

ONE HUNDRED YEARS OF ARCHITECTURAL RESOURCES IN JOHNSON
COUNTY, MISSOURI

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by the Missouri Department of Natural Resources, Division of
Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation

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ABSTRACT

Surveys of the architectural resources within the western half and the eastern half of Johnson County Missouri were conducted between June 1985 and June 1987. The inventories identified 5634 buildings, with 412 buildings and bridges described in greater detail on individual inventory data sheets. The area surveyed was estimated at 422,000 acres with a minimum of 4183 miles driven within the county during the survey. The survey team recommends that fifty-four structures (including one historic district) and one additional historic district be considered for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places. Eight properties were noted as significant, but not as likely to be eligible. Final decisions of significance did not always follow National Register criteria, but depended more heavily upon the local and regional context.

INTRODUCTION

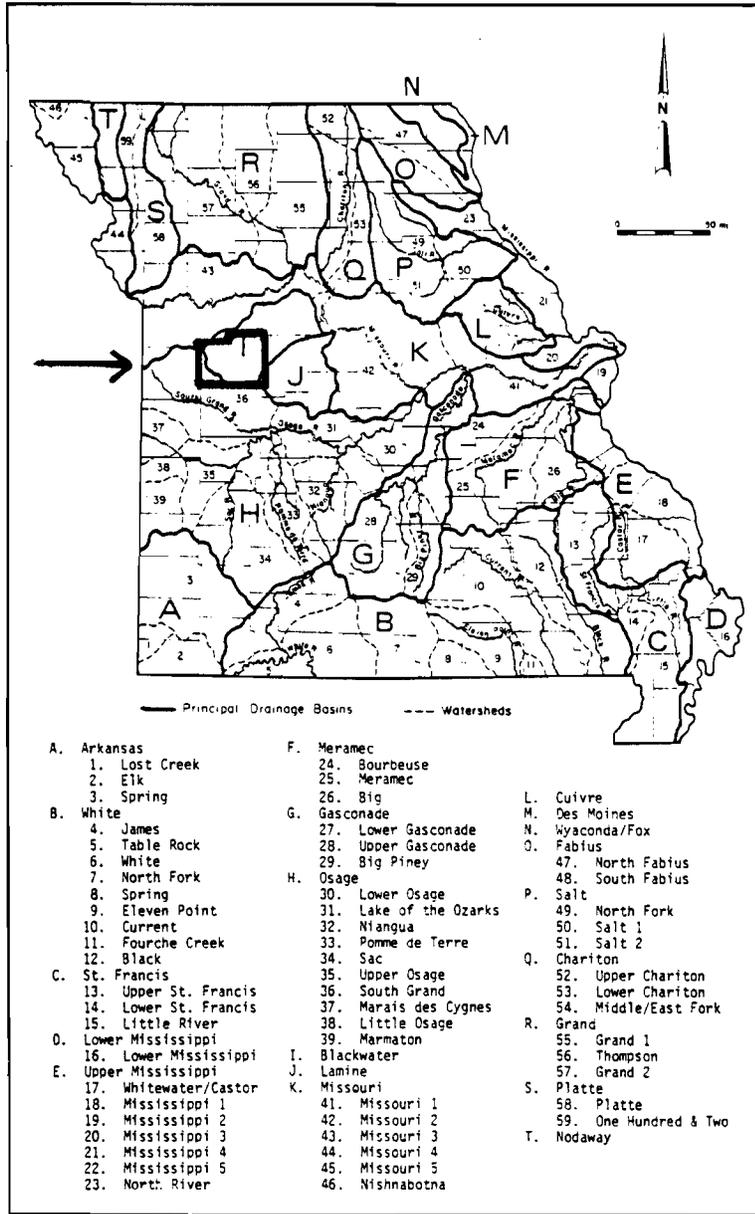
The purpose of this report is to present an overview of the settlement patterns of Johnson County as reflected through the currently existing architectural buildings and structures. Identifying and locating resources were the primary goals of the project. Virtually nothing was previously known about the nature of historic properties throughout the county. No information existed regarding the numbers of existing structures, their condition or their distribution. A classification, or typology, was also needed to understand better the variety of house styles and any vernacular adaptations. Such identification activities allow the refinement of the definition of the broad historical and architectural context at the local and county levels. Establishing the thematic and geographical context is crucial prior to any evaluative studies of structural significance. Broad patterns of settlement, industrialization and transportation will be proposed and each building will be studied in light of its position within the local historical context. The significance of a building will depend largely upon its perceived position within such patterns, within a specific time period and within the typical building construction styles noted.

Two separate field reconnaissance surveys were conducted by Roger Maserang, the Historic Preservation Coordinator, and W. Tom Christopher, geographer and historian, both of the Show Me Regional Planning Commission.

The field crew had already contributed to understanding the historical resources of Johnson and Pettis Counties through their inventories within the commercial and residential areas of Warrensburg and Sedalia. Photography was the sole responsibility of Roger Maserang; research on individual properties was conducted by both field investigators. Dr. Joy Stevenson, a prehistoric archaeologist and cultural resource manager, provided synthesis of the inventory data. Support services were provided by the Show Me Regional Planning Commission staff. Vi Bielefeldt, the Executive Director of the Planning Commission staff, served as administrative supervisor.

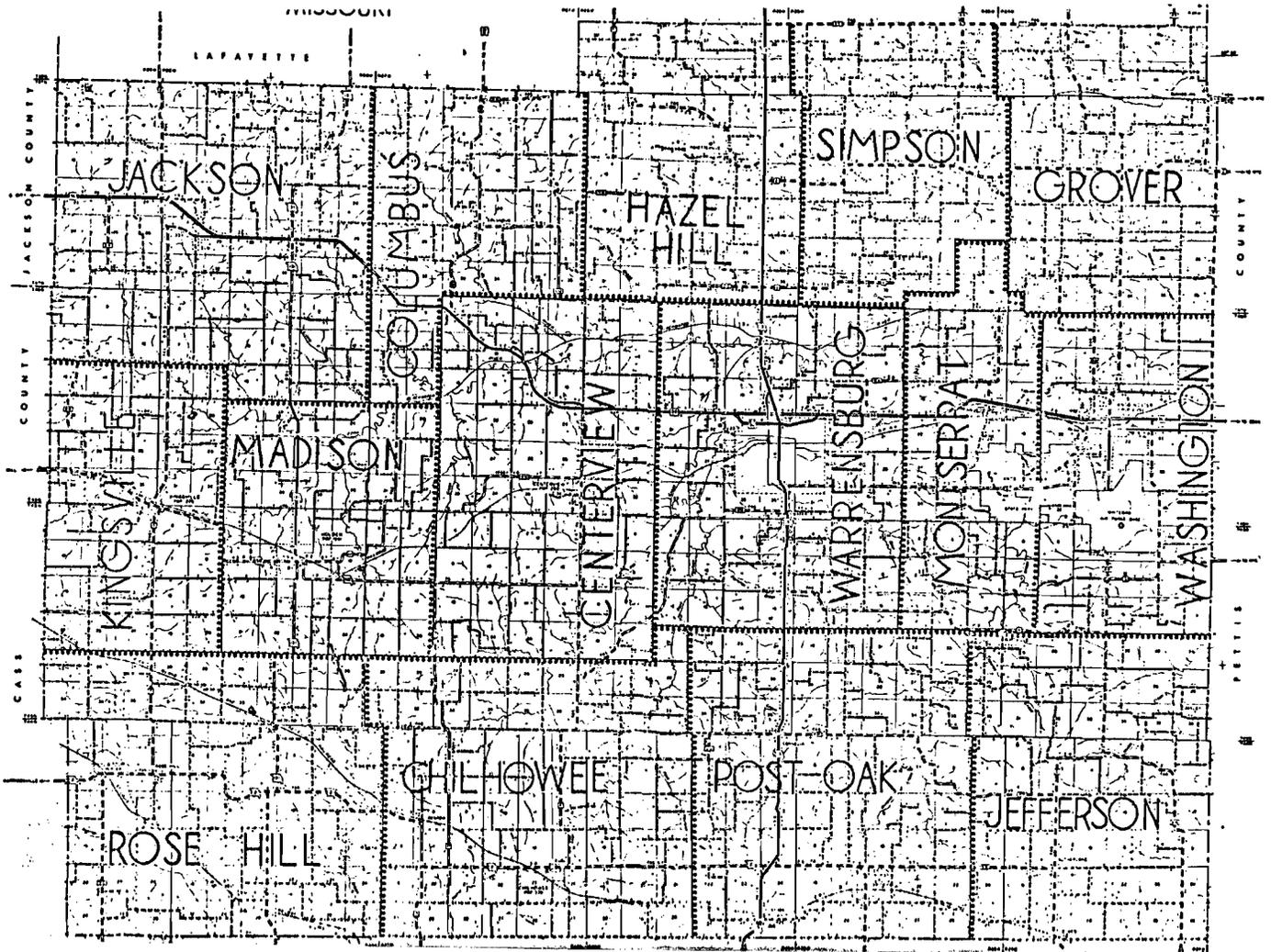
Consultation and supervision was provided by Jim Denny and Lee Gilleard of the Division of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation in Jefferson City.

The project was designed to survey eventually the entire county, but for practical reasons (such as transportation) the study was completed in two halves. The first grant period (29-85-9311-016) allowed inventory within the western townships of Jackson, Columbus, Kingsville, Madison, Centerview, Rose Hill and Chilhowee. The second research period (29-86-10011-039-A) allowed survey in the eastern half of Johnson County in Hazel Hill, Simpson, Grover, Warrensburg, Montserrat, Washington, Post Oak and Jefferson Townships. The survey area is illustrated in Map A revealing its position within the state of Missouri. Map B shows the townships within the county.



PROJECT AREA AS LOCATED WITHIN THE DRAINAGE BASINS OF MISSOURI

MAP A



TOWNSHIPS OF JOHNSON COUNTY, MISSOURI

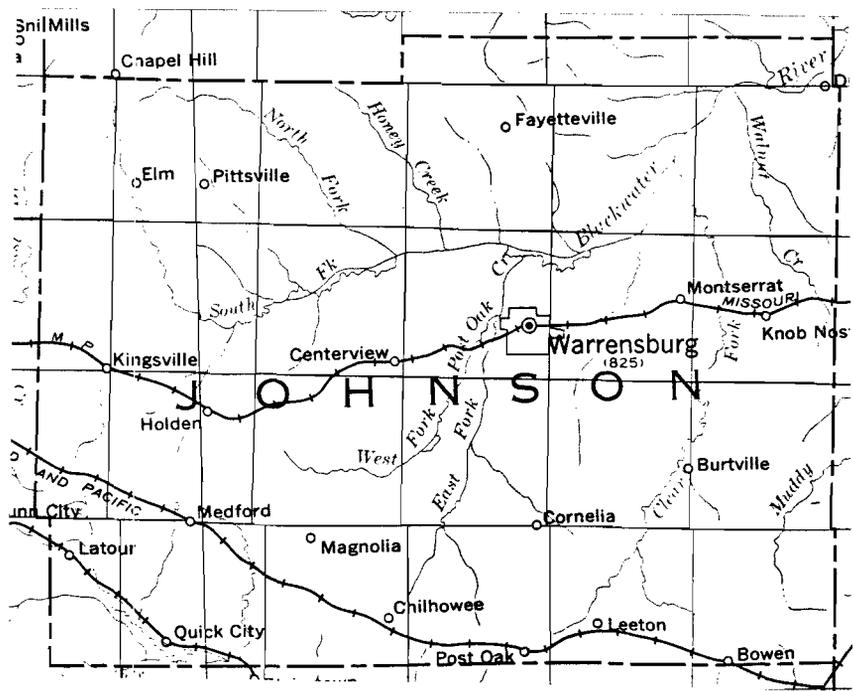
MAP B

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

All of the environmental data included below contribute to the unique definition of the space set or the geographical context within which each structure exists.

Johnson County lies within the Osage Plains physiographic region of Missouri defined by Rafferty (1982:10). This western plains area consists largely of rolling to hilly prairie-covered terrain underlain by Pennsylvanian sedimentary strata dipping westward. Chapman (1975:1-4) places the county within the major archaeological-physiographic subdivision called the Northwest Prairie. The county intersects the boundaries of four separate drainage systems (Map A). The northwestern corner of Johnson County is part of the major Missouri drainage basin itself. The largest and most central portion of the county is within the Blackwater principal drainage basin with the far southeastern corner of the county within the Lamine drainage basin. The southwestern corner of the county lies within the South Grand watershed of the Osage River principal drainage basin. Streams throughout the county vary in width and evidence of past meandering. Numerous small branches and intermittent streams are noted (Maps C and D)

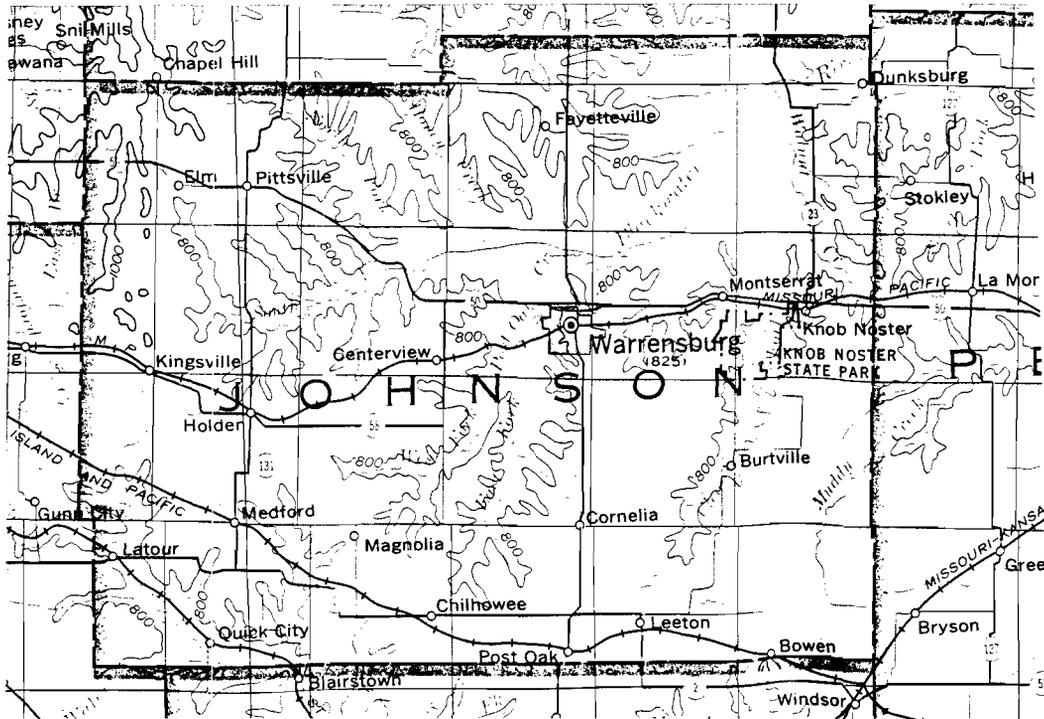
The geologic map of Missouri printed in 1979 by the Department of Natural Resources Missouri Geological Survey reinforces the four drainage patterns mentioned above in the



MAJOR DRAINAGES OF JOHNSON COUNTY, MISSOURI

From U.S. Geological Survey Map of the State of Missouri.
 Revised 1973. Scale 1:500,000.

