)	35. Plan Shape 79 rectangular
15. Name of Established District n/a		26. Local Contact Person or Organization City of Fayette	36. Changes Addition () (Explain in Altered () No. 42) Moved ()
16. Thematic Category DOMESTIC		27. Other Surveys In Which Included none	37. Condition Interior good Exterior excellent
17. Date(s) or Period 1910-1925		28. No. of Stories 1	38. Preservation Yes(X) Underway? No ()
18. Style or Design bungalow 22		29. Basement? Yes(X) No ()	39. Endangered? Yes () By What? No(X)
19. Architect or Engineer Unknown		30. Foundation Material concrete	40. Visible From Yes(X) Public Road? No ()
20. Contractor or Builder Unknown			

42. Further Description of Important Features

See No. 42 on supplemental sheet

43. History and Significance

See No. 43 on supplemental sheet

44. Description of Environment and Outbuildings

See No. 44 on supplemental sheet

45. Sources of Information

See No. 45 on supplemental sheet

46. Prepared By
M. H. McVicker

47. Organization
City of Fayette

Date
01/31/92

Building #35-Question #42

Front Facade:

This bungalow influenced house retains some of the best integrity of any residence in Fayette. The rectangular, clapboarded bungalow with a roof featuring projecting eaves with exposed rafter has the gabled porch of the same design. The gabled end is on the facade and has a pendant in the top of both the gable and the porch pediment. The tie beams at the ends of the pediment mimic the Stick Style of architecture. Two brick plinths anchor the ends of the porch with wooden obelisks on top. An iron railing leads from there down to the sidewalk. The foundation area is infilled with concrete block stuccoed over. The porch has a wooden spindled railing encircling the entire area. Between the pediment of the porch and the gable end is a small, three vertical pane attic window centered under the pendant.

Left Elevation:

There is one chimney offcenter left on the roof. In the center of the elevation is a recessed porch with steps leading to a raised pad. The windows feature 3 vertical panes in the upper sash and a single pane in the lower. The recessed section has a door centered between windows while two other windows are evenly distributed on the elevation. The window to the extreme left is a small four pane vertical over one pane double hung window unit. Gutting and downspouts are in place.

Right and Rear Elevations:

The right and rear elevations follow the same form as the facade, but there is no side entrance. Also, two windows wells in the basement are parallel to the windows above on the right elevation.

Supplemental Sheet for Inventory Form 35

45. None of the surveyed literature refers to the dwelling which existed on this site from the 1885 Sanborn map through the 1910 map. Paul Chenoweth recalls that Sam Major lived there and that the house burned. Throughout the period, the maps show a large one-story frame house with several additions and outbuildings. The original part of the home was a double-pen with a shallow ell addition. To the basic house were added an ovoid front porch, and small square rooms on the north and south elevations. Attached to the north half of the rear elevation are two square rooms, one after the other to form another ell. On the south elevation of these two rooms are two narrower additions, one an open porch. There were three outbuildings on the property.

All of those are gone by 1925, replaced by a single dwelling. It is a square, one-story frame house with a porch across the entire facade. There were no outbuildings shown on the 1925 map. James Weathers remembers that the Denney sisters built the house. He rented the house from February to December 1931. The side door on the left elevation may be a later addition according to Weathers.

44. This dwelling faces South Main Street, with an alley at the rear of the property. The house is surrounded by open lawn space, with Survey Building No. 34 to the north and Survey Building No. 36 to the south. There are no outbuildings.

45. Sanborn maps of 1885, 1889, 1894, 1902, 1910 and 1925.

Interviews by Prof. Bob Wiegers with James Weathers
March, 1992



MISSOURI OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION

ARCHITECTURAL/HISTORIC INVENTORY SURVEY FORM

HNAS003-059

1. NO. 36	4. Present Local Name(s) or Design. Joseph Shepard House	
2. COUNTY Howard	5. OTHER NAME(S) Joseph Davis House	
3. Location of Negatives City Hall		
6. Specific Legal Location Township 50N Range 16W Section 11 If City or Town, Street Address 208 South Main	21. Original Use. If Apparent Single Dwelling	31. Wall Construction brick
7. City or Town If Rural, Vicinity Fayette	22. Present Use Apartments	32. Roof Type & Material CB gable/standing metal
10. Site () Structure() Building(X) Object()	23. Ownership Public() Private(x)	33. No. of Bays Front 6 Side 3
11. On National Yes() Register? No(x)	24. Owner's Name and Address If Known Mr. & Mrs. Joe McClammer 307 S. Main--Fayette	34. Wall Treatment 30 modified Flemish
12. Is It Yes(X) Eligible? No()	25. Open To Public? Yes() No(X)	35. Plan Shape rectangular
13. Part of Estab. Yes() Hist. District? No(x)	26. Local Contact Person or Organization City of Fayette	36. Changes Addition(X) (Explain in No. 42) Altered(X) Moved()
14. District Yes(x) Potential? No()	27. Other Surveys In Which Included Missouri Humanities Council--Fayette Walking Tour	37. Condition Interior good Exterior good
15. Name of Established District n/a	28. No. of Stories 1-1	38. Preservation Yes(X) Underway? No()
16. Thematic Category DOMESTIC	29. Basement? Yes() No(X)	39. Endangered? Yes() By What? No(X)
17. Date(s) or Period before 1828	30. Foundation Material brick	40. Visible From Yes(X) Public Road? No()
18. Style or Design Hall & Parlor 49		
19. Architect or Engineer Unknown		
20. Contractor or Builder Unknown		

42. Further Description of Important Features

See No. 42 on supplemental sheet

43. History and Significance

See No. 43 on supplemental sheet

44. Description of Environment and Outbuildings

See No. 44 on supplemental sheet

45. Sources of Information

See No. 45 on supplemental sheet

46. Prepared By
M. H. McVicker47. Organization
City of FayetteDate
01/31/92

Building #36-Question #42

Front Facade:

Hall and parlor houses were popular in communities settled by people from Southern states and territories. The plan features two rooms across the front with one room larger than the other. The roots for this type of house date back to Medieval Europe where there was a "great room" or "hall" where the family worked and played and a "parlor" where business was conducted or where private conversations could be held. The hall as a result was larger than the parlor and this type of arrangement is easy to construct and has been a house type used for at least 800 years. Thus, the word "hall" does not mean there is a hallway or passageway in the house. Houses of this type have a single front door and a gabled roof at the end.

This residence appears to be the result of at least two major building phases. The north half (left) probably is the older of the two with its Federal period modified Flemish bond brickwork (one header and two stretcher bricks placed alternately in the same course), and the south half (right) was added in the early 1940's. The two phases can be best illustrated by the two windows to the left of the front entrance placed near the roofline while the three windows to the right of the entrance have arched radiating vouissors and are placed midway on the facade. All windows have one pane over one pane two sash windows which cannot be original to the house. A small, truncated hip roof projects outward over the front entrance with wooden tracery on both sides. The entrance is offcenter left and is inset with wooden panels on both sides of the entrance leading to the actual door which has a transom above. Doric wooden columns are at each side of the entry. The walls are of typical brick construction for this time period being three bricks thick and many of the wooden supports are unsawn logs. The floor is below street level so there is a step downward upon entering. The red standing seam roof is hand crafted as is the brick foundation and the wooden lintels on the left half.

On the gabled ends the gable projects over the ends giving protection to the house. Each gable has three decoratively carved, wooden brackets. The rafters under the roof and also under the porch roof are also carved. Each elevation has a single window in the gabled end. however, the window on the right elevation is centered while the window on the left elevation is offcenter to the left due to a chimney cresting at the roof ridgeline. The chimney is corbelled and identical to another chimney which rises through the roof at the ridgeline and which is immediately to the right of the entrance.

A frame addition with composite siding has been added to the rear along the entire back of the house. The brick was painted white, but is now gradually weathering back to the original red.

Supplemental Sheet for Inventory Form No. 36

45. Oral tradition maintains that this is the oldest residence in the city. Nothing has been uncovered during the course of this survey to dispute that claim. Survey Building No. 1 (the former Witt hotel) is an older structure, dating from 1824, but it did not become a residence until later in its history.

Joseph Shepard purchased this lot in 1825 for \$46.50, and sold it in 1828 for \$370 with a brick house and a log cabin on it. Biographical information on Joseph Shepard does not appear in the local histories, but he may have been a relative of James Shepherd, who is listed as a settler about 1821. A notice which appeared in the August 2, 1827, Missouri Intelligencer, says, "Notice is hereby given, by order of the Chairman of the Board of Trustees of the town of Fayette, that a special election will be held on the tenth of August next, at the Court House in said town, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Gen. I. P. Owen, who was a member of the board of Trustees. Polls to be opened at 10 o'clock. James Dunn, Reuben Johnson, signed Joseph M. Shepherd." From this it would appear that he was on the Board of Trustees, or perhaps the city clerk or secretary.

In 1842, attorney Joseph Davis bought the house. He was born in 1804 Christian County, Kentucky, and came to Missouri in 1818. At the age of 18, he was a member of Major Reeves party which surveyed the Santa Fe Trail from Fort Osage to Santa Fe, New Mexico. He also served under General John E. Clark during the Mormon War, as a colonel in the militia, commanding a brigade, and in the "Indian conflicts." His wife was Sarah Elizabeth Green, daughter of Dr. Elihu Green of Fayette. He served in the Missouri Legislature from 1842 (or 1844, depending on the source) to 1859 (or 1864.) During the Civil War, he was in the Union Army, and was named Provost Marshal of Randolph County. He was also a member of the first board of curators for Central College, just before the Civil War.

In the biography of his son, Winchester, in T. Berry Smith's History, it states that Winchester was born in 1844 in the house built by his father at the corner of Main and Hackberry Streets. It is reasonable to conclude that the brick part of the house had assumed its final form in that two year period between Davis purchase in 1842 and Winchester's birth in 1844. Winchester, however, was reared on the family farm, which was really an extensive property. T. Berry Smith states that he was one of the largest land and slave owners in the county. Sometime in the 1850's, he constructed his country home, "Woodlawn," where he died in 1871. He was buried in the Davis Cemetery, which is now part of Walnut Ridge Cemetery.

Despite his many civic works, Joseph Davis is perhaps best known for his acquittal in the murder of General Ignatius P. Owen. The "first important criminal case to be tried in the city of Fayette" began about noon on August 23, 1835, when Col Joseph Davis was sitting in his law office (on the site of Survey No. 28), when Gen. Owen came in the door, armed with a pistol and threatening Davis. Gen. Owen

Continuation of No. 43 for Inventory Form 36

threatened to kill Davis if he attempted to leave his office, then began to shout, "using language of the most insulting character." Davis then said he would kill Owen if the General did not leave. Owen left and returned, continuing to stand in the doorway, abusing Davis. Davis called for his rifle, took deliberate aim, and killed Owen almost immediately. Davis was immediately charged and tried September 5, 1835. The Columbia Intelligencer reported, "The examining court at Fayette have decided Mr. Davis, in killing Gen. Owen, acted in the just and actual defense of his own person. He was of course discharged."

The house makes its next appearance in the history books as the place which temporarily housed the Howard County offices after the second Howard County Courthouse burned in 1886, during construction of the present Courthouse.

The house appears on all the Sanborn maps in its present form, with the one-story brick section near the sidewalk, and a frame addition across the back, and extending the house into an ell along the Hackberry Street side. On the 1885 map, the house had a single outbuilding, a two-story frame square with a one-story addition that was probably a summer kitchen. This building remained through the time of the 1902 map. By 1889, a stable had been built on the alley. This building remained in 1910, but had disappeared by 1925.

44. This building occupies the corner lot at the southeast intersection of South Main and Hackberry Streets. It faces South Main and abuts the sidewalk. The south elevation is also very close to Hackberry Street. The north elevation faces an open yard, with Survey Building No. 35 on the next lot. There is an alley at the rear of the property. There are no outbuildings.

45. Sanborn maps of 1885, 1889, 1894, 1902, 1910 and 1925.

1883 History of Howard and Cooper Counties, p. 370-71

T. Berry Smith, History of Chariton and Howard Counties, p. 88, 418-19

Brochure "A Walking Tour of Historic Fayette, Missouri," p. 3

Bill Lay, "The Pettis-Biddle Duel," p. 4, 8 of architecture section, p. 8 and 20 of history section



MISSOURI OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION

ARCHITECTURAL/HISTORIC INVENTORY SURVEY FORM

HAAS003-060

1. NO. 37		4. Present Local Name(s) or Design. Fayette Public Library	
2. COUNTY Howard		5. OTHER NAME(S) N/A	
3. Location of Negatives City Hall			
6. Specific Legal Location Township 50N Range 16W Section 11 If City or Town, Street Address 201 South Main		21. Original Use, If Apparent Library OSC	31. Wall Construction brick
7. City or Town If Rural, Vicinity Fayette		22. Present Use Library	32. Roof Type & Material PR FT decorated gable/shingl.
10. Site () Structure() Building(X) Object()		23. Ownership Public(X) Private()	33. No. of Bays Front 5 Side 5
11. On National Yes() Register? No(X)	12. Is It Yes(X) Eligible? No()	24. Owner's Name and Address If Known Fayette Public Library Fayette, MO 65248	34. Wall Treatment 30 40 common bond
13. Part of Estab. Yes() Hist. District? No(X)	14. District Yes(X) Potential? No()	25. Open To Public? Yes(X) No()	35. Plan Shape CB rectangular
15. Name of Established District n/a		26. Local Contact Person or Organization Librarian at Library	36. Changes Addition(X) (Explain in Altered() No. 42) Moved()
16. Thematic Category EDUCATION		27. Other Surveys In Which Included None	37. Condition Interior excellent Exterior excellent
17. Date(s) or Period 1914		28. No. of Stories 1 - 1	38. Preservation Yes(X) Underway? No()
18. Style or Design Mission Revival 55		29. Basement? Yes(X) No()	39. Endangered? Yes() By What? No(X)
19. Architect or Engineer Unknown		30. Foundation Material brick	40. Visible From Yes(X) Public Road? No()
20. Contractor or Builder Unknown			

42. Further Description of Important Features

See No. 42 on supplemental sheet

43. History and Significance

See No. 43 on supplemental sheet

44. Description of Environment and Outbuildings

See No. 44 on supplemental sheet

45. Sources of Information

See No. 45 on supplemental sheet

46. Prepared By
M. H. McVicker

47. Organization
City of Fayette

Date:
01/31/92

Building #37-Question #42

Front Facade:

This brown common bond brick building features decorated gables on all four sides with limestone moulding to form an eclectic building most closely resembling the Mission Revival style. The moulding has two overlapping rows at the roofline with a single row of moulding on top of the gabled porch roof at the entrance in front. Centered above the porch roof are three small windows with six panes in the top sash and a single pane in the bottom sash. A sunburst medallion in brick and quoins frame this window unit. Between the windows are two recessed brick panels. Brick eave overhangs have stone caps and brackets. There is a pair of windows on either side of the front entrance with quoins, and a brick stringcourse forming both the lintel and lugsill. These windows are one pane over one pane double hung windows with a transom above. Raised basement windows parallel the first story windows and are two sash with transoms. The entranceway is a raised porch with steps between two brick side supports which are topped with limestone. The second support features an electric lamp on each side of the entrance. The lamps have a black metal base and a white globe. The actual entrance is of enclosed brick with a stone inscription above proclaiming "Public Library" and with a slight eave overhang matching those on the corners of the building. A small ten paned glass window is on each side and there is a transom of eighteen small panes above the actual doorway. The cornerstone to the right reads "Gift of Andrew Carnegie AD 1914."

Right Elevation:

The building is on a corner lot so this elevation faces Walnut Street. This elevation is almost identical to the front except the gable has two windows instead of three and the gable ends in brick overhangs with stone caps and brackets. The main floor level has five windows, four of which are one pane over one pane double hung windows. The fifth window is above an indoor staircase and features nine small panes. The raised basement has five windows identical to those on the facade and an entrance door offcenter right with sidelights and transom. Guttering and downspouts are in place. The quoins around the windows and the stringcourses continue as on the front facade. At the basement level, the quoins run between the windows forming brick panels.

Left Elevation:

Much of this elevation has been obscured by an addition of tan brick which has four single pane, double hung windows. The addition has no decorative touches. The addition also has a flat roof and is discreetly set back from the facade so that it does not immediately intrude into the view of the main library block.

Rear Elevation:

This elevation is identical in intent to the facade and the right elevation. A cornerstone in the back reads, "Jordan Collier donated this lot 1914." There are awnings on the windows and an identical sunburst motif in the top center identical to the front facade except there are only two windows. The area for the middle window is a brick panel and appears to be original.

Supplemental Sheet for Inventory Form 37

43. The Fayette Public Library today occupies a lot owned by Jordan Collier, which he donated to the library, according to the inscription in a stone block on the rear elevation of the buildings. He also donated the land across the street to the City for construction of City Hall. That building's cornerstone is inscribed, "City Hall/1925/In Memory Of/Jordan Collier." There is no biography of him in the surveyed literature, but his name appears (often misspelled) in a number of places. In "Walks and Talks" in T. Berry Smith's History, the gentlemen state that "Collier and Kelly (tinnners)" occupied what is now the Robb Building (Survey No. 18) on the east side of the Square. All we know about this location is that he occupied it sometime prior to 1886.

The area now occupied by the Library is not mentioned in any of the reminiscences of the early days of Fayette in the surveyed literature. It is possible that the buildings in this vicinity may have been destroyed or damaged by the great fire of July 13, 1882, which destroyed the frame houses and the businesses which occupied the south side of the Square. The account of the damage from that fire appears in the 1883 History states that "two-thirds of the block was a rolling, surging, roaring mass of flames." Eight buildings were completely consumed, and it seems reasonable to believe that the buildings behind them also suffered damage. The list of those whose buildings were complete losses included "Jordan Collar (sic), two one-story frame houses; value, \$3,000; insurance, \$800." (His partner, Dan Kelly, also lost a frame house valued at \$1,200, and he had no insurance.)

Jordan Collier is also given credit for saving the Tolson Building and stopping the spread of the fire to other areas of the city. The 1883 account says, "J. M. Collier sustained his reputation as a hero in cases of emergency, and to him, perhaps, more than any other man, are we indebted for the saving of the remainder of the block, and much more valuable property. By almost superhuman effort, and at imminent risk of his life, he ascended to the roof of Tolson's building, where by the aid of other brave and willing hands water was brought, and the farther spread of the fire prevented." The bucket brigade which he led poured water on the roof of Tolson's building and down its back wall. From the descriptions of the area, Tolson's building was one of those behind the front line of stores, and was used as a meeting room.

Jordan Collier makes one other appearance in that history book. In the list of "Present City Officials," (in 1883), "Jordan Gullar" is street commissioner.

James Weathers recalls that Collier's gift of the land was a matching gift, part of the Carnegie Foundation's requirements. He also stated that Collier was a bachelor. Paul Chenoweth also recalled Collier's gift, and remembered that he raised fancy pigeons and gave a gun collection to the Stephens Museum at Central Methodist College. Both men agreed the name was pronounced "Coll-yer."

Continuation of No. 43 for Inventory Form 37

According to the 1885 Sanborn map, two dwellings, a couple of outbuildings and a vacant frame storefront beside the Taylor and Thompson Livery occupied the site of the library. The house nearest the corner was a one-story brick with a frame addition and a porch on frame section. The other was a one-story L-shaped frame house. By 1889, the commercial building had become a blacksmith shop and the two houses sported additions. By 1894, the lot belonging to the frame house on the western half of the lot had been set off as a separate lot, No. 78, leaving the rest of the lot in an L-shape, apparently under the same ownership as Lot 77, across Walnut Street in Block 7 of the Original Town. This Lot 77 might have been Collier's property, since he donated land on both sides of the street to civic causes. The brick dwelling on the corner had become a broom factory. By 1902, the two houses present in 1885-1894 were gone, and the lot, now numbered 78, was empty. The blacksmith shop remained, as it did in 1910. On that 1910 map, a square one-story frame house with front and back porches occupied the western half of the lot.

By 1924, the blacksmith shop had become an auto repair shop, and the new public library with steam heat and electric lights occupied the northern two-thirds of Lot 78.

Apparently the need for reading material had been satisfied for most of the Nineteenth Century by the college libraries and the numerous bookstores which catered to the students and teachers. On the 1894 Sanborn map, however, a room at the back of a jewelry store on the southeast corner of Church and Morrison Streets is labelled "Free Reading Rm." It shared its space with a barber. If it still existed by 1902, it was not labelled on the map.

According to some notes kept by T. Berry Smith, the citizens of Fayette "voted Carnegie Library," July 18, 1913, and the library was constructed in 1914. The library was later expanded with an addition to the south elevation, in the style of the original building.

44. This building occupies the southwest corner lot at the intersection of Walnut and South Main Streets. An alley is on the west elevation. The property of the Kansas Power & Light Company (Survey No. 38) is on the south. There are no outbuildings.

45. Sanborn maps of 1885, 1889, 1894, 1902, 1910, and 1925
1883 History of Howard and Cooper Counties, p. 180-181,
198-202

1923 T. Berry Smith History of Chariton and Howard Counties, p. 100, 137

Cornerstone of City Hall

Memorial stone on rear elevation of Fayette Public Library

Interviews by Prof. Bob Wiegers with James Weathers and Paul Chenoweth, March, 1992.



MISSOURI OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION

ARCHITECTURAL/HISTORIC INVENTORY SURVEY FORM

HDAS003-061

1. NO. 38		4. Present Local Name(s) or Design. KPL Gas Service	
2. COUNTY Howard		5. OTHER NAME(S) Gas Company Office	
3. Location of Negatives City Hall			
6. Specific Legal Location Township 50N Range 16W Section 11 If City or Town, Street Address 203 South Main		21. Original Use, If Apparent	31. Wall Construction brick/concrete
7. City or Town If Rural, Vicinity Fayette		22. Present Use Gas company office	32. Roof Type & Material vault/metal of PR. 50
10. Site () Structure() Building(X) Object()		23. Ownership Public() Private(X)	33. No. of Bays Front 3 Side 5
11. On National Yes() Register? No(X)		24. Owner's Name and Address If Known KPL Gas Service PO Box 889, Topeka, KS	34. Wall Treatment common bond
12. Is It Yes() Eligible? No(X)		25. Open To Public? Yes(X) No()	35. Plan Shape rectangular
13. Part of Estab. Yes() Hist. District? No(X)		26. Local Contact Person or Organization City of Fayette	36. Changes Addition() (Explain in No. 42) Altered() Moved()
14. District Yes() Potential? No(X)		27. Other Surveys In Which Included None	37. Condition Interior good Exterior good
15. Name of Established District n/a		28. No. of Stories 1	38. Preservation Yes(X) Underway? No()
16. Thematic Category COMMERCE/TRADE		29. Basement? Yes(X) No()	39. Endangered? Yes() By What? No(X)
17. Date(s) or Period after 1925		30. Foundation Material concrete	40. Visible From Yes(X) Public Road? No()
18. Style or Design 65 Broad Front Store			
19. Architect or Engineer Unknown			
20. Contractor or Builder Unknown			

42. Further Description of Important Features

See No. 42 on supplemental sheet

43. History and Significance

See No. 43 on supplemental sheet

44. Description of Environment and Outbuildings

See No. 44 on supplemental sheet

45. Sources of Information

See No. 45 on supplemental sheet

46. Prepared By
M. H. McVicker

47. Organization
City of Fayette

Date
01/31/92

Building #38-Question #42

Front Facade:

The facade has a three stepped gable capped by tile, then a plain facade down to an entrance door in the center and three large windows on each side of the door. The company sign is centered above the doorway.

Left, Right, and Rear Elevations:

This block building has a semi-circular roof on the right and left elevations while the rear elevation features a three stepped gable like the facade. The right and left elevations are painted white. The left elevation has an overhead garage door centered on the elevation. There are three single pane double hung metal windows on the left elevation and a small two vertical pane window to the right of the overhead garage door. The ground slopes rapidly to the left immediately to the left of the garage door and parallel to the window on the extreme left of the left elevation is a basement window.

Supplemental Sheet for Inventory Form 39

43. There are no references in the reminiscences or surveyed literature concerning this house. This area of the city (Block 14 of the Original Town) does not appear on the Sanborn map until 1925. On that map, this home on Lot 41 is an irregularly shaped two-story frame house with a porch on the southeast corner. A pair of rectangular stables close to Mulberry Street probably served one or both of Survey Buildings 39 or 40.

Supplemental Sheet for Inventory Form 38

43. This site is not mentioned in any of the printed histories, so far as can be determined, nor in any of the reminiscences published about the town.

The 1885 Sanborn map of this area shows that the lower two-thirds of this half block of Block 10 of the Original Town was shared by a business and a residence. The residence was on the corner of South Main and Hackberry, and was a long, thin L-shaped building fitted to the corner. An ice house was on the alley beside this house, which may have been a multiple-family residence, since it is marked "Dwg's". The business was the Taylor & Thompson Livery, a large two-story frame stable with a vacant one story frame shop attached on the north elevation near the street. The 1883 History contains references to many Taylors and Thompsons, without mentioning any occupation other than farmer, so it is not possible with present information to determine which ones may have owned this business.

By 1889, the livery has become a feed dealership, with an office partitioned off at the front of the building. There were several additions to the dwelling at the corner.

By 1894, the business building was once again a livery, owned by R. R. Pierce. The biography of Richard R. Pierce in the 1883 History reveals the he was born in Virginia, but came to Fayette in 1840 with his parents. During the Civil War, he was in Company E, the 9th Regiment in the Confederate Army, but was taken prisoner at Lexington, and paroled. He rejoined in 1863, in General Shelby's command, and stayed with his regiment until the surrender in Shreveport, Louisiana. At the time of the biography, he was engaged in farming his 260 acres. His brother, Col. D.A. Pierce, was Democratic committeeman of Prairie Township for at least 25 years, and the family was distantly related to U.S. President Franklin Pierce.

By 1902, all of the buildings on Lots 79 and 80 had been removed. A small frame marbleworks occupied the site of the large livery building, and a new grain, seed and feed business occupied Lot 80 and part of 79. It was owned by Armstrong & Grigsby. By 1910, that business belonged to the Grigsby Brothers Feed Mill which included a hay shed, corn sheller and feed mill. Its office was heated by a stove but it had "no light." On the site of the former livery building, a new frame livery with iron clad walls had been constructed on Lot 79, fitted up against the hay sheds. Unfortunately, no biographical information which identifies the Grigsbys or Armstrong can be found in the surveyed literature.

By 1925, the feed mill was gone and the whole operation pre-empted by the coming of the automobile. On the corner where the feed mill had been was a filling station, placed diagonally to serve both streets. The livery was now a "horse & car livery." All of these structures, in their turn, have been replaced by the facilities of the Kansas City Power & Light Company.

45. Sanborn maps of 1885, 1889, 1894, 1902, 1910, and 1925
1883 History of Howard and Cooper Counties, p. 402

★ KPI GAS SERVICE

CHEVROLET



MISSOURI OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION

ARCHITECTURAL/HISTORIC INVENTORY SURVEY FORM

DIXCO2-002

1. NO. 39		4. Present Local Name(s) or Design. Street Residence	
2. COUNTY Howard		5. OTHER NAME(S)	
3. Location of Negatives City Hall			
6. Specific Legal Location Township 50N Range 16W Section 11 If City or Town, Street Address 300 South Main		21. Original Use. If Apparent Single Dwelling	31. Wall Construction frame
7. City or Town If Rural, Vicinity Fayette		22. Present Use Single Dwelling	32. Roof Type & Material hipped/asphalt shingle CM 62 CR
10. Site () Structure() Building(X) Object()		23. Ownership Public() Private(X)	33. No. of Bays Front 2 Side 3
11. On National Yes() Register? No(X)		24. Owner's Name and Address If Known Elwood & Gladys Street 300 South Main--Fayette	34. Wall Treatment 20 vinyl 92 siding
12. Is It Yes() Eligible? No(X)		25. Open To Public? Yes() No(X)	35. Plan Shape WA
13. Part of Estab. Yes() Hist. District? No(X)		26. Local Contact Person or Organization City of Fayette	36. Changes Addition() (Explain in No. 42) Altered(X) Moved()
14. District Yes(X) Potential? No()		27. Other Surveys In Which Included none	37. Condition Interior good Exterior good
15. Name of Established District n/a		28. No. of Stories 2-1	38. Preservation Yes(X) Underway? No()
16. Thematic Category DOMESTIC		29. Basement? Yes(X) No()	39. Endangered? Yes() By What? NoXX
17. Date(s) or Period before 1925--probably @ 1900		30. Foundation Material brick	40. Visible From Yes(X) Public Road? No()
18. Style or Design 21 Composite			
19. Architect or Engineer Unknown			
20. Contractor or Builder Unknown			

42. Further Description of Important Features

See No. 42 on supplemental sheet

43. History and Significance

See No. 43 on supplemental sheet

44. Description of Environment and Outbuildings

See No. 44 on supplemental sheet

45. Sources of Information

See No. 45 on supplemental sheet

46. Prepared By
M. H. McVicker47. Organization
City of FayetteDate
01/31/92

Building #39-Question #42

Front Facade:

Because several styles prevalent during Victorian times can be seen in the building, this residence is classified as being a composite building or one that includes several styles in the design. The irregular design is a vernacular rendering of the Queen Anne style. The two storied residence is topped by an attic in the third story. The hipped roof of the central block also has a gabled end with a shingled pediment with circular window with plain moulding. The second story windows have one window per section with metal awnings over both the second and first windows except under the porch. The windows are all one pane, two sash windows with crown mouldings. There is a flared second story to the extreme right of the facade with moulding and pendant. The first story has a wrap around porch to the left which is also characteristic of the Queen Anne style. The porch is trimmed with a pyramidal roof with spindle wooden trim in the ceiling and an openwork stick railing to the front sidewalk. The rail is characteristic of Stick Style architecture. White iron railings are the side of the front steps and lead also up the sidewalk halfway to the street. The entrance door is at the extreme right on the porch.

Left Elevation:

This residence is on a corner lot so the left elevation faces Hackberry Street. The hipped roof of the central block on this elevation also has a gabled end with a shingled pediment with circular window with plain moulding and a vent in the gable. The second story windows have one window per section with metal awnings over both the second and first windows except under the porch. The windows are all one pane, two sash windows. There is a flared second story in the center at the left of the porch with moulding and pendant. The first story has a wrap around porch which is also characteristic of the Queen Anne style. The porch is trimmed with a pyramidal roof with spindle wooden trim and an openwork stick railing to the front sidewalk. The rail is characteristic of Stick Style architecture.

Right and Rear Elevations:

The right elevation faces the adjacent residence while the rear elevation overlooks the rear yard. Two chimneys on the right elevation are capped. Iron roof cresting remains in place on the ridgeline. Guttering and downspouts are in place. The right elevation gable also has a circular window with vent above as in the left elevation.

Supplemental Sheet to Inventory Form 39

43. There are no references in the reminiscences or surveyed literature concerning this house. This area of the city (Block 14 of the Original Town) does not appear on the Sanborn map until 1925. On that map, this house appears as a two-story frame dwelling with porches on the northwest corner and east elevation. The lot behind (No. 39) is empty save for a pair of rectangular stables close to Mulberry Street.

44. This house occupies the southeast corner lot at the intersection of South Main and Hackberry Streets. Survey No. 40 is on the south elevation. There is an empty lot extending to Mulberry Street on the rear. Hackberry Street is to the north. There are no outbuildings.

45. Sanborn maps of 1885, 1889, 1894, 1902, 1910 and 1925.



MISSOURI OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION

ARCHITECTURAL/HISTORIC INVENTORY SURVEY FORM

WHP003-1003

1. NO. 47		4. Present Local Name(s) or Design. Vogue Retirement Center	
2. COUNTY Howard		5. OTHER NAME(S)	
3. Location of Negatives City Hall			
6. Specific Legal Location Township 50N Range 16W Section 11 If City or Town, Street Address 301 South Main		21. Original Use. If Apparent Single Dwelling	31. Wall Construction frame
7. City or Town If Rural, Vicinity Fayette		22. Present Use Sanitarium	32. Roof Type & Material hip/asphalt shingle
10. Site () Structure() Building(X) Object()		23. Ownership Public() Private(x)	33. No. of Bays Front Side
11. On National Yes() Register? No(x)		24. Owner's Name and Address If Known Karen S. Myers 613 Huntridge, Columbia, MO	34. Wall Treatment wooden clapboard
12. Is It Yes() Eligible? No(x)		25. Open To Public? Yes() No(X)	35. Plan Shape square
13. Part of Estab. Yes() Hist. District? No(x)		26. Local Contact Person or Organization City of Fayette	36. Changes Addition(X) (Explain in No. 42) Altered() Moved()
14. District Yes(x) Potential? No()		27. Other Surveys In Which Included none	37. Condition Interior good Exterior good
15. Name of Established District n/a		28. No. of Stories 2 - 1	38. Preservation Yes(X) Underway? No()
16. Thematic Category DOMESTIC		29. Basement? Yes(X) No()	39. Endangered? Yes() By What? No(X)
17. Date(s) or Period before 1910--@ 1905		30. Foundation Material stone	40. Visible From Public Road? Yes(X) No()
18. Style or Design Foursquare			
19. Architect or Engineer Unknown			
20. Contractor or Builder Unknown			

42. Further Description of Important Features

See No. 42 on supplemental sheet

43. History and Significance

See No. 43 on supplemental sheet

44. Description of Environment and Outbuildings	46. Prepared By M. H. McVicker
See No. 44 on supplemental sheet	47. Organization City of Fayette
45. Sources of Information	Date 01/31/92

See No. 45 on supplemental sheet

Building #47-Question #42

Front Facade:

This Foursquare house follows the style of housing popular between the beginning of the 20th century and World War I. Houses of this style could even be bought in mail-order catalogues. There is nothing to indicate that such was the case with this house. Rather, the building was constructed in the style that was at its peak around 1910 when the house first appears on the Sanborn map.

There is a dormer centered on the front facade with a pair of single pane double hung windows. The hipped dormer roof has a plain, boxed eave as does the eave separating the attic and second stories. Here two pairs of windows are identical to those in the attic, surmounted by plain moulding. The first story has a porch with modified hip roof centered with a gable and pediment. The porch covers the entire front of the first facade. A wooden railing circles around the porch and an iron rail leads down the steps. A handicapped ramp with iron railing on both sides also provides access to the front porch. There are three ashlar columns (one at each end and one at the sidewalk) and one pier at the step railing. These columns enjoyed immense popularity in Missouri after their introduction at the St. Louis Worlds' Fair in 1904. Since these columns appear to be original to the building, this probably places the date of construction to between 1904 and 1910. The three bays on the front are a window on the right, the front entrance with sidelights and a pair of windows on the left side of the facade.

Right, Left and Rear Elevations:

Dormers identical to the one on the front facade are in all the elevations. The second story features two windows per elevation on the second level. The first story right elevation on the first floor features a small one pane, horizontal window with plain moulding, then a square bay centered on the elevation parallel to the dormer above and supported by wooden "sticks" underneath. Parallel windows are to the right. There is a one story addition at the rear covered with composite siding and with windows evenly spaced across the elevation. The guttering and downspouts are in place. The right and left elevations have chimneys projecting through the roof near the ridgeline. The ashlar stone foundation has basement windows parallel to those in the stories above. The left elevation has a two story bay with three windows on each floor.

