

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in *Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms* (National Register Bulletin 16). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900a). Type all entries.

1. Name of Property

historic name Johnson, Juliet Trigg, House
other names/site number 0-36

2. Location

street & number 1304 Main Street N/A not for publication
city, town Boonville N/A vicinity
state Missouri code MO county Cooper code 053 zip code 65233

3. Classification

Ownership of Property

- ☒ private
☐ public-local
☐ public-State
☐ public-Federal

Category of Property

- ☒ building(s)
☐ district
☐ site
☐ structure
☐ object

Number of Resources within Property

Contributing	Noncontributing
1	buildings
	sites
	structures
	objects
1	Total

Name of related multiple property listing:
Historic Resources of Boonville, Mo.

Number of contributing resources previously
listed in the National Register 0

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this
☒ nomination ☐ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the
National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.
In my opinion, the property ☒ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria. ☐ See continuation sheet.

G. Tracy Mehan III
Signature of certifying official G. Tracy Mehan III, Director

3 August 89
Date

Department of Natural Resources and State Historic Preservation Officer

State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property ☐ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria. ☐ See continuation sheet.

Signature of commenting or other official

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:

- ☐ entered in the National Register.
☐ See continuation sheet.
☐ determined eligible for the National
Register. ☐ See continuation sheet.
☐ determined not eligible for the
National Register.
☐ removed from the National Register.
☐ other, (explain:)

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Domestic: single dwelling

Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Domestic: single dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(enter categories from instructions)

Gothic Revival

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

foundation Brick

walls Brick

roof Asphalt

other Wood

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

JULIET TRIGG JOHNSON HOUSE

SUMMARY: One of three surviving Gothic Revival residences in Boonville, the one-and-one-half story Juliet Trigg Johnson House, 1304 Main Street, is constructed of brick, laid in a common bond variant of seven stretcher rows per header row, on a T-shaped plan. Its flared gable roofs are sheathed with composition shingles and distinguished by returns and centered cross gable. The Juliet Trigg Johnson House is virtually identical to the Josephine Trigg Pigott House, 1307 Sixth Street, although their floor plans are reversed. Both were built circa 1857-1860 by Dr. William H. Trigg as wedding gifts for his daughters and employ the same Gothic Revival style and many of the same details. The Johnson House has endured more alterations than the Pigott House but retains most of the essential features and elements of its architectural style. Despite minor alterations, the Juliet Trigg Johnson House retains sufficient physical characteristics to convey integrity of workmanship, materials, and design, in addition to its integrity of location and setting.

ELABORATION: The facade, or west elevation, of the Johnson House is dominated by a centered cross gable which is typical of the architectural style. A one-over-one, double hung sash with an arched rowlock brick lintel occupies the upper story's central bay. The roofline entablature with bracketed overhang, which suggests the contemporary Italianate style, is continued along the cross gable eaves. The first floor is divided into five symmetrically arranged bays. The recessed double doors with transom which occupy the central bay are framed by a pedimented, dentiled surround which resembles Greek Revival rather than Gothic Revival detailing. A one story, one bay, broken pedimented porch with arched ceiling projects over the central bay and is a later addition. It is supported by two sets of three chamfered columns on brick piers which rest on a later filled concrete base. The four bays contain eight-over-four, double hung sash with raised, arched segmental brick lintels arranged in alternating soldier and rowlock bands. Two corbelled brick chimneys pierce the roof ridge, rising on either side of a central hall.

The returns and bracketed entablature are continued on the south elevation's gable end. However, centered in the first floor level of the gable, a single bay which holds paired four-over-four, double hung sash replaces a one story bay window, which the companion Pigott House retains. Evidence of infill is apparent and the bay does not duplicate the arched lintels the original windows

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National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Johnson, Juliet Trigg, House

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employed. The south elevation of the gable extension contains five asymmetrically arranged bays. A shed roofed porch shelters the western two-thirds of the extension and three of the five bays. Two-over-two, double hung sash with arched lintels identical to those on the facade fill the two northernmost bays, while the third bay contains a door with transom. The bracketed porch overhang continues the design of the roofline entablature. Chamfered posts on brick piers support the porch roof and decorative wood ornaments arched between the columns. The windows in the easternmost two bays are identical to the windows sheltered by the porch. Two corbelled chimneys also pierce the roof below the ridge of the gable extension and a narrow dormer which houses a two-over-two, double hung sash is seated over the porch.

A one story, shed roofed garage addition obscures the gable end of the extension. Resting on a concrete block foundation, the frame garage is clad in asbestos siding and its roof is sheathed with asphalt shingles. A sliding garage door on its south elevation is the only opening. The addition does not extend the full width of the gable end. A window with arched lintel remains on the northern edge of the gable end, but is boarded over. Identical six-over-six, double hung windows are asymmetrically placed in the upper story, although the arched lintels are retained.