MAP C



TOPOGRAPHY OF THE MAJOR DRAINAGES OF JOHNSON COUNTY,
MISSOURI

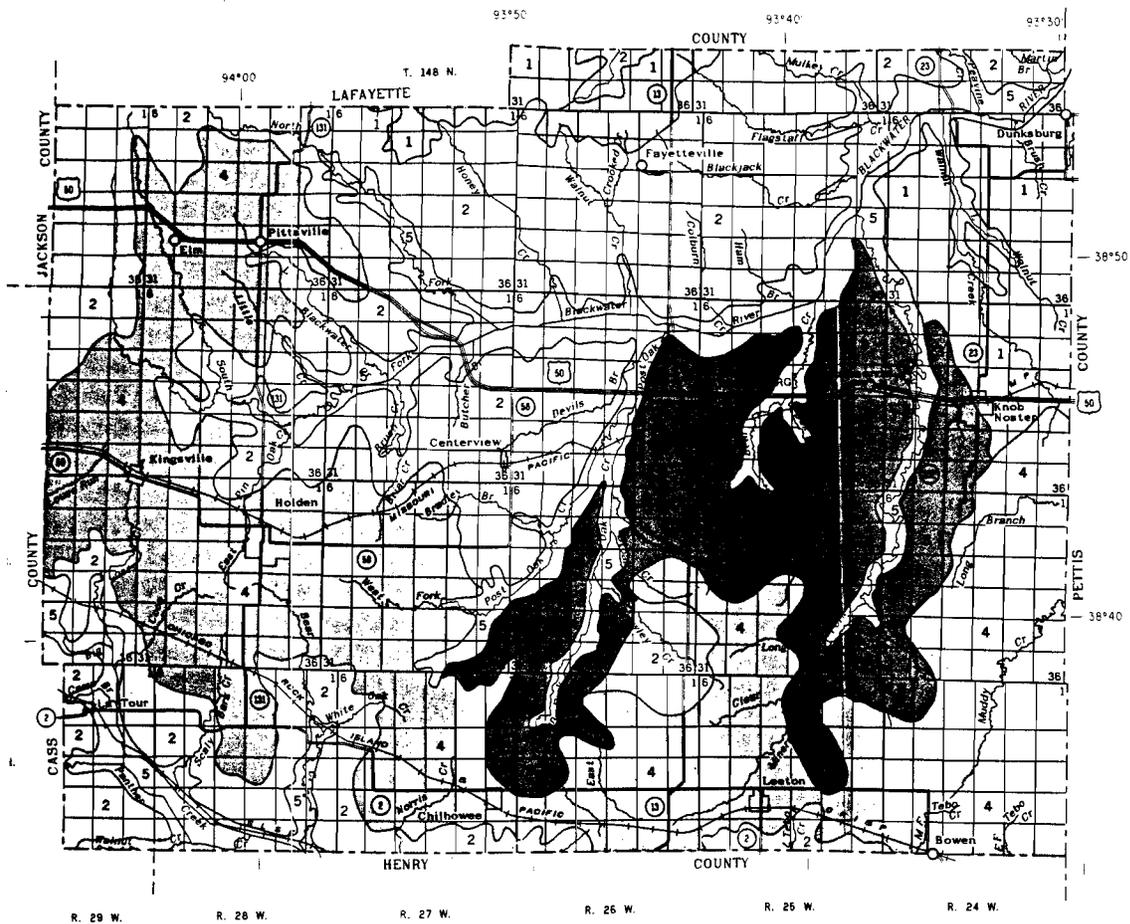
From U.S. Geological Survey Map of the State of Missouri.
Revised 1973. Scale 1:500,000.

MAP D

discussion of county hydrology. Within the northwest corner of the county lie Pennsylvanian age materials (the Missouri Series). The central portion of the county contains other Pennsylvanian materials (Desmoinesian Series) with a distinctive bank of sandstone (Pleasantton group) running north to south. Another Pennsylvanian group (Cherokee group) dominates the eastern and southeastern areas while the southwestern corner also reveals a similar geologic structure.

More significant to human settlement is the range of soil types within the county. A generalized soil map is presented in Map E. Flood prone areas of clay, sand and gravel cluster around the major drainages within the county. The more common county soils are clay and shale-based siltloams formed in residuum from limestone, sandstone and shale. Erosion is a severe problem today due to the removal of trees and natural ground cover. The General Prime Farmland Map prepared by the Soil Conservation Service (1979) reveals that approximately half of Johnson County consists of greater than 85% prime farmland. A sizeable area in the southeastern quadrant of the county contained less than 25% prime farmland.

The distinctive sandstone formation bisecting the county had a significant economic impact upon the historical development of the county. A prominent quarrying industry arose within the region as did important coal mining activities. Particularly significant coal outcrops were



GENERAL SOILS MAP OF JOHNSON COUNTY, MISSOURI

from Soil Survey of Johnson County, Missouri. U.S. Department of Agriculture, Soil Conservation Service, 1980.

MAP E

mined east of Warrensburg (near Montserrat) and east of Leeton.

Climate in Johnson County is subject to frequent weather changes and wide fluctuations in temperature. A moderate winter climate is characterized by snowfall averaging a total of 15.6 inches (Anonymous 1980:80). Maximum rainfall occurs from May through July with two-thirds of the total annual average of 38.62 inches falling during the growing season. The first frost generally occurs in mid-October allowing a normal growing season of 185 days. The extremes in temperature tend not to be as crucial to farming people as the length of frost-free growing days.

The historic natural vegetation of Johnson County consisted largely of tall and short prairie grasses with hardwoods dominating the stream bottomlands. Vegetation commonly found today includes ash, cottonwood, oak, locust, crabapple, elm, dogwood, hackberry, hickory, cedar, willow, sycamore, plum, mulberry, walnut, maple, grapes and numerous types of wild berries.

The fauna within Johnson County include deer, beaver, muskrat, rabbit, squirrel, badger, raccoon, coyote, fox, skunk, hawks, turkeys, geese, catfish, carp and bass. Archaeological remains reveal the earlier presence of bison, elk, bear and antelope (Chapman 1975:14).

PREHISTORIC OVERVIEW

The Martin surveys of the Clear Fork and Middle Drainage of the Blackwater River are the only major archaeological investigations conducted in the Johnson County area (Martin et al. 1981; Martin 1982). Although no stratified sites have been excavated within the county, survey data allow the establishment of a generalized archaeological sequence for the region. That framework is summarized below.

PALEO-INDIAN/DALTON PERIODS

Little documented evidence of human occupation during the Paleo-Indian period has been noted (Chapman 1975:67). This period, defined largely by the presence of fluted projectile points, focuses upon small bands of nomadic people hunting large mammals of the Late Pleistocene. Isolated finds of fluted points suggest the possible presence of Paleo-Indians in Johnson County, but no campsites or special activity sites have been identified.

Diagnostic points from the Dalton Period (8000-7000 B.C.) have been found in Johnson County (Martin et al. 1981; Martin 1982). This material is believed to have been produced by a culture adapting from a previous megafaunal hunting lifestyle to a more localized hunting and gathering economy. Environmental changes dictated such cultural changes. Although chipped stone projectiles and knives

dominated the diagnostic tool kits, grinding and smashing implements became common as did bone sewing implements.

EARLY ARCHAIC PERIOD

The Early Archaic period (7000-5000 B.C.) is not clearly identified in Johnson County (Martin et al. 1981; Martin 1982), but in other parts of Missouri it is typified as a period in which a greater variety of resources were utilized. Plant foods and meat still dominate subsistence patterns, but aquatic resources may have added a greater variety to the diet.

MIDDLE ARCHAIC PERIOD

Between 5000-3000 B.C. significant climatic changes occurred according to environmental reconstructions for much of Missouri. Sites from this period in Johnson County would be expected to reveal a greater dependence upon small prairie animals such as rabbits, fish and birds rather than forest or forest edge dwellers.

LATE ARCHAIC PERIOD

Climatic changes around 3000 B.C. ultimately led to cultural changes resulting in a wide variety of prehistoric tool kits in the Late Archaic period. Hunting and gathering remained dominant, but domestication of squash and other plants would soon follow.

Two major and relatively contemporaneous phases have been defined within the Late Archaic period. Johnson County lies precisely in the middle of the two phases--with the Nebo Hill phase to the west and the Sedalia phase to the east.

Diagnostic lithic artifacts allow differentiation between these two major Late Archaic groups. Specifics on floral and faunal utilization, site location and burial practices may allow identification of which phase dominated the Johnson County area. Site locations clearly suggest differential summer-winter spatial utilization. Within Johnson County the Late Archaic materials have been identified in the higher elevations and more intensive foraging activities have been described (Martin et al. 1981; Martin 1982).

LATE ARCHAIC/EARLY WOODLAND PERIOD

Between 1000-500 B.C. the prehistoric Indians in Johnson County apparently underwent a transition to a culture more dependent upon ceramics and horticulture. Martin (1981) identifies the "Langtry Complex" as an assemblage which may span the transition from Late Archaic to Early Woodland. A transitory riverine settlement pattern of small groups is suggested (Martin 1982:59-61).

MIDDLE WOODLAND PERIOD

Although scant Middle Woodland material was found during the Clear Fork survey (Martin et al. 1981:182-184), the Blackwater River survey revealed definite evidence of the Middle Woodland period in Johnson County. The period (500 B.C.-A.D. 400) is known for intense pottery production, large sedentary villages and mound building. Evidence in Johnson County does not, however, allow determination of closer affiliation to the Kansas City or the Big Bend culture areas. Small burial mounds may reveal Middle Woodland or Hopewell affiliation. Reported mounds in the Blackwater River survey area could not be relocated (Martin 1982:61-63). A field school held by Dr. Peter Nichols reportedly excavated a Hopewell period small mound north of Warrensburg in the area known as Monkey Mountain.

LATE WOODLAND PERIOD

Diagnostic artifacts clearly indicate a Late Woodland occupation in the county in the period from 400-900 A.D. (Martin et al. 1981:184; Martin 1982:63). Lithics and ceramics vary during the period and subsistence patterns rely more heavily on cultivated foods in addition to hunting and gathering. An artifact assemblage resembling the Fristoe Burial Complex was located along the Clear Fork, but was absent in the Blackwater River study area. Diagnostic points were, however, recovered in both areas. The burial complex is characterized more frequently by mounds,

particular ceramics and unusual trade items. Cultural variation is great throughout Missouri during the Late Woodland Period.

MISSISSIPPIAN/ONEOTA PERIOD

Neither the Clear Fork nor the Blackwater survey added substantial data about the Mississippian components in Johnson County from A.D. 900-1700, but their presence is definite (Martin et al. 1981:184-186; Martin 1982:65). Future surveys and excavations should reveal more diagnostic tools, ceramics and clear evidence of agriculture. Sites may vary from small campsites to large villages, mounds (isolated or in complexes) or cemeteries.

Future small surveys and additional intensive surveys such as the Martin studies will allow a clearer understanding of the prehistoric and historic record of Johnson County. Far greater amounts of data exist regarding the historic record of the county. Therefore, the Historic Overview substantially overshadows the Prehistoric Overview and provides the base for the current architectural survey. Future research may improve this imbalance.

HISTORIC OVERVIEW

The prehistoric overview of this region was discussed in the preceding section; this section focuses upon the more recent past which will then become the basis of this architectural survey. Initial European contact with Indians in Missouri revealed the Osage to be the dominant group in this region. The DeSoto expedition up the Mississippi River in 1541 may not have reached as far north as Missouri, but Indians throughout the Midwest felt the impact in the years to come (Anonymous 1975:7-9). With goals of expanding trade relations, spreading the Catholic religion and finding a northwestern passage to the Pacific, the French increased Midwestern exploration in the mid-1600's. In 1673 Joliet and Marquette sailed down the Mississippi River and were the first to reach the Missouri River. In 1682 LaSalle sailed on to the Gulf of Mexico and claimed all lands drained by the Mississippi River for France. Traders and explorers recognized the potential of the Missouri River drainage as well and by 1714 a party led by Bourgmont had advanced as far as Miami in Saline County. However, French settlements remained exclusively along the Mississippi River for many years. Fur trading increased European-Indian interaction in the mid-18th century and Indians within Johnson County were probably involved in trapping for French agents. Yet, by 1762 the French decided that the costs of maintaining such a territory were prohibitive and gave the area to Spain. Although not particularly interested in settlement,

Spain saw this region as an excellent buffer zone between the Spanish dominated American Southwest and the English areas along the East Coast. When the English claimed all land east of the Mississippi River in 1763 many French moved west into the Spanish territory. The British, the United States and the Spanish governments attempted to maintain peaceful relations with all Indian groups, recognizing them as "quasi" nations with property rights (Cockrell 1918:73). The Spanish prohibited Indian slavery and barred dishonest traders in an attempt to further the goal of peace. By 1789 the Delaware and Shawnee were invited to the Missouri area to act as a buffer between the Europeans and the Osage (Anonymous 1975:8-9). A final attempt to protect its Catholic buffer status led the Spanish to forbid Protestant settlers from the territory. By the late 1790's the Spanish gave up the policy, recognizing its futility. This failure coupled with territorial expenses led Spain to surrender the land back to Napoleon when he dreamed of world empire in 1800. By 1803 he recognized the high costs involved and chose to sell the entire Louisiana Territory to the United States. Such international political actions would have extreme ramifications upon the Osage Indians in Missouri.