Supplemental Sheet to Inventory Form 47

43. According to both James Weathers and Paul Chenoweth, this home was built by Judge A. W. Walker, a Circuit Judge who had an office in the Chenoweth Building on the Square. After he died, his widow lived there for many years, and it was purchased for use as a retirement home after she left it. Mr. Weathers recalls selling the asbestos shingle roof for this home about 1923 or 1924, while he was working for LaCrosse Lumber. He said the 16 inch squares were manufactured by Johns-Manville, to look like slate. Mr. Chenoweth recalled that there had been a fire in the southeastern part of the house, with minimal damage.

The lot (No. 81) where this house sits is Block 13 of the Original Town. It is not shown on the Sanborn maps, however, until 1910. At that time, the house consisted of a large, nearly square two-story central block with a one-story ell addition at the south end of the rear elevation. That elevation was squared off with a porch on the north end. A porch also stretched across the facade. The north and south elevations each have a bay window. There is a small outbuilding in the middle of where the alley was supposed to be, and a large empty lot behind that. By 1925, the bay windows have apparently been removed, as they are not shown, and the outbuilding is gone. According to the Sanborn map information, Mr. Weathers must have sold roofing for a remodeling in 1923.

According to T. Berry Smith, Judge Allen Warren Walker was judge of the Howard and Randolph Circuit Courts and the Sturgeon Court of Common Pleas. He was a native of St. Charles County, Missouri, who was reared on his father's farm. He graduated from Central College in 1888. He then taught school for three years in Clarence, Missouri, and in 1892 returned to Fayette as principal of the Central College Academy. In January, 1895, he was admitted to the Missouri Bar and began practicing law in Fayette. He served as city attorney and prosecuting attorney for two terms. In 1916, he was elected Circuit Judge, and re-elected in 1922. In February, 1906, he married Clementine Williams, a native of Howard County, the daughter of U. M. and Emma Rains Williams. She was a graduate of Howard-Payne College and attended the Chicago Institute. The couple had three children. Judge Walker was a Democrat, a Methodist and a member of the Knights of Pythias. He was secretary and then president of the Building and Loan Association in Fayette for many years. He was also chairman of the library board, and was a charter board member. His wife was "prominent in Fayette's clubs and social life." It is interesting to note that this house is built in the Foursquare Style, which rose to prominence in Chicago at the turn of the Century. It seems likely that Mrs. Walker's education at the Chicago Institute influenced the choice of style for her home.

A business card for Judge Walker's law practice was included in Picturesque Fayette, but no address is given.

The house is currently licensed for use as The Vogue Retirement Home.

Continuation of Inventory Form 49

44. This house occupies the corner lot at the intersection of Hackberry and South Main Streets. A sign in the front yard shows the name of the retirement home, and a handicap access ramp has been constructed leading to the front porch.

45. Interviews by Prof. Bob Wiegers with James Weathers and Paul Chenoweth, March, 1992
Sanborn maps of 1910 and 1925
1923 T. Berry Smith, p. 480
Picturesque Fayette, p. 46



MISSOURI OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION

ARCHITECTURAL/HISTORIC INVENTORY SURVEY FORM

HLA5003-064

1. NO. 48		4. Present Local Name(s) or Design. Phillips Care Center	
2. COUNTY Howard		5. OTHER NAME(S) Denny Residence	
3. Location of Negatives City Hall			
6. Specific Legal Location Township 50N Range 16W Section 11 City or Town, Street Address 303 South Main		21. Original Use. If Apparent Single Dwelling	
7. City or Town If Rural, Vicinity Fayette		22. Present Use Handicapped Care	
8. Site () Structure () Building(X) Object ()		23. Ownership Public() Private(x)	
9. On National Yes() Register? No(x)		24. Owner's Name and Address If Known Margaret phillips-sapp 703 Westwood, Columbia, MO	
10. Is It Yes() Eligible? No(X)		25. Open To Public? Yes() No(X)	
11. Part of Estab. Yes() Hist. District? No(x)		26. Local Contact Person or Organization City of Fayette	
12. District Yes(x) Potential? No()		27. Other Surveys In Which Included none	
13. Name of Established District n/a		28. No. of Stories 2 -1	
14. Thematic Category DOMESTIC		29. Basement? Yes() No(X)	
15. Date(s) or Period before 1910-@ 1885		30. Foundation Material covered	
16. Style or Design Gabled ell 07		31. Wall Construction frame	
17. Architect or Engineer Unknown		32. Roof Type & Material hip/asphalt shingle	
18. Contractor or Builder Unknown		33. No. of Bays Front 3 Side 3	
		34. Wall Treatment masonite siding	
		35. Plan Shape irregular	
		36. Changes Addition(X) (Explain in Altered(X) No. 42) Moved()	
		37. Condition Interior good Exterior fair	
		38. Preservation Yes(X) Underway? No()	
		39. Endangered? Yes() By What? No(X)	
		40. Visible From Yes(X) Public Road? No()	

42. Further Description of Important Features

See No. 42 on supplemental sheet

43. History and Significance

See No. 43 on supplemental sheet

44. Description of Environment and Outbuildings

See No. 44 on supplemental sheet

45. Sources of Information

See No. 45 on supplemental sheet

46. Prepared By
M. H. McVicker

47. Organization
City of Fayette

Date
01/31/92

Building #48-Question #42

Front Facade:

This building has undergone extensive renovations since the time of construction. Very little remains to visually date the building, except the irregular shape, the hipped roof, and the corbelled chimney on the right elevation which is visible from the front.

The second floor has three, two pane vertical sash windows. The first story has a bay window on the right section complete with three windows identical to those above. The left half which is shown in a 1905 photograph as a porch is now a modern addition with shed roof extending about 3/4 of the way to the sidewalk. There are shutters on the new addition. The windows are single pane with double hung sashes.

Right Elevation:

The second story has three windows identical to those on the front facade evenly spaced across the elevation. The first story has a central bay with three windows.

Left Elevation:

This elevation is a flat wall.

Supplemental Sheet for Inventory Form 48

43. The Sanborn maps do not include this part of the City until 1910. That map shows that this house occupies Out Lot 24, and that its property apparently includes a sliver of Lot 82 of Block 13 of the Original Town.

The 1876 Atlas indicates that Out Lot 24 stretched between South Main and South Church Streets, and recommenced across Church to Water Street. It was owned by J. B. Duncan, the son of Samuel Duncan, an early Fayette pioneer. Samuel Duncan married a Howard County girl, Elizabeth Price. She died in 1852, and he in 1868. "He was for many years a merchant in Fayette, and in this business, John B., the son, was brought up, and afterwards became his father's partner." In 1883, the business was "Duncan & Howard, grocers," but over the years had changed associations several times. John B. Duncan's biography names "Boone, Duncan & Smith," "Duncan & Aterbury," and "Duncan & Son." He also worked for a period for John B. Bell, quitting there in 1882 to launch his own business again. The "Walks and Talks About Fayette" gentlemen mention Samuel Duncan's store as the second storefront on the east side of the Square.

The 1910 map shows a substantial two-story frame house on the lot, with an irregular outline that seems to indicate a Victorian plan. Bay windows project from the facade and the north and south elevations, and a large porch extends from the bay across the front of the house and wraps around the southeast corner. There are also two large porches on the rear elevation. A large square stable, with an extra room (tack room?), sits directly behind the house near the unopened alley. There are two larger and two smaller outbuildings also on the property. By 1925, the outline of the house is simpler, with no bay on the north elevation, and only one porch on the rear elevation. The stable building remains, but is not marked for that use. The other outbuildings are gone.

The house is shown in Picturesque Fayette on page 106 as the home of J. B. Denny. In 1901 J. B. Denny joined the Payne & Williams Bank and by 1922 was the president, with R. W. Payne as vice-president and E. J. Bedford as assistant cashier. The name was restored to Fayette Bank in 1907. Many of these other names had residences along South Main Street.

Mamie Rhodes turned the residence into a facility for developmentally disabled people who need care, but not the type offered by a regular nursing home. In 1972, she sold the facility to Mr. and Mrs. Phillips of Mexico, Missouri, parents of the present owner. The Phillips constructed the modern additions to the building. In the late 1980's, Pegi Phillips-Sapp (sic) and her husband Larry Sapp purchased the home and continue to operate it.

Continuation of Inventory Form 48

44. This building faces South Main Street, with Survey Building 47 on the north and Survey No. 49 on the south. The area behind it is open.

45. Sanborn maps of 1885, 1889, 1894, 1902, 1910 and 1925
1876 Atlas of Howard County, Missouri, p. 46
1883 History of Howard and Cooper Counties, index
1923 T. Berry Smith History of Chariton and Howard Counties, index, p. 100
Interview by Dr. Maryellen McVicker with pegi phillips-sapp, August, 1992
Picturesque Fayette, p. 106



MISSOURI OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION

ARCHITECTURAL/HISTORIC INVENTORY SURVEY FORM

NEPS003-06E

1. NO. 49		4. Present Local Name(s) or Design.	
2. COUNTY Howard		5. OTHER NAME(S)	
3. Location of Negatives City Hall			
6. Specific Legal Location Township 50N Range 16W Section 11 If City or Town, Street Address 303A South Main		21. Original Use. If Apparent Single Dwelling	31. Wall Construction frame
7. City or Town If Rural, Vicinity Fayette		22. Present Use Single Dwelling (?)	32. Roof Type & Material 16 modified hip/shingle
10. Site () Structure() Building(X) Object()		23. Ownership Public() Private(x)	33. No. of Bays Front 3 Side 2
11. On National Yes() Register? No(x)		24. Owner's Name and Address If Known Margaret phillipa-sapp 703 Westwood, Columbia, MO	34. Wall Treatment wooden clapboard
12. Is It Yes() Eligible? No(x) XX		25. Open To Public? Yes() No(X)	35. Plan Shape St rectangular
13. Part of Estab. Yes() Hist. District? No(x)		26. Local Contact Person or Organization	36. Changes Addition() (Explain in No. 42) Altered() Moved()
14. District Yes(x) Potential? No()		27. Other Surveys In Which Included none	37. Condition Interior good Exterior good
15. Name of Established District n/a		28. No. of Stories 1	38. Preservation Yes(X) Underway? No()
16. Thematic Category DOMESTIC		29. Basement? Yes() No(X)	39. Endangered? Yes() By What? No(X)
17. Date(s) or Period post 1925		30. Foundation Material concrete	40. Visible From Yes(X) Public Road? No()
18. Style or Design Gabled ell 06			
19. Architect or Engineer Unknown			
20. Contractor or Builder Unknown			

42. Further Description of Important Features

See No. 42 on supplemental sheet

43. History and Significance

See No. 43 on supplemental sheet

44. Description of Environment and Outbuildings

See No. 44 on supplemental sheet

45. Sources of Information

See No. 45 on supplemental sheet

46. Prepared By
M. H. McVicker

47. Organization
City of Fayette

Date
01/31/92

Building #49-Question #42

Front Facade:

This small residence is adjacent to the Phillips Home (#48) and is included in this architectural survey because it is a residence, not a shed. The one story building has a hip roof with modified center gable over the left half in front. The entrance has a gabled roof with pediment over the door with a plain entablature and boxed returns. The windows are six pane over six pane with two sashes each. An attic vent is located in the top of the front gable. guttering and downspouts are in place. There is a chimney on the left elevation which is visible from the front.

Supplemental Sheet for Inventory Form 49

43. This small building sits on part of Out Lot 24, adjacent to Survey No. 48. The Sanborn maps do not cover this area of the City until 1910. There was a small frame outbuilding at approximately this location in 1910, but it is not shown in 1925.

The 1876 Atlas indicates that Out Lot 24 stretched between South Main and South Church Streets, and recommenced across Church to Water Street. It was owned by J. B. Duncan, the son of Samuel Duncan, an early Fayette pioneer. Samuel Duncan married a Howard County girl, Elizabeth Price. She died in 1852, and he in 1868. "He was for many years a merchant in Fayette, and in this business, John B., the son, was brought up, and afterwards became his father's partner." In 1883, the business was "Duncan & Howard, grocers," but over the years had changed associations several times. John B. Duncan's biography names "Boone, Duncan & Smith," "Duncan & Aterbury," and "Duncan & Son." He also worked for a period for John B. Bell, quitting there in 1882 to launch his own business again. The "Walks and Talks About Fayette" gentlemen mention Samuel Duncan's store as the second storefront on the east side of the Square.

According to pegi phillips-sapp, this house was moved from another location in Fayette to this site by Mamie Rhodes, who used it as her own private residence beside the care center. It is now used as rental property.

45. Sanborn maps of 1885, 1889, 1894, 1902, 1910 and 1925
 1876 Atlas of Howard County, Missouri, p. 46
 1883 History of Howard and Cooper Counties, pp. 375
 1923 T. Berry Smith History of Chariton and Howard Counties, p. 100

Interview by Dr. Maryellen McVicker with pegi phillips-sapp, August, 1992



MISSOURI OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION

ARCHITECTURAL/HISTORIC INVENTORY SURVEY FORM

11/10002 006

1. NO. 40		4. Present Local Name(s) or Design. Perkins Care Center	
2. COUNTY Howard		5. OTHER NAME(S)	
3. Location of Negatives City Hall			
6. Specific Legal Location Township 50N Range 16W Section 11 If City or Town, Street Address 304 South Main		21. Original Use. If Apparent Single Dwelling	31. Wall Construction frame
7. City or Town If Rural, Vicinity Fayette		22. Present Use Sanitarium	32. Roof Type & Material modified gable CM WP shingle
10. Site () Structure () Building(X) Object ()		23. Ownership Public() Private(x)	33. No. of Bays Front 3 Side 4
11. On National Yes() Register? No(x)		24. Owner's Name and Address If Known John & Linda Holtzclaw PO Box 450--Fayette	34. Wall Treatment 20 vinyl siding 92 ss
12. Is It Yes() Eligible? No(x)		25. Open To Public? Yes() No(X)	35. Plan Shape WA irregular
13. Part of Estab. Yes() Hist. District? No(x)		26. Local Contact Person or Organization City of Fayette	36. Changes Addition(x) (Explain in Altered() No. 42) Moved()
14. District Yes(x) Potential? No()		27. Other Surveys In Which Included none	37. Condition Interior good Exterior good
15. Name of Established District n/a		28. No. of Stories 2-1	38. Preservation Yes(x) Underway? No()
16. Thematic Category DOMESTIC		29. Basement? Yes() No(X)	39. Endangered? Yes() By What? No(X)
17. Date(s) or Period before 1925--@ 1900		30. Foundation Material brick	40. Visible From Yes(X) Public Road? No()
18. Style or Design 45 (2) Composite			
19. Architect or Engineer Unknown			
20. Contractor or Builder Unknown			

42. Further Description of Important Features

See No. 42 on supplemental sheet

43. History and Significance

See No. 43 on supplemental sheet

44. Description of Environment and Outbuildings

See No. 44 on supplemental sheet

45. Sources of Information

See No. 45 on supplemental sheet

46. Prepared By
M. H. McVicker

47. Organization
City of Fayette

Date
01/31/92

The porch and second story above the porch has been described in the section above since the building wraps around from the facade. There is a flared second story to the right of the porch with moulding and pendant. A modern addition has been added to the right rear. The 1905 Picturesque Fayette shows another Queen Anne house which burned that was almost identical to this residence, especially in the wrap around porch area. There is a bay window in the left center of the left elevation.

HILACOCK - 0.10

Supplemental Sheet for Inventory Form 40

43. There are no references in the reminiscences or surveyed literature concerning this house. This area of the city (Block 14 of the Original Town) does not appear on the Sanborn map until 1925. On that map, this home on Lot 41 is an irregularly shaped two-story frame house with a porch on the southeast corner. A pair of rectangular stables close to Mulberry Street probably served one or both of Survey Buildings 39 or 40. This house is currently being used as a residential care center for elderly and disabled persons.

44. This house faces South Main Street. Survey Building No. 39 is on the north elevation and Survey No. 41 is on the south elevation. There is an empty lot extending to Mulberry Street on the rear. There are no outbuildings.

45. Sanborn maps of 1885, 1889, 1894, 1902, 1910 and 1925.



MISSOURI OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION

ARCHITECTURAL/HISTORIC INVENTORY SURVEY FORM

HN5003-067

1. NO. 50		4. Present Local Name(s) or Design. Huttsell Residence	
2. COUNTY Howard		5. OTHER NAME(S) Thomas Howard House / Out bldg.	
3. Location of Negatives City Hall			
6. Specific Legal Location Township 50N Range 16W Section 11 If City or Town, Street Address 305 South Main		21. Original Use. If Apparent Single Dwelling	31. Wall Construction frame
7. City or Town If Rural, Vicinity Fayette		22. Present Use Single Dwelling	32. Roof Type & Material hip/Asbestos shingle CM
10. Site () Structure () Building(X) Object ()		23. Ownership Public () Private(x)	33. No. of Bays Front 4 Side 4
11. On National Yes () Register? No(x)	12. Is It Yes (X) Eligible? No ()	24. Owner's Name and Address If Known Stewart & Pam Huttsell 305 S. Main--Fayette	34. Wall Treatment WA R2 20 wooden clapboard
13. Part of Estab. Yes () Hist. District? No(x)	14. District Yes(x) Potential? No ()	25. Open To Public? Yes () No(X)	35. Plan Shape irregular
15. Name of Established District n/a		26. Local Contact Person or Organization City of Fayette	36. Changes Addition () (Explain in No. 42) Altered () Moved ()
16. Thematic Category DOMESTIC		27. Other Surveys In Which Included none	37. Condition Interior excellent Exterior excellent
17. Date(s) or Period 1901		28. No. of Stories 2	38. Preservation Yes (X) Underway? No ()
18. Style or Design Queen Anne 45 21		29. Basement? Yes (X) No ()	39. Endangered? Yes () By What? No(X)
19. Architect or Engineer Unknown		30. Foundation Material brick	40. Visible From Yes(X) Public Road? No ()
20. Contractor or Builder Joseph Megraw			

42. Further Description of Important Features

See No. 42 on supplemental sheet

43. History and Significance

See No. 43 on supplemental sheet

44. Description of Environment and Outbuildings

See No. 44 on supplemental sheet

45. Sources of Information

See No. 45 on supplemental sheet

46. Prepared By
M. H. McVicker

47. Organization
City of Fayette

Date
01/31/92

Building #50-Question #42

This three story residence features asbestos, diagonally patterned shingles on a high hipped roof with a corbelled chimney with dentils centered on the roof ridgeline. The front facade has a projecting two and one-half story block to the right ending in the third story with a gabled roof with pediment featuring a boxed cornice with bracketing over triple single pane attic windows with plain mouldings and with a boxed soffet to the sides on the gable eaves. Two sunburst medallions flank the windows. A 1905 photograph of the house shows a eyelid dormer on both the front facade and the left elevation in the attic. These have been removed.

The second story also has a boxed cornice with frieze and bracketing at the eave line. The right section of the facade has three one pane over one pane double hung windows with plain mouldings. The left section has a porch with a shed roof and three eclectic columns on each of the front corners. The wooden columns feature a banded capital with a bulbous center which is a copy of Egyptian columns. The banded capitals are a composite of several column capital styles. The columns rest upon wooden, panelled piers which also form the ends pieces for the wooden railing with spindles.

The first story has a wrap around porch to the left typical of Queen Anne style buildings. The porch is a modified hip with a square bay in the center projecting out into the yard. This bay has a modified hip roof with end pediment with a boxed eave and sunburst medallion in the pediment. A boxed cornice with bracketing and frieze is under the roofline and extends around the entire porch. As in the porch above three columns anchor the end corners of the bay while double columns are on the actual porch. The columns and railing match those on the second story porch. To the top left of the front steps a wooden banister forms a decorative pier with a globe top.

Left Elevation:

The attic story on the left also contains a projecting section centered on the house as is typical of Queen Anne crossplan buildings. This projection ends in the attic story with a gabled end with a fishscale pediment. Inset into this pediment is a curved inset which matches an eyelid dormer description the closest, but which is really bigger than an eyelid dormer. As noted above, there was a true eyelid dormer on this elevation at one time. This modified dormer has wooden panels on either side and above the horizontal, single pane window. The gabled end rests upon a two story bay with the boxed cornice with frieze and bracketing continuing around the house. Wooden pendants and tracery fill the space at the juncture of the bay and gable.

On the second story the windows are identical to those on the front facade. Vertical end boards emphasize the vertical parts of the bay. The porch continues across the right section , but ends before the bay allowing adequate access to the yard through a rear porch portal.

On the first floor there are no windows in the right section of the bay. On the interior the staircase rises to the second story and on the exterior, the porch wraps around this portion of the elevation. The bay windows are parallel to those on the second story. At the left rear is an inset porch with a Victorian wooden column..

Interior: Although the interior of buildings are not usually described in surveys, the woodwork in this house is in excellent condition and the owners keep the interior in good repair. A case could easily be established for this house being individually listed on the National Register due to the good condition of both the exterior and the interior and influence of the Howard family in Fayette as an example of 19th century gentility and commerce combined.

Outbuilding and Grounds:

An older storage building is directly behind the house and because of its traditional type with a steep gable roof and a porch on the north underneath the gable, probably predates the house. Although oral tradition states that the house is older than the Howard residence, nothing written was uncovered during the course of this survey to confirm or deny this tradition. The roof is metal and there is a chimney offcenter to the south. At the extreme left is a shed with a flat roof. A wooden fence encloses the back yard.

Supplemental Sheet for Inventory Form 50

43. This house was built by Thomas F. Howard in 1901, when he retired to town after a very successful career in farming and stock raising.

He was born March 18, 1866 on the family farm in Richmond Township, east of Fayette, the son of Thomas and Elizabeth Shields Howard. Like so many Howard Countians, the senior Thomas Howard was a native of Madison County, Kentucky, who came to Fayette in 1819. His wife, however, had been born in Howard County, the daughter of pioneer Frank Shields. The senior Thomas Howard prospered and owned more than 2,000 acres of land, along with 50 slaves, before the Civil War. He was one of the largest hemp and tobacco growers in the state of Missouri. During the Civil War, he was a captain in the Confederate forces. The 1876 Atlas of Howard County shows that he owned 629 acres of Sections 4 and 5 in Township 50N, Range 15W, rather near the men who would be his son's neighbors in town as well, Dr. S. T. Crews and J.C. Ferguson. He died in 1899 at the age of 81 and his wife died in 1919 at the age of 92. Thomas H. was reared on the home place, along with seven brothers and sisters, received his education in district schools and attended Central Methodist College. He remained on the home place until 1890, when he began farming for himself. At the time of T. Berry Smith's account, his youngest brother Paul was on the home place, and Thomas F. owned 500 acres in Richmond Township and 50 in Bonne Femme Township. During his farming career, he was known as a breeder of Aberdeen Angus cattle and also raised hogs extensively.

On November 16, 1892, he married Miss Mary Frances Wisely, a native of the area who was the daughter of David and Frances Ann Pulliam Wisely. Thomas and Mary Howard had two children: Frances C., born in 1894, and Mary Catherine, born in 1903 after they had moved into this house. Frances Howard graduated from Missouri State University, and then earned a medical degree at Washington University in St. Louis. Mary Catherine, at 15, was the youngest graduate of Howard-Payne College, and at the time T. Berry Smith wrote the family biography, was studying music at the Conservatory of Cincinnati, Ohio.

After moving to town, Thomas F. Howard became one of the organizers of the Commercial Bank of Fayette, and according to his own account in T. Berry Smith's History, served as its president from the founding in 1903 until 1922, when it became Commercial Trust Company. He was a Democrat and a member of the Modern Woodmen of America, in addition to the Methodist Church.

Accounts of the founding of the Commercial Bank in the banking chapter of T. Berry Smith's work and in the 1905 Picturesque Fayette, indicate that he was not on the board before 1909, when he became president. The officers and board members are given in the Commercial Bank's page of Picturesque Fayette (103) and Thomas F. Howard is not among them. The first president of the bank was A. P. Hickerson,

Continuation of No. 43 for Inventory Form 50

and Thomas F. Howard was elected following his death. It is quite likely that Thomas F. Howard initiated a new period of growth, since it was the next year that the bank acquired the old Shafroth property at the corner of Davis and North Main Street and erected the present bank building (Survey No. 15).

Page 110 of Picturesque Fayette shows the beautiful home which he built in 1901, just four years after its construction. According to the 1876 Atlas, the property was Lot 23 belonging at that time to R. M. Patrick, who also owned other lots in the area jointly with B. R. Patrick and T. J. Payne. All of this land later became Payne & Patrick's Addition to the City of Fayette. No biographical account provides details of the lives of the Patricks, although some information on Payne is included in the 1923 biography of his son-in-law Edwin W. Bedford Jr.. The 1876 Atlas, page 41, shows the building which occupied the corner of South Main and Morrison Streets (Survey No. 79) as "Property of R. M. Pattrick (sic) & Fayette Bank." Boyd and Shafroth's store shared the space with the bank, and Sam C. Major, and Herndon and Herndon, had Law Offices on the second floor. This building was destroyed in the great fire of July 13, 1882. Another biography mentions that Robert Patrick was one of the early settlers of the county. Thomas J. Payne, however, was one of the owners of Payne & Williams Bank.

The Sanborn maps do not show this area of the city until 1910, when the house was on Out Lot 23, which extended east to west from South Main all the way to South Church. On the 1910 map, the house is shown with its elaborate Victorian outline, including the projecting angle of the porch at the southeast corner. The rear porch also follows the irregular line of the rear elevation. A small one-story frame outbuilding, marked "storage" is centered on the unopened alley. At the extreme northwest corner of the lot, on South Church Street, is a square stable with an enclosed room on the east. On the 1925 Sanborn map, the storage building is either drawn more accurately or has a porch which fills the angle of an L-shaped building. The front porch of the house, however, does not appear to have been drawn as accurately as the 1910 one.

James Weathers remembers that the house had a buggy shed, where Thomas Howard had a sleigh, hung up out of the way. He also remembers that the house used all oak wood, and that the roof is of asbestos. The original paint was white.

The present owners, who are restoring the home, are Pamela and Stewart Hutsell.

44. This house faces South Main Street to the east. Free-standing dwellings are on the north and south (Survey No. 49 and Survey No. 51). The rear elevation overlooks a vacant lot. There is a storage building behind the house of simple traditional vernacular design.

Continuation of Inventory Form 50

45. Sanborn maps of 1910 and 1925
1876 Atlas, pp. 17, 46
Picturesque Fayette, pp. 103, 110
1923 T. Berry Smith History of Chariton and Howard
Counties, p. 202, 326-327
1883 History of Howard and Cooper Counties, p. 178,
181, 186, 200, 268, 274, 294, 296, 299, 388-89, 398
Interviews by Prof. Bob Wieggers with James Weathers and
and Paul Chenoweth, March, 1992



MISSOURI OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION

ARCHITECTURAL/HISTORIC INVENTORY SURVEY FORM HDPC003-068

1. NO. 41		4. Present Local Name(s) or Design. The Hermitage	
2. COUNTY Howard		5. OTHER NAME(S)	
3. Location of Negatives City Hall			
6. Specific Legal Location Township 50N Range 16W Section 11 If City or Town, Street Address 306 South Main		21. Original Use. If Apparent Single Dwelling	31. Wall Construction frame
7. City or Town If Rural, Vicinity Fayette		22. Present Use	32. Roof Type & Material asphalt shingle/gable
10. Site () Structure() Building(X) Object()		23. Ownership Public() Private(x)	33. No. of Bays Front 4 Side 6
11. On National Yes() Register? No(x) 12. Is It Yes() Eligible? No(x)		24. Owner's Name and Address If Known Thomas & Martha Hervey 1918 Merlin, Jefferson City	34. Wall Treatment composite siding
13. Part of Estab. Yes() Hist. District? No(x) 14. District Yes(x) Potential? No()		25. Open To Public? Yes() No(X)	35. Plan Shape MS WA irregular
15. Name of Established District n/a		26. Local Contact Person or Organization City of Fayette	36. Changes Addition() (Explain in Altered(X) No. 42) Moved()
16. Thematic Category DOMESTIC		27. Other Surveys In Which Included none	37. Condition Interior fair Exterior fair
17. Date(s) or Period before 1905		28. No. of Stories 2	38. Preservation Yes(x) Underway? No()
18. Style or Design Composite 21		29. Basement? Yes() No()	39. Endangered? Yes() By What? No(x)
19. Architect or Engineer Unknown		30. Foundation Material brick	40. Visible From Yes(X) Public Road? No()
20. Contractor or Builder Unknown			

42. Further Description of Important Features

See No. 42 on supplemental sheet

43. History and Significance

See No. 43 on supplemental sheet

44. Description of Environment and Outbuildings

See No. 44 on supplemental sheet

45. Sources of Information

See No. 45 on supplemental sheet

46. Prepared By
M. H. McVicker

47. Organization
City of Fayette

Date
01/31/92

Building #41-Question #42

Front Facade:

Although the basic structure of this residence remains, it has been severely altered on the exterior. The multigabled roof has two corbelled chimneys. The windows are single pane, two sash throughout the house. Guttering and downspouts are in place. The second story facade features a roofed porch extending to the bay on the right and featuring modern trelliswork. The porch cornice has bracketing and the eaves have boxed returns on all the pediments which project from the roofline at each gabled end of the building.

The front porch on the first story extends from the projecting square bay at the extreme right of the facade clear across the front of the residence ending in a projecting bay with a window in each side parallel to the windows in the bay above on the second floor. The pyramidal roof divides the building into two, horizontal parts. The porch cornice is plain. The porch features the stone, rusticated columns made popular by the 1890 St. Louis Worlds Fair. Wooden obelisks top these square columns. Modern trelliswork forms the railing along the porch and down the front steps as well as a handicap ramp to the right.

Right Elevation:

The right elevation features a central projecting gable with a trio of windows parallel on both the first and second stories. One window is to the left of the projecting gable on the second story with a parallel window below on the first story. To the right of the projecting gable is another set of identical windows. In the gable is a small window centered in the pediment.

Supplemental Sheet for Inventory Form 41

43. The lot occupied by this house was outside the city limits of the Original Town. According to the 1876 Atlas, this long narrow lot belonged to Mary Patrick, who also owned a large square area behind it extending all the way to Louisiana Street and up to Hackberry Street behind Block 14 of the Original Town. Mary Patrick was probably the wife of either R. M. or B. R. Patrick, who owned other land near by and were associated with The Fayette Bank, along with Thomas J. Payne, who owned the next lot down the street. Without further identification, it is not possible to tell more about her.

This area of the city is not included on the Sanborn maps until 1925, when this house appears as basically L-shaped, with a porch inset into the facade and an angled tower room at the northwest corner beside the porch. No outbuildings are shown behind it, nor does the driveway or alley which now separates it from the Bedford House (Survey No. 42).

A small portion of this house, which gives some indication of its Victorian decorative details, is shown on page 42 of Picturesque Fayette in a view which shows South Main Street. A picket fence separates the property from the sidewalk area, and a frame with a swing can be seen beside the house.

Bill Lay recalls that a Mrs. Bob Payne drowned in a well behind this house.

The present owners have operated it as an ambulatory nursing care home for elderly or developmentally disabled people. A ramp for handicapped access had been constructed leading up to the front porch. It was recently closed by the state for alleged violations of licensing requirements and the business relocated in Boonville.

44. This house faces South Main Street, with an alley on the south dividing it from the Bedford House property (Survey No. 42). Survey No. 40 is to the north, and the rear of the property is wooded land, bordering Mulberry Street.

45. 1925 Sanborn map
1876 Atlas of Howard County, Missouri, p. 46
Interview by Dr. Maryellen McVicker with Bill Lay,
August, 1992
Picturesque Fayette, p. 42



MISSOURI OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION

ARCHITECTURAL/HISTORIC INVENTORY SURVEY FORM

01/31/92

1. NO. 51		4. Present Local Name(s) or Design. McClammer Residence	
2. COUNTY Howard		5. OTHER NAME(S)	
3. Location of Negatives City Hall			
6. Specific Legal Location Township 50N Range 16W Section 11 If City or Town, Street Address 307 South Main		21. Original Use. If Apparent Single Dwelling	31. Wall Construction frame
7. City or Town If Rural, Vicinity Fayette		22. Present Use Single Dwelling	32. Roof Type & Material hip/standing seam
10. Site () Structure() Building(X) Object()		23. Ownership Public() Private(x)	33. No. of Bays Front 3 Side 4
11. On National Yes() Register? No(x)		24. Owner's Name and Address If Known Bobby Joe McClammer 307 S. Main--Fayette	34. Wall Treatment metal siding
12. Is It Yes() Eligible? No(X)		25. Open To Public? Yes() No(X)	35. Plan Shape OB irregular
13. Part of Estab. Yes() Hist. District? No(x)		26. Local Contact Person or Organization City of Fayette	36. Changes Addition() (Explain in Altered(X) No. 42) Moved()
14. District Yes(x) Potential? No()		27. Other Surveys In Which Included none	37. Condition Interior good Exterior fair
15. Name of Established District n/a		28. No. of Stories 2-2	38. Preservation Yes(X) Underway? No()
16. Thematic Category DOMESTIC		29. Basement? Yes() No()	39. Endangered? Yes() By What? No(X)
17. Date(s) or Period before 1905		30. Foundation Material stuccoed over	40. Visible From Yes(X) Public Road? No()
18. Style or Design Italianate 49			
19. Architect or Engineer Unknown			
20. Contractor or Builder Unknown			

42. Further Description of Important Features

See No. 42 on supplemental sheet

43. History and Significance

See No. 43 on supplemental sheet

44. Description of Environment and Outbuildings

See No. 44 on supplemental sheet

45. Sources of Information

See No. 45 on supplemental sheet

46. Prepared By
M. H. McVicker

47. Organization
City of Fayette

Date
01/31/92

Building #51-Question #42

Front Facade:

This house has been dramatically altered and little remains visually on the exterior to date the house to a particular style or time. The standing seam metal hipped roof features a chimney with one layer of corbelling on the top in the center of the house. The boxed cornice is plain. Ordinarily houses with this style of roof and cornice had friezes and brackets. If this house had them originally, there is no evidence of such now. The second story is now totally covered with horizontal aluminum or metal siding. There are three windows as is typical of this type of house. The windows have two vertical panes and are two sash. They have window casings and do not have any mouldings visible on the exterior above the siding. They are fitted with modern aluminum storm windows.

The first story has also undergone extensive renovations. The first story is covered with vertical panelling. The front windows have been removed and Chicago style windows (large picture window in the center with two smaller double pane, two sash windows to the side). The Sanborn maps reveals that the house originally had a bay window in the right section on the front facade. This bay has been removed and the area now is a projection approximately 1 foot from the facade with a shed roof and Chicago window. The porch on the left side has a wooden post for a column. The sidelight and transom at the entrance doorway have been infilled with glass blocks.

Left, Right, and Rear Elevations:

The siding continues around the elevations as in the front. A two story bay is centered in the middle of the right elevation. To the right of the bay parallel windows have been replaced with modern, vertical, sliding pane windows. The rear addition has a metal awning over the back window. Gutting and downspouts are in place.