The gable end of the north elevation has also been altered. The two symmetrically placed windows have been filled with brick, although the arched, raised lintels remain. The upper story window remains and is identical to the window on the upper story of the south elevation's gable end. The north elevation of the gable extension is shared by two bays and a one story, brick bay projection. One-over-one, double hung windows surmounted by arched brick lintels are set in each plane of the projection on the western end of the elevation. The entablature of the bay repeats the design of the main structure's entablature. The remaining two bays which complete the elevation are filled by two-over-two, double hung sash with identical lintels. However, the bay located in the center of this elevation was originally occupied by a door; a concrete base and steps remain beneath the window. A gable dormer is located opposite the dormer on the south elevation and is identical to that dormer. A shed dormer to the east of the original gabled dormer is a later addition.

8. Statement of Significance

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:

☐ nationally ☐ statewide ☒ locally

Applicable National Register Criteria ☐ A ☐ B ☒ C ☐ D

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions) ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ E ☐ F ☐ G

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions)

Architecture

Period of Significance

c. 1857-1860

Significant Dates

c. 1857-1860

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Significant Person

N/A

Architect/Builder

Unknown

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

SUMMARY: The Juliet Trigg Johnson House, 1304 Main Street, is significant under Criterion C in the area of ARCHITECTURE. One of three surviving Gothic Revival residences in Boonville, two of which are brick and are located outside of historic districts, the Juliet Trigg Johnson House retains the distinctive details and features of the style, which was never prolific in Boonville (see "Historic Resources of Boonville: The Steamboat Era, 1826-1870" and "Historic Resources of Boonville: Additional Architectural Contexts--Gothic Revival Residences"). It shares with the surviving examples of the style in Boonville the steep roofs, centered cross gable, and decorative wood ornamentation which characterized the style.

ELABORATION: The Juliet Trigg Johnson House was constructed circa 1857-1860 by Dr. William H. Trigg, a Boonville financier and merchant, as a wedding gift for his daughter. A house identical in scale and style, but with reversed floor plan, was constructed for a second daughter, Josephine, at 1307 Sixth Street, also as a wedding gift. Both the Juliet Trigg Johnson and Josephine Trigg Pigott Houses are the earliest examples of Gothic Revival residential architecture in Boonville. In 1883, the Johnsons constructed a new house, and Dr. Trigg sold the house he had built as a wedding gift. From 1888 until 1895, Josephine, Juliet's sister, and her husband, William, owned the house. Subsequent occupants included Joseph F. Rutherford, later a leader of the Jehovah's Witnesses, who allegedly filled with brick the windows on the gable end of the north elevation of the house to avoid seeing the wicked night lights of Boonville. Although a number of owners followed, the house has remained a single family dwelling.

☐ See continuation sheet

9. Major Bibliographical References

Johnson, W.F. History of Cooper County. 2 vols. Topeka: Historical Publishing Company. 1919; Reprint ed., Fort Worth: VKM Publishing Company, 1978.

Levens, Henry C., and Drake, Nathaniel M. A History of Cooper County, Missouri. St. Louis: Perrin and Smith, 1876; Reprint ed., n.p., n.d.

Property Abstract.

"Survey Notes -- The Houses of Boonville," Boonville Daily News, December 5, 1979.

☐ See continuation sheet

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- ☐ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- ☐ previously listed in the National Register
- ☐ previously determined eligible by the National Register
- ☐ designated a National Historic Landmark
- ☐ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- ☐ recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Primary location of additional data:

- ☒ State historic preservation office
- ☐ Other State agency
- ☐ Federal agency
- ☐ Local government
- ☐ University
- ☐ Other

Specify repository: _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of property Less than one acre

UTM References

A

1	5	5	2	2	5	2	0	4	3	1	2	5	8	0
Zone		Easting						Northing						

C

Zone		Easting						Northing						

B

Zone		Easting						Northing						

D

Zone		Easting						Northing						

☐ See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

The property lies within Lot #5 of Wendleton's Addition in the city of Boonville, Mo.

☐ See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification

The boundary encompasses the single parcel of land that is occupied by the property and its immediate surroundings. The legally recorded lot lines that have been historically associated with the property retain integrity and form the limits of the boundary.

☐ See continuation sheet

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Preservation Planning Section

organization Missouri Historic Preservation Program date May 5, 1989

street & number P. O. Box 176 telephone 314-751-5365

city or town Jefferson City state Missouri zip code 65102

Photo Log:

Name of Property: **Johnson, Juliet Trigg, House**

City or Vicinity: **Boonville**

County: **Cooper County** State: **MO**

Photographer: **S. Mitchell**

Date

Photographed: **February 1989**

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:

- 1 of 8. View from W
- 2 of 8. View from SW
- 3 of 8. View from SE
- 4 of 8. Detail of side porch, view from S
- 5 of 8. View from NE
- 6 of 8. View from N
- 7 of 8. View from NW
- 8 of 8. View from SW