The description of the Missouri area circulated from the 1804 Lewis and Clark Expedition prompted many settlers to move westward. The population doubled in only six years; farms and plantations edged westward along the Missouri River and eventually inward. The farmer's need for land

differed greatly from previous actions of traders and trappers. At the same time Eastern Indians were being displaced westward and, thus, tensions rose with the Osage. In 1808 the Osage officially sold Indian rights to all lands east of Fort Clark (Fort Osage) between the Missouri and Arkansas Rivers. The western edge of the United States land was approximately ten miles west of the present Johnson County line. The total financial package of cash and merchandise meant Johnson County land was purchased at \$.04 a square mile and \$.05 a square mile in annual trade (Cockrell 1918:75).

After the sale of their land the Osage returned to the area periodically to hunt. Early settlers provided valuable information about these historic peoples. Morse describes them as remarkably tall and robust with few shorter than six feet in height. They talked little and were known to walk sixty miles in one day from villages to trading posts. Returning to this area to hunt, they would beg on occasion and sell baskets. Their subsistence revolved around cultivation of corn, beans and pumpkins and seasonal hunts. The summer hunt generally began in May and ran until early August. During this time crops were also being gathered from the areas where they grew virtually untended all summer. Yet each family usually harvested an average of 23 bushels of corn, one and a half bushels of beans and numerous pumpkins and squash. The fall hunting season ran from late September to early December with little activity

from late December to March. The spring hunt began in March with bears targeted first, beavers last. Farming activities rounded out the annual cycle (Cockrell 1918:75-76).

A newspaper article in 1934 noted several early kidnappings, but no casualties (Anonymous 1934). Pleasant Rice, one of Johnson County's earliest settlers, once noted 2000 Indians camped within five miles of his home. Settlers were irritated by Indian begging and stealing, but appreciative of the Indian trail system crossing the county in several directions. As settlers moved into the area they found prairie grasses taller than the back of a horse. Burned every year in the fall, the open prairies were a great contrast to thick forested areas in which wild vines and weeds grew eight to ten feet high. Elk were the only animal noted to be strong enough to penetrate such growth. Such paths were most useful for the Indian and the early settlers.

An Indian trail which ran from Lexington to Warsaw provided the route for an important early road in the county. This early trail/road passed through Warrensburg at the corner of Gay Street and College and angled southeast through the county. The Lexington-Warsaw Road was essentially the same connecting the Missouri River and the Osage River. Existing segments of the old road were noted by Cockrell (1918:78), but none are known to exist today.

Another important trail was the Shawnee Trail which entered the county southeast of Chilhowee passing northwest

through Rose Hill Township to Center Knob near Kingsville (Cockrell 1918:79). The old Clinton to Independence Road followed this trail. The Shawnee Trail was reportedly used by the Spanish passing through the area from Santa Fe to St. Louis and continued to be used for many years. The Indian Era map in Show Me Through the Years indicates an Indian trail passing along the north side of the Blackwater River and extending west toward the Independence area (Anonymous 1975:5). An additional Indian trail follows the east side of the Clear Fork from its juncture with the Blackwater south to its headwaters and then southwest joining the Warrensburg-Clinton trail (Anonymous 1975:5). Such old trails allowed early settlers to enter Johnson County.

In June of 1812 an Act of Congress created the Missouri Territory and established its government seat at St. Louis. The Johnson County area lay within St. Louis County at that time, but by 1816 all land north of the Osage River was designated as Howard County. In 1818 Cooper County was created as the land between the Osage and Missouri Rivers.

Lillard County, formed in 1820, had Mt. Vernon as its county seat. It consisted of present-day Lafayette and Johnson Counties, all areas south to the Osage River and west to the territory border. Lexington became the county seat in 1823; then in 1825 the unpopularity of Lillard led to a name change for the county when Lafayette visited St. Louis. By December 1834 Johnson County was organized and separated from Lafayette County. Named for Richard Johnson,

a U.S. Senator and future Vice-President, the county contained 200 households in 1834 (Anonymous 1975:19). By that time the state of Missouri had been in existence for thirteen years and was drawing many settlers. Because slavery was allowed, Missouri drew many southerners to the area who established a strong plantation tradition along the Missouri River. In contrast, Johnson County focused upon small farms involved in corn and hog production. In 1850 only 12% of the Johnson County population were slaves as compared to the 34% present in Lafayette County.

The preliminary election in 1835 to recognize candidates for county judge and sheriff recorded 90 voters in Columbus and Gallaher's Mill (Cockrell 1918:93). The first meeting of the county court was in April 1835. In May the original four townships were established.

A search for a centrally located county seat led the Johnson County settlers to choose a site on the Lexington-Clinton Road where a blacksmith named Martin Warren drew business. The town was platted in 1836 and named Warrensburg for the blacksmith. Steady growth followed, as did incorporation in 1835.

A county road system began in 1836 with the Jefferson City-Independence Road as a top priority in 1837. This twenty-foot wide road was cleared of stumps taller than twelve inches and then maintained through mandatory county labor. Early roads were also established from Warrensburg to Blackwater and from Honey Creek to Independence (Cockrell

1918:80). These roads were important additions to the well travelled Lexington-Warrensburg-Clinton, the Warrensburg-Jonesboro by way of Gallaher's Mill and the Warrensburg-Warsaw routes.

Roads continued to be established and modified through the 19th century. Stagecoach routes followed these roads, running varied schedules of mail delivery and passenger service. The stagecoaches maintained a valuable service for many years after the coming of the railroad as well.

As early as 1836 a railroad convention in St. Louis began for railroad routes through Missouri (Cockrell 1918:102-103). The national issue centered on whether to have a Memphis-San Diego route or a St. Louis-San Francisco one. Those favoring the northern route called a railroad convention in 1849 and the first locomotive west of the Mississippi River was in operation in late 1852. An intrastate struggle concerning the Missouri route began in 1850 with the fight between an inland train route and a river course. As part of the successful campaign for the inland train route, the Johnson County residents raised \$150,000 in bonds and private subscriptions (Anonymous 1975:30). Final approval from the state legislature was gained in 1853 and by 1855 the tracks reached Jefferson City. Developers platted towns along the route approximately eight miles apart to maximize farmer access. A delay in construction (such as the one from 1861-1864 in

Sedalia caused by the Civil War) accelerated community development for some and rang the death knell for others.

In 1864 the railroad reached the Warrensburg area and was once again stalled until the end of the war, benefiting Warrensburg, before continuing on to Holden and Kingsville in 1865. During the year of terminus in Warrensburg six to eight cars of merchandise a day arrived. Over twenty freight teams hauled this merchandise to trading points in Clinton, Butler, Harrisonville, Nevada, Fort Scott and other towns (Cockrell 1918:103-104). The impact of the Pacific Railroad on the county was great and was multiplied by activity of the St. Louis and Santa Fe Railroad in 1870, the St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad in 1886, the Missouri-Kansas-Texas Railroad in 1895 and the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad in 1906. In 1870 the county raised and spent \$100,000 for the construction of a railroad from Warrensburg to Marshall, but, after the survey and grading of thirteen miles were completed northeast of Warrensburg, the project stopped due to lack of other funding.

Growing sentiment regarding the slavery issue divided the Johnson County populace, although a pro-slavery sentiment was slightly in the majority. In early 1861 both a Union and a Confederate company were organized in Warrensburg. Although most drills were conducted on opposite sides of town, the two companies were known to have drilled together at times (Cockrell 1918:107). By mid-1861

two additional confederate companies were organized and nine union companies prepared for future action. In August-September 1861 Sterling Price moved his confederate troops north from Springfield to the Missouri River. The Johnson County union troops retreated to Lexington where an eight day battle eventually resulted in a confederate victory. By December Union troops had regained dominance in the area. No significant battles were fought in Johnson County, but a number of skirmishes were held between the Missouri state militia and 'bushwhackers' with southern sympathies. Such guerilla activity was frequently carried out by Kansas based "Jayhawkers". Specific conflicts are detailed by Nichols (1974). The war officially ended for Johnson County residents in July 1865 when control was returned to civil officials and agencies. Once all guerilla activity ceased the railroad was completed through the county. The central business area of Warrensburg moved eastward from the Old Courthouse Square on Main Street to settle near the train depot on Holden Street. Surrounding rural areas became more densely populated and public roads were more commonly built along section or property lines (Anonymous 1975:46).

Growth continued in the county. National attention focused upon the Pertle Springs and Electric Springs resorts in Warrensburg. The regional state teacher's college (Normal # 2) and a private business college brought many students to the county.

World War I (and later World War II) brought strong anti-German feelings among many people in the area creating a delicate situation due to the heavy German population in Johnson and Lafayette counties. Depopulation became a serious problem as many moved to the urban areas of Missouri and other states. After a low point in population in the 1910 and 1920 censuses, Warrensburg began to grow again. County-wide, however, the population did not begin increasing again until 1960.

PREVIOUS INVESTIGATIONS

No surveys of the historic architectural resources of Johnson County have been conducted outside of Warrensburg. The properties within the county listed on the National Register of Historic Places include the following:

Old Johnson County Courthouse, Old Public Square, western Warrensburg, listed on 6-15-70.

ECW Architecture in Missouri State Parks 1933-1942 TR.
Within Knob Noster State Park off Missouri Highway 132.
Listed 3-4-85.

Camp Shawnee Historic District

Montserrat Recreation Demonstration Area Bridge

Montserrat Recreation Demonstration Area Dam & Spillway

Montserrat Recreation Demonstration Area Entrance

Portal

Montserrat Recreation Demonstration Area Rock Bath

House

Montserrat Recreation Demonstration Area Warehouse # 2

and Workshop

The Missouri Historic Sites Catalogue published in 1963 utilized local historical societies to identify structures "identified with prominent Missourians, connected with the political, economic, educational, military, industrial, or religious history of Missouri, serve as examples of Missouri

architecture before and during the Civil War Era, or represent the first of their kind".

Only four structures are listed for Johnson County. The first is the Old Courthouse (listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1970) built between 1839-1842. The description and photo are particularly interesting because they record the structure prior to its purchase in 1965 by the Johnson County Historical Society. The Old Courthouse was restored to its original appearance during the late 1960's and early 1970's.

The second structure discussed is the Major Edmond Nickerson Home "Selmo Park". One photo of a fireplace is included. This home was built in 1866 and is now the official residence of the President of Central Missouri State University. A nomination for the National Register of Historic Places will be prepared by May 1988 through a cooperative effort of university staff coordinated by Dr. Joy Stevenson.

The third structure is the statue of the dog "Old Drum" which stands on the present-day County Courthouse Square. No photo is presented.

The final building mentioned is the Henry Cooper Home built in 1860. The home was located two and one half miles northwest of Windsor (one mile north of the Johnson-Henry County line). A photo of the house was printed in Smiser's The Golden Years (Smiser 1970:132) with a notation that the

house remained standing. The current survey did not locate the home.

Miscellaneous other survey data sheets are on file in the Department of Natural Resources Historic Preservation/Cultural Resource Management files in Jefferson City, but the only previous architectural resource surveys conducted in Johnson County were compiled by the Show Me Regional Planning Commission staff in 1981 and 1983. The first study consisted of a survey of the downtown region in Warrensburg. A total of 146 structures were included in the inventory. Twelve buildings were identified specifically as Priority Buildings (Christopher 1981).

The second survey (conducted in 1983) inventoried historical homes in Warrensburg (Show Me Regional Planning Commission 1983). Forty-four houses were described on inventory data sheets with a famous sandstone quarry complex north of Warrensburg. None of the structures were identified as Priority Buildings, but a list of famous people associated with Warrensburg structures is provided.

Utilization of this basic inventory data will allow future recommendations regarding potentially eligible structures which might be nominated for the National Register of Historic Places as a single structure or as part of a historic district. The 191 structures included in the two Warrensburg surveys will not be included in the current, more rurally oriented historic structure survey.

The Martin survey of the Clear Fork (1981) did not include a historic/architectural component, but research attempted to predict or anticipate historic structures which might be encountered within the survey area.

All archaeological survey reports for projects within Johnson County contain a specific section on potential historic resources. However, many archaeologists provide a minimum of information regarding the historic period. No historic resources have been discovered and documented through prehistoric research in Johnson County.

STATEMENT OF RESEARCH DESIGN

The survey of the architectural resources of the western and eastern halves of Johnson County was designed to span two years and to produce an inventory of 400 data sheets. The basic goal of the research was to identify 200 architecturally or historically significant properties within each half of the county. The first year survey focused upon Jackson, Columbus, Kingsville, Madison, Centerview, Rose Hill and Chilhowee townships. It was anticipated that the time frame represented would span the period 1835-1935 with inventory sheets possible for structures dating between 1835-1935. Main cultural themes which explain the development of the built landscape would be proposed for the county. The town sites of Centerview, Chilhowee, Columbus, Denton, Elm, Holden, Kingsville, Quick City and Rose Hill were included in the western survey. The second half of the survey was conducted in the eastern townships of Hazel Hill, Simpson, Grover, Warrensburg, Montserrat, Washington, Post Oak and Jefferson. The eastern half survey included the towns of Knob Noster, Fayetteville, Robbins, Leeton, Valley City, Montserrat, Cornelia, Post Oak and Sutherland. Unsurveyed areas of Warrensburg would also be included.

The expectations of the survey team centered on the development of a number of themes unifying the architectural resources. The impact of the railroads within Johnson County will be emphasized strongly for both halves of the

agrarian county. In addition to Agriculture and Railroad Development as themes, other structures may relate to:

Economics

Education

Exploration and Settlement

Fine Arts and Humanities

Parks and Recreation

Society

The research design planned to fit structures into one or more of the thematic categories listed above.

Architectural Style was listed as a final thematic consideration. The greatest variation and range of themes were anticipated in the major town areas.

SURVEY METHODS AND PROCEDURES

The survey team recognized the need to conform with the Secretary of the Interior's 1983 Archaeology and Historic Preservation Standards and Guidelines for Identification, Evaluation and Developing Historic Context. Other governmental publications consulted included the May 1985 draft entitled Survey and Inventory Task Force Report, National Register of Historic Places Bulletin No. 14 entitled Guidelines for Counting Contributing and Non-Contributing Resources for National Register Documentation and the 1982 draft of How To Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation. The research design was seen as an integral part of the identification process. The historic context of the inventoried resources was also identified as a major focus of the study. It was impossible at the beginning of the project to relate a specific property to general significant patterns at a local or regional level. A great need for the development of historic contexts organized along the lines of thematic time and place development was recognized, but only an initial effort could be directed through this project due to lack of time and personnel. Contextual developments will be addressed in a later section of the report.