Supplemental Sheet for Inventory Form 51

43. According to the 1876 Atlas, the property where this house would be located was Lot 23 belonging at that time to R. M. Patrick, who also owned other lots in the area jointly with B. R. Patrick and T. J. Payne. All of this land later became Payne & Patrick's Addition to the City of Fayette. No biographical account provides details of the lives of the Patricks, although some information on Payne is included in the 1923 biography of his son-in-law Edwin W. Bedford Jr.. The 1876 Atlas, page 41, shows the building which occupied the corner of South Main and Morrison Streets (Survey No. 79) as "Property of R. M. Pattrick (sic) & Fayette Bank." Boyd and Shafroth's store shared the space with the bank, and Sam C. Major, and Herndon and Herndon, had Law Offices on the second floor. This building was destroyed in the great fire of July 13, 1882. Another biography mentions that Robert Patrick was one of the early settlers of the county. Thomas J. Payne, however, was one of the owners of Payne & Williams Bank.

The Sanborn maps do not show this area of the city until 1910, when the house was on Out Lot 23, which extended east to west from South Main all the way to South Church. On the 1910 map, this house appears as a two-story frame building with a front bay and a porch across the facade from the bay to the southeast corner. The rear elevation was irregular and the map indicates bay windows on both the north and south elevations. Also on the lot, directly behind the house, was another building with two rooms, one marked as a dwelling, the other as a shed. At the extreme western edge of the property, on South Church Street, was a stable with a room attached. The house appears to be unaltered on the 1925 map, but no outbuildings are shown.

The home is currently owned by Joe and Dorothy McClammer, who have recently restored the standing seam metal room, and have made a number of other modern alterations to the structure.

44. This house faces South Church Street, sharing a driveway with Survey No. 50 on the north. This driveway leads to a garage behind the house. Survey Building No. 52 is on the south.

45. Sanborn maps of 1910 and 1925

1876 Atlas, pp. 41, 46

1923 T. Berry Smith History of Chariton and Howard Counties, p. 202

1883 History of Howard and Cooper Counties, p.181,183, 186, 398



MISSOURI OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION

ARCHITECTURAL/HISTORIC INVENTORY SURVEY FORM

101-12-070

1. NO. 42		4. Present Local Name(s) or Design. Bedford House	
2. COUNTY Howard		5. OTHER NAME(S) Thomas Payne House	
3. Location of Negatives City Hall			
6. Specific Legal Location Township 50N Range 16W Section 11 If City or Town, Street Address 308 South Main		21. Original Use. If Apparent Single Dwelling	31. Wall Construction frame
7. City or Town If Rural, Vicinity Fayette		22. Present Use Vacant--for sale	32. Roof Type & Material standing seam metal gable
10. Site () Structure () Building(X) Object ()		23. Ownership Public() Private(x)	33. No. of Bays Front 3 Side 2
11. On National Yes() Register? No(x)		24. Owner's Name and Address If Known William Moody 504 W. Broadway-Columbia	34. Wall Treatment wooden clapboard
12. Is It Yes(X) Eligible? No()		25. Open To Public? Yes() No(X)	35. Plan Shape I house
13. Part of Estab. Yes() Hist. District? No(x)		26. Local Contact Person or Organization City of Fayette	36. Changes Addition(X) (Explain in Altered(X) No. 42) Moved()
14. District Yes(x) Potential? No()		27. Other Surveys In Which Included none	37. Condition Interior good Exterior good
15. Name of Established District n/a		28. No. of Stories 2 -1 -1	38. Preservation Yes(X) Underway? No(X)
16. Thematic Category DOMESTIC		29. Basement? Yes(X) No()	39. Endangered? Yes(X) By What? No() neglect
17. Date(s) or Period about 1867		30. Foundation Material brick	40. Visible From Yes(X) Public Road? No()
18. Style or Design I house 40/09			
19. Architect or Engineer Unknown			
20. Contractor or Builder Unknown			

42. Further Description of Important Features

See No. 42 on supplemental sheet

43. History and Significance

See No. 43 on supplemental sheet

44. Description of Environment and Outbuildings

See No. 44 on supplemental sheet

45. Sources of Information

See No. 45 on supplemental sheet

46. Prepared By
M. H. McVicker

47. Organization
City of Fayette

Date
01/31/92

Building #42-Question #42

Front Facade:

This residence began as an I house but was altered by the second generation of owners. At least one of the reasons for the changes was the woodworking hobby of Edwin Walton Bedford of the second generation of residents.

The wooden clapboarded house exhibits typical I house features having an odd number of bays on the front (3). However, these bays have been altered over time. On the second story, the single windows commonly found in the second stories of I-houses have been replaced by a pair of windows. The central pair features four pane over four pane, double sash windows while the pairs on either side have one pane over one pane double hung windows surrounded by plain mouldings. The boxed cornice of the second story is bracketed with a standing seam metal roof above. In the center of the facade in the roof is a gabled pediment complete with centered window of two vertical panes per sash and plain mouldings. Wooden bargeboard tracery runs along both upper sides of the pediment. Examination in the attic reveals that this gabled pediment was not original to the house and was a later addition. The wooden carving in the pediment makes it likely that Edwin Walton Bedford added the pediment sometime soon after the beginning of the 20th century when other changes were made to the residence.

A one story porch extending across the entire facade features wooden eclectic columns having capitals modeled loosely after the triglyphs found in Greek Doric temples. Above the triglyph is a carved acanthus leaf, another Greco-Roman theme, but one not found together in antiquity. Presumably Edwin Walton Bedford also carved these columns. The current front porch is too large to be in correct proportion for an I-house which is a visual means of dating this porch to the Bedford era. The two pairs of windows on either side of the front door are identical to those on the second story except there are entablatures above and three pendants below each frame. Thus, these windows are also not original to the house. The windows also have shutters. The front door has a transom and sidelight area, typical in size, placement, and with wooden panels identical to those found on other Missouri I-houses. However, the glass sections are filled with hexagon, beveled leaded glass. The front door features the original hardware complete with doorbell and visually dates to the 1900-1910 period. The lower half of the door has two inset, rectangular panels with rectangles of descending size to the center of the panel. The upper half of the door has square, beveled, leaded glass. Because of the high quality of the carving, perhaps Edwin Walton Bedford also carved the door. Nothing has been found to either prove or disprove this theory. Certainly the door is unusual and not a stock item for the time period. A wooden screen door complete with spindles and wooden tracery remains in front of the entrance door. The style of this

door was an item commonly available for sale. The wooden floor of the porch leads to six panels which form the wooden railing and feature six vertical sticks on each side of a geometric centered design with flowered petals. According to Pam Huttzell, a neighbor who lives across the street, these panels were made by Edwin Walton Bedford. Identical panels were lying on the porch floor and according to Pam Huttzell these were also made by Edwin Walton Bedford and belonged on the porch roof to form an identical pattern to the porch railing. Offcenter left of the front stairs is a cast iron unmarked faucet with spigot and handle still in place.

Left Elevation:

The I-house has gabled ends with bracketing and wooden tracery at the corners. The single parallel windows on both levels of the I-house block feature one pane over one pane double hung windows surmounted by a hood. Again, the windows are not original. Shutters remain in place on the first story. A corbelled brick chimney rises at the gable from the interior. A rear ell on the right side allows room for a small porch immediately behind the I-house block. This porch was screened at one time and part of the screening remains as well as two wooden Victorian styled posts. These may have also been carved by Edwin Walton Bedford because their proportions are not the same as those ordinarily used around the beginning of the 20th century. Brick well lights allow light into the basement in the foundation section on this elevation. In the yard is a cast iron faucet with the stamp "St. Louis, Missouri."

Right Elevation:

The windows and chimney on the I-house block are identical to those of the left elevation. Behind this block there is a two story projecting ell which on the interior visually appears to be an infilled porch. The right half of the ell addition has a porch on the first and second stories.

Rear Elevation:

The two story ell has an arched two vertical pane, two sash window on the second story which looks original upon purely visual inspection because of the arching and the fact that this area is in the rear and was used by servants. A porch and stair lead from the kitchen down to the yard.

Interior:

Although the interior of buildings are not usually described in surveys, this house merits a description because the house is richly carved in all the family and public rooms and credit for the carving belongs to Edwin Walton Bedford. In fact, the lack of carving in a room immediately distinguishes that room as either the kitchen or servant quarters. The family and public

room also have elaborate floors. The first floor "public" rooms have parquet flooring. The front hallway features an elaborately carved cherry stairway with landing and cherry woodwork. Immediately to the left of the stairway is a carved and paneled screen in the entry to the left room with a place for candles. Most Victorian homes of this period used this isolated room next to the stairs as a library, but the Bedford family used this room as a living room at least through most of the 20th century. This room has an Eastlake styled mantel complete with lion's head in the back. As the flame reflected off the head, the face appeared to roar. The mantel has white bricks in the fireplace surround and a mirror above. Coal was burned in this fireplace.

Most Victorian homes used the room next to the dining room as the living room. However, the Bedfords used the room to the right of the stairway as their library. This room has black walnut woodwork and lovely pocket doors to the center hall. The wall curves slightly in this room to hide the pocket door. The east wall originally featured a stained glass window to the left of an Eastlake fireplace mantle with gold ceramic tile depicting three Grecian nymphs and flowers in the upper corners of the tile. A flue fire damaged the medallion in this room according to Pam Huttshell. The dining room is at the end of the central hall and in this room, Bedford placed his initials and the date, 1910, in the door. The woodwork and fireplace are of oak and have the flavor of the Renaissance Revival style. Carved garlands are above each door and the room also features vertical wainscoting and one pocket door leading to the central hall. The coal fireplace has ceramic tiles which continues as part of the flooring. A carved hutch is to the right of the fireplace. This hutch features wooden drawers and panels carved with palm leaves and swirling greenery. Some original wallpaper is visible in the room.

The kitchen was probably added to the house and is a functional room with bull eye woodwork. The kitchen also has a butler's pantry and a food pantry as well as a doorway to the porch and thence up a stairway to the attic.

Outbuildings:

An original pump on its concrete base is still in the yard, not far from the kitchen doorway. An iron fence runs across the entire front yard at the sidewalk with a gate at the entrance sidewalk. The fence reads "Buckeye Mast, Foss & Co. Springfield, Il." The driveway is to the right of the fence and leads to a double car garage in the right rear of the property and to a summer kitchen and another building immediately behind the house. The double car garage was probably originally a "town barn" or stable because of its size. At some date an extension with a shed roof was added to the right of the building. Scalloped bargeboards remain in place on the front and the eaves on both sides are rounded, making it probable that Edwin Walton Bedford did the work on the building since it is more elaborate

than most outbuildings. The rear of this building is now a ruin. The entire building is a textbook example of "making do" with a building already on the site and changing it to meet the needs of a different family in a different generation, something a person with woodworking as a hobby would enjoy.

The summer kitchen is panelled on the interior and has two shed extensions to the rear. Parts of the building exhibit red, yellow, and white stain in no particular order. The front section of the building has a brick foundation while the back section rests upon piers. A brick sidewalk now partially covered with dirt and grass led from the summer kitchen to the house. Edwin Walton Bedford used this building as his workshop according to Pam Huttzell.

Supplemental Sheet for Inventory Form 42

43. This section of the east side of South Main Street does not appear on the Sanborn maps until 1925. On that map, this house appears in its present shape, with two long, rectangular outbuildings behind it. It does not, however, show the present front porches extending across the facade. According to the map, this section was Wright's Addition to the City.

According to the 1876 Atlas, Wright's Addition had not yet been created, and this 2 acre lot was numbered 26, extending from "Rocheport Road," (South Main) to Louisiana Street in a long narrow strip. A 4.5 acre tract belonging to S.T. Crews was to the south, and Mary Patrick owned the land to the north, which was divided into two lots. Lot 26 was owned by T.J. Payne, who was cashier of the Fayette Bank and later an owner of the Payne & Williams Bank. This house was originally constructed as a classic I-house, using walnut siding, sometime in the late 1860's by the Paynes.

Oddly enough, for such an important person, neither county history includes a biographical section solely about him. All of the references are scattered or contained within the biographies of people associated with him.

A few words about Thomas Payne appear in the biography of his son-in-law. Edwin W. Bedford married Miss Nora Payne, who was born July 18, 1856, the daughter of Thomas Jefferson and Martha Redd (Benson) Payne. Thomas Payne was a native of Georgetown, Kentucky, and and Martha Payne a native of Howard County. It says, "Thomas J. Payne was the founder of The Fayette Bank and a leading citizen of Howard County."

According to the history of the banks in T. Berry Smith's History, "January 11, 1871, the Fayette Bank was organized with R. T. Prewitt as president and Thomas J. Payne as cashier. On July 1, 1878, this bank was purchased by Thomas J. Payne and R. P. Williams by whom the name was changed to Payne & Williams Bank, and chartered as such on June 18, 1884, with a capital stock of \$20,000. The officers elected were: T. J. Payne, president; R. P. Williams, vice president; E. W. Bedford, cashier; and Thomas R. Betts, assistant cashier. Mr. Payne died March 1, 1901. Mr. Williams died June 11, 1910. Mr. Bedford died May 29, 1918 and Mr. Betts many years previously.... On February 4, 1894, fire gutted the bank building, which was immediately rebuilt and occupied again on September 22 of the same year. About 1920, the building was thoroughly overhauled and many desirable changes made. On June 1, 1907, the name Fayette Bank was restored. In 1922, R. W. Payne was vice president and E. J. Bedford was assistant cashier."

Edwin Walton Bedford Jr. was born in Lafayette County, Missouri, November 18, 1853, the son of Edwin Walton and Elizabeth Burton Bedford Sr. The Bedford family was among the prominent families of the South. E. W. Bedford Jr. was reared on a farm near Lexington and graduated from Central College in Fayette. He taught school for two years in

Continuation of No. 43 for Inventory Form 42

Lafayette County and was then engaged in the general - merchandise business at Girard, Kansas. In 1879, he returned to Fayette and was appointed cashier of the Fayette Bank, which office he held until his death on May 29, 1918.

On April 30, 1879, he married Nora Payne, who was educated at Howard-Payne College in Fayette and graduated from the Boonville Seminary. A member of the Baptist Church, Mrs. Bedford taught the primary class for over 40 years. Edwin W. and Nora Payne Bedford had three children: Thomas Payne Bedford, Mattie Laurie Bedford (who died at the age of 4), and Edwin Jefferson.

On June 11, 1986, an article in the Fayette Advertiser summarized the history of the home in an article which appeared in advance of a final dispersal auction which was held the following Tuesday (June 17). The article contains a number of inaccuracies, but the main chronology is correct. The home was constructed about 1867, and was completely finished, including furnishings, when the family moved in in 1869. Members of the family occupied the home continuously until the death (in 1958) of Thomas Payne Bedford, "a colorful Fayette widower many present-day residents remember fondly." From that time until 1986, "the home was opened up only in summers, when members of the family" (descendants of Edwin Jefferson Bedford) "came to 'summer' in Fayette. In recent years, the big house has not been occupied at all." In 1986, Edwin Jefferson Bedford's widow, Johanna Bedford of St. Louis, decided to sell the house and contents due to her own failing health.

The home had been altered considerably during the lifetimes of Edwin W. Bedford Jr and Nora Payne Bedford, including raising the roof to a Victorian pitch, adding to the ell behind the front section of the house, and embellishing the interior with hand-carved woodwork, mantels, paneling, doors, and furniture which Edwin executed himself in oak, walnut, and cherry. The entrance hall and the stairway boast hand-carved paneling. The former summer kitchen behind the house was his workshop. Edwin W. Bedford also found time to be a Democrat, a member of the Baptist Church, and a member of the Knights of Pythias. His biography in T. Berry Smith's work says, "He was an active church worker, and a great student of the Bible, as well as a lover of history."

Thomas Payne Bedford, Edwin and Nora's son, was a graduate of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and was an early radio amateur who built many receivers from scratch in the 1920's. These were still on the premises at the time of the auction. His brother, Edwin Jefferson Bedford, graduated from Central College, and attended the University of Wisconsin, where he studied banking. He then returned to Fayette to work in his father's bank, working his way up to assistant cashier. Edwin moved to St. Louis and worked at the Mercantile Trust Company after the Fayette Bank failed in the Great Depression (although it was able to pay its depositors 98 cents on the dollar). Thomas

Continuation of No. 43 for Inventory Form 42

married, but his wife died after only a year, and Thomas returned to the family home to live with his widowed mother. Nora Payne Bedford died in 1943. Thomas never remarried and his brother inherited the property.

After the auction in 1986, the purchasers began restoration of the house and stabilized a number of areas. Some small items, overlooked at the auction, remained in the house. By 1992, however, the house was vacant and listed for sale. Squirrels were nesting in the attic, and the condition of the yard indicated that the house had not been worked on since the growing season began.

44. This home is on the east side of South Main Street, with an alley dividing it from Survey Building No. 41 on the north. On the south is Survey Building No. 43, the Huffstutter Residence. The environment and outbuildings are included in Section 42, the architectural description, because of the close association with the other works of Edwin Walton Bedford Jr. on the interior.

45. Sanborn map of 1925
 1876 Atlas, pp. 46
Picturesque Fayette, pp. 42 (streetscape)
 1923 T. Berry Smith History of Chariton and Howard Counties, p. 201-202, 512-514
 1883 History of Howard and Cooper Counties, p. 178, 181, 186, 200, 274, 388-89,
The Fayette Advertiser, June 11, 1986, page 1 and 6,
 with photos



MISSOURI OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION

ARCHITECTURAL/HISTORIC INVENTORY SURVEY FORM

10A5003-071

1. NO. 52		4. Present Local Name(s) or Design. Dean Residence	
2. COUNTY Howard		5. OTHER NAME(S)	
3. Location of Negatives City Hall			
6. Specific Legal Location Township 50N Range 16W Section 11 If City or Town, Street Address 309 South Main		21. Original Use. If Apparent Single Dwelling	31. Wall Construction frame
7. City or Town If Rural, Vicinity Fayette		22. Present Use Single Dwelling	32. Roof Type & Material gable/asphalt shingle
10. Site () Structure() Building(X) Object()		23. Ownership Public() Private(X)	33. No. of Bays Front 3 Side 2
11. On National Yes() Register? No(X)		24. Owner's Name and Address If Known Francis & Margaret Dean 309 S. Main--Fayette	34. Wall Treatment metal siding
12. Is It Yes() Eligible? No(X)		25. Open To Public? Yes() No(X)	35. Plan Shape rectangular
13. Part of Estab. Yes() Hist. District? No(X)		26. Local Contact Person or Organization City of Fayette	36. Changes Addition() (Explain in Altered() No. 42) Moved()
14. District Yes(X) Potential? No()		27. Other Surveys In Which Included none	37. Condition Interior good Exterior good
15. Name of Established District n/a		28. No. of Stories 2	38. Preservation Yes(X) Underway? No()
16. Thematic Category DOMESTIC		29. Basement? Yes(X) No()	39. Endangered? Yes() By What? No(X)
17. Date(s) or Period 1936		30. Foundation Material concrete	40. Visible From Yes(X) Public Road? No()
18. Style or Design 51 Colonial Revival			
19. Architect or Engineer Unknown			
20. Contractor or Builder Frank Hackley			

42. Further Description of Important Features

See No. 42 on supplemental sheet

43. History and Significance

See No. 43 on supplemental sheet

44. Description of Environment and Outbuildings

See No. 44 on supplemental sheet

45. Sources of Information

See No. 45 on supplemental sheet

46. Prepared By
M. H. McVicker

47. Organization
City of Fayette

Date
01/31/92

Building #52-Question #42

Front Facade:

This two story residence is an excellent example of the Colonial Revival residence. The rectangular house with gabled end has no soffet on either side. The attic story has two gabled, pediment dormers parallel to the windows below. The dormers do not have windows, although many houses of this type did originally contain elliptical dormer windows. Oral tradition uniformly agrees that this house never had dormer windows.

The first and second stories have two parallel windows which are one pane over one pane double hung windows. The windows are shuttered. Centered on the second story is a small, modern, two pane sliding glass window. The front entrance has a gabled porch roof supported by Doric wooden columns with a curved arch above the columns.

Right, Left and Rear Elevations:

The elevations feature no soffets as was common in Colonial houses of the New England 17th century. There are two windows on the second parallel to two windows on the first story identical to those on the front. On the first story to the left, the window is identical to the one in the center of the second story on the front facade. A chimney is centered on the right elevation and is capped at the top with a metal cap. Gutting and downspouts are in place.

Supplemental Sheet for Inventory Form 52

43. This home occupies the northern end of a large tract which the 1876 Atlas shows belonged jointly to R. M. Patrick, B. R. Patrick and T. J. Payne. All of this land later became Payne & Patrick's Addition to the City of Fayette. No biographical account provides details of the lives of the Patricks, although some information on Payne is included in the 1923 biography of his son-in-law Edwin W. Bedford Jr.. The 1876 Atlas, page 41, shows the building which occupied the corner of South Main and Morrison Streets (Survey No. 79) as "Property of R. M. Pattrick (sic) & Fayette Bank." Boyd and Shafroth's store shared the space with the bank, and Sam C. Major, and Herndon and Herndon, had Law Offices on the second floor. This building was destroyed in the great fire of July 13, 1882. Another biography mentions that Robert Patrick was one of the early settlers of the county. Thomas J. Payne, however, was one of the owners of Payne & Williams Bank.

James Weathers recalls that the house presently on the site was built in 1936, "a dry, hot year, so that the plaster on the walls dried too fast." The plaster all cracked, and had to be removed. To replaster, the workmen completely closed the house to keep the moisture inside, so that it was extremely hot work. He remembers that the contractor was Frank Hackley. Mr. Weathers remembers that the lot was vacant before this house went up, and that the upper dormers had shutters, rather than glass windows. Paul Chenoweth and Mr. Weathers both remember that it was built for Bob Wilhoit. Bob Wilhoit started Wilhoit & Sons service station on Highways 5 and 240 north, which is still operated by his son.

44. There is a garage to the left rear of the property, with a driveway on the south side.

45. Sanborn maps of 1910 and 1925

1876 Atlas, pp. 41, 46

1923 T. Berry Smith History of Chariton and Howard Counties, p. 202, 326-327

1883 History of Howard and Cooper Counties, p. 181, 183, 186, 398

Interviews by Prof. Bob Wiegers with James Weathers and Paul Chenoweth, March, 1992



MISSOURI OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION

ARCHITECTURAL/HISTORIC INVENTORY SURVEY FORM

4DAS002-072

1. NO. 43		4. Present Local Name(s) or Design. Huffstutter Residence	
2. COUNTY Howard		5. OTHER NAME(S) Dr. Samuel T. Crews House	
3. Location of Negatives City Hall			
6. Specific Legal Location Township 50N Range 16W Section 11 City or Town, Street Address 310 South Main		21. Original Use. If Apparent Single Dwelling	31. Wall Construction brick LB
7. City or Town If Rural, Vicinity Fayette		22. Present Use Single Dwelling	32. Roof Type & Material gable standing seam metal
10. Site () Structure () Building(X) Object ()		23. Ownership Public () Private(x)	33. No. of Bays Front 3 Side 4
11. On National Yes () Register? No(x)		24. Owner's Name and Address If Known Richard & Pam Huffstutter 310 S. Main-Fayette	34. Wall Treatment common bond
12. Is It Yes(X) Eligible? No ()		25. Open To Public? Yes () No(X)	35. Plan Shape I-house
13. Part of Estab. Yes () Hist. District? No(x)		26. Local Contact Person or Organization City of Fayette	36. Changes Addition(X) (Explain in No. 42) Moved(X)
15. Name of Established District n/a		27. Other Surveys In Which Included Fayette Walking Tour-- Missouri Humanities Committee Brochure	37. Condition Interior excellent Exterior excellent
16. Thematic Category DOMESTIC 030		28. No. of Stories 2-2	38. Preservation Yes(X) Underway? No ()
17. Date(s) or Period 1830-1849		29. Basement? Yes(X) No ()	39. Endangered? Yes () By What? No(X)
18. Style or Design Italianate 42 09		30. Foundation Material covered over	40. Visible From Yes(X) Public Road? No ()
19. Architect or Engineer Unknown			
20. Contractor or Builder Unknown			

42. Further Description of Important Features

See No. 42 on supplemental sheet

43. History and Significance

See No. 43 on supplemental sheet

44. Description of Environment and Outbuildings

See No. 44 on supplemental sheet

45. Sources of Information

See No. 45 on supplemental sheet

46. Prepared By
M. H. McVicker

47. Organization
City of Fayette

Date
01/31/92

Building #43-Question #42

Front Facade:

At the top of the second story, a plain boxed cornice with eight pairs of brackets and dentils are at the roofline. Centered on the second story is a doorway with door, transom and sidelights. A single window is on either side of this doorway equally spaced. Each window has two vertical panes in the two sashes with stone lintel and lugsill. The two windows and central doorway are shuttered. According to Pam Huffstutter, owner of this residence, the tops of the second story windows and doorway were lowered during a 19th century renovation to allow room for the cornice and its decoration.

A porch is located across most of the first story, ending on the outer side of the first story windows which are parallel to those on the second story. The windows are identical to the second story and also have shutters. The entranceway has a front door with a transom and sidelight. Six wooden columns support the porch roof at the front of the porch. The roof has a plain boxed cornice with six pairs of brackets and a row of dentils on the front and two pair on either side topped by a wooden railing with eight posts equally spaced around the length of the porch on the second story. Ashlar stone blocks form the foundation under the wooden floor of the porch. Two metal stars at the extreme left mark where metal rods have been inserted into the bricks to tie the building together.

Right, Left, and Rear Elevations:

Centered corbelled chimneys rise on the inside at the gabled ends on both the right and left elevations. The plain boxed cornice with bracketing and dentils continues around on the elevations. Each story has one window identical to those on the front and parallel to the other window. The right rear ell originally featured rooms which were entered only from the outside via a first and second story porch. This open porch has been enclosed with wooden siding and a compatible two story addition with outside chimney to the rear was added to the rear of the house in the late 1970's. This addition is smaller and slightly offset and blends well into the house.

This house exhibits the best restoration work of any building surveyed in this phase of the Fayette project. For instance, in the enclosed porch the windows and door have been added in a manner and spirit identical to the original ones. Originally, a two story antebellum I-house with ell, the house underwent renovation following the Civil War and was updated to the then popular Italianate style. However, portions of the interior retain the earlier Federal style.

Supplemental Sheet for Inventory Form 43

43. This home was constructed for Dr. Samuel Tribble Crews, a distinguished physician.

Dr. Crews was born in Madison County, Kentucky, May 1, 1800. The Doctor's grandparents, David and Annie Magee Crew, emigrated from England and settled in Virginia a few years before the Revolutionary War. A few years after that war broke out, David Crew moved to the wilds of Kentucky, built a fort and raised a crop of corn. He returned to Virginia in 1780 and moved his family out to occupy the fort. The final "S" was added to the family name sometime in this period. The original David Crew had large land holdings in what are now Madison, Clark and Bourbon Counties in Kentucky, which were principal source areas for the early settlement of Howard County, Missouri. The Doctor's father was also named David, and was the youngest of nine children. He married Sallie Tribble in 1798 or 1799. Sallie Tribble's father was one of the early Baptist preachers in Kentucky. Samuel Crews was reared on a farm in Madison County and received "a good English education," according to his biography in the 1876 Atlas. He studied medicine at the Medical Department of Transylvania University at Lexington, Kentucky, where he was graduated in 1824. (This University is one of the early schools started by what would become the Christian Church, Disciples of Christ, with roots in both the Baptist and Presbyterian traditions. Howard County, Missouri, was one of the earliest areas outside Kentucky where this new denomination spread.)

In 1825, he moved to the new town of Fayette, Missouri, to begin the practice of medicine, the second doctor to locate here. In November of 1826, the Howard County Court appointed Dr. Crews, together with Laurence J. Daly, as one of the original Trustees of the Town of Fayette. In the spring of 1828, he married Elizabeth Ward, eldest daughter of William Ward. Dr. and Mrs. Crews were among the original members of the Fayette Christian Church when it organized about 1830, and were known as very faithful members. He was also a savvy businessman, who acquired large tracts of land in Texas as well as Missouri.

The 1876 Atlas shows that the land upon which this house sits belonged to S. T. Crews, and that the property extended to the railroad tracks at the foot of the street, and some distance beyond, as well. The map on page 46 also reveals that S.T. Crews owned a parcel of land at the southeast corner of Louisiana and Walnut Streets. He owned other parcels scattered about the county as well, but the probably location of the farm where he lived from 1835 to 1865 is located near the property of Julius Ferguson in Township 50N, Range 15W. (Julius Ferguson was the husband of Dr. Crews daughter Margaret.)

In 1835, Dr. Crews moved to the farm five miles east of town "in order to recuperate his failing constitution from the arduous duties and unavoidable exposure of a large medical practice," according to the biography in the atlas. He did not abandon all society of town, however. He was a member of the committee on resolutions at the public meeting

Continuation of No. 43 for Inventory Form 43

held in Fayette on April 17, 1841, to express public sorrow at the death of U.S. President William Henry Harrison. On October 17, 1842, he was one of the charter members of Lafayette Lodge No. 47, A.F. and A.M. He was a sponsor of the 1876 Atlas of Howard County, Missouri, with a five-inch long biography, and was still alive at the publication of the 1883 History of Howard and Cooper Counties. His return to town coincided with the arrival of his nephew Zach Crews, who had been a merchant in Rocheport. Zach Crews moved to Fayette about 1866 and took up residence on the Crews farm, where he remained until his death in 1922.

While Dr. Samuel Crews was living in Fayette, he apparently shared office space on the first floor of his home with John M. Ryland, a lawyer. On June 14, 1827, Ryland published a notice in the Missouri Intelligencer which informed "the public that his Law Office is kept in the front room of Doct. S. T. Crew's brick house in Fayette, Howard County, Missouri. He will be found there or at his residence in the country..." Ryland was born in Virginia, but came to Franklin, Missouri, in 1819, where he established the law firm of Ryland and Grundy in September of 1820. He was guardian of the boy, Kit Carson. He was appointed administrator of the estate of Henry V. Bingham, who died in December, 1823, and who was the father of artist George Caleb Bingham. When he moved his practice to Fayette, Ryland felt obliged to notify his correspondents in Richmond, Kentucky and St. Louis. In the 1828 election, he was known as an ardent supporter of Andrew Jackson, and urged voters to support Spencer Pettis, another Fayette lawyer, for the U.S. House of Representatives. In 1829, he was reported to have been a member of the "Jackson Trio," which controlled Jackson politics in Missouri. In May of 1830, he was appointed Judge Advocate for the court martial of General Ignatius Owen for mishandling an 1829 skirmish with Iowa Chief Big Neck. The General's troops had been drunk and rowdy. Ryland was also appointed a Circuit Judge.

Ryland had great influence among the members of the bar, and even Judge Abiel Leonard once wrote his wife about a suggestion Ryland had made concerning a St. Louis supplier of fine wallpaper for the new Leonard home, "Oakwood." He also tried, less successfully, to work out a compromise between the Mormons and the citizens of Jackson County in 1834. From 1848 to 1857, Ryland served as a justice of the Missouri Supreme Court.

As for its other occupants, James Weathers recalls that the man who ran the Mill and Elevator in Fayette, before the Farmers Co-op bought the mill, once owned the house. That would indicate someone from the Mortimer Boyd & William Shafroth period of ownership, but the mill had a number of partners as well as managers.

The Sanborn maps do not include this section of South Main Street until 1925, when this home is shown, oddly enough, as a two-story frame dwelling, rather than brick.

Continuation of No. 43 for Inventory Form 43

At that time, the house was in an ell, with a front porch extending not quite the width of the facade, and a small, centered porch on the rear elevation. No outbuildings are shown, although at least one existed at that period.

According to Paul Chenoweth, a Bradley family once lived in this house, and Fred Alexander was the person who enclosed the first and second story porches on the south side.

This home has been restored by Richard and Pamela Huffstutter, its present owners.

44. This building faces South Main Street. The Ferguson house (Survey Number 44) is on the south and the Bedford House (Survey Number 46) is on the north. The rear elevation overlooks open land, which ends at the edge of the Senior Citizens Housing complex. There is one outbuilding on the property: a two-story frame building to the right rear (south) of the house. This outbuilding has a simple gabled roof and a window in each story on the south side. A door is to the extreme left (north) of the west-facing facade.

45. Sanborn map of 1925

1876 Atlas of Howard County, p. 17, 19, 46

1883 History of Howard and Cooper Counties, pp. 179-180, 183, 186, 343, 368-369

T. Berry Smith History of Chariton and Howard Counties, p. 326-327, 342

Bill Lay, "The Pettis-Biddle Duel," p. 8 of history section

Interview by Prof. Bob Wiegers with Paul Chenoweth, March, 1992



MISSOURI OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION

ARCHITECTURAL/HISTORIC INVENTORY SURVEY FORM

HNAS003-073

1. NO. 53		4. Present Local Name(s) or Design.	
2. COUNTY Howard		5. OTHER NAME(S)	
3. Location of Negatives City Hall		Turnage Residence	
6. Specific Legal Location Township 50N Range 16W Section 11 If City or Town, Street Address 311 South Main		21. Original Use. If Apparent Single Dwelling	31. Wall Construction frame
7. City or Town If Rural, Vicinity Fayette		22. Present Use Single Dwelling	32. Roof Type & Material hip/standing seam
10. Site () Structure () Building(X) Object ()		23. Ownership Public() Private(x)	33. No. of Bays Front 3 Side 3
11. On National Yes() Register? No(x)		24. Owner's Name and Address If Known Robert & Charlene Blount 10911 Seibel, Montgomery,	34. Wall Treatment 26 40 wooden clapboard
12. Is It Yes() Eligible? No() XX		25. Open To Public? Yes() No(X)	35. Plan Shape TX 70 I-House
13. Part of Estab. Yes() Hist. District? No(x)		26. Local Contact Person or Organization	36. Changes Addition(X) (Explain in No. 42) Altered(X) Moved()
14. District Yes(x) Potential? No()		27. Other Surveys In Which Included none	37. Condition Interior good Exterior fair
15. Name of Established District n/a		28. No. of Stories 2 - 1	38. Preservation Yes(X) Underway? No()
16. Thematic Category DOMESTIC		29. Basement? Yes(X) No()	39. Endangered? Yes() By What? No(X)
17. Date(s) or Period before 1910		30. Foundation Material brick	40. Visible From Yes(X) Public Road? No()
18. Style or Design Italianate 40 09			
19. Architect or Engineer Unknown			
20. Contractor or Builder Unknown			

42. Further Description of Important Features

See No. 42 on supplemental sheet

43. History and Significance

See No. 43 on supplemental sheet

44. Description of Environment and Outbuildings

See No. 44 on supplemental sheet

45. Sources of Information

See No. 45 on supplemental sheet

46. Prepared By
M. H. McVicker

47. Organization
City of Fayette

Date
01/31/92

Building #53-Question #42

Front Facade:

Several changes have been made to this house, but they are changes which could be easily erased and the house returned to its original exterior in a short time. The hipped roof with standing seam metal features a capped chimney on the right side. The cornice with frieze has seven pairs of brackets, a continuous row of dentils, and inset diamond shaped panels. The three second story windows are two pane vertical sash with Greek Revival pediment moulding and non-functional shutters. The guttering and downspouts remain in place.