Initial fieldwork began in June of 1985, but a meeting of the research team and the Historic Preservation staff in Jefferson City in August of 1985 led to a revised research design for the project. The revised research design

(described above) proposed a two part survey of the Johnson County architectural resources. The initial methodology involved a thorough literature search of historical records for Johnson County. Archival materials were studied at the Johnson County Historical Society Library, the State Historical Society of Missouri, the Central Missouri State University Missouri Collection and the archives of the Division of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation in Jefferson City. The 1877, 1898 and 1914 Atlases for the county were of particular assistance as were the 1881 and 1918 county histories. Sanborn-Perris maps were consulted to trace the evolution of structures within the towns.

Field survey maps were created by enlarging the 1982 Johnson County Highway map. The highway map was chosen over the U.S.G.S. 7.5' topographic map in order to record a coded notation for each structure encountered.

Each survey trip was meant to maximize the roads covered. The original plan was to survey a township in its entirety before moving to the next, but the field crew quickly found a need to survey intensely an area regardless of township boundaries. To do otherwise would be inefficient in terms of automobile travel. Each trip was marked on the master field map.

Notes taken in the field were maintained by Roger Maserang. He also served as the project photographer, documenting homes and structures described on the inventory data sheets. Photographs were also taken of cemetery

stones, agricultural tools and other artifacts which reflect the historic context of the county. As many historic photographs as possible were duplicated for standing structures.

The success of the field survey was subject to weather and road conditions. A number of homes are inaccessible by automobile and many owners forbid access. The field crew estimated that they recorded all structures present on 80% of the county land.

The information sheet (Form 1) prepared by the Show Me Regional Planning Commission staff was given to home owners in the field if they were available for interview. Many forms were mailed to property owners once they were identified. Approximately 50% of the distributed forms were returned, but rarely provided new information. Ownership was determined through personal interviews, mailbox identification or use of the county ownership plat books (Anonymous 1980).

Abandoned structures were always noted and many were included in the inventory sheets. Unstable and delapidated condition did not prevent a structure's inclusion in the survey. Documentation of these priority buildings proved to be worthwhile when several of the abandoned structures were razed after inclusion in the survey.

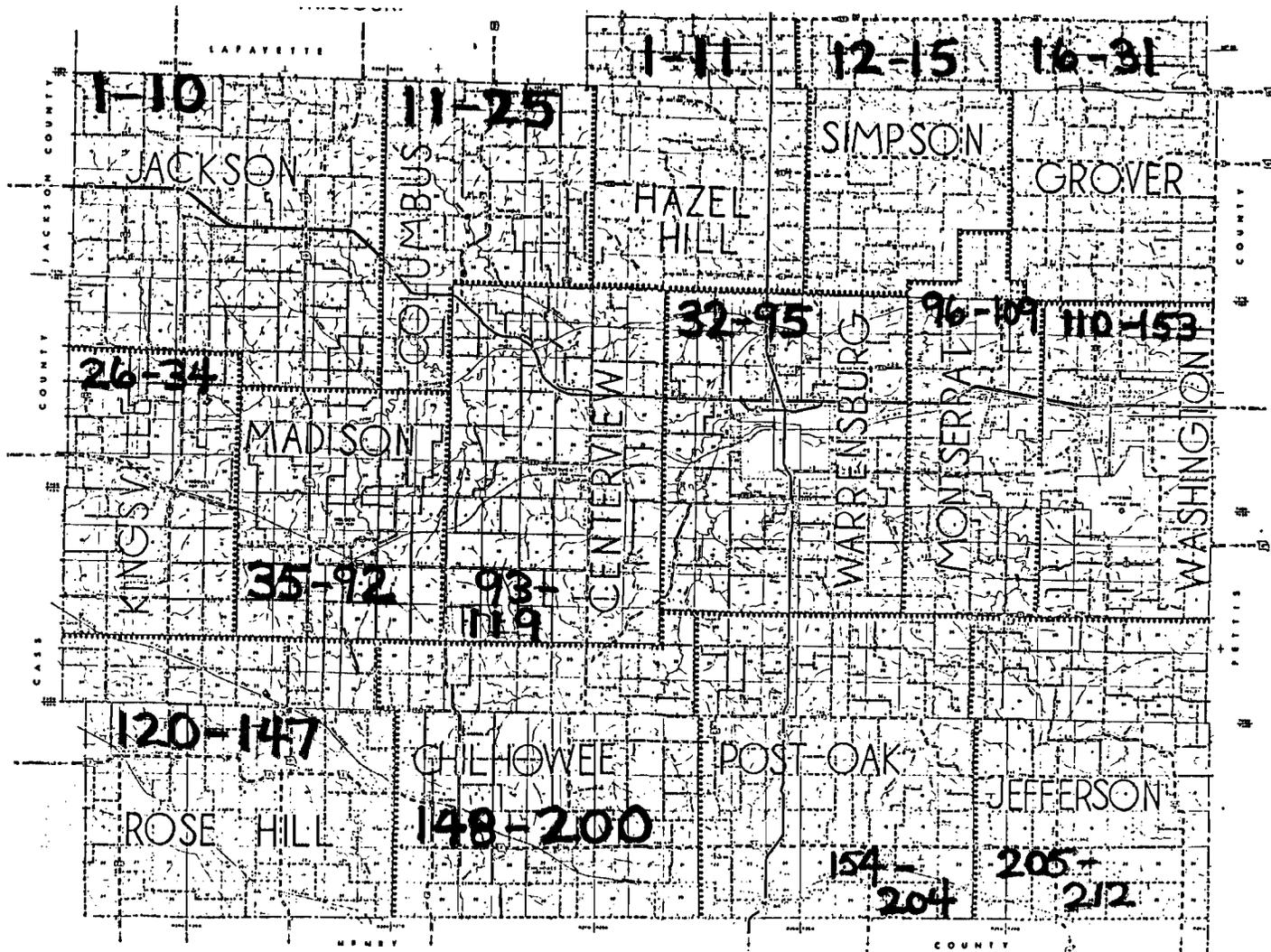
Photographs were taken with a 35mm. camera. Lenses used included a range from 19 and 28mm. (wide angle) to 40-52mm. (standard). A few 200mm. lens photographs were

taken of buildings which were relatively remote. The film utilized was Tri-X black and white. Each inventory sheet contains a contact print and a five by seven inch custom print illustrating the most revealing facade of the structure. All negatives were coded so that they might be referenced to inventoried structures.

Survey Selection Criteria

As a county road was driven, unless impassable, each structure was identified by a code based upon its architectural type. The codes will be discussed and illustrated below. Each structure was also assigned a number based upon geographical location. Map F illustrates the numbers assigned within each township. Due to the two year duration of the county survey, separate numbering systems were established for the western and eastern halves of the county. Significant structures were photographed, architectural notations were made and the owner or local residents were interviewed if possible. Oral histories provided valuable information supplementing data from published sources. In unfortunate cases, the oral histories conflicted with one another or the written record. Notations were made whenever deemed necessary in these cases.

As a structure was studied in the field a tentative decision was made regarding its inclusion as an inventory data sheet. The structure was not considered for inclusion if it had not retained sufficient physical features to



INVENTORY NUMBERS ASSIGNED WITHIN THE TOWNSHIPS OF JOHNSON COUNTY, MISSOURI ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY

MAP F

convey its past identity. It must be unaltered or minimally altered. If it had been substantially altered, the structure still might be included in the inventory sheets by virtue of its history or its remaining architectural properties (perhaps restorable). The house or structure must reveal workmanship appropriate to its culture and theme. The structure must also be in its original location unless extraordinary conditions had forced its move. No structures less than 50 years old were included on survey sheets, but they were inventoried. When large numbers of a particular architectural type were encountered, those buildings maintained in superior condition were more likely to be included on survey sheets. The unique nature of a structure within a township led often to its inclusion in the inventory sheets.

After the 412 inventory data sheets were completed the survey crew met to discuss the possible eligibility of certain structures for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places. The integrity of the building and its association with historically significant individuals guided the preliminary recommendations. The Jefferson City Historic Preservation staff will be responsible for the final evaluation of eligibility (with information supplementing the incomplete survey data). The survey team recommendations are listed in a following section of the report.

Historic Preservation Questionnaire

Return to: Show-Me Regional Planning Commission
P. O. Box 348
Warrensburg, Missouri 64093
(Phone: 747-2294)

Dear Property Owner:

An inventory of Johnson County's older houses and buildings is being compiled by Show-Me Regional Planning Commission, in conjunction with the Missouri Office of Historic Preservation. Your house (or building) is being considered for the historic inventory. The main purpose of the inventory is to compile a record of the existing older, significant structures and their histories while the information is still available. Copies of the inventory will be maintained at the Missouri Office of Historic Preservation in Jefferson City, the State Historical Society Library, and at the major libraries of Johnson County.

Your cooperation in filling out this questionnaire will be greatly appreciated. Few home owners/occupants will be able to answer all of the questions, but please answer as many questions as possible. When you have completed the questionnaire, please return it to Show-Me Regional Planning Commission in the enclosed stamped, addressed envelope. (Please call us weekdays at 747-2294 if you have any questions about the survey. We will also try to help with any technical questions about historic preservation, renovation or restoration.)

1. Address : _____
2. Name of Present owner: _____ Since (year): _____
3. Present owner's address (if different from above): _____

4. Name of occupant, if different from above: _____
5. When was your house/building built? _____
6. How did you determine its age? _____
7. Who was the original owner of the house/building? _____

8. What was the original owner's occupation? _____
9. List any other owners or occupants who may have been prominent in state or local history:

10. What is the legal description of the property? (Example: Lots 1 & 2, Block 14, McBeth's Addition.) _____

11. Architect's name: _____
12. Contractor/builder's name: _____
13. Original use of the house/building: _____
14. Present use of the house/building: _____
15. Is there a basement?
 Yes _____ No _____ Partial _____
16. What is the foundation material?
 Stone _____ Brick _____ Concrete _____ Other (Specify) _____
17. What are the exterior walls made of?
 Wood siding _____ Stucco _____
 Metal siding _____ Stone _____
 Asbestos siding _____ Brick _____
 Asphalt siding _____ Other (Specify) _____
 Concrete blocks _____
18. What is the roof material?
 Asphalt shingles _____ Tile _____
 Wood shingles _____ Slate _____
 Composition _____ Other (Specify) _____
19. Briefly describe any major alterations (such as a room addition to southeast, removal of a wraparound porch, removal of a tower or bay window, lowering of ceilings, etc.): _____

20. When were the above alterations made? _____

21. Unusual features: (This could be almost anything, such as a marble fireplace mantel, a spiral staircase, inlaid wooden "parquet" floors, leaded glass windows, towers, carved woodwork, etc. Please describe the major things that make your house interesting or unique from an architectural or design standpoint): _____

22. No. of stories _____ 23. Square footage (if known) _____

24. Please list any outbuildings (garages, storage sheds, etc.):

25. Do you have any historical material pertaining to your house/building that we might copy for use in the historic inventory?
Yes _____ No _____ (If yes, what is it?) _____

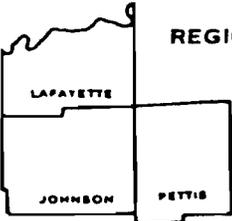
26. If your house has been modified on the outside, do you have any old photographs of its original appearance which we might copy?
Yes _____ No _____

27. May we take photographs of your house, showing it from different viewpoints, for inclusion in the inventory?
Yes _____ No _____

28. Is there anything about your house/building or its history not covered by any of the above questions that you would like to add? (Please use back of this page if needed.)

Questionnaire completed by: _____

Telephone No.: _____

Vi Bielefeldt Tom Christopher	Joy Stevenson Roger Maserang
SHOW-ME REGIONAL PLANNING COMMISSION PHONE 816-747-2294	
	P O Box 348 COLLEGE & CULTON STREETS WARRENSBURG, MISSOURI 64093

Architectural Code

One coding system was applied to all townships surveyed. Below is an illustrated description of the code established in anticipation of a limited number of architectural building types.



A = A-Frame House

A-Frame house; new.



B = Bungalow

Bungalow. Most houses designated as B in this survey are side-gabled with open eaves and exposed rafter ends. The front porch is usually full-width or nearly so and may be supported by relatively massive columns which in more pure examples flare outward at the base. The more common type of bungalow house (front gabled with a smallish front porch) usually was classified as G (Front-Gabled). 1, 1 1/2 stories.



C = Commercial

Commercial. The C designation signifies various types of stores or structures apparently used for commercial purposes, providing that they are of pre-war vintage.



CC = Cornbelt Cube

Cornbelt Cube. The CC has a squarish plan with either a hipped or pyramidal roof. The CC is a fairly common type of farmhouse in the Midwest, built from the 1870's well into the 1900's. Depending upon the amount and type of elaboration, the CC could become one of the formal styles. 2, 2 1/2 stories.



Co = Colonial Revival

Colonial Revival. Front entrances are emphasized, normally with pediments and classic columns. Roof types vary. Although numerous structures display at least some Colonial Revival elements, the style in its pure form is not common in rural Johnson County. (A variation, Dutch Colonial Revival, is described below).



D = Depot

Depot, as a railroad depot. Few survive even within the urban areas. Rural depots, as well as depots in the smaller towns, were usually built according to a standard plan which varied from railroad to railroad. Many were sold to private citizens and removed after passenger service was eliminated.



DC = Dutch Colonial Revival

Dutch Colonial Revival. The DC house has a gambrel roof which may be front-facing or side-facing. Classic columns--generally simple round, wooden porch supports--are typically present. All older houses with gambrel roofs were identified as DC, regardless of the amount of Colonial Revival detailing present.



E = Earth-Contact

Earth-Contact. These are modern structures designed to be energy-efficient through placement of one or more facades in contact with the ground, thus improving insulation.

"Basement homes" were included in this category, since many will never be developed beyond that stage.



F = Filling Station

Filling station, if of pre-war vintage. The old filling stations in rural areas are no longer operated as filling stations. Many are simply closed and unused.



G = Gable-Front

Gable-Front. This type is usually plain, but sometimes has a pedimented facade. Simpler versions lack even a portico. 1, 1 1/2, or 2 stories.



GC = Cross-Gable



Cross-Gable. This is a common large farmhouse. The gables intersect, creating either three or four wings with gables at the same plane or on different planes. Usually 2, 2 1/2 stories.



GW = Gable-Front & Wing



Gable-Front and Wing. This common type is achieved by the addition of a side-gabled wing at a right angle to the gable front plan. A shed-roofed porch was often placed within the L formed by the two wings. Some examples probably began as front or side-gabled houses and were added onto. 1, 1 1/2, 2, 2 1/2 stories.



GS = Side-Gabled

Side-Gabled. The range is from simple Hall & Parlor types to larger (two rooms deep) massed-plan versions. Typically, these are relatively simple houses with minimal ornamentation. 1, 1 1/2, 2 stories.



Go = Gothic Revival

Gothic Revival. Pure examples have steeply-pitched roofs, usually with steep cross gables. Windows are often paired, with pointed arches. Decorated vergeboards appear on full-blown examples, and various other forms of Victorian detailing may be present.



GR = Greek Revival

Greek Revival. Pure examples have low-pitched roofs with a cornice emphasized by a wide band of trim usually divided into two parts. Porches are supported by prominent classic columns. Elaborate door surrounds with sidelights and transom windows are typical. In the survey area, most examples were highly diluted.



I = I-House

I-House. A common type in rural Johnson County. I-Houses are side-gabled and always two-storied. Various

arrangements of chimneys, porches, windows, doors and rear extensions are found. The I-House could be considered a classic Johnson County farmhouse style. These houses are often associated with a small grove of cedar trees placed as a windbreak.



It = Italianate

Italianate. Decorative brackets at the eaves are probable (although often removed). In the textbook version these houses have elaborate crowns but these are rare in Johnson County. Roofs typically are hipped. 2, 2 1/2 stories.



L = Log Structure

Log Structure. Pre-railroad folk structures built of logs. No good, standing example was found in the survey area.



N = New

New. This category includes most newer houses, regardless of the style or type of architecture. Although an effort was made to separate new houses from postwar houses (see below), some overlapping undoubtedly occurred with new houses identified as postwar and vice versa. This category includes the split-level and other contemporary types as well as new versions of formal styles. The period is from the late 1970s through the present.



Ne = Neoclassical

Neoclassical. Full-height porch with roof supported by classic columns. This was an uncommon style in the survey area (except for modern "classicalizations").

Not Surveyed. Because of inaccessibility, lack of visibility, human error and owner hostility some structures were not seen by the survey team. Some structures marked NS may no longer exist, but they were indicated on the County Highway Map of 1982.



P = Pyramidal

Pyramidal. Like a Cornbelt Cube but only one-story. This type typically has a square or nearly square plan. Although detailing from various styles could be present, most examples identified as P in this survey are relatively plain houses. The main variation was that some porches were under the main roof rather than a separate small roof.



Pr = Prairie

Prairie. This rather uncommon rural style features horizontal lines, wide eaves and banks of windows. Most rural examples contained only a few Prairie elements.



PW = Postwar

Postwar. This group includes relatively simple "shoebox" types, constructed (usually) after World War II. There is some unavoidable overlapping with houses identified as "New". The intent was to classify as Postwar houses built within fifteen years after the war to meet community housing needs.



QA = Queen Anne

Queen Anne. QAs have steep roofs, usually of irregular shape such as hipped with lower cross-gables (the most common variation). External surfaces are varied to avoid a flat appearance. Cutaway bay windows, patterned shingles in

gables, lathe-turned porch supports, spindlework and leaded glass are typical elements. 1, 1 1/2, 2, 2 1/2 stories.



S = Schoolhouse

Schoolhouse. Floor plans vary, although the gable-front version is most common. Many of the school buildings depicted on a 1935 map (revised 1948) have vanished. Others serve as storage buildings or are vacant. A few fine examples survive.



SB = Saltbox

Saltbox. This type of house has a rearward extension of the main roof slope, resulting in an old fashioned saltbox shape. 1 1/2, 2 stories.



SE = Second Empire

Second Empire. A mansard roof with dormer windows is the key feature. Decorative brackets, molded cornices and other Victorian detailing may be present. This style is rare in Johnson County.



Sh = Shingle

Shingle. Wall-cladding of continuous wood shingles (including around the corners) is essential. The facade is asymmetrical with an irregular, steeply-pitched roofline much like that of a Queen Anne. Shingle houses originally had roofing of wood shingles, but today composition shingles are a commonly found replacement material. No good rural examples were found. 1 1/2, 2, 2 1/2 stories.



St = Stack House

Stack House. One single room stacked on top of another single room produces the so-called Stack House. Common features include doors roughly centered on the side, a single gable chimney, a corner stairway, and possibly a rear addition for a kitchen. Porches are rare. 2, 2 1/2 stories.



V = Vernacular

Vernacular. Vernacular buildings did not fit comfortably into any category. Such houses often displayed elements of two or more styles. Technically, a vernacular house is a localized structure representative of a common building style. In this survey houses so identified seemed to reflect individualism more than anything else. 1, 1 1/2, 2, 2 1/2 stories.



X = Mobile Home

Mobile Homes. All mobile homes including double-wides are indicated on the survey maps by the symbol X.

Other Symbols:

a = A small letter "a" indicates a structure that appears to have been altered either by addition or modification/modernization.

⊕ Church.

⊕ Church with cemetery.

⊕ Cemetery only.

■ Commercial buildings (newer) as designated by the Department of Highways.

Br = Bridges included for the inventory.

Ba = Barns included for the inventory.

SURVEY RESULTS

Chart I presents a summary of the rural distribution of various architectural types by township. Chart II shows the percentages of the total number of inventoried buildings and structures within the county. Of the 5634 the greatest number of inventoried buildings was the 920 (16.3%) from Warrensburg Township. The next largest percentages were from Jackson Township (12.2% of the total inventory), Washington Township (11.1%) and Hazel Hill Township (6.9%).

Chart III presents the percentages of each specific architectural building or structure type in relation to the total 5634 recorded.

WESTERN HALF

JACKSON TOWNSHIP

Within Jackson Township a total of 691 houses and structures were inventoried and recorded on Jackson Township Map 1. Jackson Township Maps 2-8 show more specifically the distribution of the various survey types. The maps reveal the following:

Map 2	New houses	47.4 %
	(including Earth Contact houses and A-Frame houses)	
	Mobile homes	22.1 %
	Post War homes	5.4 %

Map 3	I Houses	3.3 %
Map 4	Pyramidal	2.0 %
	Cornbelt Cube	.2 %
Map 5	Front Gabled	4.4 %
Map 6	Side Gabled	4.1 %
Map 7	Cross Gabled	3.6 %
	Gable & Wing	1.8 %
Map 8	Vernacular	2.1 %
	Bungalow	.9 %
	Italianate	.3 %
	Gothic Revival	.6 %
	Filling Station	.3 %
	Schools	.9 %
	Commercial	.6 %

Unsurveyed properties amounted to 1.3% of the total inventoried number.

The most dramatic proportion is the extremely high number of New, Earth Contact, A-Frame, Postwar and Mobile Homes present in this township (Jackson Township Map 2). Its relative proximity to Kansas City and a new role as a commuter community explain this development. The notations for the township maps listed above indicate 74.9% of the inventoried structures are within these newer architectural categories.

Inventory data sheets were prepared for ten buildings and structures including two churches, four residences, one school, one bridge and two barns.

JOHNSON COUNTY, MISSOURI
(RURAL DISTRIBUTION BY HOUSING TYPE OR STYLE)
1987

TOWNSHIP	New	PW	X	I	P	CC	G	GS	GC	GW	V	B*	It	Go	QA	GR	Co	L	F	Pr	D	Ne	Sh	SE	DC	SB	St	S	C	NS	TOTAL:
Centerview	117	14	74	16	15	7	26	25	13	10	11	11	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	2	1	0	4	352
Chilhowee	87	14	23	17	9	3	16	35	16	31	20	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	1	0	1	2	7	287
Columbus	95	11	50	14	10	3	14	19	6	11	6	4	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	0	8	257
Grover	52	25	13	20	8	4	16	12	8	18	6	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	4	0	9	201
Hazel Hill	212	23	48	13	8	0	16	17	12	11	7	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	4	1	12	390
Jackson	328	38	153	23	14	2	31	29	25	13	15	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	9	691
Jefferson	64	23	20	10	6	3	14	21	10	8	6	3	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	3	9	204
Kingsville	128	17	48	14	8	5	15	19	8	9	4	6	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	6	291
Madison	89	25	28	15	3	4	9	18	14	11	7	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	5	234
Montserrat	185	21	28	6	4	1	7	6	7	8	2	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	15	296
Post Oak	130	42	45	12	14	2	24	24	29	20	8	4	2	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	12	374
Rose Hill	106	29	42	14	7	5	17	23	19	17	10	3	1	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	2	2	303
Simpson	61	24	24	16	6	1	15	13	13	13	2	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	12	205
Warrensburg	425	150	200	11	7	3	8	18	15	15	6	2	0	0	2	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	1	50	920
Washington	150	50	350	8	14	2	6	17	10	8	1	0	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	7	629
TOTAL:	2229	506	1146	209	133	45	234	296	205	203	111	49	11	5	14	5	1	1	3	1	1	0	0	1	10	2	4	32	10	167	5634

Note: Not included above are buildings of all types *within* the cities/towns of Centerview, Chilhowee, Holden, Kingsville, Knob Noster, LaFour, Leeton, Montserrat and Warrensburg. Figures were reasonably accurate at the time of the survey, although in the case of townships containing numerous subdivisions and trailer parks surrounding some urban areas, the totals of New, Postwar, Mobile Homes and Double-Wides are based in part on estimates. The greatest inaccuracy will be in Warrensburg, Washington, and Hazel Hill Townships.

*Most houses designated as Bungalow in this survey are side-gabled with open eaves and exposed rafter ends. The more common type of bungalow house (front-gabled with a smallish front porch) usually was classified as GS (Side-Gabled) for the purposes of this survey. As was true of all formal styles, the greatest profusion was in the larger cities and the urban distribution is not reflected in the above figures. This survey began in the fall of 1985 and was completed in the spring of 1987.

JOHNSON COUNTY, MISSOURI

SUMMARY STATISTICS ON ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY

TOWNSHIP	TOTAL NUMBER OF BUILDINGS & STRUCTURES INVENTORIED	PERCENT OF TOTAL
CENTERVIEW	352	6.2 %
CHILHOWEE	287	5.0 %
COLUMBUS	257	4.5 %
GROVER	201	3.5 %
HAZEL HILL	390	6.9 %
JACKSON	691	12.2 %
JEFFERSON	204	3.6 %
KINGSVILLE	291	5.1 %
MADISON	234	4.1 %
MONTSERRAT	296	5.2 %
POST OAK	374	6.6 %
ROSE HILL	303	5.3 %
SIMPSON	205	3.6 %
WARRENSBURG	920	16.3 %
WASHINGTON	629	11.1 %
		<hr/>
		99.2 %

JOHNSON COUNTY, MISSOURI

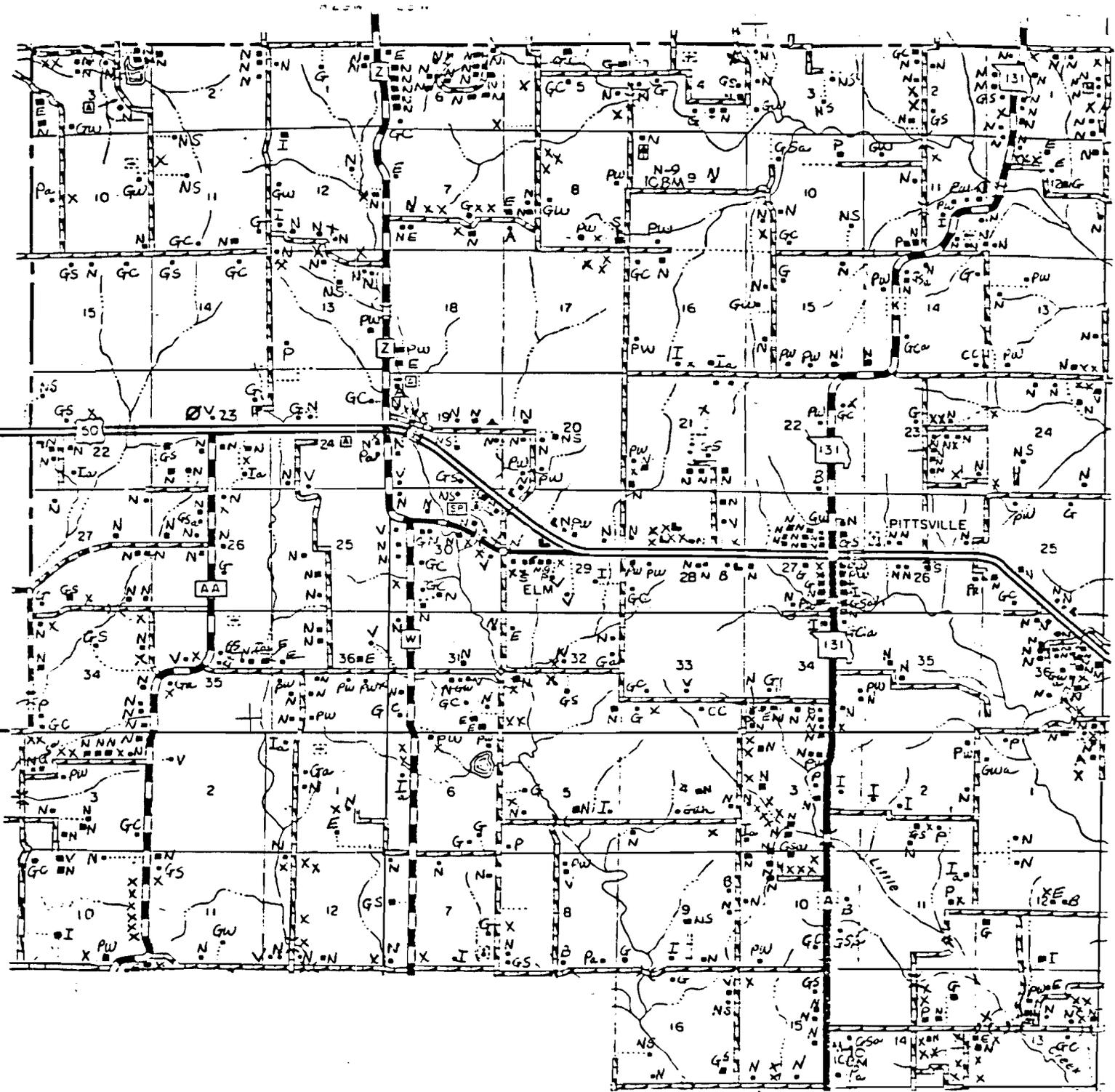
ARCHITECTURAL TYPES IN RELATION TO TOTAL INVENTORY

TYPE	PERCENT OF TOTAL 5634
NEW (including A-Frame and Earth Contact)	39.5 %
POSTWAR	8.9 %
MOBILE HOMES	20.3 %
I-HOUSES	3.7 %
PYRAMIDAL	2.3 %
CORNBELT CUBE	.7 %
GABLE-FRONT	4.1 %
SIDE-GABLED	5.2 %
CROSS-GABLED	3.6 %
GABLE-FRONT & WING	3.6 %
VERNACULAR	1.9 %
BUNGALOW	.8 %
ITALIANATE	.1 %
GOTHIC REVIVAL	.08 %
QUEEN ANNE	.2 %
GREEK REVIVAL	.08 %
COLONIAL REVIVAL	.01 %
LOG STRUCTURE	.01 %
FILLING STATION	.05 %
PRAIRIE	.01 %
DEPOT	.01 %