The first story has a porch which runs almost the entire length of the front facade. This porch ends at the outer windows of two rectangular bays which project out onto the porch and which have two, one over one pane double hung windows and one narrow, identical window on each side. Diamond inset panels as under the roof still remain in place. The bay is surrounded by plain moulding. The front entrance is also a bay with a center door and windows on each side. Transoms are above. Six ashlar piers anchor the front of the porch. These piers were first shown at the St. Louis Worlds Fair in 1904 and became an immediate sensation. Hence, the porch must date to after 1904. Four modified Doric wooden columns run from the piers to the porch roof which is a plain cornice with frieze. Modern trelliswork is used for the porch railing and down the front steps on both sides. Trelliswork also fills in the area between the piers at ground level.

Left Elevation:

The main block of the I house is standard with one window directly above each other identical to those on the front with plain moulding. A basement window is underneath. A boxed cornice with four pairs of brackets identical continues around the house. There is a right ell on the house with a back enclosed addition and a porch above on the second story. An porch with shed roof is behind and there is an open deck beside on the left.

Right Elevation:

There are four windows on this elevation, all having the two vertical panes per sash. The frieze, panels, and bracketing continues from the front facade.

Supplemental Sheet for Inventory Form 53

43. This home occupies the northern end of a large tract which the 1876 Atlas show belonged jointly to R. M. Patrick, B. R. Patrick and T. J. Payne. All of this land later became Payne & Patrick's Addition to the City of Fayette. No biographical account provides details of the lives of the Patricks, although some information on Payne is included in the 1923 biography of his son-in-law Edwin W. Bedford Jr.. The 1876 Atlas, page 41, shows the building which occupied the corner of South Main and Morrison Streets (Survey No. 79) as "Property of R. M. Pattrick (sic) & Fayette Bank." Boyd and Shafroth's store shared the space with the bank, and Sam C. Major, and Herndon and Herndon, had Law Offices on the second floor. This building was destroyed in the great fire of July 13, 1882. Another biography mentions that Robert Patrick was one of the early settlers of the county. Thomas J. Payne, however, was one of the owners of Payne & Williams Bank.

The Sanborn maps do not cover this area of the City until 1910. On the 1910 map, this house is shown on Lot 1 of Payne & Patrick's Addition. It is a two-story frame L-shaped house with two bay windows on the facade with a centered porch. On the south elevation are two porches separated by a filled-in space. Behind the house on Lot 10 of Payne & Patrick's addition is a rectangular one-story frame stable.

By the time of the 1925 map, the bay windows are under cover of a porch which extends all the way across the facade, and one of the porches on the south elevation is also filled in. There are two outbuildings which are no longer on the property.

Paul Chenoweth recalls that this was the Johnny Reynolds home and that Mr. Chenoweth's mother, whose maiden name was Reynolds, grew up there. Her parents were killed by a tornado and she was reared by the Johnny Reynolds family. There are no references to a John Reynolds in the county histories, but there is an R. Reynolds in T. Berry Smith's book.

James Weathers recalls that a Turnage family lived in this house also, but no reference can be found to this family.

In the 1960's and 1970's, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Cox lived in the house. He was comptroller of Central Methodist College. He maintained an extensive greenhouse on the property, and the house itself was meticulously kept. A Mr. & Mrs. Martin from Columbia bought the house from the Martins. His nickname was "Cornbread." In May of 1983 the house was used by the Martin's son who was a college student and the Blount family purchased it that year.

Continuation of Inventory Form 53

44. This house faces South Main Street. Mr. James Weathers recalls a tin building behind the house.

45. Sanborn maps of 1910 and 1925

1876 Atlas, pp. 41, 46

1923 T. Berry Smith History of Chariton and Howard Counties, p. 202, 326-327

1883 History of Howard and Cooper Counties, p. 181, 183, 186, 398

Interviews by Prof. Bob Wieggers with Paul Chenoweth and James Weathers, March, 1992

Interview by Dr. Maryellen McVicker with Pamela Hutsell, September, 1992



MISSOURI OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION

ARCHITECTURAL/HISTORIC INVENTORY SURVEY FORM

HDAS003-074

1. NO. 44		4. Present Local Name(s) or Design. Elizabeth Ferguson House	
2. COUNTY Howard		5. OTHER NAME(S) J. C. & Margaret Ferguson House	
3. Location of Negatives City Hall		Carriage house 2 outbldgs.	
6. Specific Legal Location Township 50N Range 16W Section 11 If City or Town, Street Address 312 South Main		21. Original Use. If Apparent Single Dwelling	31. Wall Construction brick
7. City or Town If Rural, Vicinity Fayette		22. Present Use Single Dwelling	32. Roof Type & Material high hip/slate ^{CM}
10. Site () Structure() Building(X) Object()		23. Ownership Public() Private(x)	33. No. of Bays Front 2 Side 5
11. On National Yes() Register? No(x)		24. Owner's Name and Address If Known Elizabeth Ferguson 312 South Main-Fayette	34. Wall Treatment 20 40 common bond
12. Is It Yes(X) Eligible? No()		25. Open To Public? Yes() No(X)	35. Plan Shape 08 s. irregular
13. Part of Estab. Yes() Hist. District? No(x)		26. Local Contact Person or Organization City of Fayette	36. Changes Addition() (Explain in Altered() No. 42) Moved()
14. District Yes(x) Potential? No()		27. Other Surveys In Which Included Missouri Humanities Council-Fayette Walking Tour	37. Condition Interior Exterior excellent excellent
15. Name of Established District n/a		28. No. of Stories 2 1/2 3	38. Preservation Yes(X) Underway? No()
16. Thematic Category DOMESTIC		29. Basement? Yes(X) No()	39. Endangered? Yes() By What? No(X)
17. Date(s) or Period 1883-1884		30. Foundation Material stone	40. Visible From Yes(X) Public Road? No()
18. Style or Design 45 21 Queen Anne/High Victorian			
19. Architect or Engineer from St. Louis			
20. Contractor or Builder Unknown			

42. Further Description of Important Features

See No. 42 on supplemental sheet

43. History and Significance

See No. 43 on supplemental sheet

44. Description of Environment and Outbuildings

See No. 44 on supplemental sheet

45. Sources of Information

See No. 45 on supplemental sheet

46. Prepared By
M. H. McVicker

47. Organization
City of Fayette

Date
01/31/92

Building #44-Question #42

Front Facade:

This wonderful residence is a two story asymmetrical house which has a had excellent maintainence. The high hipped roof is covered with slate shingles in two different patterns which divide the steep roof into bands that harmonize with the limestone stringcourses encircling the walls. The right half of the facade has a gabled end with diagonally patterned shingles with fishscale boards at the crest and edge of the eaves. Centered in this pediment is a single one over one pane two sash window. A limestone stringcourse serves as the lintel. Originally there was a wooden balcony beneath the window on this attic level. The front, sawtooth dormer is wooden and flanked by pilasters with a pediment above.

At the eave, there is a continuous plain boxed cornice with frieze and bracketing that continues around on both side elevations. Limestone stringcourses serve as both lintels and lugsills for the second story windows. The lugsills feature three pendants underneath. These windows are identical to those in the attic story. There is one window above the porch on the left half of the facade and a pair of windows on the projecting gabled section.

On the first story, the right half of the facade has paired windows identical to and parallel with those on the floor above. Again, a stringcourse serves as the lintel, but the lugsill has only pendants, not an attached stringcourse. The elaborate front porch on the first floor features a modified gabled entrance with frieze and bracketing identical to that above. The decorative arch has eclectic columns with bulbous capitals. A wonderful Eastlake screen door remains in place. Originally the porch had a wooden railing on the roof, but only the end parts remain and the rest of the railing has been replaced by iron finials to create a decorative, shortened rail. Sawtooth decoration is over the arched entrance and wooden tracery has been curved to fit onto the columns at the bulbous capitals. A 1905 photograph of the house in Picturesque Fayette shows a wooden railing around the porch and extending down the steps. This has likewise been removed.

The raised basement is punctuated with windows parallel to those on the upper floors in the right projecting gable end. There is trelliswork under the porch.

Left Elevation:

This elevation features two chimneys which were originally corbelled and which still have some corbelling in place. These chimneys are separated by a central projecting bay. There are no windows in the attic level. The boxed cornice with frieze and bracketing continues around this elevation past the projecting bay when the bracketing becomes paired rather than continuous. The windows on this elevation are identical to those on the front facade and stringcourses serves as lintels and

lugsills complete with pendants as on the front facade. Windows of uneven placement show the location of the stairs on the interior.

The left rear section has a side entrance porch with detailing similar to the front porch. The bulbous columns remain, but the roof is plain with just a frieze and no bracketing. The wooden railing remains in place on the porch, but not down the steps. A shed roof leaves no room for a second story porch above. The ashlar foundation continues around on the elevation.

Right Elevations:

The attic story has a corbelled chimney on the left section. The entire section is broken by a central projecting gable with another projecting bay on the first story. The pediment features a Gothic arched window crowned with two rows of radiating vouissors and then infilled with wooden fishscale shingles. The eaves have returned pendants. The boxed cornice with frieze and continuous bracketing continues across this elevation through the projecting gable where the continuous bracketing quits and becomes paired bracketing as on the left rear elevation. The second story windows are identical to those on the front facade with stringcourses serving as lintels and lugsills with pendants.

On the first story the left section has a third porch with identical decoration to that on the left elevation, but no railings. This porch is not visible in the 1905 photograph. There is a standing seam metal roof over the porch and bay window which has six leaded glass panels with two sashes. Above the windows are transoms filled with stained glass. The boxed cornice with frieze and continuous bracketing continues around from the porch through the bay projection. Likewise, basement windows in the ashlar stone foundation are parallel to windows in the stories above. At the extreme right is an enclosed rear porch with decorations and materials like the other porch on this facade.

An iron fence with a gate at the sidewalk leading directly to the front door sits atop an ashlar retaining wall capped by limestone. The iron gate reads "Iron Fence Co. Canton, Ohio." A brick sidewalk runs the length of the property in front of the fence.

Outbuildings:

The rear of the property contains three outbuildings still in good condition. The asphalt shingled building immediately behind the house is L shaped with gabled ends with stick decorations in the gable. A cupola is located on the right side of the L. A single window with four panes is centered on both ends of the building. At the junction of the L, a small porch with shed roof and one bulbous column shows the entrance. The first story has a single window in each end. Between this building and the rear porch is a covered pump on a concrete base.

To the left and rear of the first outbuilding is a small, asphalt shingled single story shed with fishscale shingles in each end pediment and no windows. Vertical wooden boards form the siding.

The third outbuilding is frame with an asphalt shingled gabled roof and sits to the left side of the lot and is two stories in height. In the gabled end Victorian tracery with pendants are in the crown. The second story has a pair of two vertical pane, two sash windows. The first floor has a lean to shed roof forming a carport. On the east side is a single window to the extreme left and double doors forming a center entrance. There are no windows on the second story on this elevation.

Supplemental Sheet For Inventory Form 44

43. This home was constructed by Julius Caesar and Margaret W. Crews Ferguson in 1883-84, next to the home of Mrs. Ferguson's parents, Dr. and Mrs. Samuel T. Crews.

Mr. Ferguson's biography in the 1883 History of Howard and Cooper Counties attests that he was "one of the leading farmers of central Missouri, and a farmer according to modern ideas and methods...(and) at the same time, one of the best educated men in the state," having received "diplomas from two distinguished state universities." He attended Howard High School, then Central College to prepare him for the University of Missouri. He also received a diploma from the University of Virginia.

Mr. Ferguson was born in Howard County December 14, 1836, the son of James Ferguson and Kittie Singerfelter. James Ferguson was a native of Fairfax County, Virginia, reared in Jefferson County, and a settler in Kentucky in 1818. The young couple, married in 1823, came to Missouri in 1825. They "reared but two children," Julius being the younger. James Ferguson died September 29, 1880. The 1883 account notes that "The mother of Mr. Ferguson finds a pleasant and welcome home with her son." After his education, young Julius Ferguson returned to Missouri and "at once became actively and prominently identified with the agricultural interests of the county." The biographical account said, "It is no disparagement to any farm throughout the surrounding country to say that Mr. Ferguson has one of the handsomest and best places in the county." The 1876 Atlas showed that he owned Sections 16, 21 and most of 29 in Township 50, Range 15, near land owned by S. T. Crews. (There may be other scattered parcels, but this was apparently the principal farm.) Julius Ferguson was married to Margaret W. Crews August 24, 1858, and they had "a family of three interesting children: William W., James C., and Mary." Julius Ferguson was also active in civic affairs, and is mentioned as a charter member of the commandery of Knights Templar and as a member of a committee to urge a favorable vote for railroad bonds in Richmond Township in 1868.

Mrs. Margaret Ferguson was also distinguished, coming from the family of Dr. Samuel Tribble Crews, the second physician to settle in Fayette. The Margaret Ferguson Chapter of Eastern Star is named for her.

Dr. Crews was born in Madison County, Kentucky, May 1, 1800. The Doctor's grandparents, David and Annie Magee Crew, emigrated from England and settled in Virginia a few years before the Revolutionary War. A few years after that war broke out, David Crew moved to the wilds of Kentucky, built a fort and raised a crop of corn. He returned to Virginia in 1780 and moved his family out to occupy the fort. He had large land holdings in what are now Madison, Clark and Bourbon Counties in Kentucky, which were principal source areas for the early settlement of Howard County, Missouri. The Doctor's father was also named David, and was the youngest of nine children. He married Sallie Tribble in

Continuation of No. 43 for Inventory Form 44

1798 or 1799. Sallie Tribble's father was one of the early Baptist preachers in Kentucky. Samuel Crews was reared on a farm in Madison County and received "a good English education," according to his biography in the 1876 Atlas. He studied medicine at the Medical Department of Transylvania University at Lexington, Kentucky, where he was graduated in 1824. In 1825, he moved to the new town of Fayette, Missouri, to begin the practice of medicine, the second doctor to locate here. In November of 1826, the Howard County Court appointed Dr. Crews, together with Laurence J. Daly, as one of the original Trustees of the Town of Fayette. In the spring of 1828, he married Elizabeth Ward, eldest daughter of William Ward. Dr. and Mrs. Crews were among the original members of the Fayette Christian Church when it organized about 1830. He was also a savvy businessman, who acquired large tracts of land in Texas as well as Missouri. In 1835, Dr. Crews moved to a farm five miles east of town "in order to recuperate his failing constitution from the arduous duties and unavoidable exposure of a large medical practice," according to his biography in the atlas. He did not abandon all society of town, however. He was a member of the committee on resolutions at the public meeting held in Fayette on April 17, 1841, to express public sorrow at the death of U.S. President William Henry Harrison. On October 17, 1842, he was one of the charter members of Lafayette Lodge No. 47, A.F. and A.M. At the advanced age (for that time) of 65, Dr. Crews moved back to Fayette. He was a sponsor of the 1876 Atlas of Howard County, Missouri, with a five-inch long biography, and was still alive at the publication of the 1883 History of Howard and Cooper Counties. His return to town coincided with the arrival of his nephew Zach Crews, who had been a merchant in Rochepot. Zach Crews moved to Fayette about 1866 and took up residence on the Crews farm, where he remained until his death in 1922.

A picture of the beautiful house which Margaret and Julius Ferguson created is on page 115 of the 1905 Picturesque Fayette. It is a charming scene with a bicycle leaning against the large tree, and a boy and his dog beside it. The brochure "A Walking Tour of Historic Fayette, Mo." reveals that this house had one of the early running water systems, where servants pumped water from a cistern into a copper tank in the attic. Carbide gas lamps provided the light until the house was electrified in 1904. The third floor had a large playroom where L.W. Jacobs Jr. recalled roller-skating with his friend, Ferguson Bell, on rainy days. Julius Ferguson, reputed to be the largest tax-payer in Howard County, hired a St. Louis architectural firm to design the house.

The Sanborn maps do not cover the east side of South Main Street until the 1925 map, where this house appears with its present outline. The outbuildings are not shown on the map, however. The 1876 Atlas shows that the land upon which this house sits belonged to S. T. Crews at that time, and that the property extended to the railroad tracks at the

Continuation of No. 43 for Inventory Form 44

foot of the street, and some distance beyond, as well.

According to Paul Chenoweth, the contractor who built Centenary Chapel also constructed the Ferguson and the A.F. Davis house on Spring Street. The contractor needed two additional projects besides the Chapel to make it profitable to come to Fayette. James Weathers remembers that the shed behind the house was originally constructed as storage for buggies, and then became a tenant home, and that an African-American caretaker used it for many years. He could not recall the man's name.

The house remains in the Ferguson family, and is occupied by a descendent of Julius and Margaret Ferguson.

44. This house faces South Main Street, with the S.T. Crews Home (Survey No. 43) on the north, and Survey No. 45 on the south. The rear of the property is open, meeting the property line of the Senior Citizens Housing complex.

There is a two-store frame servants quarters in the left rear of the house, decorated eclectically with Victorian scrollwork. It is a frame building, painted white. The photograph in Picturesque Fayette shows a partial view of this building behind the main house. This photograph also shows the iron fence with a gate, which sits atop a double row of ashlar blocks capped by a limestone course, and which separates the property from the sidewalk. The iron gate includes the name of its manufacturer, "Iron Fence Co., Canton, Ohio."

45. Picturesque Fayette, p. 115

Sanborn map of 1925

1876 Atlas of Howard County, Missouri, pp. 17, 19, 46

1883 History of Howard and Cooper Counties, pp. 186, 299, 376-378

"Walking Tour of Historic Fayette, Mo." brochure, item 14 on back page

Interviews by Prof. Bob Wiegers with Paul Chenoweth and James Weathers, March, 1992



MISSOURI OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION

ARCHITECTURAL/HISTORIC INVENTORY SURVEY FORM

11-003-075

NO. 54		4. Present Local Name(s) or Design. Woods Residence	
COUNTY Howard		5. OTHER NAME(S) L. W. Jacobs Residence	
Location of Negatives City Hall			
Specific Legal Location Township 50N Range 16W Section 11 City or Town, Street Address 313 South Main		21. Original Use. If Apparent Single Dwelling	31. Wall Construction frame
City or Town If Rural, Vicinity Fayette		22. Present Use Apartments	32. Roof Type & Material gable/standing seam metal
10. Site () Structure() Building(X) Object()		23. Ownership Public() Private(x)	33. No. of Bays Front 3 Side 4
11. On National Yes() Register? No(x)		24. Owner's Name and Address If Known Lois F. Woods 313 S. Main--Fayette	34. Wall Treatment metal siding
12. Is It Yes() Eligible? No(X)		25. Open To Public? Yes() No(X)	35. Plan Shape irregular
13. Part of Estab. Yes() Hist. District? No(x)		26. Local Contact Person or Organization City of Fayette	36. Changes Addition(x) (Explain in No. 42) Moved(x)
14. District Yes(x) Potential? No()		27. Other Surveys In Which Included none	37. Condition Interior good Exterior good
15. Name of Established District n/a		28. No. of Stories 2	38. Preservation Yes(x) Underway? No()
16. Thematic Category DOMESTIC		29. Basement? Yes() No()	39. Endangered? Yes() By What? No(XX)
17. Date(s) or Period before 1905		30. Foundation Material brick	40. Visible From Yes(X) Public Road? No()
18. Style or Design Crossplan 26			
19. Architect or Engineer Unknown			
20. Contractor or Builder Unknown			

42. Further Description of Important Features

See No. 42 on supplemental sheet

43. History and Significance

See No. 43 on supplemental sheet

44. Description of Environment and Outbuildings

See No. 44 on supplemental sheet

45. Sources of Information

See No. 45 on supplemental sheet

46. Prepared By
M. H. McVicker

47. Organization
City of Fayette

Date
01/31/92

Building #54-Question #42

Front Facade:

This cross plan house has a two story projecting block centered on the front facade with a gabled end with boxed cornice, boxed returns, frieze, elliptical panels, and bracketing continuing around the house and wooden vergeboard with a pendant in the gable. There is also a vent centered under the tracery. The windows on the second story are two vertical pane, two sashes per window with shelf or entablature surrounds. All five of the windows on the front have shutters. Three windows are on the projecting block and the other two are on the extensions of the other blocks.

The first story is completely covered by a large front porch with an almost flat roof with a boxed cornice with elliptical frieze, dentils and paired bracketing. Three eclectic, square wooden posts now support the porch and old photos confirm that the original number was five. Two pilasters are still engaged at the ends of the porch. The columns rest upon wooden bases and feature modified Doric capitals. The front door is now centered in the front projecting block with sidelights and triangular lintel above. Windows are on either side. The 1905 photo shows the doors were on the sides opening onto the porch wings. The right side of the front porch is now a window. The 1910 Sanborn map shows the front porch in place as does the 1905 photograph, but the 1925 does not detail the complete porch. However, comparing the 1905 photo with the current porch, it appears that the original is still in place. The remaining window in the left section matches those on the second story.

Left Elevation:

The projecting gable is filled with vergeboard, boxed cornice, and boxed returns with elliptical frieze and paired bracketing. An attic vent is in this gable. A bay window and porch have been infilled toward the rear into a two story addition. The boxed cornice with elliptical frieze and paired bracketing is still in place. A door with transom above is to the left and there is a pair of windows to the right. On the second story, two pairs of windows identical to those on the front facade share a pair of shutters. A modern one pane, two sash window is to the right of this pair.

Right Elevation:

The right side is identical to the front in decoration with vergeboard, boxed cornice, boxed returns, elliptical frieze, paired bracketing and non-functional shutters beside windows with vertical panes. On the first story, immediately behind the projecting block, there are a pair of windows.

Supplemental Sheet for Inventory Form 54

43. This home occupies the northern end of a large tract which the 1876 Atlas show belonged jointly to R. M. Patrick, B. R. Patrick and T. J. Payne. All of this land later became Payne & Patrick's Addition to the City of Fayette. No biographical account provides details of the lives of the Patricks, although some information on Payne is included in the 1923 biography of his son-in-law Edwin W. Bedford Jr.. The 1876 Atlas, page 41, shows the building which occupied the corner of South Main and Morrison Streets (Survey No. 79) as "Property of R. M. Pattrick (sic) & Fayette Bank." Boyd and Shafroth's store shared the space with the bank, and Sam C. Major, and Herndon and Herndon, had Law Offices on the second floor. This building was destroyed in the great fire of July 13, 1882. Another biography mentions that Robert Patrick was one of the early settlers of the county. Thomas J. Payne, however, was one of the owners of Payne & Williams Bank.

The Sanborn maps do not cover this area of the City until 1910. On the 1910 map, this house is shown on Lot 2 of Payne & Patrick's Addition. A porch extends across the front in 1910, but is absent in the 1925 Sanborn map. Picturesque Fayette from 1905 shows this house as the residence of the L. W. Jacobs family.

In 1922, Lew Wallace Jacobs was president of the Commercial Trust Bank (survey form #15). The bank was incorporated September 19, 1903.

Lew Wallace Jacobs was born in 1861 in Galva, Illinois. His father, Reuben Jacobs, moved the family to Monroe County, Missouri in 1868, where he farmed. His father was prominent in the Masonic Lodge, the Methodist Church and the Republican Party. His son retained his allegiance to the Methodist Church and the Republican Party, but became a member of the Knights of Pythias and the Odd Fellows lodges. L.W. Jacobs was educated in the local schools, and taught in the Monroe and Shelby County schools for two years. At the age of 22, he went to St. Louis to attend the South Railway Telegraph School, and in 1885, began as a station agent for the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad where he was employed for eighteen years, with eight of those years as agent in Fayette. He left the railroad when the bank was organized. Besides his stock in the bank, he also owned stock in the Fayette Brick and Tile Company and was its treasurer. He was also a curator of Central College. He married Belle Harris, daughter of an old Howard County family, in 1886 and had two children. Lew Wallace Jacobs Junior was born in 1898, and became a bookkeeper at the bank after graduating from Central College with a Bachelor of Arts degree. By 1922, he had worked his way up to assistant secretary at the bank. He is now the owner of the bank, and his son Lew Wallace Jacobs, III, is its current manager. In the 1980's, it was recognized as one of the most solvent and stable banks in Missouri and the nation.

Continuation Sheet for Sheet No. 54

It was the only one of the three Fayette banks of the 1920's to survive the Great Depression.

44. This house faces South Main Street.

45. Sanborn maps of 1910 and 1925

1876 Atlas, pp. 41, 46

1923 T. Berry Smith History of Chariton and Howard Counties, p. 202, 401

1883 History of Howard and Cooper Counties, p. 181, 183, 186

Interview by Dr. Maryellen McVicker with Mary Ellen Woods, September, 1992



MISSOURI OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION

ARCHITECTURAL/HISTORIC INVENTORY SURVEY FORM

076

1. NO. 55		4. Present Local Name(s) or Design. Conrow Residence	
2. COUNTY Howard		5. OTHER NAME(S)	
3. Location of Negatives City Hall			
6. Specific Legal Location Township 50N Range 16W Section 11 If City or Town, Street Address 315 South Main		21. Original Use. If Apparent Single Dwelling	31. Wall Construction frame
7. City or Town If Rural, Vicinity Fayette		22. Present Use Single Dwelling	32. Roof Type & Material gable/asphalt shingle
10. Site () Structure() Building(X) Object()		23. Ownership Public() Private(x)	33. No. of Bays Front 4 Side 2
11. On National Yes() Register? No(x)		24. Owner's Name and Address If Known Richard & Ruth Conrow 315 South Main--Fayette	34. Wall Treatment metal siding
12. Is It Yes() Eligible? No(x)		25. Open To Public? Yes() No(X)	35. Plan Shape rectangular
13. Part of Estab. Yes() Hist. District? No(x)		26. Local Contact Person or Organization City of Fayette	36. Changes Addition() (Explain in No. 42) Altered() Moved()
15. Name of Established District n/a		27. Other Surveys In Which Included none	37. Condition Interior good Exterior excellent
16. Thematic Category DOMESTIC		28. No. of Stories 1	38. Preservation Yes(x) Underway? No()
17. Date(s) or Period before 1910		29. Basement? Yes(X) No()	39. Endangered? Yes(X) By What? No(X)
18. Style or Design Gabled Ell		30. Foundation Material brick	40. Visible From Yes(X) Public Road? No()
19. Architect or Engineer Unknown			
20. Contractor or Builder Unknown			

42. Further Description of Important Features

See No. 42 on supplemental sheet

43. History and Significance

See No. 43 on supplemental sheet

44. Description of Environment and Outbuildings

See No. 44 on supplemental sheet

45. Sources of Information

See No. 45 on supplemental sheet

46. Prepared By
M. H. McVicker

47. Organization
City of Fayette

Date
01/31/92

Supplemental Sheet for Inventory Form 55

43. This home occupies the part of a large tract which the 1876 Atlas show belonged jointly to R. M. Patrick, B. R. Patrick and T. J. Payne. All of this land later became Payne & Patrick's Addition to the City of Fayette. No biographical account provides details of the lives of the Patricks, although some information on Payne is included in the 1923 biography of his son-in-law Edwin W. Bedford Jr.. The 1876 Atlas, page 41, shows the building which occupied the corner of South Main and Morrison Streets (Survey No. 79) as "Property of R. M. Pattrick (sic) & Fayette Bank." Boyd and Shafroth's store shared the space with the bank, and Sam C. Major, and Herndon and Herndon, had Law Offices on the second floor. This building was destroyed in the great fire of July 13, 1882. Another biography mentions that Robert Patrick was one of the early settlers of the county. Thomas J. Payne, however, was one of the owners of Payne & Williams Bank.

The Sanborn maps do not cover this area of the City until 1910. On the 1910 map, this house is shown on Lot 3 of Payne & Patrick's Addition. The 1910 Sanborn map shows a two-story stable on lot 8 directly behind this residence to the rear with an entrance to South Church Street. By 1925 this building has been either been removed or dramatically altered and a two story building with a different orientation is in place. Although the outline of the house remains the same in 1925, it has had part of the rear infilled and new porches added to the rear and left elevations.

44. The house faces South Main Street and has a garage in the left rear (south).

45. Sanborn maps of 1910 and 1925

1876 Atlas, pp. 41, 46

1923 T. Berry Smith History of Chariton and Howard Counties, p. 202

1883 History of Howard and Cooper Counties, p. 181, 183, 186



MISSOURI OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION

ARCHITECTURAL/HISTORIC INVENTORY SURVEY FORM

HBASCO03-077

1. NO. 45	4. Present Local Name(s) or Design. Lehane Residence	
2. COUNTY Howard	5. OTHER NAME(S)	
3. Location of Negatives City Hall		
6. Specific Legal Location Township 50N Range 16W Section 11 If City or Town, Street Address 316 South Main	21. Original Use. If Apparent Single Dwelling	31. Wall Construction frame
7. City or Town If Rural, Vicinity Fayette	22. Present Use Single Dwelling	32. Roof Type & Material gable/shingle
10. Site () Structure () Building(X) Object ()	23. Ownership Public() Private(x)	33. No. of Bays Front 4 Side 3
11. On National Yes() Register? No(x)	24. Owner's Name and Address If Known Mrs. John Lehane 316 S. Main Fayette	34. Wall Treatment 99 siding
12. Is It Yes() Eligible? No(x)	25. Open To Public? Yes() No(X)	35. Plan Shape irregular
13. Part of Estab. Yes() Hist. District? No(x)	26. Local Contact Person or Organization	36. Changes Addition() (Explain in No. 42) Altered() Moved()
15. Name of Established District n/a	27. Other Surveys In Which Included none	37. Condition Interior good Exterior good
16. Thematic Category DOMESTIC	28. No. of Stories 1 - 1 - 1	38. Preservation Yes(x) Underway? No()
17. Date(s) or Period before 1925	29. Basement? Yes() No(X)	39. Endangered? Yes() By What? No(X)
18. Style or Design Composite 49	30. Foundation Material unknown--covered	40. Visible From Yes(X) Public Road? No()
19. Architect or Engineer Unknown		
20. Contractor or Builder Unknown		

42. Further Description of Important Features

See No. 42 on supplemental sheet

43. History and Significance

See No. 43 on supplemental sheet

44. Description of Environment and Outbuildings

See No. 44 on supplemental sheet

45. Sources of Information

See No. 45 on supplemental sheet

46. Prepared By
M. H. McVicker

47. Organization
City of Fayette

Date
01/31/92

Building #45-Question #42

Front Facade:

The most distinguishing feature of this single story, gabled end residence is the vernacular front porch with shed roof which runs across the front facade to the outer edges of the windows. The cornice is plain. The windows are two pane vertical sash with plain mouldings. The porch is held in place by brick plinths at the outer corners topped by limestone and wooden obelisks. At the center steps the brick plinths are capped by limestone. A wooden railing with square spindles runs around the porch. There are two entrance doors on the porch.

Right, Left, and Rear Elevations:

The left elevation has a rear gabled end projection in the center and a rear addition with a shed roof. Centered in each pediment on the gabled end is an attic vent. Both pediments have boxed cornices. The right block has a single window, the center block features a pair of windows centered under the gable and a window on the right side of the block. The rear block has a single window.

Outbuildings:

To the rear of the property is a double car garage. The building has a gable end with two pairs of doors that swing open and close at the center.

Supplemental Sheet for Inventory Form 45

43. The 1876 Atlas shows that the land upon which this house sits belonged to S. T. Crews at that time, and that the property extended to the railroad tracks at the foot of the street, and some distance beyond, as well. He was the second physician to settle in Fayette, and built his own home at the north end of this plot of land. Dr. Crews daughter, Margaret and her husband, Julius Ferguson, built a house to the south of the Crews family home in 1883-1884. The Sanborn maps for the period from 1885 through 1910 seem to indicate that this area was still one tract, and not subdivided, down to the railroad tracks at the foot of the street. The area had apparently not been annexed to the City, because there is no notation of the name of an Addition.

The 1925 map is the first to show this side of South Main. This map shows that there was once another pre-1925 house to the north of Survey No. 45, the Lehane house. The Lehane house is shown on the map as a one-story frame house with a porch all the way across the facade and a back porch tucked into the southeast corner, lining up with the plane of the rear elevation. No outbuildings were shown.

44. This house faces South Main Street, with another house to the north which is a modern building. Survey No. 46 is to the south. There is a large yard to the rear of the house.

45. Sanborn maps of 1885, 1889, 1894, 1902, 1910 and 1925
1876 Atlas of Howard County, Missouri, p. 19, 46
1883 History of Howard and Cooper Counties, pp. 368-369



MISSOURI OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION

ARCHITECTURAL/HISTORIC INVENTORY SURVEY FORM

11215003-077

1. NO. 46		4. Present Local Name(s) or Design. Thurman Apartments	
2. COUNTY Howard		5. OTHER NAME(S)	
3. Location of Negatives City Hall			
6. Specific Legal Location Township 50N Range 16W Section 11 If City or Town, Street Address 318 South Main		21. Original Use. If Apparent Single Dwelling	31. Wall Construction frame
7. City or Town If Rural, Vicinity Fayette		22. Present Use Multiple Dwelling	32. Roof Type & Material low hip/shingle 68
10. Site () Structure() Building(X) Object()		23. Ownership Public() Private(x)	33. No. of Bays Front 3 Side 3
11. On National Yes() Register? No(x)		24. Owner's Name and Address If Known John Thurman 4783 Adair, San Diego, CA	34. Wall Treatment vinyl siding 92
12. Is It Yes() Eligible? No(X)		25. Open To Public? Yes() No(X)	35. Plan Shape irregular
13. Part of Estab. Yes() Hist. District? No(x)		26. Local Contact Person or Organization City of Fayette	36. Changes Addition(X) (Explain in No. 42) Altered(X) Moved()
14. District Yes(x) Potential? No()		27. Other Surveys In Which Included none	37. Condition Interior good Exterior fair
15. Name of Established District n/a		28. No. of Stories 2 - 1	38. Preservation Yes(X) Underway? No()
16. Thematic Category DOMESTIC		29. Basement? Yes() No(X)	39. Endangered? Yes() By What? No(X)
17. Date(s) or Period before 1885		30. Foundation Material brick	40. Visible From Yes(X) Public Road? No()
18. Style or Design Italianate 40/ 02			
19. Architect or Engineer Unknown			
20. Contractor or Builder Unknown			

42. Further Description of Important Features

See No. 42 on supplemental sheet

43. History and Significance

See No. 43 on supplemental sheet

44. Description of Environment and Outbuildings

See No. 44 on supplemental sheet

45. Sources of Information

See No. 45 on supplemental sheet

46. Prepared By
M. H. McVicker

47. Organization
City of Fayette

48.
01/31/92

Building #46-Question #42

Front Facade:

This Italianate inspired residence has been covered with siding which has covered the answer to several of the questions about this property. A boxed cornice with seven pairs of brackets and a plain frieze is still in place under the eaves around the entire house.

The windows are single pane and double hung which makes it highly unlikely that they are original to the house. The front porch has been severely changed with a gabled roof held in place by a wooden "stick" is above a modern wooden railing and deck with steps to the ground. The entrance is centered on the front facade with one window directly above. Parallel windows on either side of the door are equally spaced on the remaining facade. A one story addition has been added to the right and contains one window on the front facade.

Left, Right, and Rear Elevation:

The left elevation features a one story bay topped with a boxed cornice with paired bracketing and frieze as under the eaves above. The bay window is located on the second bay toward the rear on the left elevation and there is an addition to the rear. On the right side, the residence has a one story addition with three windows. The window to the left is larger than the pair of windows at the right. The addition has a gabled end and no soffet. Gutting and downspouts remain in place.

Outbuilding:

There is a ruined one room square shed with a hipped roof and a primitive roof in the front. The building is to the left and behind the residence.

Supplemental Sheet for Inventory Form 46

43. The 1876 Atlas shows that the land upon which this house sits belonged to S. T. Crews at that time, and that the property extended to the railroad tracks at the foot of the street, and some distance beyond, as well. He was the second physician to settle in Fayette, and built his own home at the north end of this plot of land. Dr. Crews daughter, Margaret and her husband, Julius Ferguson, built a house to the south of the Crews family home in 1883-1884. The Sanborn maps for the period from 1885 through 1910 seem to indicate that this area was still one tract, and not subdivided, down to the railroad tracks at the foot of the street. The area had apparently not been annexed to the City, because there is no notation of the name of an Addition.

The 1925 map is the first to show this side of South Main. On this map, this irregularly shaped Victorian house is shown as a frame two-story house with a front porch extending nearly the whole width of the facade. A rear porch, oriented east and west, was tucked between two wings of the house.

This single family house has been converted into an apartment house.

44. This house faces South Main Street, with Survey No. 45 to the north. A modern one-story frame house is to the south. There is a large yard to the rear of the house.

45. Sanborn maps of 1885, 1889, 1894, 1902, 1910 and 1925
1876 Atlas of Howard County, Missouri, p. 19, 46
1883 History of Howard and Cooper Counties, pp. 368-369



MISSOURI OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION

ARCHITECTURAL/HISTORIC INVENTORY SURVEY FORM

HDP-003-CR

1. NO. 56		4. Present Local Name(s) or Design. Ira McClammer Residence	
2. COUNTY Howard		5. OTHER NAME(S)	
3. Location of Negatives City Hall			
6. Specific Legal Location Township 50N Range 16W Section 11 If City or Town, Street Address 319 South Main		21. Original Use. If Apparent Single Dwelling	31. Wall Construction frame
7. City or Town If Rural, Vicinity Fayette		22. Present Use Single Dwelling	32. Roof Type & Material gable/asphalt shingle
10. Site () Structure () Building(X) Object ()		23. Ownership Public() Private(x)	33. No. of Bays Front 3 Side 3
11. On National Yes() Register? No(x) 12. Is It Yes() Eligible? No(x) XX		24. Owner's Name and Address If Known Ira McClammer Jr. 319 S. Main--Fayette	34. Wall Treatment masonite siding
13. Part of Estab. Yes() Hist. District? No(x) 14. District Yes(x) Potential? No()		25. Open To Public? Yes() No(X)	35. Plan Shape ms kw irregular LS
15. Name of Established District n/a		26. Local Contact Person or Organization City of Fayette	36. Changes Addition(X) (Explain in No. 42) Moved(X)
16. Thematic Category DOMESTIC		27. Other Surveys In Which Included none	37. Condition Interior good Exterior good
17. Date(s) or Period 1902-1910		28. No. of Stories 2-1	38. Preservation Yes(X) Underway? No()
18. Style or Design Gabled Ell 67		29. Basement? Yes() No(X)	39. Endangered? Yes() By What? No(X)
19. Architect or Engineer Unknown		30. Foundation Material brick	40. Visible From Yes(X) Public Road? No()
20. Contractor or Builder Unknown			

42. Further Description of Important Features

See No. 42 on supplemental sheet

43. History and Significance

See No. 43 on supplemental sheet

44. Description of Environment and Outbuildings

See No. 44 on supplemental sheet

45. Sources of Information

See No. 45 on supplemental sheet

46. Prepared By
M. H. McVicker

47. Organization
City of Fayette

Date
01/31/92

Building #58-Question #42

Front Facade:

This residence has been sided and substantial alterations made to the building. The shingled roof has a gabled end with pediment and attic vent on the second story in the right ell. Two chimneys with caps and metal pipes are on the roof ridgeline. A modern door with a metal awning above opens onto a second story porch. The porch is surrounded by a metal, modern railing. The window above the porch and the door have plain surrounds and are single pane with doublehung sashes.

The first story features a roofed porch with boxed cornice. The original wooden columns have been replaced with modern, metal tracery and an identical railing around the lower porch. The window and door repeat the same motif as above. The wooden porch floor remains. Gutting and downspouts are also in place.

Right, Left, and Rear Elevations:

The gabled end with has a pediment with an attic vent centered under the gable. Windows are parallel to each other on both stories and feature one pane, two sash construction. At the extreme left on the first story is a modern carport. a one story addition is to the rear with a door on the right rear elevation featuring a metal awning above and iron railing and concrete steps. Also visible is the unit for air conditioning midway on the right elevation.

Supplemental Sheet for Inventory Form 56

43. This home occupies the part of a large tract which the 1876 Atlas show belonged jointly to R. M. Patrick, B. R. Patrick and T. J. Payne. All of this land later became Payne & Patrick's Addition to the City of Fayette. No biographical account provides details of the lives of the Patricks, although some information on Payne is included in the 1923 biography of his son-in-law Edwin W. Bedford Jr.. The 1876 Atlas, page 41, shows the building which occupied the corner of South Main and Morrison Streets (Survey No. 79) as "Property of R. M. Pattrick (sic) & Fayette Bank." Boyd and Shafroth's store shared the space with the bank, and Sam C. Major, and Herndon and Herndon, had Law Offices on the second floor. This building was destroyed in the great fire of July 13, 1882. Another biography mentions that Robert Patrick was one of the early settlers of the county. Thomas J. Payne, however, was one of the owners of Payne & Williams Bank.

The house is located on Lot 5 of the Payne & Patrick's Addition. The 1885 Sanborn map shows that this lot was part of the Morris and McCafferty Lumber Yard. In 1889 a two-story frame house with a one-story rear addition occupied the lot. This house is shown in the 1894 Sanborn map, but by 1902, the lot was vacant. The present house is in place by 1910.

44. The Sanborn maps do not show any outbuildings on the lot at any time. The house now has a rear garage and a modern wooden deck to the south on the left elevation.

45. Sanborn maps of 1885, 1889, 1894, 1902, 1910 and 1925
 1876 Atlas, pp. 41, 46
 1923 T. Berry Smith History of Chariton and Howard
Counties, p. 202
 1883 History of Howard and Cooper Counties, p. 181,
 183, 186





MISSOURI OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION

ARCHITECTURAL/HISTORIC INVENTORY SURVEY FORM

HL-1003-020

1. NO. <u>57</u>		4. Present Local Name(s) or Design. <u>300 Block, South Main Street</u>	
2. COUNTY <u>Howard</u>		5. OTHER NAME(S)	
3. Location of <u>Negatives City Hall</u>			
6. Specific Legal Location Township <u>50N</u> Range <u>16W</u> Section <u>11</u> If City or Town, Street Address <u>300 block, South Main</u>		21. Original Use, If Apparent <u>Street</u>	31. Wall Construction <u>n/a</u>
7. City or Town If Rural, Vicinity <u>Fayette</u>		22. Present Use <u>Street</u>	32. Roof Type & Material <u>n/a</u>
10. Site <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Building <input type="checkbox"/>	Structure <input type="checkbox"/> Object <input type="checkbox"/>	23. Ownership Public <input type="checkbox"/> Private <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	33. No. of Bays Front <u>n/a</u> Side <u>n/a</u>
11. On National Yes <input type="checkbox"/> Register? No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	12. Is It Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Eligible? No <input type="checkbox"/>	24. Owner's Name and Address If Known <u>City of Fayette</u> <u>City Hall, Fayette</u>	34. Wall Treatment <u>n/a</u>
13. Part of Estab. Yes <input type="checkbox"/> Hist. District? No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	14. District Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Potential? No <input type="checkbox"/>	25. Open To Public? Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>	35. Plan Shape <u>rectangular</u>
15. Name of Established District <u>n/a</u>		26. Local Contact Person or Organization <u>City of Fayette</u>	36. Changes Addition <input type="checkbox"/> (Explain in No. 42) Altered <input type="checkbox"/> Moved <input type="checkbox"/>
16. Thematic Category <u>TRANSPORTATION</u>		27. Other Surveys In Which Included <u>None</u>	37. Condition Interior <u>excellent</u> Exterior <u>excellent</u>
17. Date(s) or Period <u>July 1909</u>		28. No. of Stories <u>n/a</u>	38. Preservation Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Underway? No <input type="checkbox"/>
18. Style or Design <u>stretcher bond</u>		29. Basement? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	39. Endangered? Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> By What? No <input type="checkbox"/>
19. Architect or Engineer <u>Unknown</u>		30. Foundation Material <u>n/a</u>	40. Visible From Public Road? Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
20. Contractor or Builder <u>Unknown</u>			

42. Further Description of Important Features

See No. 42 on supplemental sheet

43. History and Significance

See No. 43 on supplemental sheet

44. Description of Environment and Outbuildings

See No. 44 on supplemental sheet

45. Sources of Information

See No. 45 on supplemental sheet

46. Prepared By
M. H. McVicker

47. Organization
City of Fayette

Date
01/31/92

Survey Form #57-Question #42

This brick street runs from Depot Street toward the Fayette Square and basically is in excellent condition although it has been covered with blacktop beginning in the 200 block toward the Square. The street is laid in the running bond pattern. At intersections the pattern is moved 45 degrees offcenter to provide brick running diagonally to the actual Main Street. Two rows of bricks in the running bond pattern are laid between the diagonal and straight sections in the intersection. The bricks are stamped "Missouri Block Co."

Supplemental Sheet for Inventory Form 57

43. South Main Street covers part of a large tract which the 1876 Atlas shows belonged jointly to R. M. Patrick, B. R. Patrick and T. J. Payne. All of this land later became Payne & Patrick's Addition to the City of Fayette. No biographical account provides details of the lives of the Patricks, although some information on Payne is included in the 1923 biography of his son-in-law Edwin W. Bedford Jr.. The 1876 Atlas, page 41, shows the building which occupied the corner of South Main and Morrison Streets (Survey No. 79) as "Property of R. M. Pattrick (sic) & Fayette Bank." Boyd and Shafroth's store shared the space with the bank, and Sam C. Major, and Herndon and Herndon, had Law Offices on the second floor. This building was destroyed in the great fire of July 13, 1882. Another biography mentions that Robert Patrick was one of the early settlers of the county. Thomas J. Payne, however, was one of the owners of Payne & Williams Bank.

The record book of T. Berry Smith states that on July 8, 1909, the city began paving Main Street working from the depot on Depot Street toward the Square and that on September 28, 1909, the project was completed. James Weathers recalls that South Church Street was a mudhole and that wagons or trucks picking up loads at the depot would avoid South Church Street whenever the ground was muddy, preferring South Main Street because of the brick. Tully Chenoweth remembers that Charlie Hern had a Tennessee Walker horse which he often rode and that the rhythm of the horse on the bricks and stones made a "clip clop" sound with a beat like music.

All the bricks were made by the Missouri Block Co. and the brick curbing is still in place along this block. The Missouri Block Company was an important producer of bricks during this period. There were salesmen in St. Louis and in nearby Glasgow which probably accounts for the choice of this particular brick.

When the Square was paved in 1909, a long building which had served as a Female Seminary and which was located diagonally to the Home Variety Store (survey form #14) was torn down. T. Berry Smith also mentions that around the Square was "set up a fence of some sort, a sidewalk and lines of 'racks' to which the farmers hitched their horses while business transactions were carried on. This was so convenient a system that for a long time the country people persistently fought against any change of it, claiming tat half the streets around the 'square' belonged to them. No matter if the place was odorous and flybreeding, it was convenient and they were loath to make a change. The system prevailed in Fayette until about 1909 when the streets around the 'square' were paved with brick, and public hitchlots were provided by the taxpayers of the town." When the streets were paved the stepping stones across them were

Continuation Sheet for Sheet No. 57

removed. Only the 300 block of South Main Street remains visible from this ambitious project.

44. For a full description of the residences along this block and the outbuildings, see inventory forms No. 39 through 56.

45. Sanborn maps of 1885, 1889, 1894, 1902, 1910 and 1925
1876 Atlas, pp. 41, 46
1923 T. Berry Smith History of Chariton and Howard
Counties. p. 89, 100
1883 History of Howard and Cooper Counties. p. 181,
183, 186
Interview by Dr. Maryellen McVicker at Lake of the
Woods Brick and Tile, Columbia, Missouri in August, 1992



MISSOURI OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION

ARCHITECTURAL/HISTORIC INVENTORY SURVEY FORM

HD15003-021

1. NO. 58		4. Present Local Name(s) or Design.	
2. COUNTY Howard		5. OTHER NAME(S)	
3. Location of Negatives City Hall			
6. Specific Legal Location Township 50N Range 16W Section 11 If City or Town, Street Address Depot & Main Streets		21. Original Use, If Apparent Warehouse 024	31. Wall Construction frame
7. City or Town If Rural, Vicinity Fayette		22. Present Use Warehouse	32. Roof Type & Material gable/asphalt shingle GB PR LS
10. Site () Structure () Building(X) Object ()		23. Ownership Public () Private(X)	33. No. of Bays Front 1 Side 1
11. On National Yes () Register? No(X)		24. Owner's Name and Address If Known Robert & Har. Wainscott 404 Oaklawn--Fayette	34. Wall Treatment wooden shiplap
12. Is It Yes () Eligible? No(X)		25. Open To Public? Yes () No(X)	35. Plan Shape rectangular
13. Part of Estab. Yes () Hist. District? No(X)		26. Local Contact Person or Organization City of Fayette	36. Changes Addition () (Explain in No. 42) Moved ()
14. District Yes(X) Potential? No ()		27. Other Surveys In Which Included None	37. Condition Interior good Exterior good
15. Name of Established District n/a		28. No. of Stories 1	38. Preservation Yes(X) Underway? No ()
16. Thematic Category COMMERCE/TRADE		29. Basement? Yes () No(X)	39. Endangered? Yes () By What? No(X)
17. Date(s) or Period post 1902		30. Foundation Material concrete posts	40. Visible From Yes(X) Public Road? No ()
18. Style or Design False Front 61			
19. Architect or Engineer Unknown			
20. Contractor or Builder Unknown			

42. Further Description of Important Features

See No. 42 on supplemental sheet

43. History and Significance

See No. 43 on supplemental sheet

44. Description of Environment and Outbuildings

See No. 44 on supplemental sheet

45. Sources of Information

See No. 45 on supplemental sheet

46. Prepared By
M. H. McVicker

47. Organization
City of Fayette

Date
01/31/92

Building #53-Question #42

Front Facade:

This one story storage shed has a false front on the west end which now opens onto a parking area rather than the street. The false front has horizontal siding over the entire facade as do the right, left, and rear elevations. The roof behind the false front is a gabled roof with projecting eaves which leave the sheeting exposed on the soffit. A vertical board door opens to the left on a track midway on the left elevation.

Supplemental Sheet for Inventory Form 58

43. The 1876 Atlas of Howard County shows that the property belonged to the M, K, and T Railroad. A two-story grocery store with attached dwelling was on the site in 1885. By 1894 the lot was vacant and remained that way through 1902. This section does not appear in the 1910 and 1925 Sanborn maps. Both Tully Chenoweth and James Weathers remember that this building was associated with the adjacent depot and Weathers believes that it might have been used for sawing with a 16 inch blade to cut lumber to a specific size. It resembles the office building of the adjacent Fayette Lumber Yard (survey form #98).

Picturesque Fayette has a picture of the depot (demolished in the late 1980's) and an account of the history of the Missouri, Kansas, Texas Railroad. It says, "The smoke of the Civil War had scarcely cleared away when the people of Howard County began agitating the question of building a railroad. In the Advertiser of April 1867 notice was given for a grand mass meeting of the citizens. This memorable gathering, held in the courthouse, June 3, 1867, was the beginning of a movement which culminated in the building of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad. In January 1868, the people of the country voted to subscribe \$250,000 to the 'Tebo and Neosho' Railroad Company. The company built its road through Fayette in 1873. Later the railroad took the name of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas." A full and detailed account of the meeting appears in the 1883 History of Howard and Cooper Counties. The original depot burned in 1897.

44. There are no other buildings on the lot. The Fayette Lumber Yard is to the west. The railroad tracks to the south have been removed and the depot is gone.

45. Sanborn maps of 1885, 1889, 1894, 1902, 1910 and 1925
1876 Atlas, pp. 41, 46
1923 T. Berry Smith History of Chariton and Howard Counties, p. 128 & 137
1883 History of Howard and Cooper Counties, pgs. 297 -
301
Picturesque Fayette, pgs. 50 & 51



MISSOURI OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION

ARCHITECTURAL/HISTORIC INVENTORY SURVEY FORM

HP-1002-082

1. NO. 99		4. Present Local Name(s) or Design. Old Ice House	
2. COUNTY Howard		5. OTHER NAME(S) J. Bell's Ice House	
3. Location of Negatives City Hall			
6. Specific Legal Location Township 50N Range 16W Section 11 If City or Town, Street Address Mill Street		21. Original Use, If Apparent Ice House DE OH	31. Wall Construction brick UD
7. City or Town If Rural, Vicinity Fayette		22. Present Use Vacant	32. Roof Type & Material flat FT PR
10. Site () Structure () Building(X) Object ()		23. Ownership Public(X) Private ()	33. No. of Bays Front N/A Side N/A
11. On National Yes() Register? No(X)		24. Owner's Name and Address If Known City of Fayette City Hall-Fayette	34. Wall Treatment 30 common bond 30
12. Is It Yes() Eligible? No(X)		25. Open To Public? Yes() No(X)	35. Plan Shape rectangular RL
13. Part of Estab. Yes() Hist. District? No(X)		26. Local Contact Person or Organization City of Fayette	36. Changes Addition(X) (Explain in No. 42) Altered(X) Moved()
15. Name of Established District n/a		27. Other Surveys In Which Included None	37. Condition Interior poor Exterior poor
16. Thematic Category COMMERCE/TRADE		28. No. of Stories 1	38. Preservation Yes() Underway? No(X)
17. Date(s) or Period 1910-1917		29. Basement? Yes() No(X)	39. Endangered? Yes(X) By What? No() neglect & possible condemnation
18. Style or Design Vernacular 69		30. Foundation Material brick	40. Visible From Yes(X) Public Road? No()
19. Architect or Engineer Unknown			
20. Contractor or Builder Unknown			

42. Further Description of Important Features

See No. 42 on supplemental sheet

43. History and Significance

See No. 43 on supplemental sheet

44. Description of Environment and Outbuildings

See No. 44 on supplemental sheet

45. Sources of Information

See No. 45 on supplemental sheet

46. Prepared By
M. H. McVicker

47. Organization
City of Fayette

Date
01/31/92

Building #99--Question #42

Front Facade:

This rectangular one story common bond brick warehouse has been gutted and no original equipment remains in the interior and the building is in danger of demolition. However, remains of a raised loading platform can be found inside the loading door area.

The original building block has a decorative, corbelled parapet running around the top of the original portion of the building. Centered upon this block is a single door used for loading ice into trucks. To the right is the ruins of an area with two partially demolished doors with rafters overhead. A stringcourse runs along the entire length of the facade and there appears to have been some sort of awning or roof along the entire length. To the left of a loading door is an entrance door offset right on a loading dock. In the right third the original block has either been patched or there is a brick addition about half the size of the original. Either is possible because examination of the right elevation reveals that the brick done in the different style could be either. A wooden vent is centered on this wall and the roof is capped with tile. There are two warning and condemned signs on the front facade.

Right Elevation:

The corbelled parapet runs the length of the building excepting the section is question above. There is a vent in the center and a wooden entrance door to the extreme right. The brick has undergone several patch jobs.

Left Elevation:

This elevation contains the remains of the weight station which appears to have been a later addition and has a diagonal northeast wall with shed and roof above to allow for better entrance to the scales. Some of the windows remain in place and are doublehung while others have only the window openings left. Visual examination shows that this elevation had three windows at the scales. The left 2/3 of this elevation had four window openings. The two at the left are one window. A concrete block chimney is offcenter right. The corbelled parapet continues along the entire elevation at the roofline. The weight station has a lower lean to roof.

Rear Elevation:

The rear elevation is obscured by poison ivy and vines. The windows have been removed and the entire elevation shows signs of decay.

Supplemental Sheet for Inventory Form 99

43. This business does not appear in any of the printed county histories, so far as can be determined, nor in any of the reminiscences about the town.

This side of Church Street is outside the Original Town. In 1876, according to the Atlas of Howard County, the lots below Original Town were still in private hands. The site of this building, just below the railroad tracks and above the section line, belonged to B. R. Patrick. (The only reference to him in the 1883 History concerns the loss of his building during the great fire of July 13, 1882, on the south side of the Square. He lost a two story frame house valued at \$2,500.)

By the time the Ice House was constructed, between the time of the 1910 and 1925 Sanborn maps, this area became Mitchell's Addition. The 1925 Sanborn map shows a one-story brick building just north of the City Water Works and Electric Light Plant and well. It had a concrete floor and steel trusses, an ammonia tank on the roof, electric lights and a coal furnace. The room closest to the City's Water Works contained a steam-powered machine, smaller but similar to one in the City's building.

The owner, John B. Bell, is listed in the 1883 History as opening a grocery store in Fayette in 1880. At that time, he was the youngest man "engaged in business on his own account." He was born in Howard County February 3, 1862, the son of the Rev. William F. Bell and Sarah D. Ridgeway. The author of the history predicted success for him in business. The Great Depression, however, and the electrification of rural areas led to a decreased demand for ice, so the building lost its principal use. It is now vacant, with windows broken out, so that it is no longer used even for storage. The City of Fayette owns the property but does not use the building.

44. This building is located south of the railroad track area on the west side of South Church Street, east of the Fayette Water and Light Plant. It is alone on the lot.

45. Sanborn maps of 1885, 1889, 1894, 1902, 1910, and 1925.
1876 Atlas of Howard County, Missouri, p. 24, 46
1883 History of Howard and Cooper Counties, p. 200,
360, 546



MISSOURI OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION

ARCHITECTURAL/HISTORIC INVENTORY SURVEY FORM

HNAC003-073

1. NO. 75		4. Present Local Name(s) or Design. G. G. Smith Insurance Company	
2. COUNTY Howard		5. OTHER NAME(S)	
3. Location of Negatives City Hall			
6. Specific Legal Location Township 50N Range 16W Section 11 If City or Town, Street Address 108 East Morrison Street		21. Original Use, If Apparent Specialty Store <i>GE</i>	31. Wall Construction brick <i>WD</i>
7. City or Town If Rural, Vicinity Fayette		22. Present Use Specialty Store	32. Roof Type & Material flat
10. Site () Structure () Building (X) Object ()		23. Ownership Public () Private (X)	33. No. of Bays Front 3 Side 1
11. On National Yes () Register? No (X)		24. Owner's Name and Address If Known David Smith 703 State Rt. DD, Fayette	34. Wall Treatment common bond <i>30</i>
12. Is It Yes () Eligible? No (X)		25. Open To Public? Yes (X) No ()	35. Plan Shape <i>R1</i> rectangular <i>RC</i>
13. Part of Estab. Yes () Hist. District? No (X)		26. Local Contact Person or Organization City of Fayette	36. Changes Addition () (Explain in No. 42) Altered () Moved ()
14. District Yes (X) Potential? No ()		27. Other Surveys In Which Included None	37. Condition Interior good Exterior excellent
15. Name of Established District n/a		28. No. of Stories 1	38. Preservation Yes (X) Underway? No ()
16. Thematic Category COMMERCE/TRADE		29. Basement? Yes () No (X)	39. Endangered? Yes () By What? No (X)
17. Date(s) or Period post 1925 <i>c. 1925</i>		30. Foundation Material concrete	40. Visible From Yes (X) Public Road? No ()
18. Style or Design <i>64</i> Single Entry/Display Windows			
19. Architect or Engineer Unknown			
20. Contractor or Builder Unknown			

42. Further Description of Important Features

See No. 42 on supplemental sheet

43. History and Significance

See No. 43 on supplemental sheet

44. Description of Environment and Outbuildings

See No. 44 on supplemental sheet

45. Sources of Information

See No. 45 on supplemental sheet

46. Prepared By
M. H. McVicker

47. Organization
City of Fayette

Date
01/31/92

Building #75--Question #42

Front Facade:

This simple, one story brick building has a parapet topped with tile and a recessed brick panel running the entire length of the front facade. Transom windows below the recessed panel contain a single inset entry with display windows. There is a small, appropriate sign above the entrance.

Right Elevation:

The roof descends in six equal steps to the rear and is capped by tile. There are no openings on this elevation.

Supplemental Sheet for Inventory Form 75

43. The history of the buildings on this side of the Square effectively begins July 13, 1882, when a great fire broke out in the rear of the Norris and Knaus furniture store, about midway in the block. When the fire was finally extinguished, eight buildings had been completely consumed and others badly damaged. A full account of the events of this day is given on pages 198-202 of the 1883 History, which was reprinted from the account in the Howard County Advertiser.

The consternation was great. This had been the principal business block, facing the south entrance of the Courthouse, where the "Courthouse stile" was located. This was used for selling property at auction, and had been the slave market before the Civil War. Other sides the Square were a mixture of residences, businesses and even a church (St. Mary's,) but this side of the Square was almost entirely businesses, with some merchants living above or behind their stores.

According to the recollection of H. B. Watts, "The south side the Square was built up with one and two story frame stores. Commencing at the corner, where Blackwell and Chenoweth now hold forth, was John Beckett's saddle and harness shop, following in succession, Joe Carey's (100,000 stock) groceries, above which his family lived -- next, John Shafroth groceries and general merchandise; then Mussler's saloon; Doctor Snellson's drug store; Billy Jones's shoe shop; Ray and Ransbarger, tailors; John Kring (uncle of Dr. Givens) jeweler."

The R. M. Patrick/Fayette Bank Building on the corner is shown in the Howard County atlas of 1876, and Picturesque Fayette shows a view of this side of the street, looking west, from about the same period.

In the "Walks and Talks About Fayette," the two gentlemen state, "The south side looks less changed than the west side. The buildings are practically the same. I think they were occupied in 1886 as follows: C. W. Fuchs (jeweler), J. L. Lynch (books), C. Anderson (barber), Bender (saloon), George Patrick (saloon), Rose (shoes), L. S. Prosser (dry goods), R. P. Jones (stoves), Woods & Long (drugs), Payne & Williams (bank), Boyd & Shafroth (grocers). Under the last was another saloon, kept by T. Pulliam. Over Prosser's store was his clothing annex, and next to it was Tolson's Hall, where lectures, concerts, etc., were given. The corner building on the upper floor belonged to the Masonic Lodge."

The fire of 1882 wiped out all the previous history, and caused the City Council to enact an ordinance requiring that all buildings on the Square be constructed of brick. According the reprint of the newspaper account, the merchants who intended to return to their former locations included L. S. Prosser, H. Rose, and William Barnes.

A Mr. Dickerson and a Mr. Graves had crews at work erecting temporary wooden structures in which to do business until the buildings could be rebuilt. "E.C. Stowe,

Continuation of No. 43 for Inventory Form 75

photographer, with his usual, characteristic enterprise, managed to secure three excellent views of the smoking ruins, of which he is having an immense sale," the newspaper recounted.

Accordingly, there arose a row of two-story brick buildings, as shown on the 1885 Sanborn map. At the eastern end of the block, Boyd & Shafroth building burned in 1894 and the present building (Survey No. 79) constructed. At the other end of the block, some event occurred between 1910 and 1925, which resulted in a large vacant space between the corner building, and what is Survey Building 76. Finally, about 1970, the Boonslick Savings & Loan Association demolished all buildings up to the present Survey Building 75, and constructed a new banking facility. (This savings and loan was taken over in the late 1980's by the Resolution Trust Corporation, and sold to the Merchants & Farmers Bank, part of the so-called savings & loan scandal of the Reagan administration.)

This building (Survey No. 75) was constructed after the 1925 Sanborn map was published.

44. This building faces East Morrison Street, and abuts Survey Building No. 76 on the east and the parking lot of the Merchants & Farmers Bank on the west. An alley is on the rear.

45. 1883 History, pp. 198-202
 Letter to the Fayette Democrat Leader from H. B. Watts,
 from the collection of T. Berry Smith
 Sanborn maps of 1885, 1889, 1894, 1902, 1910, and 1925
 1923 T. Berry Smith History, p. 99



MISSOURI OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION

ARCHITECTURAL/HISTORIC INVENTORY SURVEY FORM

44A2003-024

1. NO. 76		4. Present Local Name(s) or Design. Thurman Paint	
2. COUNTY Howard		5. OTHER NAME(S)	
3. Location of Negatives City Hall			
6. Specific Legal Location Township 50N Range 16W Section 11 If City or Town, Street Address 112 EAST Morrison Street		21. Original Use, If Apparent Specialty Store	31. Wall Construction UD brick
7. City or Town If Rural, Vicinity Fayette		22. Present Use Specialty Store 02E	32. Roof Type & Material flat F+ PR 99
10. Site () Structure () Building(X) Object ()		23. Ownership Public () Private(X)	33. No. of Bays Front 5 Side 0
11. On National Yes() Register? No(X) 12. Is It Yes() Eligible? No() XX		24. Owner's Name and Address If Known Thomas & Wilma Golson 124 Clemson Dr, Oakridge, TN	34. Wall Treatment 30 common bond 30 59
13. Part of Estab. Yes() Hist. District? No(X) 14. District Yes(X) Potential? No()		25. Open To Public? Yes(X) No()	35. Plan Shape rectangular
15. Name of Established District n/a		26. Local Contact Person or Organization City of Fayette	36. Changes Addition() (Explain in Altered(X) No. 42) Moved()
16. Thematic Category 030 COMMERCE/TRADE 050		27. Other Surveys In Which Included None	37. Condition Interior fair Exterior good
17. Date(s) or Period 1882-1885		28. No. of Stories 2	38. Preservation Yes(X) Underway? No()
18. Style or Design 6-7 Multi Entry/Display Windows		29. Basement? Yes() No(X)	39. Endangered? Yes() By What? No(X)
19. Architect or Engineer Unknown		30. Foundation Material brick	40. Visible From Yes(X) Public Road? No()
20. Contractor or Builder Unknown			

42. Further Description of Important Features

See No. 42 on supplemental sheet

43. History and Significance

See No. 43 on supplemental sheet

44. Description of Environment and Outbuildings

See No. 44 on supplemental sheet

45. Sources of Information

See No. 45 on supplemental sheet

46. Prepared By
M. H. McVicker

47. Organization
City of Fayette

Date
01/31/92

Building #76--Question #42

Front Facade:

This two story building retains its integrity in the second story. A brick parapet with a brick cornice with dentils crowns the roofline. Beneath are five inset brick panels and then five more smaller recessed panels below. The five windows have arched, radiating hoods and stone lugsills. The three windows to the left have two vertical panes per sash. The two windows to the right are single pane and double hung with awnings above. Air conditioning units are in two of the windows. Below is a stringcourse with a row of dentils.

The first story has been modernized with the transoms infilled. The right half of the front facade has a cast iron lintel with rosettes still in place. The center has a stairway entrance with a transom filled with a four pane vertical glass panel. The left store transom has been so completely infilled that is impossible to determine from visual examination if there is a cast iron lintel in place. Both stores have recessed entranceways in the center with a large display window area on either side.

In terms of style, the building is closely modelled after the popular Italianate style and is as close to that style as possible since the dictum was that brick had to be used on this side of the Square.

Supplemental Sheet for Inventory Form 76

43. The history of the buildings on this side of the Square effectively begins July 13, 1882, when a great fire broke out in the rear of the Norris and Knaus furniture store, about midway in the block. When the fire was finally extinguished, eight buildings had been completely consumed and others badly damaged. A full account of the events of this day is given on pages 198-202 of the 1883 History, which was reprinted from the account in the Howard County Advertiser.

The consternation was great. This had been the principal business block, facing the south entrance of the Courthouse, where the "Courthouse stile" was located. This was used for selling property at auction, and had been the slave market before the Civil War. Other sides the Square were a mixture of residences, businesses and even a church (St. Mary's,) but this side of the Square was almost entirely businesses, with some merchants living above or behind their stores.

According to the recollection of H. B. Watts, "The south side the Square was built up with one and two story frame stores. Commencing at the corner, where Blackwell and Chenoweth now hold forth, was John Beckett's saddle and harness shop, following in succession, Joe Carey's (100,000 stock) groceries, above which his family lived -- next, John Shafroth groceries and general merchandise; then Mussler's saloon; Doctor Snellson's drug store; Billy Jones's shoe shop; Ray and Ransbarger, tailors; John Kring (uncle of Dr. Givens) jeweler."

The R. M. Patrick/Fayette Bank Building on the corner is shown in the Howard County atlas of 1876, and Picturesque Fayette shows a view of this side of the street, looking west, from about the same period.

In the "Walks and Talks About Fayette," the two gentlemen state, "The south side looks less changed than the west side. The buildings are practically the same. I think they were occupied in 1886 as follows: C. W. Fuchs (jeweler), J. L. Lynch (books), C. Anderson (barber), Bender (saloon), George Patrick (saloon), Rose (shoes), L. S. Prosser (dry goods), R. P. Jones (stoves), Woods & Long (drugs), Payne & Williams (bank), Boyd & Shafroth (grocers). Under the last was another saloon, kept by T. Pulliam. Over Prosser's store was his clothing annex, and next to it was Tolson's Hall, where lectures, concerts, etc., were given. The corner building on the upper floor belonged to the Masonic Lodge."

The fire of 1882 wiped out all the previous history, and caused the City Council to enact an ordinance requiring that all buildings on the Square be constructed of brick. According the reprint of the newspaper account, the merchants who intended to return to their former locations included L. S. Prosser, H. Rose, and William Barnes.

A Mr. Dickerson and a Mr. Graves had crews at work erecting temporary wooden structures in which to do business until the buildings could be rebuilt. "E.C. Stowe,

Continuation of No. 43 for Inventory Form 76

photographer, with his usual, characteristic enterprise, managed to secure three excellent views of the smoking ruins, of which he is having an immense sale," the newspaper recounted.

Accordingly, there arose a row of two-story brick buildings, as shown on the 1885 Sanborn map. At the eastern end of the block, Boyd & Shafroth building burned in 1894 and the present building (Survey No. 79) constructed. At the other end of the block, some event occurred between 1910 and 1925, which resulted in a large vacant space between the corner building, and what is Survey Building 76. Finally, about 1970, the Boonslick Savings & Loan Association demolished all buildings up to the present Survey Building 75, and constructed a new banking facility. (This savings and loan was taken over in the late 1980's by the Resolution Trust Corporation, and sold to the Merchants & Farmers Bank, part of the so-called savings & loan scandal of the Reagan administration.)

This building (Survey No. 76) was in place by 1885, when it housed a clothing store (Rose?) on the east side and a saloon (Patrick's?) on the west. By 1889, there was a grocery store on the west, and a hardware and stove store on the east. The second floor above the hardware store had a printing shop. In the rear of the hardware store was a tin shop. In 1894, there was a grocery store to the west with the second floor used as a warehouse, and a billiard hall to the east, with the print shop above. The tin shop was gone. In 1902, there was a saloon to the west and a grocery store to the east. There is no reference made to the second floor. By 1910, the grocery store had added jewelry to its inventory, and the saloon had become a harness shop. The 1925 map marked these only as "stores."