NEOCLASSICAL	---
SHINGLE	---
SECOND EMPIRE	.01 %
DUTCH COLONIAL REVIVAL	.1 %
SALTBOX	.03 %
STACK	.07 %
SCHOOLHOUSE	.56 %
COMMERICAL	.1 %
NOT SURVEYED	2.9 %
	<hr/>
	98.92 %

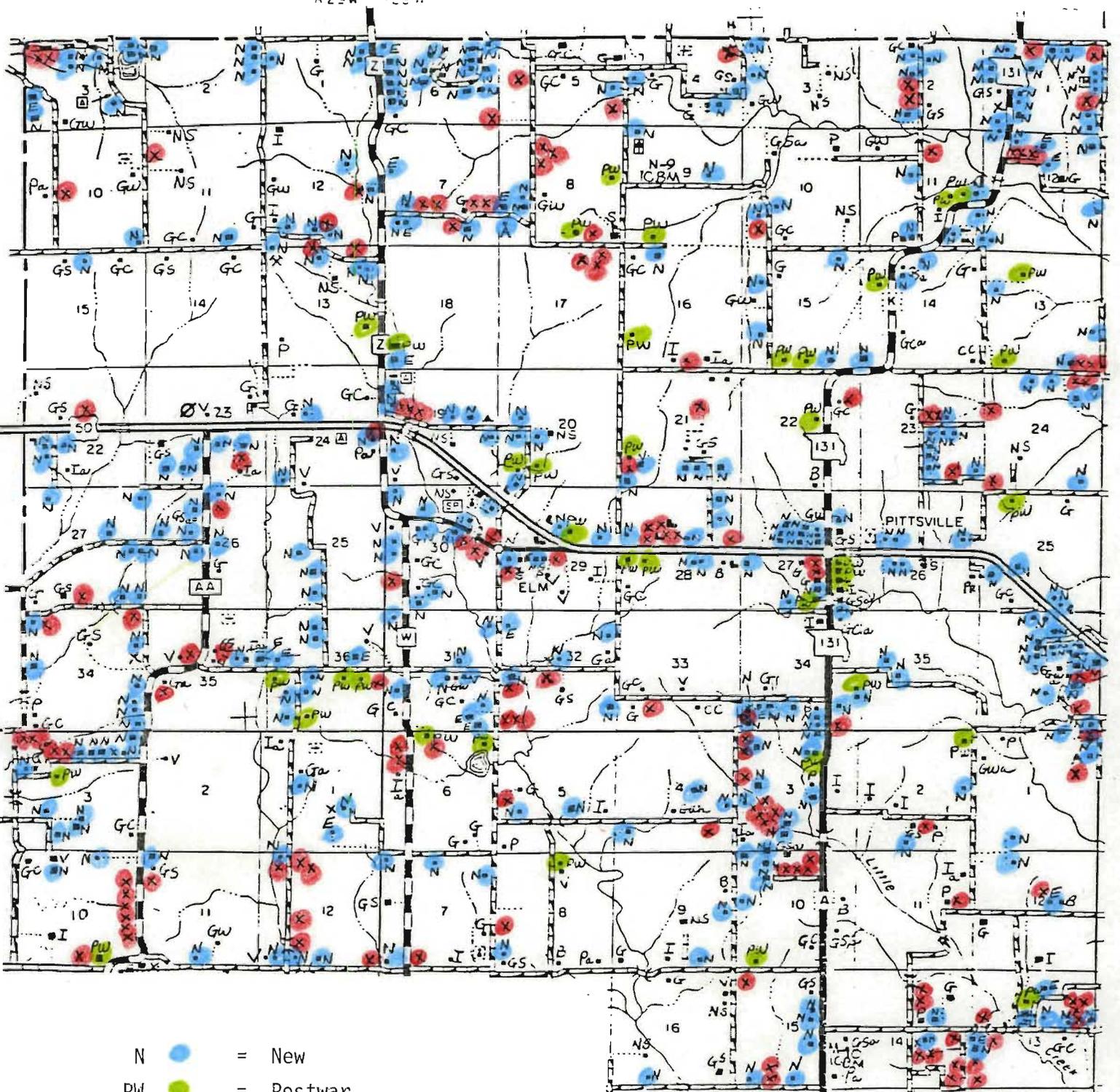
JACKSON TOWNSHIP

Johnson County



JACKSON TOWNSHIP

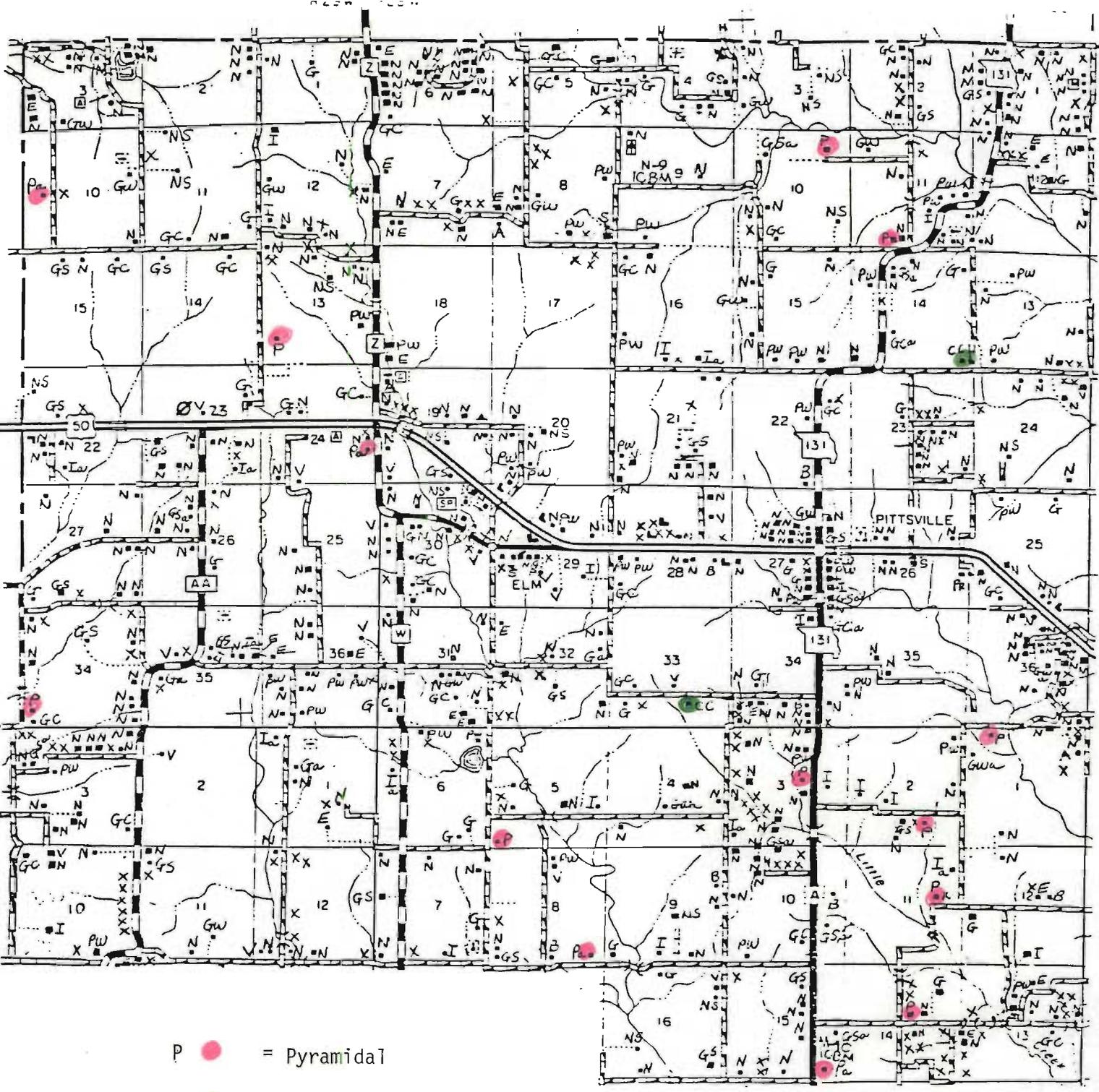
Johnson County



- N ● = New
- PW ● = Postwar
- X ● = Mobile Home

JACKSON TOWNSHIP

Johnson County

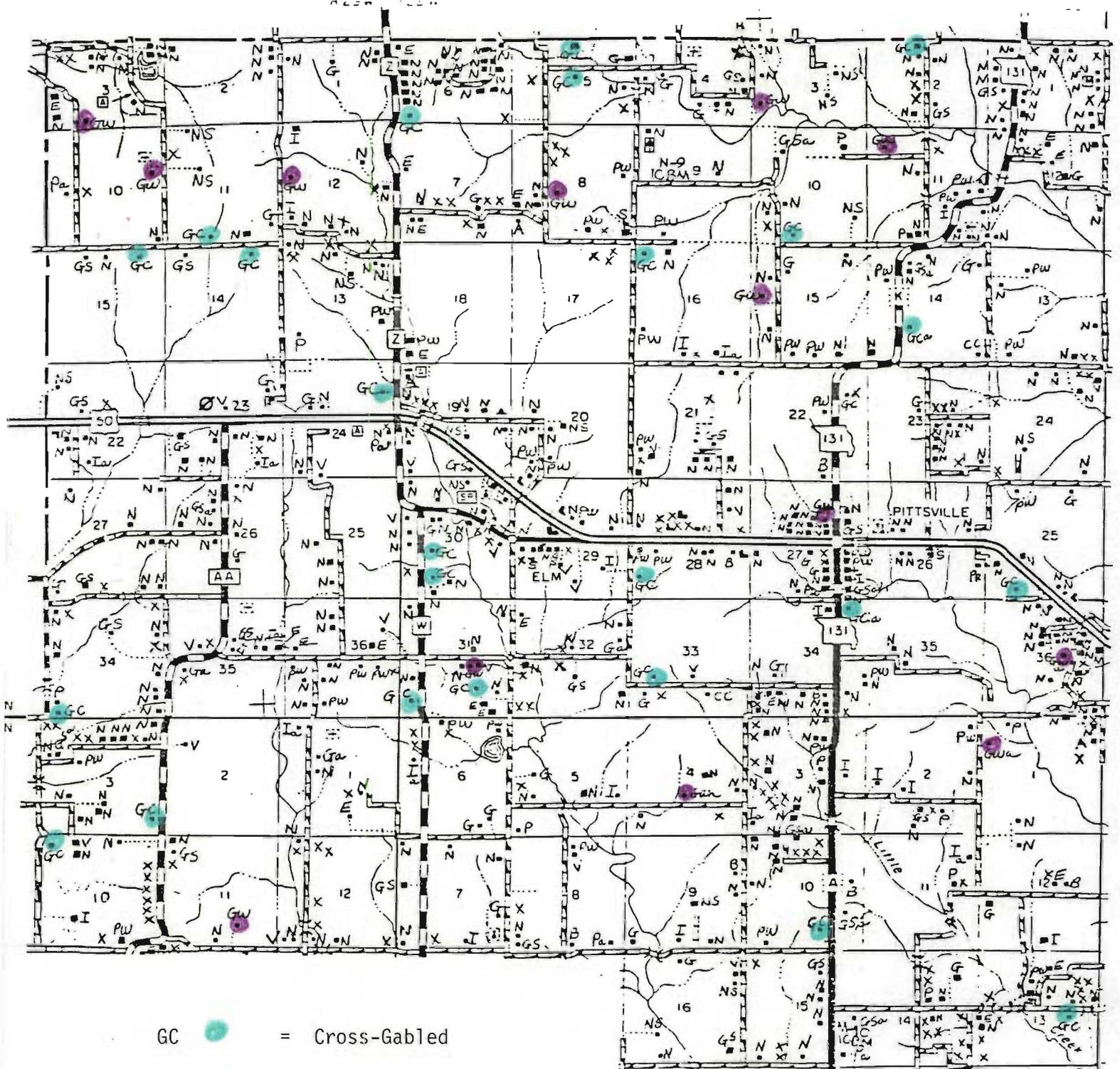


P ● = Pyramidal

CC ● = Cornbelt Cube

JACKSON TOWNSHIP

Johnson County

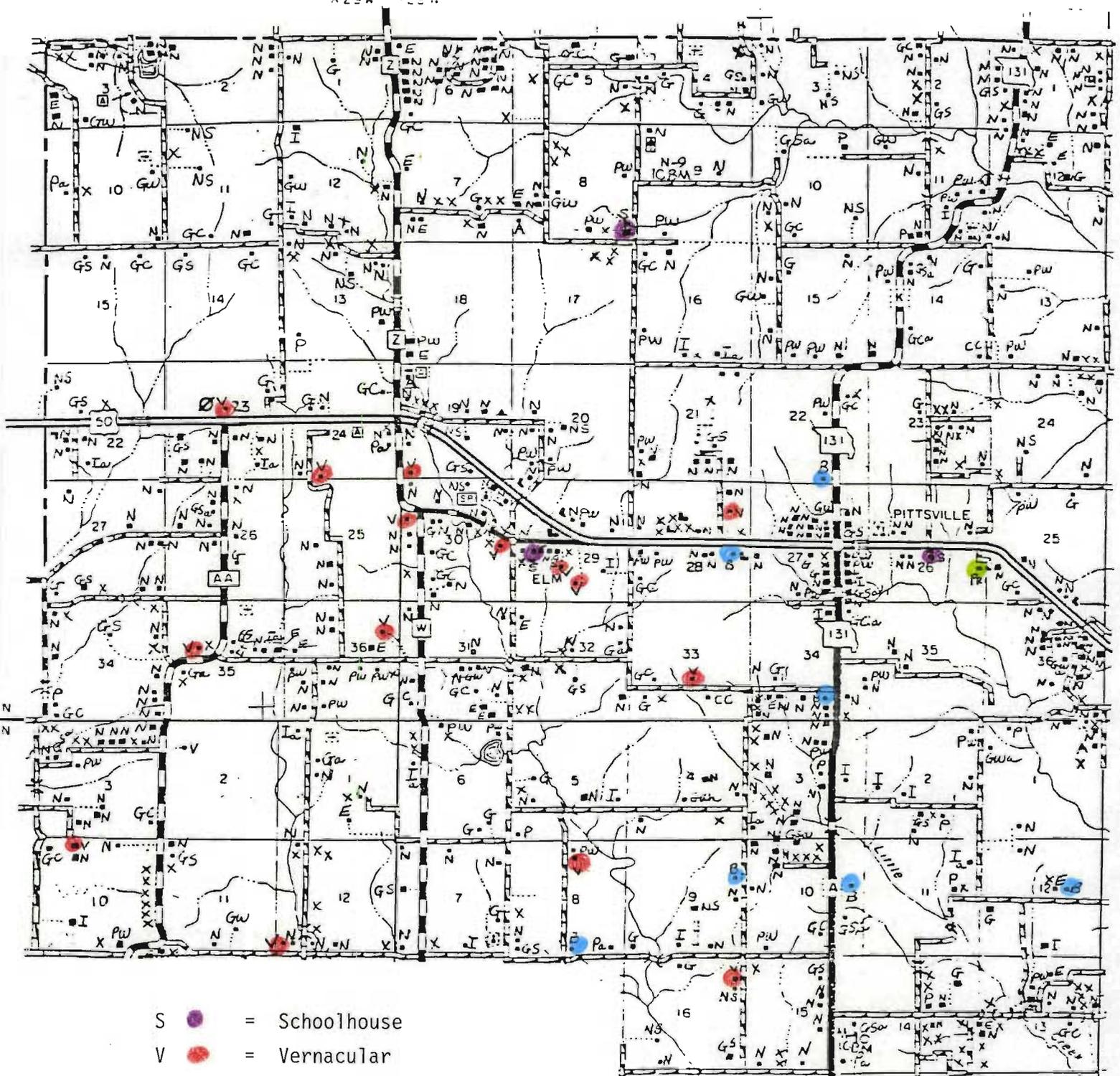


GC  = Cross-Gabled

GW  = Gable & Wing

JACKSON TOWNSHIP

Johnson County



- S ● = Schoolhouse
- V ● = Vernacular
- Pr ● = Prairie Style
- B ● = Bungalow (Craftsman)

COLUMBUS TOWNSHIP

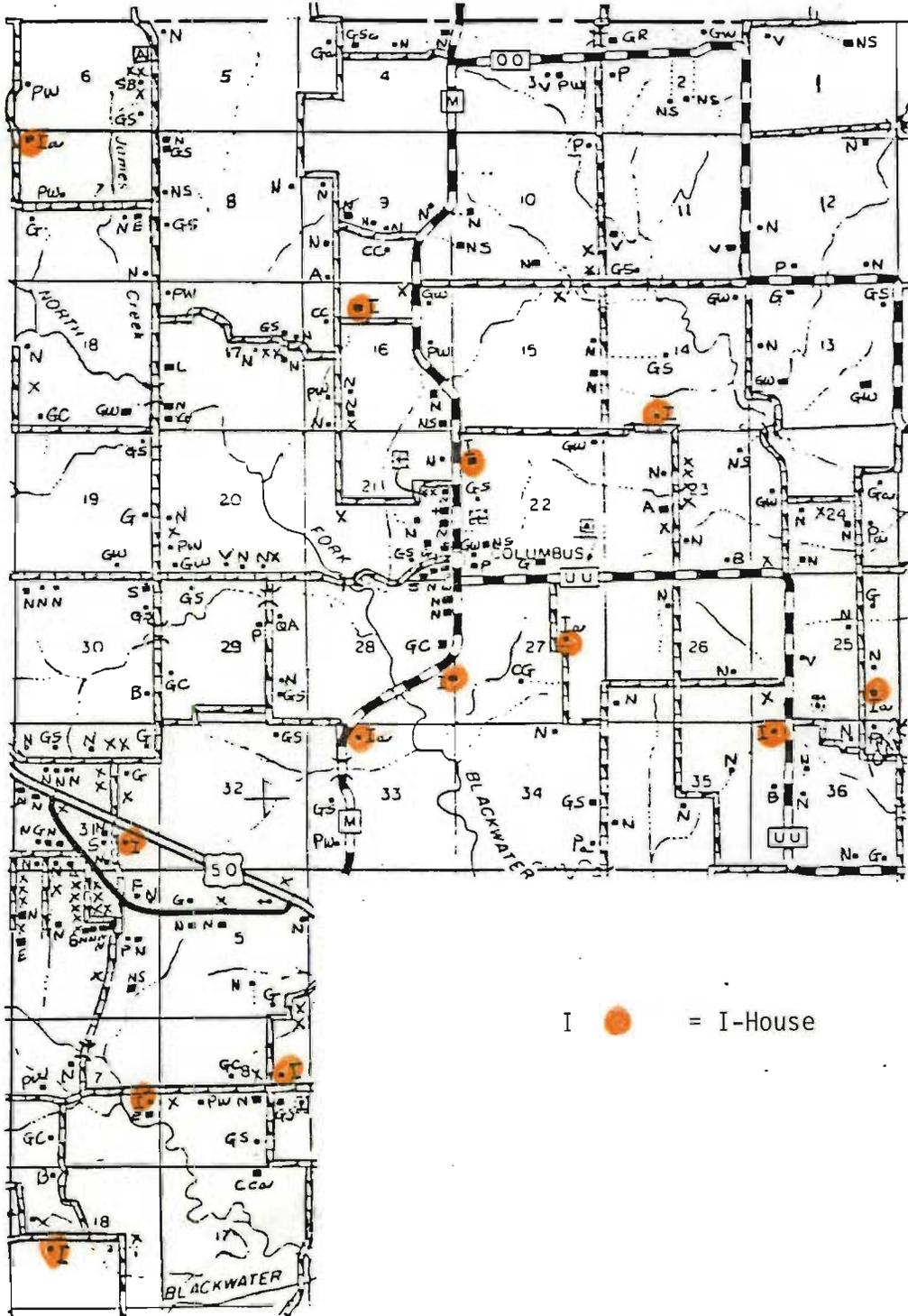
Within Columbus Township a total of 257 buildings and structures were inventoried and illustrated on Columbus Township Map 1. Columbus Township Maps 2-8 show the physical distribution of the architectural types listed below. Percentages relate to the township total of 257 properties.

Map 2	New Houses (including A-Frames, and Earth Contact homes)	36.9 %