44. This building faces East Morrison Street, and abuts Survey Building No. 77 on the east and No. 75 on the west. An alley is on the rear.

45. 1883 History, pp. 198-202

Letter to the Fayette Democrat Leader from H. B. Watts, from the collection of T. Berry Smith

Sanborn maps of 1885, 1889, 1894, 1902, 1910, and 1925
1923 T. Berry Smith History, p. 99



Moore
PAINTS

THURMAN
PAINT & DECORATING

Chandeliers

MISSOURI OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION

ARCHITECTURAL/HISTORIC INVENTORY SURVEY FORM

HDA5002-075

1. NO. 77		4. Present Local Name(s) or Design. Chandelier Restaurant	
2. COUNTY Howard		5. OTHER NAME(S)	
3. Location of Negatives City Hall			
6. Specific Legal Location Township 50N Range 16W Section 11 If City or Town, Street Address 114 East Morrison Street		21. Original Use, If Apparent Specialty Store	31. Wall Construction brick
7. City or Town If Rural, Vicinity Fayette		22. Present Use OZE Specialty Store	32. Roof Type & Material flat
10. Site () Structure () Building(X) Object ()		23. Ownership Public () Private(X)	33. No. of Bays Front 5 Side 0
11. On National Yes () Register? No(X)	12. Is It Yes () Eligible? No(X)	24. Owner's Name and Address If Known Raymond Linzie 59 Theresa Dr, Columbia, MO	34. Wall Treatment 36 running bond 3070
13. Part of Estab. Yes () Hist. District? No(X)	14. District Yes(X) Potential? No ()	25. Open To Public? Yes(X) No ()	35. Plan Shape AW rectangular RC
15. Name of Established District n/a		26. Local Contact Person or Organization City of Fayette	36. Changes Addition () (Explain in Altered(X) No. 42) Moved ()
16. Thematic Category 030 COMMERCE/TRADE 050		27. Other Surveys In Which Included None	37. Condition Interior fair Exterior good
17. Date(s) or Period 1882-1885		28. No. of Stories 2	38. Preservation Yes(X) Underway? No ()
18. Style or Design 67 Multi Entry/Display Windows		29. Basement? Yes () No(X)	39. Endangered? Yes () By What? No(X)
19. Architect or Engineer Unknown		30. Foundation Material brick	40. Visible From Yes(X) Public Road? No ()
20. Contractor or Builder Unknown			

42. Further Description of Important Features

See No. 42 on supplemental sheet

43. History and Significance

See No. 43 on supplemental sheet

44. Description of Environment and Outbuildings

See No. 44 on supplemental sheet

45. Sources of Information

See No. 45 on supplemental sheet

46. Prepared By
M. H. McVicker

47. Organization
City of Fayette

Date
01/31/92

Building #77--Question #42

Front Facade:

This two story brick building has a brick parapet topped by tile with a row of embossed brick forming dentils and leading down to a row of corbelling. Below five panels with bricks inset at a 45 degree angle divide the front facade with the two on the ends being larger than the three in the center. Underneath the panels and directly above the five windows is another inset brick panel. The five windows have radiating arches with carved hoods and lugsills. Below a stringcourse with dentils hanging underneath leads to a cornice separating the two stories. A flat awning is over the street with the restaurant sign perched in the center.

The first story has been modernized and nothing remains except the configuration of the entrances and the display windows.

Supplemental Sheet for Inventory Form 77

43. The history of the buildings on this side of the Square effectively begins July 13, 1882, when a great fire broke out in the rear of the Norris and Knaus furniture store, about midway in the block. When the fire was finally extinguished, eight buildings had been completely consumed and others badly damaged. A full account of the events of this day is given on pages 198-202 of the 1883 History, which was reprinted from the account in the Howard County Advertiser.

The consternation was great. This had been the principal business block, facing the south entrance of the Courthouse, where the "Courthouse stile" was located. This was used for selling property at auction, and had been the slave market before the Civil War. Other sides the Square were a mixture of residences, businesses and even a church (St. Mary's,) but this side of the Square was almost entirely businesses, with some merchants living above or behind their stores.

According to the recollection of H. B. Watts, "The south side the Square was built up with one and two story frame stores. Commencing at the corner, where Blackwell and Chenoweth now hold forth, was John Beckett's saddle and harness shop, following in succession, Joe Carey's (100,000 stock) groceries, above which his family lived -- next, John Shafroth groceries and general merchandise; then Mussler's saloon; Doctor Snellson's drug store; Billy Jones's shoe shop; Ray and Ransbarger, tailors; John Kring (uncle of Dr. Givens) jeweler."

The R. M. Patrick/Fayette Bank Building on the corner is shown in the Howard County atlas of 1876, and Picturesque Fayette shows a view of this side of the street, looking west, from about the same period.

In the "Walks and Talks About Fayette," the two gentlemen state, "The south side looks less changed than the west side. The buildings are practically the same. I think they were occupied in 1886 as follows: C. W. Fuchs (jeweler), J. L. Lynch (books), C. Anderson (barber), Bender (saloon), George Patrick (saloon), Rose (shoes), L. S. Prosser (dry goods), R. P. Jones (stoves), Woods & Long (drugs), Payne & Williams (bank), Boyd & Shafroth (grocers). Under the last was another saloon, kept by T. Pulliam. Over Prosser's store was his clothing annex, and next to it was Tolson's Hall, where lectures, concerts, etc., were given. The corner building on the upper floor belonged to the Masonic Lodge."

The fire of 1882 wiped out all the previous history, and caused the City Council to enact an ordinance requiring that all buildings on the Square be constructed of brick. According the reprint of the newspaper account, the merchants who intended to return to their former locations included L. S. Prosser, H. Rose, and William Barnes.

A Mr. Dickerson and a Mr. Graves had crews at work erecting temporary wooden structures in which to do business until the buildings could be rebuilt. "E.C. Stowe,

Continuation of No. 43 for Inventory Form 77

photographer, with his usual, characteristic enterprise, managed to secure three excellent views of the smoking ruins, of which he is having an immense sale," the newspaper recounted.

Accordingly, there arose a row of two-story brick buildings, as shown on the 1885 Sanborn map. At the eastern end of the block, Boyd & Shafroth building burned in 1894 and the present building (Survey No. 79) constructed. At the other end of the block, some event occurred between 1910 and 1925, which resulted in a large vacant space between the corner building, and what is Survey Building 76. Finally, about 1970, the Boonslick Savings & Loan Association demolished all buildings up to the present Survey Building 75, and constructed a new banking facility. (This savings and loan was taken over in the late 1980's by the Resolution Trust Corporation, and sold to the Merchants & Farmers Bank, part of the so-called savings & loan scandal of the Reagan administration..)

In 1886, this building housed the L.S. Prosser Dry Goods store, which the 1885 through 1902 Sanborn maps show as a single storefront, undivided on the interior. The 1902 map shows that it had been partitioned, with a dry goods on the east and a drug store on the west. In 1910, the dry goods had been replaced by a shoe store, and the drug store remained. The 1925 map shows only that these were stores.

Bill Lay recounts the story that the second floor of this building was the scene of one of the finest poker games in town. In 1914, Tully Chenoweth became mayor, and decided that the game had gotten out of control. The City Marshal went to the game and told the players that "Old Tully" was mad, and that he had been ordered to close down the game. The game did not reopen there again.

This building is most associated with the Prosser Dry Goods company. Lewis S. Prosser was born in Chariton County, Missouri, November 20, 1847, on his father's farm. In 1874, he came to Fayette because he had married Mary C. Dines of Fayette. Her father, Rev. Tyson Dines, was a Methodist minister and became Prosser's business partner. Lewis Prosser had been in business alone since 1878, at the time of the 1883 biography. He was a member of the A.O.U.W. lodge, and a Knight Templar of the Masonic Order.

44. This building faces East Morrison Street, and abuts Survey Building No. 78 on the east and No. 76 on the west. An alley is on the rear.

45. 1883 History, pp. 198-202, 403

Letter to the Fayette Democrat Leader from H. B. Watts, from the collection of T. Berry Smith

Sanborn maps of 1885, 1889, 1894, 1902, 1910, and 1925

1923 T. Berry Smith History, p. 99

Bill Lay, "The Pettis-Biddle Duel," p. 9 of architecture section



Chandelier
RESTAURANT

VOLKSWAGEN

Chandelier
RESTAURANT

MISSOURI OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION

ARCHITECTURAL/HISTORIC INVENTORY SURVEY FORM

HLK003-026

1. NO. 78		4. Present Local Name(s) or Design. Cronan, Robinson Law Office & Gabezco Building	
2. COUNTY Howard		5. OTHER NAME(S) Eubanks Dry Goods Store	
3. Location of Negatives City Hall			
6. Specific Legal Location Township 50N Range 16W Section 11 If City or Town, Street Address 120 East Morrison Street		21. Original Use, If Apparent Specialty Store <i>DAE</i>	31. Wall Construction brick
7. City or Town If Rural, Vicinity Fayette		22. Present Use Professional Office	32. Roof Type & Material flat
10. Site () Structure () Building(X) Object ()		23. Ownership Public() Private(X)	33. No. of Bays Front 5 Side 0
11. On National Yes() Register? No(X)	12. Is It Yes() Eligible? No(X)	24. Owner's Name and Address If Known Gregory Robinson 120 E. Morrison-Fayette	34. Wall Treatment <i>30</i> <i>with 30 70</i> running bond <i>99</i>
13. Part of Estab. Yes() Hist. District? No(X)	14. District Yes(X) Potential? No()	25. Open To Public? Yes(X) No()	35. Plan Shape <i>AW R/R</i> rectangular <i>RC</i>
15. Name of Established District n/a		26. Local Contact Person or Organization City of Fayette	36. Changes Addition() (Explain in No. 42) Altered(X) Moved()
16. Thematic Category <i>730</i> COMMERCE/TRADE <i>050</i>		27. Other Surveys In Which Included None	37. Condition Interior good Exterior good
17. Date(s) or Period 1882-1885		28. No. of Stories 2	38. Preservation Yes(X) Underway? No()
18. Style or Design <i>40 67</i> Romanesque Revival		29. Basement? Yes(X) No()	39. Endangered? Yes() By What? No(X)
19. Architect or Engineer Unknown		30. Foundation Material brick	40. Visible From Yes(X) Public Road? No()
20. Contractor or Builder Unknown			

42. Further Description of Important Features

See No. 42 on supplemental sheet

43. History and Significance

See No. 43 on supplemental sheet

44. Description of Environment and Outbuildings

See No. 44 on supplemental sheet

45. Sources of Information

See No. 45 on supplemental sheet

46. Prepared By
M. H. McVicker

47. Organization
City of Fayette

Date
01/31/92

Building #78--Question #42

Front Facade:

The second story of this building has five bays. The brick parapet is capped by metal flashing and has inset squares above triangular pendants leading to a row of dentils and then a row of guttae. Six brick pilasters rise from corbelled bases between the windows to form four modified, pendant arches above each window. Directly underneath the arches is an inset panel of brick and then the brick radiating vouissors with guttae above the windows with radiating hoods ending in pendants. The windows are slightly arched and are two pane vertical per sash.

The first floor has been modernized and only the metal kickplate at the stairs to the second floor remains in place. The transom area has patterned small glass squares with a law office sign in the center.

Romanesque Revival:

In Victorian times buildings were supposed to express the prosperity and personality of the owner and builder, and a slavish adherence to a particular style was not desirable. There is a fine distinction between being "in style" by using one of the popular styles of the day and in using the exact style of another building. The Romanesque Revival style of architecture was popular between 1840 and 1900. All things Italian were admired and everything from ancient Roman temples to the Renaissance Italian villas of the Medicis were copied and influenced the style built in America. Many times parts of buildings constructed thousands of years apart were combined to form new buildings. The Romanesque Revival style uses monochromatic brick, without contrasting stone or concrete trim. All the decoration is carried in the variations of the brick, projecting or retreating from the flat wall surface. The other characteristic of this style is the arch, carried out in various ways from round topped windows to eave decorations.

At street level, the slightly recessed doorways and small display windows have been replaced with the standard Victorian storefront arrangement of large glass windows and deeply recessed doors that allows more window display space and tempts a customer with displays until the door is reached.

Supplemental Sheet for Inventory Form 78

43. The history of the buildings on this side of the Square effectively begins July 13, 1882, when a great fire broke out in the rear of the Norris and Knaus furniture store, about midway in the block. When the fire was finally extinguished, eight buildings had been completely consumed and others badly damaged. A full account of the events of this day is given on pages 198-202 of the 1883 History, which was reprinted from the account in the Howard County Advertiser.

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photographer, with his usual, characteristic enterprise, managed to secure three excellent views of the smoking ruins, of which he is having an immense sale," the newspaper recounted.

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According to the 1885 Sanborn map, a combination drug and book store (Wood and Long?) occupied the east side and a combination hardware/tin shop the west side (the tin shop was Jones?). In 1889, a drugstore was on the east, a millinery shop on the west and the second floor was a public hall with the fire hazards of stage scenery and oil footlights noted. In 1894 these were all still in place. By 1902 the west side was dry goods, the east side was groceries, and the public hall shared space with a print shop on the second floor. There was a 50 gallon gasoline tank behind the building noted on the Sanborn map. In 1910 the east side was groceries and hardware with printing shop above and the west side was dry goods.

The public hall was probably known as the Tolson Hall, the building partially saved through Jordan Collier's heroic actions during the 1882 fire. Tolson Hall was used for community events and plays. The Tolson family was an early pioneer family of Howard County. John and Rebecca Howard Tolson came from Kentucky to Fayette in 1819. There were nine children. One of those nine children was Judge Ben H. Tolson who married Eliza Downing in 1842. Two of their sons, John D. and Joseph, were extensively involved in merchandising in Fayette. Joseph Tolson left a partnership with Solon Smith to resume farming. John D. was involved in dry goods with J. D. Tolson & Co., and Tolson, Pankey, & Crews. He was also involved in hardware and implements with Boughner, Tolson, and Smith. He was married in 1869 to Kate Crigler, daughter of Lew Crigler, a Howard County pioneer. In the account of the 1882 fire, J. D. Tolson sustained \$1,500 in damage to his storerooms and hall.

44. This building faces East Morrison Street, and abuts Survey Building No. 79 on the east and No. 77 on the west. An alley is on the rear.

45. 1883 History, pp. 198-202, 414-418

Continuation of No. 43 for Inventory Form 78

Letter to the Fayette Democrat Leader from H. B. Watts,
from the collection of T. Berry Smith

Sanborn maps of 1885, 1889, 1894, 1902, 1910, and 1925

1923 T. Berry Smith History, p. 99

Bill Lay, "The Pettis-Biddle Duel," p. 9 of
architecture section



LAW OFFICE

MISSOURI OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION

ARCHITECTURAL/HISTORIC INVENTORY SURVEY FORM

- 1st Floor - 1077

1. NO. 79		4. Present Local Name(s) or Design. Town & Country Insurance & Daniels Law Firm	
2. COUNTY Howard		5. OTHER NAME(S)	
3. Location of Negatives City Hall		Chenoweth Building	
6. Specific Legal Location Township 50N Range 16W Section 11 If City or Town, Street Address 124 East Morrison Street		21. Original Use, If Apparent ^{03E} _{03A} Meeting Hall, Business	31. Wall Construction brick 1/0
7. City or Town If Rural, Vicinity Fayette		22. Present Use Specialty & Professional	32. Roof Type & Material flat
10. Site () Structure () Building(X) Object ()		23. Ownership Public () Private(X)	33. No. of Bays Front 5 Side 5
11. On National Yes() Register? No(X)		24. Owner's Name and Address If Known See supplemental sheet	34. Wall Treatment ^{30 59} _{30 40 99} common/patterned
12. Is It Yes() Eligible? No(X)		25. Open To Public? Yes(X) No()	35. Plan Shape rectangular
13. Part of Estab. Yes() Hist. District? No(X)		26. Local Contact Person or Organization City of Fayette	36. Changes Addition() (Explain in Altered(X) No. 42) Moved()
14. District Yes(X) Potential? No()		27. Other Surveys In Which Included None	37. Condition Interior good Exterior good
15. Name of Established District n/a		28. No. of Stories 3	38. Preservation Yes(X) Underway? No()
16. Thematic Category ⁰³⁰ COMMERCE/TRADE ⁰⁵⁰		29. Basement? Yes(X) No()	39. Endangered? Yes() By What? No(X)
17. Date(s) or Period 1894		30. Foundation Material brick	40. Visible From Yes(X) Public Road? No()
18. Style or Design ^{50 67} Mixed/Eclectic			
19. Architect or Engineer Unknown			
20. Contractor or Builder Unknown			

42. Further Description of Important Features

See No. 42 on supplemental sheet

43. History and Significance

See No. 43 on supplemental sheet

44. Description of Environment and Outbuildings

See No. 44 on supplemental sheet

45. Sources of Information

See No. 45 on supplemental sheet

46. Prepared By
M. H. McVicker

47. Organization
City of Fayette

Date
01/31/92

Building #79--Question #42

Front Facade:

This three story building uses a variety of brick in different colors for effect. The brick parapet is corbelled and is decorated with recessed brown and red brick forming 28 diamonds. A corbelled stringcourse is immediately below. Four brick pilasters rise from the ground to this cornice dividing the building into three sections, the two on the end being of equal size and the center section is the size of the stair entrance to the upper floors. The two end sections have flat vouissors above two windows per section with stone lugsills underneath. The windows are two vertical panes per sash and there is a single row of projecting brick forming a stringcourse and serving also as window hoods above the transoms which has been infilled with wood. The center section above the stairs has a cross which refers to the Masonic lodge which was originally on the third floor. Two rows of corbelling and a decorative brick square tile are above the cross. There is a flat vouissor above the cross even though there is not a window. Beneath the windows is a tan cornice with inset brick squares.

The second story has two pairs of arched windows with radiating vouissor on the left half, an arched window with a stone keystone in the center, and an unusual triptych window arrangement in the right section. The paired windows in the left half and the central window are all single pane and double hung and probably are not original. Above the actual window frame in the left pair of windows is a centered bullseye with wooden panels. The right windows are identical to the third story with two vertical panes per sash. The two outer windows of the triptych are arched toward the center with a radiating hood. A row of embossed brick separates the second and first stories.

The first floor combines the original with modern adaptations. The right section has an Eastlake type door inset into a corbelled, hooded entranceway with an open panel centered above the entrance which probably held the name of the bank which originally occupied this section of the building. Corbelled brackets support this hood and the stone lintel above the doorway features abstracted rosettes incised at each end and barely visible in the center is the word "BANK." Brick pilasters run to limestone posts with the initials "P" and "W" carved into them, standing for the Payne and Williams Bank which built the building. A limestone threshold remains in place and shows evidence of wear. Immediately to the left of the doorway is a large semicircular window with radiating vouissors. Underneath are two brick, diamond shaped panels. Gold lettering proclaims "Wilbur F. Daniels Attorney at Law." A stairway with infilled transom to the upper floors is immediately to the left of this window. The limestone step remains in place and also shows signs of wear. A metal awning projects over the left section of this facade. Visible just above the awning is a cast iron boxed cornice with frieze and bracketing. Acanthus leaves are embossed on every fourth bracket across the facade. A cast iron column with rosettes and abstract floral designs runs to the ground at the

right end of the cornice and separates the cornice from the stairway section. Small panes of glass in the transom are partially covered by a sign. For years the left section housed the Chenoweths Clothing Store and in the recessed entranceway their name is spelled in the tiled mosaic.

Left Elevation:

This elevation has five bays with a stucco parapet at the top. Corbelling and a stringcourse are above six corbelled pilasters. A single row of projecting brick forms window hoods and a stringcourse as on the front. Windows are in four of the five bays on the top floor and all windows on the entire elevation have wooden lugsills. Only the center bay is blank. The two bays to the right have a pair of windows. Single windows are in the two bays to the left. All the windows have two vertical panes per sash. A metal fire escape is attached to the windows in the second bay from the right.

The middle story continues the five bays and has five pairs of doublehung single sash windows with a centered bullseye and wooden panel on each. Three metal stars attached to tie rods are anchored at this level.

On the first story are three pair of single pane arched windows evenly spaced across the elevation. A faded, painted sign on the wall reads "Chenoweth's Clothing & Shoes." An identical cast iron column attaches to the left end of the display window area. Two eave overhangs have rosettes with two acanthus brackets and dentils. Small glass panes are in the transom above. A radiating vouissor at ground level shows the placement of a basement window or coal hood.

Thus, elements of the Eastlake, Italianate, and Romanesque styles were incorporated onto this vernacular type building.

Supplemental Sheet to Inventory Form 79

24. In 1992, this building is owned by three different parties, according to the County Clerk's records:

Top floor, Parcel 1-10: Ralph Schnell Jaynes, 122 1/2 East Morrison, Fayette, MO 65248

Parcel 1: Mrs. Tully Chenoweth, 810 West Davis, Fayette, MO 65248

Parcel 2: J. F. Daniels, 122 East Morrison Street, Fayette, MO 65248

Supplemental Sheet for Inventory Form 79

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Continuation of No. 43 for Inventory Form 79

in 1873 from the balcony of this building. Boyd & Shafroth's store was one of the buildings listed as destroyed in the great fire of 1882. William Shafroth's loss was "one large double brick store house, \$8,000, insurance, \$4,000., and one two two-story frame businesses, \$4,000, no insurance." About \$6,000 worth of their stock was "damaged by removal." They rebuilt, but that building succumbed to another fire in 1894, after which the present building on the site was constructed. Boyd and Shafroth joined with J. H. Armstrong in 1889 to build the Fayette Roller Mill, which appears on the 1889 Sanborn map on the south side of the railroad tracks at the foot of Watts Avenue. Interestingly, it is shown on the 1894 map as "Armstrong, Boyd & Shaforth's Fayette Roller Mill," a misspelling of Shafroth's name which occurs in other sources. A history of this enterprise is included in Picturesque Fayette on page 34. Shafroth eventually bought out his partners and formed a stock company in 1903. By the time of the 1923 History, Shafroth is no longer listed as an officer. His youngest brother is mentioned in Picturesque Fayette as having moved to Denver, Colorado, in 1879 and being elected a Congressman there. He gained national attention for resigning his seat in the House, "acknowledging that his election had been tainted by fraud." William's youngest sister, Carrie, married Dr. Uriel Wright in 1873 and died in 1889. Oral tradition reveals part a number of saloons occupied this lot before the 1882 fire. In 1880 the first building on this site belonged to R. M. Patrick and he conveyed it to F. M. "Mont" Hendrix in payment for a \$6,000.00 poker debt. It is shown in the 1876 Atlas as property of R. M. Patrick/Fayette Bank. A photograph in the collection of Henry Summers shows this building with Rosenbaum Brothers and the Fayette Bank as occupants. Oral tradition also says that part of the time the grocery store on this site kept a large keg of whisky at the rear of the store for customers to use gratis. Accounts might be carried for as long as a year.

Sometime after 1894 when the Freeman and Blackwell Clothing Store was on the east side of the building, there were a number of bars behind the building on South Main Street. Men would enter the store supposedly to purchase clothing, but actually to sneak out the back door to the adjacent saloons while their wives shopped. Coming back through the clothing store, the men would greet their spouses as if they had done nothing but shop for clothes. After 40 years of effort, the Women's Christian Temperance Union closed the bars.

The west half of the building was the Payne and Williams Bank with the initials "P" and "W" at the base of the entrance to the bank. Thomas J. Payne and R. P. Williams purchased the Fayette Bank in 1878 and changed the name to Payne and Williams Bank in 1884. In 1907 the name Fayette Bank was restored and it continued until the Great Depression when it was finally forced to close in 1938.

Continuation of No. 43 for Inventory Form 79

The 1885 Sanborn map shows the bank on the west side with groceries and queensware on the east. The 1889 map is the same with the addition of offices above the bank. The 1894 map is quoted above. The 1902 map shows the bank on the west side, clothing on the east, and the Masonic Hall on the third floor. It is the same in 1910. By 1925 the bank had a brick addition on its rear and a "store" was on the east.

W. F. "Bill" Daniels, besides having an excellent practice, enjoyed a state wide reputation. He became chair of the State Democratic Party in 1952 when Phil Donnelly was governor and was reappointed under Governor Jim Blair. He served for 8 years which was one of the longest terms ever held by a Missouri State Democratic Chair.

The lodge which occupied the third floor was Howard Lodge #10, Fayette, International Order of Oddfellows. It was established April 8, 1844 with charter members: T. M. Davis, C. H. Green, David Kunkle, James Jackson, James Major. They used this lodge room until 1907 when they moved to the new room at the corner of Main and Davis Streets in survey building #14, which they shared with the Knights of Pythias #239.

44. This building faces East Morrison Street, and abuts Survey Building No. 78 on the west. South Main Street is to the left and an alley is on the rear.

45. 1883 History, pp. 181, 198-202, 406-407, 424
Letter to the Fayette Democrat Leader from H. B. Watts,
from the collection of T. Berry Smith
Sanborn maps of 1885, 1889, 1894, 1902, 1910, and 1925
1923 T. Berry Smith History, p. 99, 100, 202, 365
Bill Lay, "The Pettis-Biddle Duel," p. 7 of
architecture section
Picturesque Fayette, pg. 34, 49, 103, 123
Photograph collection belonging to Henry Summers



MISSOURI OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION

ARCHITECTURAL/HISTORIC INVENTORY SURVEY FORM

67-002-029

1. NO. 21		4. Present Local Name(s) or Design.	
2. COUNTY Howard		Howard County Jail	
3. Location of Negatives City Hall		5. OTHER NAME(S)	
6. Specific Legal Location Township 50N Range 16W Section 11 If City or Town, Street Address		21. Original Use, If Apparent	31. Wall Construction
201 East Morrison		jail 04C	brick 40
7. City or Town If Rural, Vicinity Fayette		22. Present Use	32. Roof Type & Material
		jail	16 HP DR cross gable/shingle
10. Site () Structure () Building (X) Object ()		23. Ownership Public (X) Private ()	33. No. of Bays Front 5 Side 8
11. On National Yes () Register? No (X)		24. Owner's Name and Address If Known Howard County Court Fayette, MO 65248	34. Wall Treatment 30 common bond 30 20 40
12. Is It Yes (X) Eligible? No ()		25. Open To Public? Yes (X) No ()	35. Plan Shape OH irregular 1R
13. Part of Estab. Yes () Hist. District? No (X)		26. Local Contact Person or Organization	36. Changes Addition (X) (Explain in Altered (X) No. 42) Moved ()
14. District Yes (X) Potential? No ()		Howard County Sheriff	37. Condition Interior good Exterior excellent
15. Name of Established District n/a		27. Other Surveys In Which Included None	38. Preservation Yes (X) Underway? No ()
16. Thematic Category GOVERNMENT		28. No. of Stories 2 1/2	39. Endangered? Yes () By What? No (X)
17. Date(s) or Period 1889-1894		29. Basement? Yes (X) No ()	40. Visible From Yes (X) Public Road? No ()
18. Style or Design Composite 10 99		30. Foundation Material ashlar stone	
19. Architect or Engineer Unknown			
20. Contractor or Builder W. J. Megraw			

42. Further Description of Important Features

See No. 42 on supplemental sheet

43. History and Significance

See No. 43 on supplemental sheet

44. Description of Environment and Outbuildings

See No. 44 on supplemental sheet

45. Sources of Information

See No. 45 on supplemental sheet

46. Prepared By
M. H. McVicker

47. Organization
City of Fayette

Date:
01/31/92

Building #21-Question #42

Front Facade:

Originally constructed to be both a jail and a residence of the Howard County Sheriff, this building retains a high degree of integrity on the exterior. Because several styles prevalent during Victorian times can be seen in the building, it is classified as being a composite building or one that includes several styles in the design. The irregular outline arises from the Queen Anne style which was at its peak at the time of construction of the jail. Being a public building, built with tax money, it is not as elaborate as a private Queen Anne residence.

From the front facade the residence is principally visible, although portions of the jail project from either elevation and will be discussed in the elevation descriptions. The residence and jail are unified by having a hip roof of similar pitch over each. Decorative corbelling is just below the guttering at the roofline and extends around the entire perimeter of both the residence and jail, acting as a visual point of unification. A pediment gable with a stone soffit with rows of beading extends around the pediment in the attic story ends with two small nine pane windows topped by decorative stone lintel and a finial at the roofline. A stone stringcourse serves as the lugsill and is directly above the decorative corbelling. The second story features a pair of arched one over one pane double sash windows in the projecting half of the facade and an identical pair in the left half of the facade. A brick stringcourse at the top of the window where the pane begins to arch extends around both the residence and jail providing unification once again to the entire complex. Often these features were used in Romanesque Revival buildings of the period. The windows feature stone lugsills. The arched windows have triple rowlock segmented arches which form hoods over the windows.

The first story has two windows on the right half identical to those on the second story except the windows themselves are not arched and the arched ares is infilled with narrow, wooden strips and topped with four rows of rowlock segmented arches. The front porch fills the entire left half of the facade and still retains its Victorian wooden spindles under the roof and its four Victorian turned posts under the central gabled roof. There is a shingled, pediment gable over the concrete steps leading to the porch which has a concrete floor. A beltcourse of ashlar stone is atop the ashlar stone foundation and there is a basement window.

Right Elevation:

The right elevation in the residence continues the decorative motifs around the entire building as described above and also has a dormer in the attic story capped by a hipped roof with two

small nine pane windows identical to those in the front pediment gable. Above the dormer a small boxed cornice emphasizes the difference between the dormer and roof. There are three windows on the right elevation on both stories, located on the right half of the residence in parallel rows. The windows are identical to those on the facade except those on the second floor have three rows of rowlock segmented arches. There are two basement windows in the residence section.

The jail section features a massive rectangular chimney altered by the addition of a modern exhaust pipe in the center block on the right elevation. The four jail windows on the second story are in parallel rows with the four windows on the first story. All are two pane over two pane double hung sash windows with black painted bars over the window openings. These windows have an arched lintel like those on the residence and stone lugsills. The left half of the jail block projects southward, giving enough space on the first floor for a window and a recessed doorway which is topped with a stone lintel. The ground slopes to toward the rear of the lot to form a walk out basement with the ashlar foundation punctuated by three small windows. Seven stone steps lead to the door on the projecting ell in the jail section. There are three basement windows in this section; they do not have bars.

Left Elevation:

This elevation has a dormer in the attic story in a projecting ell. The dormer is identical to those on the right elevation. A pair of windows on the second story has semi-circular hoods like the second story windows on the facade. The windows themselves have been replaced with smaller single pane double hung windows and the arched area infilled. However, there is an original single window on the side of the projecting ell which contains a window identical to the two on the second story of the facade, but with vertical brick arches. The placement of the stairs on the interior is indicated by a window identical to those on the first story of the facade halfway between the first and second floors on the main block of the residence. The first story has a window like those on the first story facade in the projecting ell and a small rectangular single pane of glass in a nook underneath the stairway window on the main block of the residence. Next to the alley, a porch with extant wooden spindles still in place has been altered to create a more secure, enclosed area right at the property line on the alley, so that prisoners may be taken from a vehicle into the jail in a matter of two or three steps. The enclosure is screened in the top half and has wooden siding in the bottom half. The jail portion of the left elevation is identical to the right elevation with one door leading to the alley at the extreme right on the first floor with arching above as around the windows. There is an attached white shed with vertical wooder siding and shed roof attached to the left rear.

Rear Elevation:

This elevation continues the same treatment as the other two elevations. Oral tradition tells of a three story hanging shaft in the center of the jail placed there purposefully for hanging criminals in inclement weather.

Supplemental Sheet for Inventory Form No. 21

43. For such an important and necessary public building, there is little in the county histories concerning the various structures. An article in the first issue of the Missouri Intelligencer printed in Fayette, June 29, 1826, describes the new town's amenities. "It has now a well constructed Jail..." A letter written by F. M. Grimes, from the collection of T. Berry Smith, and labelled "Fayette, 75 Years Ago," says, "I wonder what number yet living remember the Old Log Jail which stood back of the present mayor's office, built of large hewed logs notched down close together, with heavy iron door -- it seemed to answer the purpose of those times.... After the time had arrived to abandon the old log jail and build something more modern, a jail of brick and stone was built on the hillside below where the present one now stands, but never seemed to give very good satisfaction. Some would get out, others hung themselves in jail, I suppose not sharp enough to get out. I remember one John Cooly who hung himself for committing rape on his stepdaughter rather than go through a shameful trial in court, and be a pauper on the charity of the county. The other, Tucker, a noted horse thief hung himself rather than being hung by a mob who was clamoring for him outside the jail. The new jail, as we call it, seems to answer alright since the saloons have been dispense with, and the sheriff occasionally calling for boarders."

Writing at about the same time to the Fayette Advertiser, H.B. Watts states, "The old log jail (mentioned by Brother Grimes) was moved to an open pasture near where is now located our public school." (Both of these letters to the newspaper are cut from the paper and preserved in glass frames in the Central Methodist Stephens Museum, but are not marked with their exact dates.)

One strange anomaly in the printed sources comes from the 1876 Illustrated Atlas of Howard County. It shows quite plainly that Davis Street came to a dead end at the eastern boundary of Fuggett's Addition, a half block extension of the Original Town. The property where the building known as the Old Jail (Survey Building No. 7) sits is not marked as county-owned, but shows H. DeMessing as the owner of a rectangular one acre plot extending to the railroad tracks of the Louisiana and Missouri River Railroad. In some Missouri communities, it was the custom to locate the jail on property owned by the sheriff, rather than the county, but DeMessing is not on the list of Sheriffs of Howard County through 1882.

The Sanborn maps do not cover the part of the city where Survey Building No. 7 is located, but do reveal the existence in 1885 and 1889 of a small square two-story jail with a stone first story and a brick second story, centered on the lot where the present jail (Survey No. 21) is located on Morrison Street. At that time the Mayor's Office is shown across the street on the site of the present newspaper office (Survey No. 22). The 1885 map also shows that the entire

Continuation of Supplemental Sheet for Inventory Form 21

eastern half of the block bounded by Davis on the North, Mulberry on the east, and Morrison on the south, was occupied by only five very small buildings and was largely open space. One building at the northwest corner, the only one near Davis Street, is marked as a stable. Slightly to the east of the alley in the southern half of the block is another stable, the same size as the northwestern one. Two other buildings appear to face Mulberry Street, a small frame dwelling and another, designated as a "Special" (Not frame, brick, adobe, iron or stone) and labeled "Bk. Sm." (Black smith?) By 1889, the stable at the northwest corner remains and the one near the alley has been enlarged. The small frame dwelling facing Mulberry boasts a one-story addition. The Bk. Sm. building has been replaced by a dwelling, and a narrow grain warehouse added to the west of the Jail. A small wooden porch has been added to the 18 foot square stone jail. Across the street, the Mayor's Office is gone, and a brick "Calaboose" is set back on that lot, beside the alley, where Survey No. 22 is today. (This perhaps might be the old jail referred to by Grimes, since the location is correct. Or he might have confused two buildings.) There is no indication as to whether these were city or county facilities. The calaboose remains on the map in 1894, with a new wooden porch on the south side, but is labeled "ruined" in 1902, so it may have been a temporary structure to house prisoners during construction of the new Howard County Jail (Survey No. 21).

Thus it appears that the present Jail was constructed between 1889 and 1894 on the site of the square stone and brick jail shown on the 1885 and 1889 Sanborn maps. The county clerk's office had no records concerning the construction of this building. The county jail itself no records except books listing prisoners since about the turn of the century, according to Susan Keaton of the Sheriff's office.

James Weathers, however, thought that the Davis Street "Old Jail" (Survey No. 7) was constructed about 1888, about the time of the construction of the present Courthouse. This conflicts with the information in the Grimes letter, and may be a recollection of the calaboose or the small stone jail on Morrison Street.

Over time, the other buildings which shared the area disappeared from the Sanborn maps. In 1894, the half block area was divided into three lots, with the enlarged stable at the northwestern corner the only occupant of the top third. The middle third still had the small dwelling and the stable near the alley, with the Jail building protruding slightly over the lot line. By 1902, the stable and dwelling were gone and another small stable facing Mulberry Street occupied the middle third. In 1910, on the lot line behind the jail, a small one-story frame building had been constructed. By 1925, all of these buildings were gone.

Continuation of Supplemental Sheet for Inventory Form 21

The Howard County Jail was closed in the fall of 1985, and reopened in the summer of 1986 after Cooper and Boone Counties agreed to a contract to board 12 or more prisoners in Howard County. At that time, the Howard County Jail had beds for 16, which could be reconfigured to accomodate 19, if needed. Boone County was guaranteed 10 beds, with an option for two more, and Cooper County was guaranteed 2 beds. This arrangement provided a more secure funding base for the operation of Howard County Jail, making it feasible to retain full time employees.

44. This building occupies a corner lot which consists of the southeast corner of the entire block, facing Morrison Street, with Mulberry Street on the east and an alley on the west. There are no outbuildings.

45. Sanborn maps of 1885, 1889, 1894, 1902, 1910 and 1925
Stephens Museum, T. Berry Smith collection, letter of F.M. Grimes, labelled "Fayette, 75 years ago," undated
Stephens Museum, T. Berry Smith collection, cut out newspaper letter signed by H.B. Watts, undated
Interviews by Professor Bob Wiegers with James Weathers and Paul Chenoweth, March, 1992.
Bill Lay, from Missouri Intelligencer, p. 5
1876 Illustrated Atlas of Howard County, p. 46
Interview by Dr. Maryellen McVicker with Susan Keaton in Howard County Sheriff's office, September, 1992
Article in Fayette Advertiser, June 11, 1986, p. 1



MISSOURI OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION

ARCHITECTURAL/HISTORIC INVENTORY SURVEY FORM

92P-002-050

1. NO. <u>22</u>		4. Present Local Name(s) or Design. <u>Wood Creek Publishing Company</u>	
2. COUNTY <u>Howard</u>		5. OTHER NAME(S) <u>Old Fayette City Hall</u>	
3. Location of <u>Negatives City Hall</u>			
6. Specific Legal Location Township <u>50N</u> Range <u>16W</u> Section <u>11</u> If City or Town, Street Address <u>202 East Morrison</u>		21. Original Use, If Apparent <u>City Hall & funeral parlor</u>	31. Wall Construction <u>brick</u>
7. City or Town If Rural, Vicinity <u>Fayette</u>		22. Present Use <u>Publishing Company</u>	32. Roof Type & Material <u>flat</u>
10. Site () Structure() Building(X) Object()		23. Ownership Public() Private(X)	33. No. of Bays Front <u>5</u> Side <u>3</u>
11. On National Yes() Register? No(X)		24. Owner's Name and Address If Known <u>Denny Davis</u> <u>202 E. Morrison-Fayette</u>	34. Wall Treatment <u>30</u> <u>common bond 30 20</u>
12. Is It Yes() Eligible? No(X)		25. Open To Public? Yes(X) No()	35. Plan Shape <u>irregular 12</u>
13. Part of Estab. Yes() Hist. District? No(X)		26. Local Contact Person or Organization <u>Denny Davis</u>	36. Changes Addition(X) (Explain in Altered(X) No. 42) Moved()
14. District Yes() Potential? No(X)		27. Other Surveys In Which Included <u>None</u>	37. Condition Interior <u>good</u> Exterior <u>good</u>
15. Name of Established District <u>n/a</u>		28. No. of Stories <u>1 - 1</u>	38. Preservation Yes(X) Underway? No()
16. Thematic Category <u>GOVERNMENT</u>		29. Basement? Yes() No(X)	39. Endangered? Yes() By What? No(X)
17. Date(s) or Period <u>1902-1910</u>		30. Foundation Material <u>brick</u>	40. Visible From Yes(X) Public Road? No()
18. Style or Design <u>Vernacular 69</u>			
19. Architect or Engineer <u>UNKNOWN</u>			
20. Contractor or Builder <u>UNKNOWN</u>			

42. Further Description of Important Features

See No. 42 on supplemental sheet

43. History and Significance

See No. 43 on supplemental sheet

44. Description of Environment and Outbuildings

See No. 44 on supplemental sheet

45. Sources of Information

See No. 45 on supplemental sheet

46. Prepared By
M. H. McVicker

47. Organization
City of Fayette

323
01/31/92

Building #22-Question #42

Front Facade:

This building is simple and basic, made to be functional yet dignified reflecting its original role as the Fayette City Hall. The roof is flat and slightly below the top of the facade wall, yet not enough below to call the front a parapet. The wall is capped with the tile seen on other Fayette commercial buildings. The building sits upon a high foundation that tapers from 1 1/2 story height to a single story going from the left to the right so that the brick foundation is indistinguishable from the wall. The building's L shape is situated so that the base of the L lies to the east or left, and the inside of the L creates a natural area for a wide porch. The three walls of the L visible from the street are decorated with a projecting corbelled cornice, with pendants of brick like upside down crenellations. These are created by stepping back six bricks toward the wall surface, in a simplified version of some of the brickwork seen on some of the Romanesque Revival buildings on the Square. The entire building is painted white, and a 1905 photo of an adjacent building shows that the porch was in place and the building already sported its white paint. The porch has a wooden floor and a flat roof, supported by four brick plinths with white, wooden, obelisks which were probably a 1920's or 1930's replacement for the original pillars which appear to be round and white in the 1905 photo. Two metal pipe railings run between the plinths and down both sides of the stairs to red brick plinths which match those on the porch floor. Two plain one over one double hung sash windows with simple slipsills face the street on the foot of the L which projects out toward the street, and three more are on the right side of the facade, sheltered by the porch. The entrance door is to the left of the stairs. a modern sign hangs discreetly from the center of the facade. A doorway in the center of the facade opposite the steps has been permanently closed. There are two, two vertical pane, two sash windows opening onto the porch as well.

Right and Rear Elevations:

The right elevation has a window in the main building block which has been infilled with wooden panelling. A doorway remains, and both openings in this elevation have rowlocks of brick to create a segmented arch over the opening. A small, low addition to the rear was made when the building was used as a funeral home, allowing room for the hearse to park in inclement weather. The right and rear elevation feature common bond brick with one row of corbelling. One corbelled chimney is in the center of the original block. The ground slopes rapidly toward the east (right) in the rear.

Left Elevation:

11/20/12 2012

This elevation is hidden by an adjacent building which has undergone extensive alterations over the course of time. A 1905 photograph of the building in Picturesque Fayette shows it as the Crystal Steam Laundry and the caption underneath the photograph states that the laundry began in 1904 by H. A. Whiteside and had just been sold to a Boonville man named H. A. Schott. The 1910 Sanborn maps shows the building housed a "pressing" business, no doubt a reference to a laundry or cleaners. The facade has four windows and two door; one window is infilled with wooden panelling. A metal, shed sloping roof extends over the entire addition. The roof of the original part of this addition sloped from the front to the rear in even steps and metal siding now infills this entire space beneath the roof to create a straight roofline with three pairs of windows under the eaves. The remains of a loading dock abut to the left.

Supplemental Sheet for Inventory Form No. 22

43. According to the Sanborn map of 1885, this property was the site of a one-story, square, frame building with an addition on the rear elevation. It is labelled "Mayor's Ofc." Behind it are two outbuildings on the alley, one a stable. The corner of the lot, to the east on Morrison Street, is occupied by a blacksmith and wagon shop. By 1889, the small outbuildings remain, but the office building has been removed. Under the spot where it was located, the map notes "Gasoline tank underground." Back of that spot, near the alley, a square, brick one-story "calaboose" has been constructed, with a wooden porch across the rear elevation. The blacksmith shop remains until after the 1910 map. By 1894, the calaboose has a small addition to its facade, and both outbuildings have had additions as well. By 1902, all the outbuildings are gone, and the calaboose is marked "ruins." By the 1910 map, great changes have taken place. The calaboose has been restored to health and is now the back half of a brick building with a wooden front porch, labelled "City Hall." Attached to the rear elevation of the calaboose is a square wood frame shed, labelled "Vacant." Immediately adjoining City Hall on the east is a new rectangular frame building that is "iron clad," and labelled "Gro." for grocery. On the middle third of the block, a large iron clad frame implement warehouse has been constructed so that it does not quite touch the vacant shed. By 1925, the buildings have been joined into what can be seen in 1992. That is, the city hall and calaboose sections are now marked "Town Hall" and the grocery building next door extended on its rear elevation and joined to the buildings just to the west of it. The iron clad implement warehouse is there in 1925, but has not survived to 1992. In 1925, on the east elevation of the former grocery building is a one-story brick building marked, "pressing."

In the "Walks and Talks," one of the gentlemen remarks on the opera house corner (Survey No. 24), and says, "beyond it stood the smithy of Meisberger and Klatt," which is probably the one which appears on the Sanborn maps.

One of the few references to the earlier history of this area comes from F. M. Grimes, writing in 1912-13 about the Fayette area when he was a boy "75 years ago." He said, "I wonder what number yet living remember the Old Log Jail which stood back of the present mayor's office, built of large hewed logs notched down close together with heavy iron door -- it seemed to answer the purpose for those times, probably the rascals had not become so skilled in their craft as now. Such murderers as Nash and Saleb, the two negroes who killed and robbed the poor blind Kempers upon Bonnefemme Creek and almost in sight of town were confined there until convicted and then hung to the limb of a tree out in what is now Mr. Sam Hitt's pasture, but at that time was owned by Gray Bynum." Gray Bynum was the circuit clerk from 1816 to 1842. The incident referred to by Grimes took place in 1837 and the 1883 History states that Washington Hill and David Gates, both slaves, "were the first persons ever hung in pursuance of a sentence of law in Howard County."

Continuation of No. 43 for Inventory Form 22

An uglier incident concerned the Skillman Grocery, which was housed in the iron clad building constructed beside City Hall between 1902 and 1910. According to a newspaper account dated March 17, "Dallas Shields, a negro barber, was lynched ... by a mob of 250 citizens less than two hours after he had shot and killed John Gaines, a township constable." Paul Chenoweth believes the year was 1915, and recalled that the rope for the lynching was purchased at Marion Skillman's store, which was directly across the street from the Jail, and that as long as the grocery store operated, African-Americans refused to patronize it. There is no biographical information in either county history concerning the Skillman family, except that the 1883 History mentions M.L. Skillman as one of the merchants whose store and stock were destroyed in the 1882 fire which burned the entire south side of the square. His stock was saddlery and harness, of which part was saved, but his loss was \$2,000 with only \$550 insurance to cover it. Paul Chenoweth also recalls that the building became a funeral parlor after Skillman closed. James Weathers recalls that Guy Halley used it for his funeral business for a time.

The present owner is Woodcreek Publishing, which prints the Fayette Advertiser/Democrat-Leader, and does other job printing. H. Denny Davis, after a career with United Press International, returned to his hometown to purchase the newspaper and publish it.

An account of the history of the Howard County ADVERTISER is included in Picturesque Fayette ("the largest piece of printing ever done in Fayette,") written by L.B. White, the newspaper's publisher. The ADVERTISER, billed as the oldest newspaper in the county, traces its history to 1840. I.N. Houck gave it the name "Advertiser," changing it from "Banner," when he purchased it in 1861. Charles Walden purchased it from I.N. Houck in 1872, operated it for "a number of years," and sold it to W.S. Gallemore. He in turn sold it to S.M. Yeaman, who "disposed of it to his son, M.B. Yeaman." Yeaman sold it in 1903 to L. B. White. A photo page in Picturesque Fayette shows the interior with presses, and the exterior when the office was above the Fayette Bank (Survey No. 20). Between that period and the time of T. Berry Smith's History, it passed through the hands of Henry Burckhardt, Walter Ridgway and W.T. Reid. When the new Commercial Trust Building was completed in 1910, the ADVERTISER moved to new quarters in the basement there. Walter Ridgway was the editor then. The history of the Fayette Democrat-Leader also appeared in Picturesque Fayette. It was the outcome of a merger of the Democrat-Banner, established in 1874 and the Howard County Leader, established in 1894 by H. P. Mason, who was the publisher of the consolidated paper. The article noted that Mason "raises fine poultry as a side issue," and was a leading breeder of Buff Plymouth Rocks (pictured on his page.) He also did job printing, with all his equipment "operated by power." Between 1905 and T. Berry Smith's publication, it was owned twice by H.T. Burckhardt, who also owned the Advertiser for awhile, H. R. Strother, Mason again, and finally Wirt Mitchell.

Continuation of Inventory Form 22

44. This building faces Morrison Street, with an alley on its west elevation. Behind the building is a garage and auto repair business. On the east is a storage building. There are no outbuildings.

45. Picturesque Fayette, p. 124-126
Sanborn maps of 1885, 1889, 1894, 1902, 1910, and 1925
T. Berry Smith, History of Chariton and Howard Counties.
pp. 99, 181-182,
1883 History of Howard and Cooper Counties. pp. 199-201,
254-55

Interviews by Prof. Bob Wieggers with Paul Chenoweth and James Weathers, March, 1992

Letter to Howard County Advertiser from F. M. Grimes,
"Fayette 75 years Ago," from the collection T. Berry Smith



MISSOURI OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION

ARCHITECTURAL/HISTORIC INVENTORY SURVEY FORM

1. NO. 23		4. Present Local Name(s) or Design.	
2. COUNTY Howard		5. OTHER NAME(S)	
3. Location of Negatives City Hall		Davis Institute	
5. Specific Legal Location Township 50N Range 16W Section 11 If City or Town, Street Address 300 East Morrison		21. Original Use. If Apparent Single Dwelling 01A	31. Wall Construction frame wu
7. City or Town If Rural, Vicinity Fayette		22. Present Use Single Dwelling 05A	32. Roof Type & Material G B 62 gable/asphalt shingle
10. Site () Structure() Building(X) Object()		23. Ownership Public() Private(x)	33. No. of Bays Front 3 Side 5
11. On National Yes() Register? No(x)		24. Owner's Name and Address If Known Kenneth Roberts E. Davis-Fayette, MO	34. Wall Treatment 63 Composite siding
12. Is It Yes() Eligible? No(X)		25. Open To Public? Yes() No(X)	35. Plan Shape CB LS
13. Part of Estab. Yes() Hist. District? No(x)		26. Local Contact Person or Organization City of Fayette	36. Changes Addition(x) (Explain in Altered(x) No. 42) Moved()
15. Name of Established District n/a		27. Other Surveys In Which Included none	37. Condition Interior poor Exterior poor
16. Thematic Category DOMESTIC		28. No. of Stories 1 1/2 - 1	38. Preservation Yes() Underway? No(X)
17. Date(s) or Period before 1879		29. Basement? Yes(X) No()	39. Endangered? Yes(X) By What? No() neglect
18. Style or Design Gabled ell 08		30. Foundation Material brick	40. Visible From Yes(X) Public Road? No()
19. Architect or Engineer Unknown			
20. Contractor or Builder Unknown			

42. Further Description of Important Features

See No. 42 on supplemental sheet

43. History and Significance

See No. 43 on supplemental sheet

44. Description of Environment and Outbuildings

See No. 44 on supplemental sheet

45. Sources of Information

See No. 45 on supplemental sheet

46. Prepared By
M. H. McVicker

47. Organization
City of Fayette

Date
01/31/92

Building #23-Question #42

Front Facade:

This residence has undergone a number of renovations which have altered its historic appearance. The house was originally one story, a simple hall and parlor layout, with center entrance door and two flanking windows on the facade. Hall and parlor houses were popular in communities settled by people from Southern states and territories. The plan features two rooms across the front with one room larger than the other. The roots for this type of house date back to Medieval Europe where there was a "great room" or "hall" where the family worked and played and a "parlor" where business was conducted or where private conversations could be held. The hall as a result was larger than the parlor and this type of arrangement is easy to construct and has been a house type used for at least 800 years. Thus, the word "hall" does not mean there is a hallway or passageway in the house. Houses of this type have a single front door and a gabled roof at the end. Hence, because of the exterior appearance this house has been classed as having gabled end in Question #18 on style or design.

The most noticeable renovation was the placement of a modified dormer in the front center of the roof in the middle of the front center. A 1905 photo shows a complete dormer in place at that time. The chimney centered on the ridgeline shows one row of corbelling. Wooden steps in need of repair lead to the Greek Revival front entranceway with transom and sidelights, set under a Victorian porch complete with wooden posts, wooden railing and wooden spindles at the top of the posts directly under the roof. The porch rests upon two red brick piers. Because the ground slopes rapidly to the left (east) on this street, the facade is reminiscent of the piano nobile type building where the actual living areas are located on what would be called the second floor and the ground level with walk out door serves as bedrooms. This house does not have a ground level entrance on the facade. The two windows with Greek Revival mouldings, are each centrally spaced between the door and end of the facade have two pane over two pane, vertical sash windows which have non-functional shutters made of three sticks of equal size with three cross pieces. The gutters and downspouts remain in place, but are in need of maintenance. The 1905 photo shows full-length porch posts. There is a wooden railing on the porch.

Right Elevation:

This elevation has one window with shutters identical to the front and a gabled end. An ell extends to the right and has two doors with wooden storm doors and two windows and shutters identical to the others. A chimney is centered at the ridgeline and it appears to have been re-worked and is also corbelled. A television leans against the chimney.

Left and Rear Elevation:

The door to the basement is centered in the brick foundation of the house. There is a window above and also a window in the gable. The rear porch has been enclosed and has one modern window. Trumpet vines climb across most of the rear elevation, obscuring the view. This house is VERY important to Fayette local history because of its association with education and with many of the founding families of the community.

Supplemental Sheet for Inventory Form No. 23

43. The first Sanborn map upon which this house appears is 1889, when it is shown as a one and one half story rectangular dwelling, facing Morrison Street. There is a small centered front porch, and a one story ell addition whose length parallels Mulberry Street. It is unchanged in 1894, but by 1902, a small porch and an outbuilding have been added at the rear. By 1910, the rear porch has been removed, and another addition tucked in the inside of the ell. By 1925, the porch has been enlarged, and the addition inside the ell removed.

The best account of this house may be found on page 95 of Picturesque Fayette, where a photograph of the house, taken from the east, appears. This is the location of the Davis Institute, where Mrs. Augusta Davis conducted a private school "in which she taught young children, preparing them for entrance to the public school or the college." She moved into the house in 1879, and at the time of publication of the article was still "interested in education," although she was more than 80 years old. She had taught at Stephens College before coming to Fayette, and was the widow of Prof. William T. Davis, who joined William T. Lucky and his wife Mary Scarritt Lucky, and her brother Nathan Scarritt, in teaching classes at Howard High School in 1847-48. In 1851, they were joined by Carr Pritchett and in 1852, Lucky and Pritchett took over the management. (This was the nucleus for what became Central Methodist College.) Mrs. Davis was a niece of Alfred Morrison, who laid out the town of Fayette, and was a member of the pioneer Hughes family which settled in Howard County in 1818. She was born on the family farm, which in 1905 was owned by her brother Romeo.

She was apparently well-loved by her pupils, who called her "Aunt Gus." The article says that "she is familiar with the whereabouts and success of her 'children' and speaks of them with pride." The article lists "a few of those now best known," and it represents the cream of Fayette's leadership. The public schools of Howard County were organized in 1867, but these select children either attended or supplemented their educations at the Davis Institute.

There are no other mentions of Mrs. Davis or her school in the surveyed literature, and the house apparently became a private dwelling after her passing. It is now a rental property owned by Kenneth Roberts.

44. This house faces Morrison Street to the north, with Mulberry Street on the west side. There are no other houses on the east side between it and the alley. The rear elevation overlooks another dwelling on the lot to the south. There are no outbuildings.

45. Picturesque Fayette, p. 95

T. Berry Smith History, p. 142

Interview by Maryellen McVicker with Morrene Britton, spring of 1979

Sanborn maps of 1889, 1894, 1902, 1910 and 1925



MISSOURI OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION

ARCHITECTURAL/HISTORIC INVENTORY SURVEY FORM

HDAS003-088

1. NO. 80		4. Present Local Name(s) or Design. United States Post Office	
2. COUNTY Howard		5. OTHER NAME(S)	
3. Location of Negatives City Hall			
6. Specific Legal Location Township 50N Range 16W Section 11 If City or Town, Street Address 103 West Morrison Street		21. Original Use, If Apparent Post Office 07H	31. Wall Construction brick up
7. City or Town If Rural, Vicinity Fayette		22. Present Use Post Office	32. Roof Type & Material flat F + PR
10. Site () Structure() Building(X) Object()		23. Ownership Public(X) Private()	33. No. of Bays Front 5 Side 5
11. On National Yes() Register? No(X)		24. Owner's Name and Address If Known US Post Office 103 W. Morrison-Fayette	34. Wall Treatment 30 common bond 30 20 to
12. Is It Yes() Eligible? No(X)		25. Open To Public? Yes(X) No()	35. Plan Shape RC
13. Part of Estab. Yes() Dist. District? No(X)		26. Local Contact Person or Organization City of Fayette	36. Changes Addition() (Explain in No. 42) Altered() Moved()
14. District Yes() Potential? No(X)		27. Other Surveys In Which Included None	37. Condition Interior excellent Exterior excellent
15. Name of Established District n/a		28. No. of Stories 1	38. Preservation Yes(X) Underway? No()
16. Thematic Category 030 GOVERNMENT 250		29. Basement? Yes(X) No()	39. Endangered? Yes() By What? No(X)
17. Date(s) or Period 1925		30. Foundation Material concrete	40. Visible From Yes(X) Public Road? No()
18. Style or Design Neo-Classical 50 99			
19. Architect or Engineer James A. Wetmore			
20. Contractor or Builder Unknown			

42. Further Description of Important Features

See No. 42 on supplemental sheet

43. History and Significance

See No. 43 on supplemental sheet

44. Description of Environment and Outbuildings

There are no outbuildings. The building is surrounded by a parking lot to the rear and the left and parking in front.

45. Sources of Information

See No. 45 on supplemental sheet.

46. Prepared By
M. H. McVicker

47. Organization
City of Fayette

3/31/92
01/31/92

Building #80--Question #42

Front Facade:

This Renaissance Revival building/Neo-Classical inspired building features a stone parapet with metal flashing at the top encircling the building, then a cornice of brick, followed by a wooden stringcourse. The rest of the front facade is plain brick down to the raised basement level which is separated by another stone stringcourse. The entrance is in the center of the front facade and features three large transoms with eight, four paned glass sashes. The door is topped by a pediment with plain entablature. The doors are double storm doors. The large sidelights feature the same type of windows set in pairs on either side of the paired doors. Three recessed panels beneath the windows continue the Renaissance Revival flavoring. Decorative moulding in brick capped by diamond shaped brick moulding is around the entranceway. Concrete steps with metal railings on both sides lead up to the entrance. Metal lamps with flared bases and white globes stand upon brick pillars on either side of the door. One double hung window is on either side of the door and the entire middle third of the building projects forward slightly. Paired windows on either side fill the rest of the front facade and the raised basement has parallel windows below. The cornerstone at the right raised basement area reads "A. W. Mellon Secretary of the Treasury James A. Wetmore, Acting Supervising Architect 1925." There is a flagpole in the yard to the left front.

Right Elevation:

There are five pairs of windows and the pair on each end is inset into recessed arches. The three pairs of windows in the center have transoms and emphasize verticality. The cornice and stringcourse are identical to the front facade. The raised basement has parallel windows as on the front.

Left Elevation:

This elevation is the same as the right except that there are only two big windows in the center. These windows have intact transoms. The third window is the one on the left and is a small window and appears to be original.

Rear Elevation:

There is a loading dock with a roof attached to the rear of the building.

Supplemental Sheet on Inventory Form 80

43. In their "Walks and Talks About Fayette," the gentlemen return from Cleveland Avenue along Morrison Street, and after passing the public school grounds, comment on the Brooks Livery which occupied the site of Survey Building No. 80 from the early 1880's until after 1910. "Crossing Water Street we find Uncle Joe Memmel still pounding away in the smithy (on the north) and just opposite is the livery barn where Capt. Jim Brooks was wont to laugh loud and long, and to keep good horses and vehicles." Brooks began his business career after service in the Confederate Army. His first barn was "on the lot east of the County jail," but in 1882 he relocated to the site of the New Century Block (Survey No. 66), where a disastrous fire left the area in ruins before the 1885 Sanborn map was printed. He then built the barn at this location, where he remained in business until his death in 1902. The business was then purchased by E. J. Hays & Son, who operated it for a year before transferring it to Talbot and Burckhartt. Their story and a photograph of the livery was included on pages 20 and 21 of Picturesque Fayette. The story notes that "Dr. A. J. Munn," the successful veterinary, has his headquarters at this barn."

Talbot was C. Burckhartt Talbot, the son of Dr John Talbot, who was engaged in the drug business with Dr. Givens. Dr. Talbot gave this up to enter the insurance business. He was married to Miss Elizabeth Burckhartt, a native of Estill Station in Howard County, and C. B. was their eldest child. At the time of T. Berry Smith's History, he was no longer in the livery business in Fayette, but was living in Broken Arrow, Oklahoma. J. M. Burckhartt was probably a cousin, but there is no biographical information published about him, nor about Dr. Munn.

By the time of the 1925 Sanborn map, lot 187 of Block 6 of the Original Town was completely vacant., probably in preparation for the 1925 construction of the U.S. Post Office which is presently on the site. The cornerstone of the building says, "1925/A. W. Mellon/Sec. of Treasury/ James A. Wetmore, Acting Supervising architect."

The Post Office occupied various locations from the founding of the town. Just prior to moving into this new building, the Post Office utilized space in the New Century Block (Survey No. 66) from the time of its construction. A photograph of the office interior is on page 27 of Picturesque Fayette shows Postmaster James Taylor and Assistants Miss Jessie Taylor and Miss Erma Lynch.

44. This building faces West Morrison Street, with Water Street on the west elevation. The east elevation is bordered by the property of Exchange Bank, with parking lot nearest the Post Office. There is an employee parking lot and truck loading dock on the rear.

Continuation of Inventory Number 80

45. Picturesque Fayette, pp. 20-21, 27
1923 T. Berry Smith History of Chariton and Howard
Counties, p. 97, 421
1883 History of Howard and Cooper Counties, p. 364
Cornerstone of U. S. Post Office
Sanborn maps of 1885, 1889, 1894, 1902, 1910, and 1925



MISSOURI OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION

ARCHITECTURAL/HISTORIC INVENTORY SURVEY FORM HNPSC02-092

1. NO. 81		4. Present Local Name(s) or Design.	
2. COUNTY Howard		Dr. Borg Office	
3. Location of Negatives City Hall		5. OTHER NAME(S)	
6. Specific Legal Location Township 50N Range 16W Section 11 If City or Town, Street Address 106-108 West Morrison Street		21. Original Use, If Apparent Specialty Store <i>DE</i>	
7. City or Town If Rural, Vicinity Fayette		22. Present Use <i>12D</i> Specialty Store	
10. Site () Structure() Building(X) Object()		23. Ownership Public() Private(X)	
11. On National Yes() Register? No(X)		24. Owner's Name and Address If Known Marge McMillan 801 W. Spring-Fayette	
12. Is It Yes() Eligible? No(X)		25. Open To Public? Yes(X) No()	
13. Part of Estab. Yes() Hist. District? No(X)		26. Local Contact Person or Organization City of Fayette	
14. District Yes() Potential? No(X)		27. Other Surveys In Which Included None	
15. Name of Established District n/a		28. No. of Stories 1	
16. Thematic Category COMMERCE/TRADE		29. Basement? Yes() No(X)	
17. Date(s) or Period 1889-1894		30. Foundation Material covered	
18. Style or Design <i>67</i> Multi Entry/Display Windows		31. Wall Construction brick <i>UD</i>	
19. Architect or Engineer Unknown		32. Roof Type & Material flat F+ <i>PR</i>	
20. Contractor or Builder Unknown		33. No. of Bays Front 4 Side 0	
		34. Wall Treatment <i>30</i> common bond <i>30</i>	
		35. Plan Shape <i>AW</i> rectangular <i>RC</i>	
		36. Changes Addition() (Explain in Altered(X) No. 42) Moved()	
		37. Condition Interior good Exterior good	
		38. Preservation Yes(X) Underway? No()	
		39. Endangered? Yes() By What? No(X)	
		40. Visible From Yes(X) Public Road? No()	

42. Further Description of Important Features
See No. 42 on supplemental sheet

43. History and Significance
See No. 43 on supplemental sheet

44. Description of Environment and Outbuildings
See No. 44 on supplemental sheet

45. Sources of Information
See No. 45 on supplemental sheet

46. Prepared By
M. H. McVicker
47. Organization
City of Fayette
Date
01/31/92

Building #81--Question #42

Front Facade:

This building has a stone topped cornice with three rows of corbelling, then two rows of five diamonds with inset rectangular panels between the rows. A metal awning separates this area from the windows beneath.

The front facade below the awning has brick pillars with two glass windows of numerous panes and two entranceways recessed slightly.

Supplemental Sheet for Inventory Form 81

43. In the "Walks and Talks About Fayette," the gentlemen return from Cleveland Avenue along Morrison Street, and say, "Crossing Water Street, we find Uncle Joe Memmel still pounding away at the smithy, and just opposite is the livery barn..."

Indeed the 1885 Sanborn map show that the lower half of the western half of Block 5 of the Original Town contains only a black smith and wagon shop, with a small stable behind it. The printed histories have no biographical material on Memmel. The smithy complex occupied the corner next to Water Street and in 1885, there was nothing on the exact site of Survey Building 81.

By 1889, a two-story brick building with an iron clad front was built next to the alley. It was used for agricultural implements and "Carriage Repo's"(repossessed carriages?). A tin shop was set into the building at the southwest corner. Next to the alley, the building has an elevator. It was still the same, with the same uses, in 1894, and had a small iron clad addition on the rear elevation.

By 1902, the western half of the building was a harness shop, with the tin shop removed, and the east half was a meat market on the first floor, with the "carriage repos." on the second floor. The rear half of the east store front was used for implements. The iron clad rear addition had become a coal house. Perhaps the tin business had been moved to a new building on the alley, which utilized part of the same lot (No. 40) as this building. The tin shop also contained an implement warehouse.

The 1910 Sanborn map showed some interesting changes. The entire second floor had become a skating rink, with a moving picture show beneath it on the west side, and a printing shop on the east. Since this was the era of silent pictures, perhaps the organist or pianist just played more loudly when the sounds of skating became too plain. The elevator had been removed at this point, and there were gasoline tanks on the premises, perhaps to fuel carbide lamps. The iron clad addition shown on the earlier maps had been removed.

By 1925, the entire building was used by a garage, with a capacity for 22 cars. It was heated by stoves and had electric lights. It was probably part of a business in auto repair, with the "auto repair hall" occupying Survey No. 82.

44. This building faces West Morrison Street, with Survey Building No. 82 on the west and an alley on the east. The rear elevation overlooks a grassy area behind St. Mary's Episcopal Church.

45. T. Berry Smith's 1923 History of Chariton and Howard Counties, p. 97

Sanborn maps of 1885, 1889, 1894, 1902, 1910, and 1925



MISSOURI OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION

ARCHITECTURAL/HISTORIC INVENTORY SURVEY FORM

WLF-001-093

1. NO. 82		4. Present Local Name(s) or Design.	
2. COUNTY Howard		5. OTHER NAME(S)	
3. Location of Negatives City Hall			
6. Specific Legal Location Township 50N Range 16W Section 11 If City or Town, Street Address 110 West Morrison Street		21. Original Use, If Apparent ^{02E} Meeting Hall/Specialty St ^{03A}	
7. City or Town If Rural, Vicinity Fayette		22. Present Use Multiple Dwelling-apartment	
10. Site () Structure () Building(X) Object ()		23. Ownership Public() Private(X)	
11. On National Yes() Register? No(X)		24. Owner's Name and Address If Known Marge McMillan 801 W. Spring--Fayette	
12. Is It Yes() Eligible? No(X)		25. Open To Public? Yes() No()	
13. Part of Estab. Yes() Hist. District? No(X)		26. Local Contact Person or Organization City of Fayette	
14. District Yes() Potential? No()		27. Other Surveys In Which Included None	
15. Name of Established District n/a		28. No. of Stories 2	
16. Thematic Category COMMERCE/TRADE		29. Basement? Yes() No(X)	
17. Date(s) or Period 1885-1889		30. Foundation Material brick	
18. Style or Design 64 Single Entry/Display Windows		31. Wall Construction brick ^{UD}	
19. Architect or Engineer Unknown		32. Roof Type & Material flat ^{RT}	
20. Contractor or Builder Unknown		33. No. of Bays Front Side	
		34. Wall Treatment ³⁰ common bond ³⁰	
		35. Plan Shape rectangular ^{EC}	
		36. Changes Addition() (Explain in Altered() No. 42) Moved()	
		37. Condition Interior good Exterior good	
		38. Preservation Yes() Underway? No()	
		39. Endangered? Yes() By What? No()	
		40. Visible From Yes(X) Public Road? No()	

42. Further Description of Important Features

See No. 42 on supplemental sheet

43. History and Significance

See No. 43 on supplemental sheet

44. Description of Environment and Outbuildings

See No. 44 on supplemental sheet

45. Sources of Information

See No. 45 on supplemental sheet

46. Prepared By
M. H. McVicker

47. Organization
City of Fayette

Date
01/31/92

Supplemental Sheet for Inventory Form 82

43. In the "Walks and Talks About Fayette," the gentlemen comment on the blacksmith shop of Joe Memmel, which occupied the corner of Water and West Morrison Streets, but the 1885 Sanborn map of this area shows that the site of this building (No. 82) was vacant.

By 1889, a two story brick building had been constructed on the site and was occupied by a harness and hand printing shop. It had several windows and doors opening into the building to the west (No. 83) but none into the building to the east (No. 81). On the 1894 Sanborn map, the building is shown with an iron front. The harness shop still occupied the first floor, but the second floor was used as a lodge room. This may have been one of the insurance lodges, because the 1894 map shows that the Masonic orders used Survey Building No. 79, which they shared with the Odd Fellows. T. Berry Smith's account of lodge activity indicates the homes of most of the non-insurance lodges.