	Postwar Homes	4.2 %
	Mobile Homes	19.4 %
Map 3	I Houses	5.4 %
Map 4	Pyramidal	3.8 %
	Cornbelt Cube	1.1 %
Map 5	Front Gabled	5.4 %
Map 6	Side Gabled	7.3 %
Map 7	Cross Gabled	2.3 %
	Gable & Wing	4.2 %
Map 8	Vernacular	2.3 %
	Bungalow	1.5 %
	Queen Anne	.3 %
	Log	.3 %
	School	1.1 %

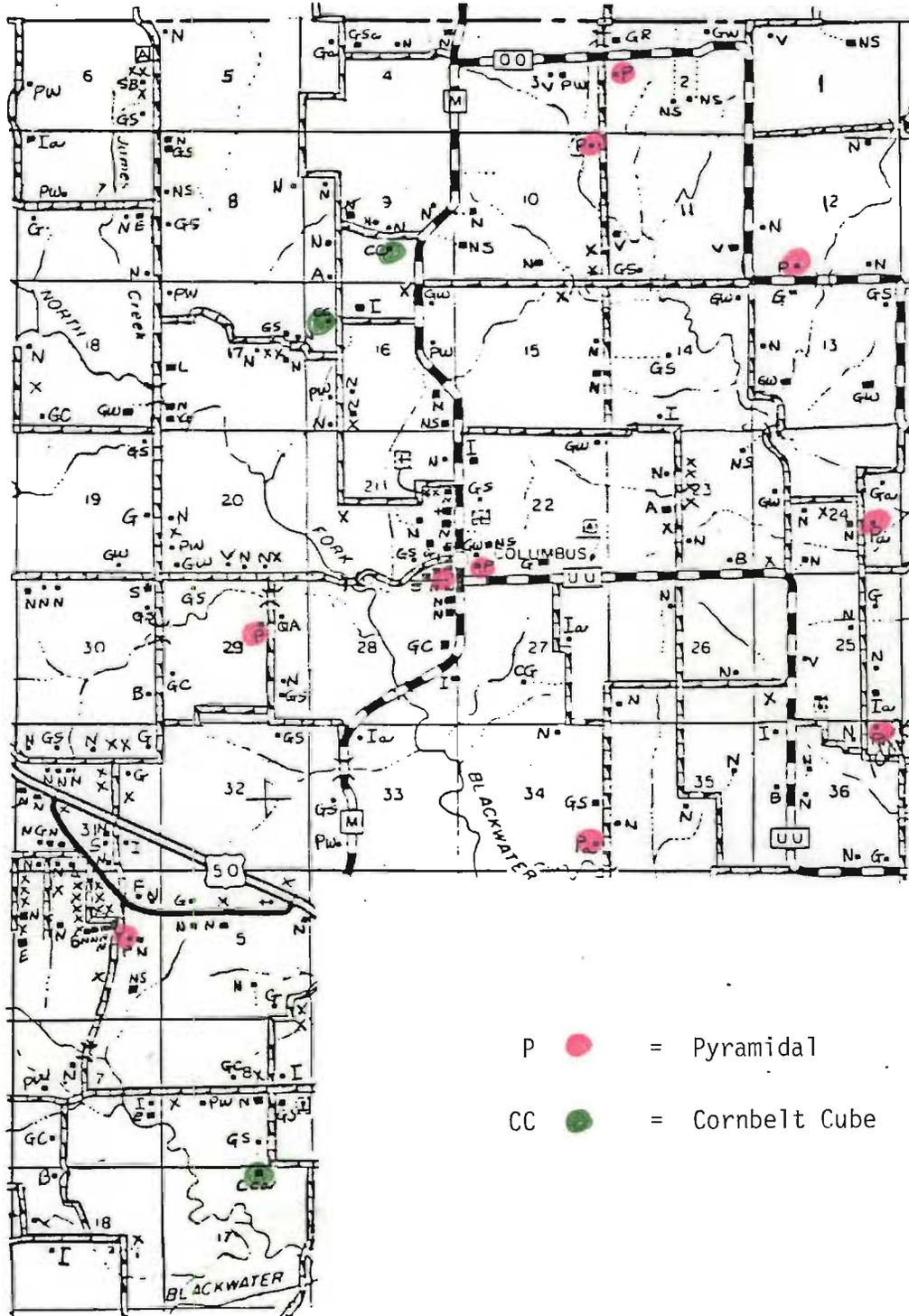
Unsurveyed properties totalled 3.1 % of the inventory within Columbus Township.

The fifteen inventory data sheets filed for Columbus Township include nine residences, two churches, two schools, one log cabin and one barn.

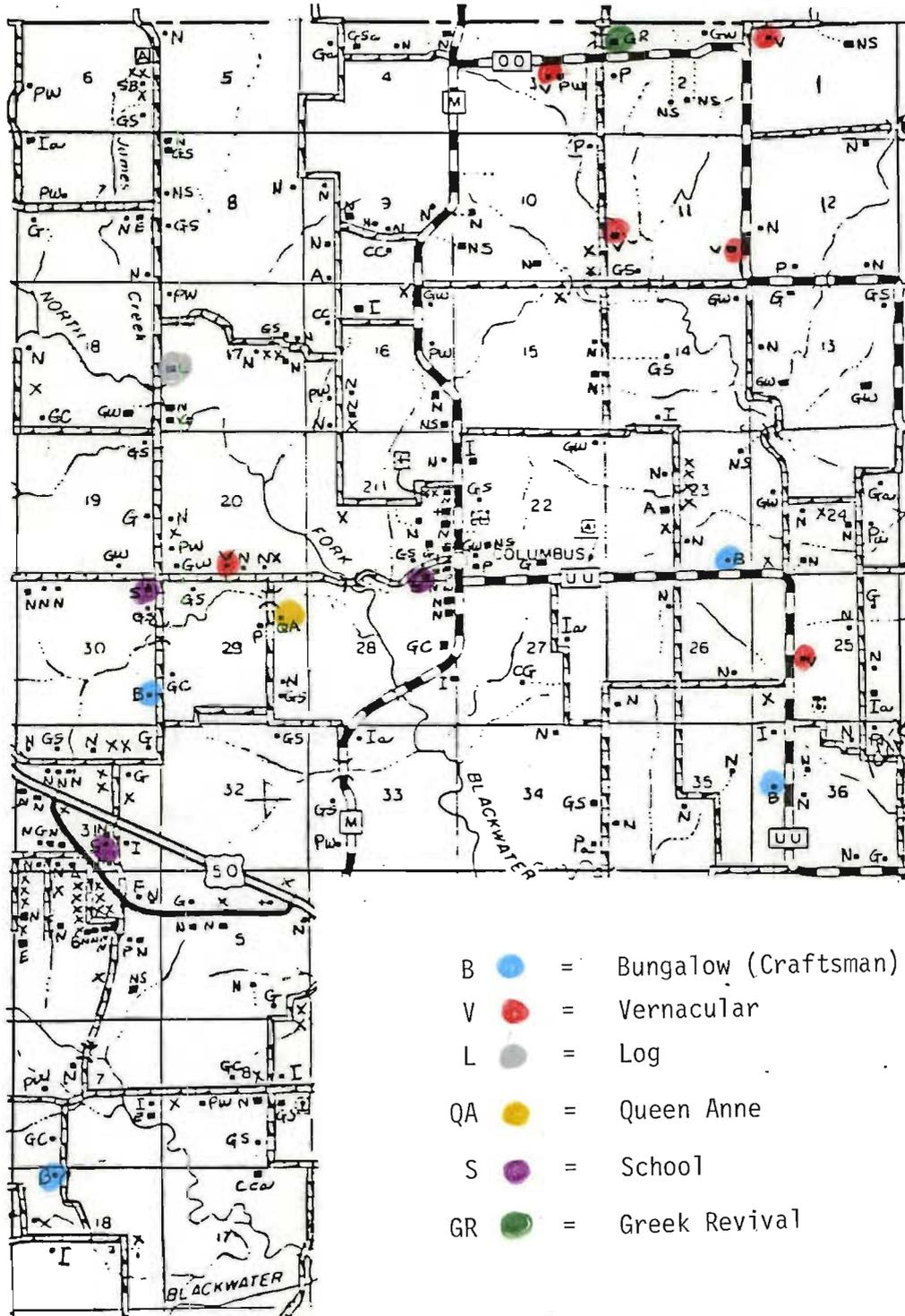
COLUMBUS TOWNSHIP
Johnson County



COLUMBUS TOWNSHIP
Johnson County



COLUMBUS TOWNSHIP
Johnson County



- B ● = Bungalow (Craftsman)
- V ● = Vernacular
- L ● = Log
- QA ● = Queen Anne
- S ● = School
- GR ● = Greek Revival

KINGSVILLE TOWNSHIP

Within Kingsville Township a total of 291 buildings and structures were inventoried and illustrated on Kingsville Township Map 1. Kingsville Township Maps 2-8 show the physical distribution of the architectural types listed below. Percentages relate to the township total of 291 properties.