By 1902, the second floor was still a lodge room, but the first floor was occupied by a drug store. The 1910 map shows the lodge room on the second floor, and a second hand store at street level. (A further clue that this was not the Knights of Pythias or the Odd Fellows lies in the fact that those two lodges occupied the new building at the corner of North Main and Davis Streets at this period.)

By 1925, the building may have been part of one business which included use of No. 81 next door. This building contained an auto repair, and No. 81 was a garage with a capacity of 22 cars. The lodge hall continued on the second floor.

44. This building faces West Morrison Street, with Survey Building No. 83 on the west and No. 81 on the east. The rear elevation overlooks the grassy area behind St. Mary's Episcopal Church and a residence. An alley which did not exist at the time of construction of this building now divides the block east to west.

45. Sanborn maps of 1885, 1889, 1894, 1902, 1910, and 1925
1923 T. Berry Smith History of Chariton & Howard
Counties, p. 97, 205-207



MISSOURI OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION

ARCHITECTURAL/HISTORIC INVENTORY SURVEY FORM

HDA5003-094

1. NO. 83		4. Present Local Name(s) or Design.	
2. COUNTY Howard		5. OTHER NAME(S)	
3. Location of Negatives City Hall			
6. Specific Legal Location Township T50N Range R16W Section S1 If City or Town, Street Address 112 W. Morrison		21. Original Use, If Apparent Specialty Store OSE	31. Wall Construction brick WD
7. City or Town If Rural, Vicinity Fayette		22. Present Use Multiple Dwelling	32. Roof Type & Material flat
10. Site () Structure(X) Building() Object()		23. Ownership Public() Private(X)	33. No. of Bays Front 3 Side 5
11. On National Yes() Register? No(X) 12. Is It Yes() Eligible? No(X)		24. Owner's Name and Address If Known R. H. Summers 202 S. Cleveland, Fayette	34. Wall Treatment 20 common bond 20
13. Part of Estab. Yes() Hist. District? No(X) 14. District Yes(X) Potential? No()		25. Open To Public? Yes() No(X)	35. Plan Shape 21 Aw rectangle 20
15. Name of Established District N/A		26. Local Contact Person or Organization City of Fayette	36. Changes Addition() (Explain in Altered(X) No. 42) Moved()
16. Thematic Category COMMERCE/TRADE		27. Other Surveys In Which Included none	37. Condition Interior Exterior good
17. Date(s) or Period 1885-1889		28. No. of Stories 2	38. Preservation Yes(X) Underway? No()
18. Style or Design Vernacular 64		29. Basement? Yes() No()	39. Endangered? Yes() By What? No(X)
19. Architect or Engineer Unknown		30. Foundation Material brick	40. Visible From Yes(X) Public Road? No()
20. Contractor or Builder Unknown			

42. Further Description of Important Features

This two story brick building has a metal flashing on top of the brick cornice and two rows of corbelling leading to a flat facade

43. History and Significance

From 1889 through at least 1894 the building was a meat shop. The 1902 Sanborn map lists it as being a poultry store while in 1910 it was a repair store and in 1925 the fire station.

44. Description of Environment and Outbuildings

There is a building to the right and a gas station to the left with an

45. Sources of Information

1885, 1889, 1894, 1902, 1910 & 1925 Sanborn Maps

46. Prepared By

Maryellen McVicker

47. Organization

City of Fayette

Date

01/20/92

42. punctuated by two windows on the second story with stone lintels and lugsills. The windows have double hung sashes. Below the windows is a layer of metal that may hide a transom although the proportions are not correct or normal. The front entrance is centered and recessed on the facade with display windows on either side with brick underneath. An awning project over the sidewalk the entire length of the front facade. It is impossible to ascribe a particular style to this building. It's type is vernacular.

44. open parking lot.

MISSOURI OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION

ARCHITECTURAL/HISTORIC INVENTORY SURVEY FORM

H2AS003-094

1. NO. 83		4. Present Local Name(s) or Design. Henry Summers Office	
2. COUNTY Howard		5. OTHER NAME(S)	
3. Location of Negatives City Hall			
6. Specific Legal Location Township 50N Range 16W Section 11 If City or Town, Street Address 112 West Morrison Street		21. Original Use, If Apparent Specialty Store OAE	31. Wall Construction brick WD
7. City or Town If Rural, Vicinity Fayette		22. Present Use Specialty Store/apartment	32. Roof Type & Material flat F+
10. Site () Structure() Building(X) Object()		23. Ownership Public() Private(X)	33. No. of Bays Front 3 Side 5
11. On National Yes() Register? No(X)		24. Owner's Name and Address If Known R.H. Summers 202 S. Cleveland-Fayette	34. Wall Treatment common bond
12. Is It Yes() Eligible? No(X)		25. Open To Public? Yes() No()	35. Plan Shape R, AW rectangular RC
13. Part of Estab. Yes() Hist. District? No(X)		26. Local Contact Person or Organization City of Fayette	36. Changes Addition() (Explain in Altered XX No. 42) Moved()
14. District Yes() Potential? No()		27. Other Surveys In Which Included None	37. Condition Interior good Exterior good
15. Name of Established District n/a		28. No. of Stories 2	38. Preservation Yes(X) Underway? No()
16. Thematic Category COMMERCE/TRADE		29. Basement? Yes() No(X)	39. Endangered? Yes() By What? No(X)
17. Date(s) or Period 1885-1889		30. Foundation Material brick	40. Visible From Yes(X) Public Road? No()
18. Style or Design Single Entry/Display Windows			
19. Architect or Engineer Unknown			
20. Contractor or Builder Unknown			

42. Further Description of Important Features

See No. 42 on supplemental sheet

43. History and Significance

See No. 43 on supplemental sheet

44. Description of Environment and Outbuildings

See No. 44 on supplemental sheet

45. Sources of Information

See No. 45 on supplemental sheet

46. Prepared By
M. H. McVicker47. Organization
City of FayetteDate
01/31/92

Building #83--Question #42

Front Facade:

This two story building has metal flashing on top of the brick parapet and two rows of corbelling. Two single pane, double hung windows are evenly spaced across the second story facade and feature limestone lintels and lugsills.

Below the windows is a layer of metal that may hide a transom although the proportions are not correct for a commercial building. The front entrance is centered and recessed on the facade with a display window on either side with brick underneath. An cloth awning can project over the sidewalk the entire length of the front facade.

The sidewalk slopes to the left immediately in front of the building.

Supplement Sheet for Inventory Form 83

43. In their "Walks and Talks About Fayette," the gentlemen comment on the blacksmith shop of Joe Memmel, which occupied the corner of Water and West Morrison Streets. The 1885 Sanborn map shows a blacksmith shop on the corner, and next to it a wagon shop which occupied part of the site where this building would be constructed (No. 83). The rest of the block was vacant to the alley in 1885.

By 1889, three buildings had been constructed on that vacant space, and the wagon shop had been removed from the east elevation of the blacksmith shop. The building on this site was a two-story brick, the smallest of the three. It was used as a meat market.

By 1894, the lower floor was still a meat market, with a lard kettle and rendering operation on the second, along with a carpenter.

By 1902, the building was solely occupied by a poultry shop, and by 1910, a repair shop.

By 1925, the city fire station was located in the building, pending construction of the new City Hall (Survey No. 32) with fire department facilities in the basement.

At the time of the survey, the building is used as an apartment and real estate office.

44. This building faces West Morrison Street, with Survey Building No. 82 on the east elevation and an unsurveyed gasoline service station on the west elevation. An alley is at the rear.

45. Sanborn maps for 1885, 1889, 1894, 1902, 1910, and 1925
1923 T. Berry Smith History of Chariton and Howard Counties, p. 97

STANDARD

100%
PEP



MISSOURI OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION

ARCHITECTURAL/HISTORIC INVENTORY SURVEY FORM

HLS002-000

1. NO. 4		4. Present Local Name(s) or Design. St. Paul Parsonage	
2. COUNTY Howard		5. OTHER NAME(S)	
3. Location of Negatives City Hall			
6. Specific Legal Location Township 50N Range 16W Section 11 If City or Town, Street Address 205 Mulberry		21. Original Use, If Apparent single dwelling O/A	31. Wall Construction frame ww
7. City or Town If Rural, Vicinity Fayette		22. Present Use church-related structure	32. Roof Type & Material gable/asph. shingl 6B 6B
10. Site () Structure () Building(X) Object ()		23. Ownership Public() Private(X)	33. No. of Bays Front 2 Side 3
11. On National Yes() Register? No(X) 12. Is It Yes() Eligible? No(X)		24. Owner's Name and Address If Known St. Paul Un. Methodist 204 N. Mulberry, Fayette	34. Wall Treatment 63 composite siding
13. Part of Estab. Yes() Hist. District? No(X) 14. District Yes() Potential? No(X)		25. Open To Public? Yes() No(X)	35. Plan Shape TQ rectangle with ell TS
15. Name of Established District n/a		26. Local Contact Person or Organization Minister of St. Paul	36. Changes Addition(X) (Explain in No. 42) Altered(X) Moved()
16. Thematic Category RELIGION		27. Other Surveys In Which Included None	37. Condition Interior good Exterior good
17. Date(s) or Period before 1889		28. No. of Stories 1 - /	38. Preservation Yes(X) Underway? No()
18. Style or Design single pen 15		29. Basement? Yes() No(X)	39. Endangered? Yes() By What? No(X)
19. Architect or Engineer unknown		30. Foundation Material brick	40. Visible From Yes(X) Public Road? No()
20. Contractor or Builder unknown			

42. Further Description of Important Features

See No. 42 on supplemental sheet

43. History and Significance

See No. 43 on supplemental sheet

44. Description of Environment and Outbuildings

See No. 44 on supplemental sheet

45. Sources of Information

See NO. 45 on supplemental sheet

46. Prepared By

M. H. McVicker

47. Organization

City of Fayette

Date:

01/31/92

Building #4-Question #42.

Front Facade:

This house features the hall and parlor plan. Hall and parlor houses were popular in communities settled by people from Southern states and territories. The plan features two rooms across the front with one room larger than the other. The roots for this type of house date back to Medieval Europe where there was a "great room" or "hall" where the family worked and played and a "parlor" where business was conducted or where private conversations could be held. The hall as a result was larger than the parlor and this type of arrangement is easy to construct and has been a house type used for at least 800 years. Thus, the word "hall" does not mean there is a hallway or passageway in the house. Houses of this type have a single front door and a gabled roof at the end.

The main feature of the front facade is the original front entranceway with rectangular transom and sidelights. To the right of the door is a single window with Greek Revival pediment moulding. The porch has three metal posts anchored in a concrete floor. The roof is wooden and the porch has the correct proportions for the size and placement of an original porch. The windows are double hung with two vertical sashes and do not appear to be original.

Right Elevation:

The two side elevations and the rear elevation continue the theme as defined on the cover sheet. However, the right elevation does have a vent in the gable offcenter left and a stucco chimney in the center of the gabled end. There is a one story right addition to the rear with another chimney which visually appears to have been reconstructed. Patches on the siding reveal that the extreme right window on the ell elevation has been altered by the installation of a new, smaller window. The porch visible at the extreme right and which opens onto the rear elevation also visually appears to have been added. The foundation is brick piers and the spaces between have been infilled with brick siding under the original portion of the house. The left elevation features three windows. Any moulding on the right window has been covered with siding, the middle window has a plain lintel, and the rear window has a Greek Revival pediment moulding.

Supplemental Sheet for Inventory Form Number 4

43. This house appears on the 1889 Sanborn map, the first to include this area of the City, as a simple rectangle, including a filled in porch at the southeast corner. It retains this shape through the 1902 map, but in 1910, a long, narrow front porch extends along three-quarters of the front facade. In 1910, it had two outbuildings, one so tiny that is probably a privy. Both outbuildings are gone by 1925. Brother David Alvis, president of the Board of Trustees in 1992, recalled that it was already the parsonage when he moved to Fayette in 1931. The framing of the building is oak so hard that when the house was rewired, the workers could not drill through it, but had to run the wire from beneath the floor.

44. This house faces Mulberry Street, with a house on the north and the rear elevation of the St. Paul United Methodist Church to the south. A prefabricated metal tool shed is to the rear of the house.

45. 1889, 1894, 1902, 1910 and 1925 Sanborn maps

Interview by Dr. Maryellen McVicker with Brother David Alvis, president of the Board of Trustees of St. Paul United Methodist Church, July 22, 1992.



MISSOURI OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION

ARCHITECTURAL/HISTORIC INVENTORY SURVEY FORM

HDP-002-02

1. NO. 3		4. Present Local Name(s) or Design.	
2. COUNTY Howard		5. OTHER NAME(S)	
3. Location of Negatives City Hall			
6. Specific Legal Location Township 50N Range 16W Section 11 If City or Town, Street Address 207 Mulberry		21. Original Use. If Apparent single dwelling OIA	31. Wall Construction frame wu
7. City or Town If Rural, Vicinity Fayette		22. Present Use single dwelling	32. Roof Type & Material hip/asphalt shingle ^{HP} ₆₃
10. Site () Structure() Building(X) Object()		23. Ownership Public() Private(x)	33. No. of Bays Front 4 Side 2
11. On National Yes() Register? No(x)		24. Owner's Name and Address If Known Donna Goon, et al. Route 1, Higbee, MO 65257	34. Wall Treatment ₆₄ asbestos siding
12. Is It Yes() Eligible? No(X)		25. Open To Public? Yes() No(X)	35. Plan Shape _{LB} square _{sq}
13. Part of Estab. Yes() Hist. District? No(x)		26. Local Contact Person or Organization City of Fayette	36. Changes Addition(X) (Explain in No. 42) Altered(X) Moved()
15. Name of Established District n/a		27. Other Surveys In Which Included none	37. Condition Interior fair Exterior poor
16. Thematic Category DOMESTIC		28. No. of Stories 1	38. Preservation Yes() Underway? No(X)
17. Date(s) or Period before 1889		29. Basement? Yes() No(X)	39. Endangered? Yes(X) By What? No() remodeling
18. Style or Design Pyramid/square		30. Foundation Material brick/concrete infill	40. Visible From Yes(X) Public Road? No()
19. Architect or Engineer unknown			
20. Contractor or Builder unknown			

42. Further Description of Important Features

See No. 42 on supplemental sheet

43. History and Significance

See No. 43 on supplemental sheet

44. Description of Environment and Outbuildings

See No. 44 on supplemental sheet

45. Sources of Information

See No. 45 on supplemental sheet

46. Prepared By
M. H. McVicker47. Organization
City of FayetteDate
01/31/92

Building #3-Question #42

Front Facade & All Elevations:

This house has been considerably altered and is now disguised. Window openings have been infilled with new, smaller windows which still bear their original price tags and composition siding. The placement of the siding reveals the original size and placement of the windows. In the front, there were originally three windows. One of these has now been infilled with wooden siding and a window air conditioning unit. A porch with a metal awning roof supported by 3 metal posts is in place over a wooden floor. The hip roof has been covered in the center by a new shingled, gabled cap. Each elevation has two windows. The residence sits upon brick piers and the open area between has been infilled with metal sheet blocking and concrete blocks. The porch is concrete set upon a concrete block foundation.

Pyramid/Square Style:

Like so many other houses in Fayette, this house was a practical answer to the need for shelter and was not consciously constructed with a particular style in mind. These square houses are a traditional type of Missouri house and are often called "foursquare" by natives, the term coming from the four walls being square, which in turn, forms a square floor plan. The houses were easy to construct and economical for families on a tight budget.

Supplemental Sheet for Inventory Form Number 3

43. This house appears on the 1889 Sanborn map, the first map which included this side of the street. This house has remained a simple rectangle with a small front porch from 1889 through 1902 on the extant Sanborn maps. By the time of the 1910 Sanborn map, which shows the complete lot for the first time, the house has a small square addition at the south end of the rear elevation and two tiny outbuildings which may be privies. They are gone by 1925, and the addition appears to have been shifted slightly north on the rear wall.

44. This house faces Mulberry Street. There are houses to the north and south. There are no outbuildings.

45. 1889, 1894, 1902, 1910 and 1925 Sanborn maps.



MISSOURI OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION

ARCHITECTURAL/HISTORIC INVENTORY SURVEY FORM

H DAS002-097

1. NO. 1		4. Present Local Name(s) or Design.	
2. COUNTY Howard		5. OTHER NAME(S)	
3. Location of Negatives City Hall		Witt Tavern	
6. Specific Legal Location Township 50N Range 16W Section 11 If City or Town, Street Address 209 Mulberry		21. Original Use, If Apparent Hotel/tavern OLD	31. Wall Construction log LC
7. City or Town If Rural, Vicinity Fayette		22. Present Use Vacant dwelling	32. Roof Type & Material 6B 6B asphalt shingle
10. Site () Structure() Building(x) Object()		23. Ownership Public() Private(x)	33. No. of Bays Front 4 Side 3
11. On National Yes() Register? No(x)		24. Owner's Name and Address If Known Danny Drane Fayette, MO 65248	34. Wall Treatment wood clapboard
12. Is It Yes(x) Eligible? No()		25. Open To Public? Yes() No(x)	35. Plan Shape 21 I house with ell
13. Part of Estab. Yes() Hist. District? No(x)		26. Local Contact Person or Organization City of Fayette	36. Changes Addition(x) (Explain in Altered() No. 42) Moved(x) 1852
15. Name of Established District n/a		27. Other Surveys In Which Included None	37. Condition Interior fair Exterior good
16. Thematic Category DOMESTIC		28. No. of Stories 2 - 1	38. Preservation Yes(x) Underway? No()
17. Date(s) or Period 1824 21 20		29. Basement? Yes(x) No()	39. Endangered? Yes() By What? No(x)
18. Style or Design Georgian I House 09		30. Foundation Material brick	40. Visible From Yes(x) Public Road? No()
19. Architect or Engineer unknown			
20. Contractor or Builder Elisha Witt			

42. Further Description of Important Features

See No. 42 on supplemental sheet

43. History and Significance

See No. 43 on supplemental sheet

44. Description of Environment and Outbuildings

See No. 44 on supplemental sheet

45. Sources of Information

See No. 45 on supplemental sheet

46. Prepared By
M. H. McVicker

47. Organization
City of Fayette

312
01/31/92

Building #1--Question #42

Front Facade:

The front facade features a roofline decorated with a cornice of dentils across the entire facade directly under the roofline, then a plain cornice down to another row of dentils across the entire facade is found above the top row of clapboarding. The second story has four, 6 pane over 6 pane sash windows. The first floor has three, 9 pane over 9 pane sash windows. A Greek Revival doorway with lean-to roof forming a modified cornice is centered in the front facade. This doorway is an example of a standard Missouri doorway from the 1850's with sidelights and transom. The machine made door visually dates to approximately 1900-1910. There are concrete steps leading to the door with a metal pipe railing to the left. The log portion of the facade has oak and walnut clapboarding and a hidden gutter is covered by a shingled roof.

Left elevation:

The simple left elevation features a chimney with one step in the gable and a one story addition on the east. There is one window on the first floor identical to the first floor windows on the first facade. An attic vent is centered in the attic gable.

Right Elevation:

The right elevation features a chimney in the lean to shed roof of the addition. A basement entrance and window is at ground level.

Rear Elevation:

The second floor of the main house block has 2 windows with 6 panes over six panes. The windows on the single story lean-to addition appear to have been re-used from elsewhere. There are two doors and three windows in the addition. The two windows to the right of the doors have six over six pane, two sash windows while the one window to the left has a nine over nine pane, two sash window. The single story addition features a simple chimney. An enclosed porch has been removed at an unknown date as have some ell additions which contained a dining room, kitchen, and storage area.

Georgian Style:

This is an I house with Georgian stylistic features. It is built of typical upland Southern construction using the materials available on the site--in this case, logs. The Greek Revival doorway was probably added to give a sense of style to this simple building and to show the owners were up-to-date.

Supplemental Sheet for Inventory Form Number 1

43. According to the 1883 History of Howard and Cooper Counties, this house was erected in the fall of 1824 by Elisha Witt with assistance from Gen. Ignatius P. Owen "on the ground where Howard College now stands." The logs for Owen's building had already been prepared, and his was erected the following day, after he helped Witt with this one. (Owen's hotel was located on the southeast corner of the Square, where Survey Building #24 now stands.) Both buildings were intended for use as hotels and "were conducted as such by their proprietors for many years." It appears that Witt enjoyed a hiatus of about a year in his ownership, however. In an advertisement in the Missouri Intelligencer and Boonslick Advertiser dated March 5, 1827, William Wright states that he has "just taken possession of the well known public house...lately in the occupancy of E.B. Witt, Esq. The eligibility of the situation, its remoteness from the bustle of the Court yard (Square?), &c. renders it well calculated for those who are fond of retirement." In the issue of July 4, 1828, however, E. B. Witt advertises that he "has taken possession of his well known Tavern House...which is now open as a House of Entertainment." Wright's Inn is mentioned incidentally in a 1829 article concerning a meeting held there to sign up men to provide a military escort for an trade caravan bound for Santa Fe, but it is not clear whether this referred to another inn operated by Wright after he gave up Witt's or whether Witt's continued to be known as Wright's during that period. Witt's hotel is also mentioned briefly in the 1876 Illustrated Atlas Map of Howard County, which names Lewis Newton as the proprietor of a third hotel built during Fayette's first year of existence. The Witt hotel was moved to its present location in 1852, when Howard-Payne Hall was constructed on what became the campus of Central Methodist College, according to T. Berry Smith. By the time of the 1889 Sanborn map, the first to include that area of town, the building is listed as a dwelling and it continues to be listed that way on all of the maps through 1925.

44. There are no outbuildings. The building occupies a corner lot with Elm Street to the north, and the front facade facing Mulberry Street.

45. 1883 History of Howard/Cooper pg. 178
1876 Illustrated Atlas pg. 11
1923 T. Berry Smith pg. 142
Bill Lay, pp. 8, 13, 19
Sanborn maps, 1885, 1889, 1894, 1902, 1910, 1925



MISSOURI OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION

ARCHITECTURAL/HISTORIC INVENTORY SURVEY FORM

11-10002-098

1. NO. 5		4. Present Local Name(s) or Design. St. Paul United Methodist Church	
2. COUNTY Howard		5. OTHER NAME(S) <i>Not entered</i>	
3. Location of Negatives City Hall			
6. Specific Legal Location Township 50N Range 16W Section 11 If City or Town, Street Address Mulberry and Davis Streets		21. Original Use, If Apparent church	31. Wall Construction brick
7. City or Town If Rural, Vicinity Fayette		22. Present Use church	32. Roof Type & Material gable/asph. shingle
10. Site () Structure() Building(X) Object()		23. Ownership Public() Private(X)	33. No. of Bays Front 2 Side 8
11. On National Yes() Register? No(X) 12. Is It Yes() Eligible? No(X)		24. Owner's Name and Address If Known St. Paul United Methodist Fayette, MO 65148	34. Wall Treatment common bond
13. Part of Estab. Yes() Hist. District? No(X) 14. District Yes() Potential? No(X)		25. Open To Public? Yes(X) No()	35. Plan Shape irregular
15. Name of Established District n/a		26. Local Contact Person or Organization Minister of St. Paul	36. Changes Addition(X) (Explain in Altered(X) No. 42) Moved()
16. Thematic Category RELIGION		27. Other Surveys In Which Included None	37. Condition Interior excellent Exterior excellent
17. Date(s) or Period 1964		28. No. of Stories 1	38. Preservation Yes(X) Underway? No()
18. Style or Design Gabled end composite religious		29. Basement? Yes(X) No()	39. Endangered? Yes() By What? No(X)
19. Architect or Engineer Unknown		30. Foundation Material concrete	40. Visible From Yes(X) Public Road? No()
20. Contractor or Builder Unknown, but may be ch. members			

42. Further Description of Important Features

See NO. 42 on supplemental sheet

43. History and Significance

See NO. 43 on supplemental sheet

44. Description of Environment and Outbuildings

See No. 44 on supplemental sheet

45. Sources of Information

See No. 45 on supplemental sheet

46. Prepared By
M. H. McVicker

47. Organization
City of Fayette

3403
01/31/92

Building #5-Question #42

This 1964 church was constructed too recently to have architectural significance under current National Register criteria. However, for future reference, it should be noted that the form is fitted to the function in the modern manner. From the exterior, there is nothing to distinguish this building as belonging to a predominantly African American congregation: the church is definitely within the mainstream of Methodist church design as shown by maps and floor plans of other Missouri Methodist churches in the archives at Central Methodist College in Fayette. The basic unit is the rectangular sanctuary with the fellowship hall in the partial basement underneath. Two entrances project from the front facade so the church does not have a traditional narthex. The middle entrance has a tan, brick cross in the pediment above the door. Thus, the church is a composite or mixture of several traditional styles and the term composite religious structure is used for the style as defined by the State Office of Historic Preservation. The north side (rear elevation) is partially constructed of concrete block while the new addition is frame.

Supplemental Sheet for Inventory Form Number 5

43. This building, although constructed in 1964, is included in the survey area because of the importance of the site in telling the history of Methodism in Fayette, and of relations between the European settlers and African Americans. A further reason for including it comes from use in the present building of materials from the two previous churches on the site.

The principal account of the early days of Methodism was written for the 1883 History of Chariton and Howard Counties by the Reverend J.H. Ledbetter, pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, from 1870 to 1872. This account appears to be the principal source for the 1923 T. Berry Smith history.

In 1806, the first circuit riding preacher started out from New Madrid, his territory covering the whole state. In 1815, the seventh circuit in the state was organized to include Boone, Howard and Chariton counties, and was called the Boone's Lick circuit. The Reverend Joseph Piggott was the first regularly appointed pastor to the Methodists of Howard County. As was the custom on the early circuits, the Methodists met in homes. Billie Reynolds' home one half mile east of the City was named as the meeting place in 1827. The Methodists then obtained permission to hold services in the new County Courthouse. They built their first church in 1838 at the corner of Spring and Church Streets, but it was never deeded to them by a principal contributor and preacher, Hampton Boone, and may have been sold or reverted to him, in 1840, to satisfy the church's debt to him, both for the building and back pay. Another account, in his personal biography in the 1883 History, says that "Having studied closely the church tenets of the different denominations, his convictions of duty led him to sever his relations with the Methodist Church." Boone then turned the building over to the Disciples, who used it until about 1884. (It is possible that his "convictions of duty" had to do with the slavery question, which was about to split the Methodist Episcopal Church. The Disciples, however, did not divide during the Civil War.)

After this episode, the Methodists then worshipped in a small brick building on the Central College campus, and sometimes in the chapel of the high school building, during the great period of division in the Methodist Church in the United States. In 1844, the Methodists of Fayette "adhered to the southern branch of the church," according to Ledbetter. Nationally, the division arose over "the great trial of Bishop Andrews, growing out the agitation of the slavery question." A fire on campus in 1854 drove the Fayette congregation out of their quarters there. By 1855, they had raised \$2,500 to build a frame church at the corner of Davis and Mulberry. This new building was constructed on land donated by John Ewing and was dedicated by Bishop G. F. Pierce in 1856. It was used until 1870 when the congregation moved to the Central college chapel while Centenary Chapel was under construction. According to Ledbetter, "There as always been unity and harmony in the Fayette church. Even the great Civil War did not disrupt them, though there were people of both sides in the church."

T. Berry Smith states that after the Civil War, "two religious organizations were effected among the negroes, one being M.E., the other Baptist." He does not state where the "negro" Methodists met until they purchased the 1856 building, nor does he or Ledbetter give any account of where the African Americans worshipped during the period before emancipation. It was, however, a common practice at the time to provide a separate section, such as a balcony, in a church for use by the African American slaves of owners who were members.

The Methodist Church South in Fayette became a station in 1869, rather than a circuit. This change may be what led to the move to new quarters, because for a year after this change, the congregation was pastored by Central faculty members. It was not until 1874 that the 1856 frame church building was sold to the African American Methodists. Picturesque Fayette shows this church on page 122, and says, however, that "services were held here until 1874 when it was sold to the colored brethren." The building in the picture is a simple frame rectangle on a high brick foundation that made it necessary to have a long flight of stairs leading up to a porch. Entrance to the church was from this porch through two separated doorways (probably to separate males and females as was a frequent arrangement at that period) in the gabled end facing Mulberry Street. The doors appear to be single leaves with rectangular glass transoms above. The standing seam metal roof was unadorned, pierced only by two pair of chimneys. The southern elevation had four attenuated windows with four over four vertically oriented panes that were apparently operable for ventilation as one is open at the top. There is also a prominent downspout. The brick foundation on the south elevation had four bays, spaced to match the windows above. The first window from the west was boarded up, and the third opening was a somewhat recessed doorway. In the picture, a window can also be seen in the west elevation, at the southern end, and was probably one of at least a pair. Picturesque Fayette also states that when the first college building burned (in 1856), and while the Academy Building (Brannock Hall) was under construction, college classes were held in the basement of the new church. Picturesque Fayette was published in 1905, showing the building still in existence, but T. Berry Smith states that "November 1, 1905, the M.E. Church was burned and the congregation proceeded to erect on the same site an attractive stone edifice." It faced Davis Street, with the narthex projecting toward the street at the southwest corner of the building. The sanctuary was cruciform, with transepts extending north and south. The Sanborn map of 1910 notes that it had electricity and stoves, and also shows a small frame outbuilding at the northeast corner of the lot, which was probably a privy, as it is gone by 1925. The cornerstone of this 1905 church sits on the ground next to the cornerstone imbedded in the current building. It says, "M.E. Church, Erected 1905, W. J. Deboe, Pastor." The new stone says "Rebuilt 1948, J. O. Murphy Pastor." The current leadership of the church believes this to have been a repair effort.

Continuation of No. 43 for Inventory Form Number 5

According to David Alvis, who is now chairman of the board of trustees and was on the board in 1964, this stone church was condemned as unsafe by the City because of large cracks in the stone and masonry. It could not be repaired, so it was torn down and the new church constructed, reusing as much material from the old church as possible. The floor of the sanctuary is from the stone church. The lumber which was not used at that time was stored and used when the Christian education addition was put on the church in 1991. Some of the cut stones, however, were purchased by William Jones, and used at his home (Survey No. 33) to create a small retaining wall along the sidewalk on the north side of his house (parallel to Walnut Street). The stained glass windows were sent to Kansas City for a restoration which "cost a fortune," Brother Alvis remembers. At least one of these windows came from the 1856 church, since it is in memory of Julia Hicks, the wife of James Madison Hicks, who owned a farm east of what is now the Central campus and was a member of the Methodist Church before 1840. Brother Alvis also recalled that the present church, with the addition, is now about the size of the stone church.

When the Methodist Church united in 1968 with the Evangelical United Brethren and the Congregational Church, St. Paul's became St. Paul United Methodist Church.

44. This building is on a corner lot. It faces Davis Street, with Mulberry Street to the west, and an alley to the east. There are no outbuildings. As shown on the 1910 and 1925 Sanborn maps, a small house occupied the end of the lot between the stone church and the alley, but has been removed.

45. 1883 History pp. 362-362, 610-614
 Picturesque Fayette pp. 73, 122
 1920 T. Berry Smith, pp. 168-170, pg. 178
 Sanborn maps of 1889, 1894, 1902, 1910 and 1925
 Interview by Dr. Maryellen McVicker with Brother David Alvis, president of the Board of Trustees of St. Paul United Methodist Church, July 22, 1992



MISSOURI OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION

ARCHITECTURAL/HISTORIC INVENTORY SURVEY FORM HDA5003-099

1. NO. 86		4. Present Local Name(s) or Design. Monrow Residence	
2. COUNTY Howard		5. OTHER NAME(S)	
3. Location of Negatives City Hall			
6. Specific Legal Location Township 50N Range 16W Section 11 If City or Town, Street Address 105 East Walnut Street		21. Original Use. If Apparent Single Dwelling OIA	31. Wall Construction frame wu
7. City or Town If Rural, Vicinity Fayette		22. Present Use Single Dwelling	32. Roof Type & Material 28 43 gable/asphalt shingle
10. Site () Structure () Building(X) Object ()		23. Ownership Public() Private(x)	33. No. of Bays Front 2 Side 3
11. On National Yes() Register? No(x) 12. Is It Yes() Eligible? No(X)		24. Owner's Name and Address If Known Martha Monrow 105 E. Walnut-Fayette	34. Wall Treatment TQ vinyl siding 92
13. Part of Estab. Yes() Hist. District? No(x) 14. District Yes() Potential? No(X)		25. Open To Public? Yes() No(X)	35. Plan Shape rectangular RC
15. Name of Established District n/a		26. Local Contact Person or Organization City of Fayette	36. Changes Addition() (Explain in No. 42) Altered(X) Moved()
16. Thematic Category DOMESTIC		27. Other Surveys In Which Included none	37. Condition Interior good Exterior good
17. Date(s) or Period 1902-1910		28. No. of Stories 1	38. Preservation Yes(X) Underway? No()
18. Style or Design Bungalow 49		29. Basement? Yes() No(X)	39. Endangered? Yes() By What? No(X)
19. Architect or Engineer Unknown		30. Foundation Material concrete	40. Visible From Yes(X) Public Road? No()
20. Contractor or Builder Unknown			

42. Further Description of Important Features

See No. 42 on supplemental sheet

43. History and Significance

See No. 43 on supplemental sheet

44. Description of Environment and Outbuildings

See No. 44 on supplemental sheet

45. Sources of Information

See No. 45 on supplemental sheet

46. Prepared by
M. H. McVicker

47. Organization
City of Fayette

Date
01/31/92

Building #86--Question #42

Front Facade:

This small one story bungalow has a gabled roof which drops to a gabled roof porch extending across the entire front facade with a plain pediment. Four brick pillars with wooden obelisks are evenly spaced along the porch. The door is offcenter left and there is a modern "picture window."

Left, Right, and Rear Elevations:

Three window bays are evenly arranged across the left elevation. The first arrangement is a pair while the rest are single. Two chimneys are evenly spaced on the ridgeline. The two rear windows have two vertical panes per sash. An enclosed porch is to the rear.

Supplemental Sheet for Inventory Form No. 86

43. This house does not appear in any of the printed county histories, so far as can be determined, nor in any of the reminiscences about the town.

In 1885, its site is occupied by a small, one-story, frame house, set back a little from Walnut Street, but abutting the alley. It is shown with a west-facing addition and is marked "Vac. (old)." It is still there in 1889, marked as a dwelling, "old & vac." By 1894, this has been replaced by a rectangular one-story frame building, with two narrow additions on the south elevation. The lot has been divided in two, and on the west half, a stable has been constructed. It is unclear whether this stable is associated with the house, or is part of the Fayette Marble Works buildings, which fronts on South Church Street. By 1902, the building is considerably altered with the addition of a room on the west, a porch on the north, another porch on the east, and another porch on the west. There are two small outbuildings which may belong with this house, or with another which has been constructed directly on the alley behind this house. The stable which appeared on the 1894 map is gone. By 1910, the west porch has been enclosed, and another addition placed on the west addition of 1902. It is unchanged on the 1925 map.

44. This house faces Walnut Street, the only house on the street behind the Fayette Public Library. Its east elevation is very close to the alley. The south elevation faces an open area in the middle of the block. The west elevation also faces an empty lot. There are no outbuildings.

45. Sanborn maps of 1885, 1889, 1894, 1902, 1910 and 1925