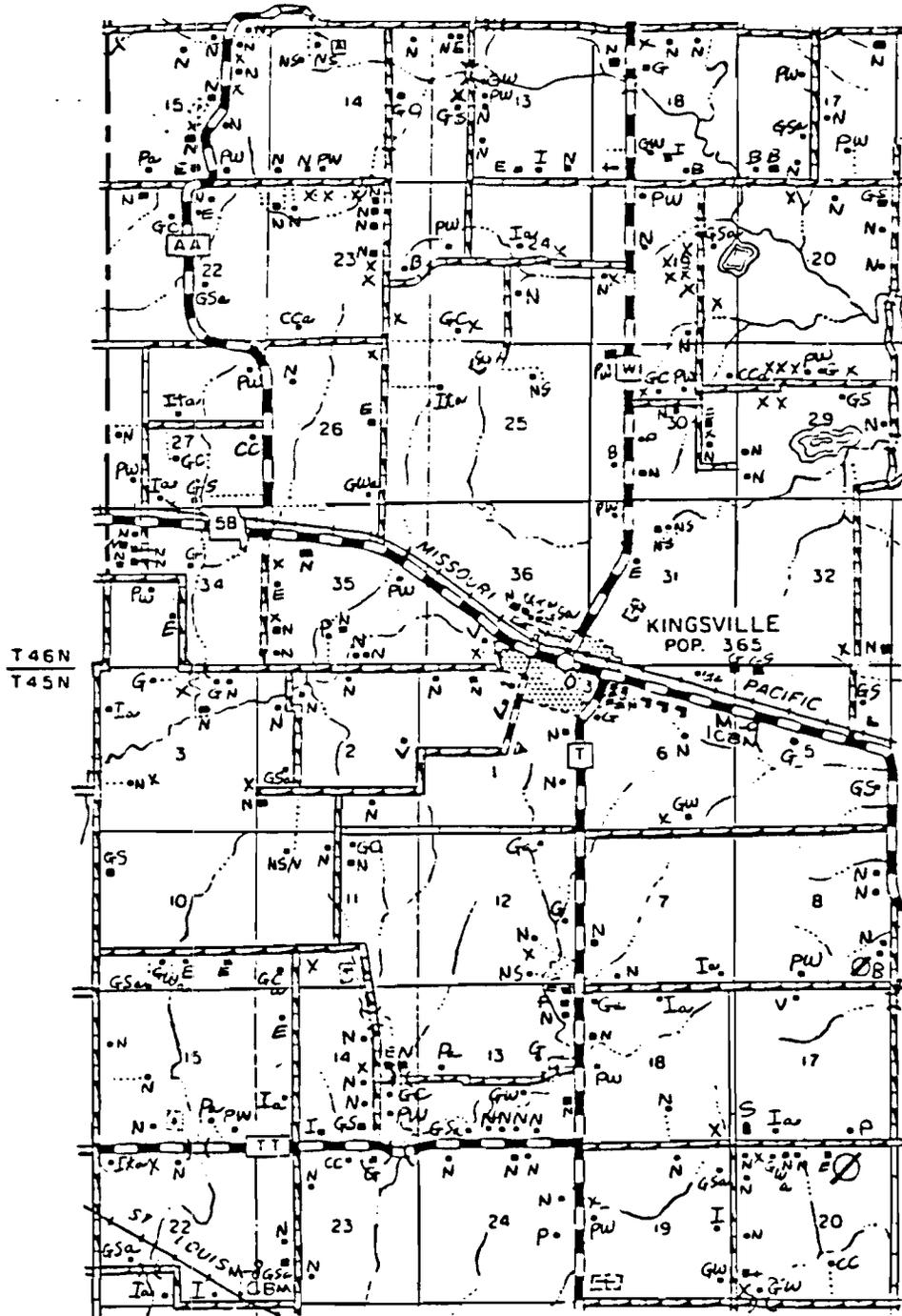
Map 2	New Houses (including A-Frames, and Earth Contact homes)	43.9 %
	Postwar Homes	5.8 %
	Mobile Homes	16.4 %
Map 3	I Houses	4.8 %
Map 4	Pyramidal	2.7 %
	Cornbelt Cube	1.7 %
Map 5	Front Gabled	5.1 %
Map 6	Side Gabled	6.5 %
Map 7	Cross Gabled	2.7 %
	Gable & Wing	3.0 %
Map 8	Vernacular	1.3 %
	Bungalow	2.0 %
	Italianate	1.0 %
	School	.3 %

Unsurveyed properties totalled 2.0% of the architectural inventory within Kingsville Township.

The nine inventory data sheets filed for Kingsville Township include six residences, one church, one school and one commercial building.

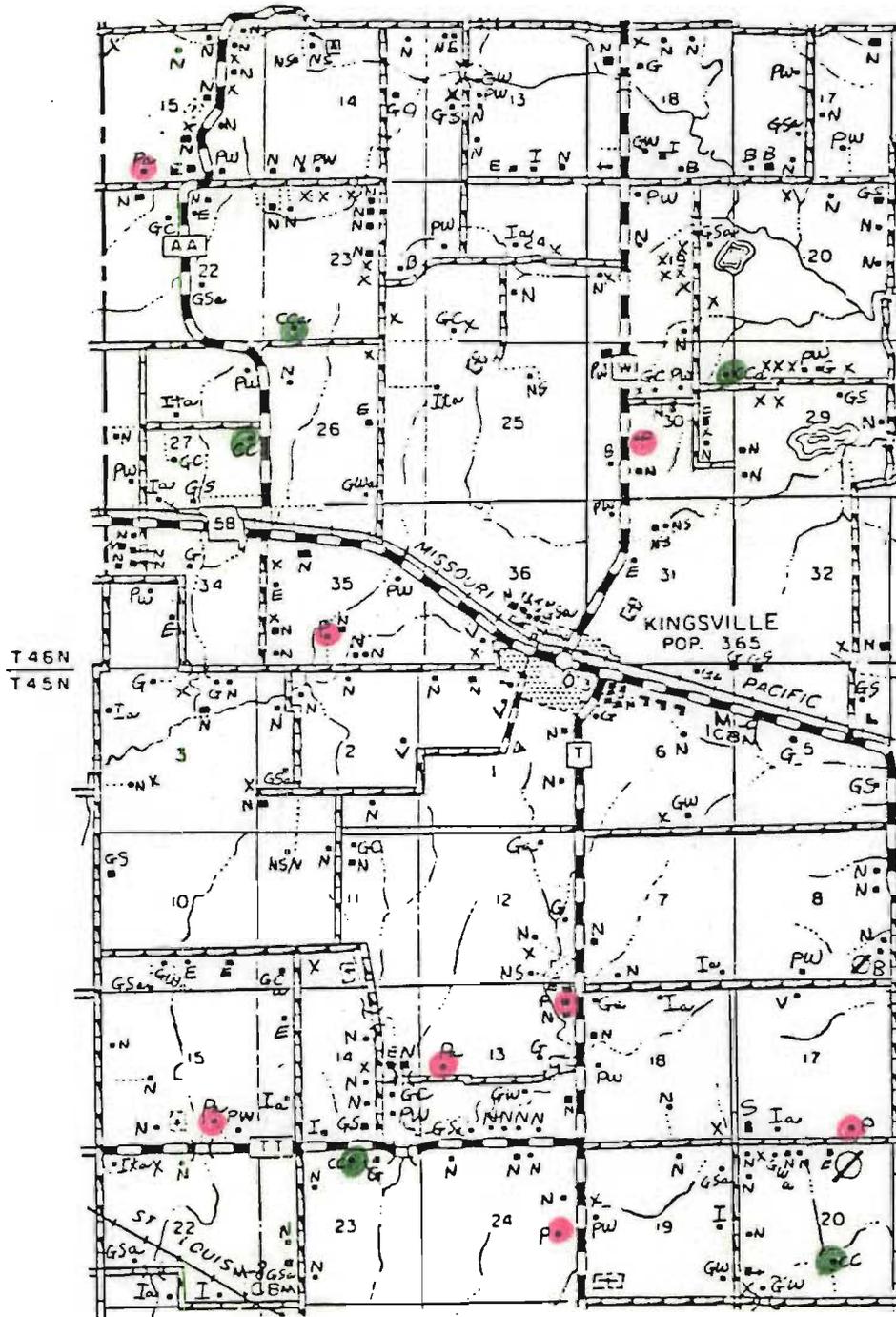
KINGSVILLE TOWNSHIP

Johnson County



KINGSVILLE TOWNSHIP

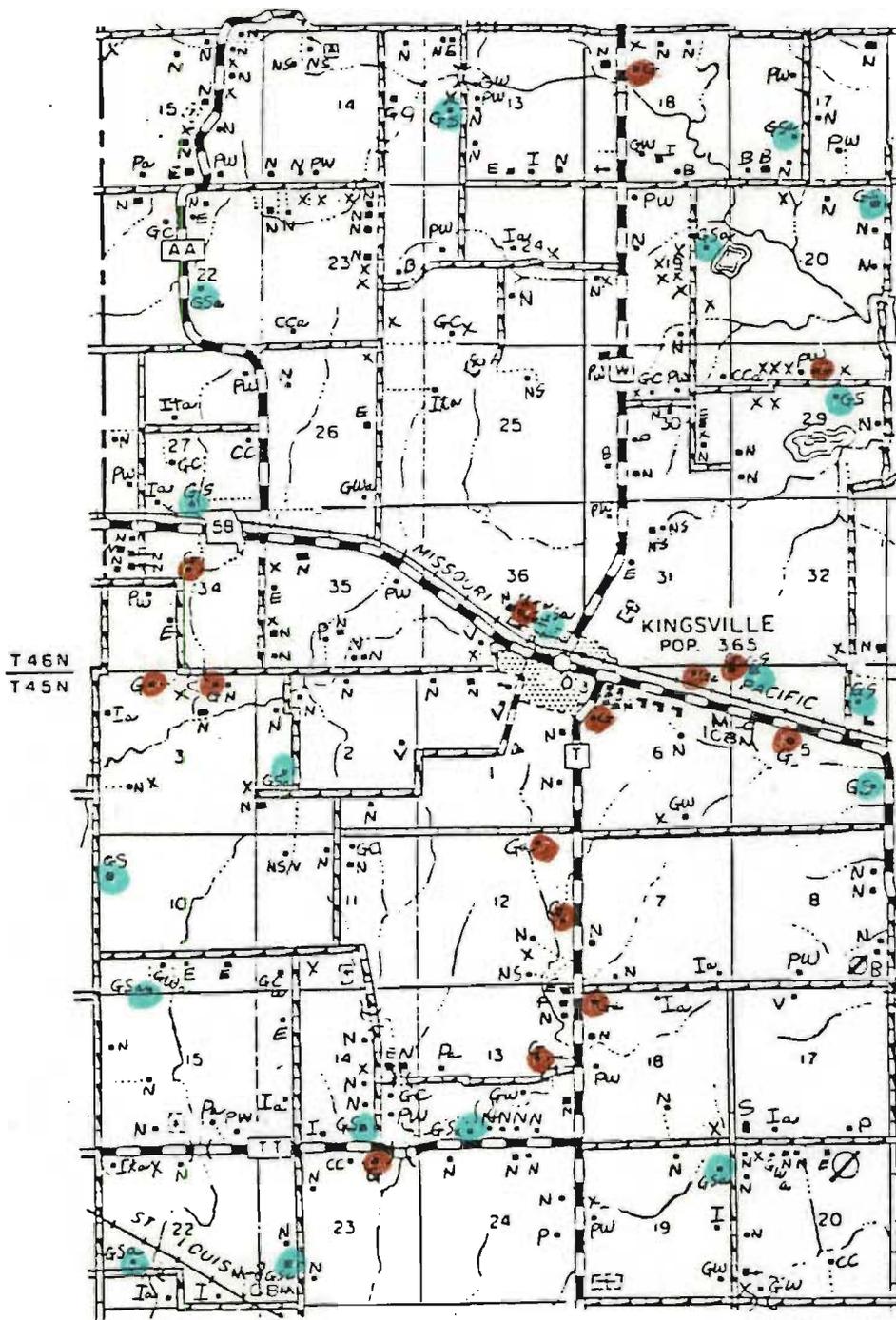
Johnson County



P ● = Pyramidal
CC ● = Cornbelt Cube

KINGSVILLE TOWNSHIP

Johnson County



G ● = Front-Gabled
GS ● = Side-Gabled

MADISON TOWNSHIP

Within Madison Township a total of 234 buildings and structures were inventoried and illustrated on Madison Township Map 1. Madison Township Maps 2-8 show the physical distribution of the architectural types listed below.

Percentages relate to the township total of 234 properties.

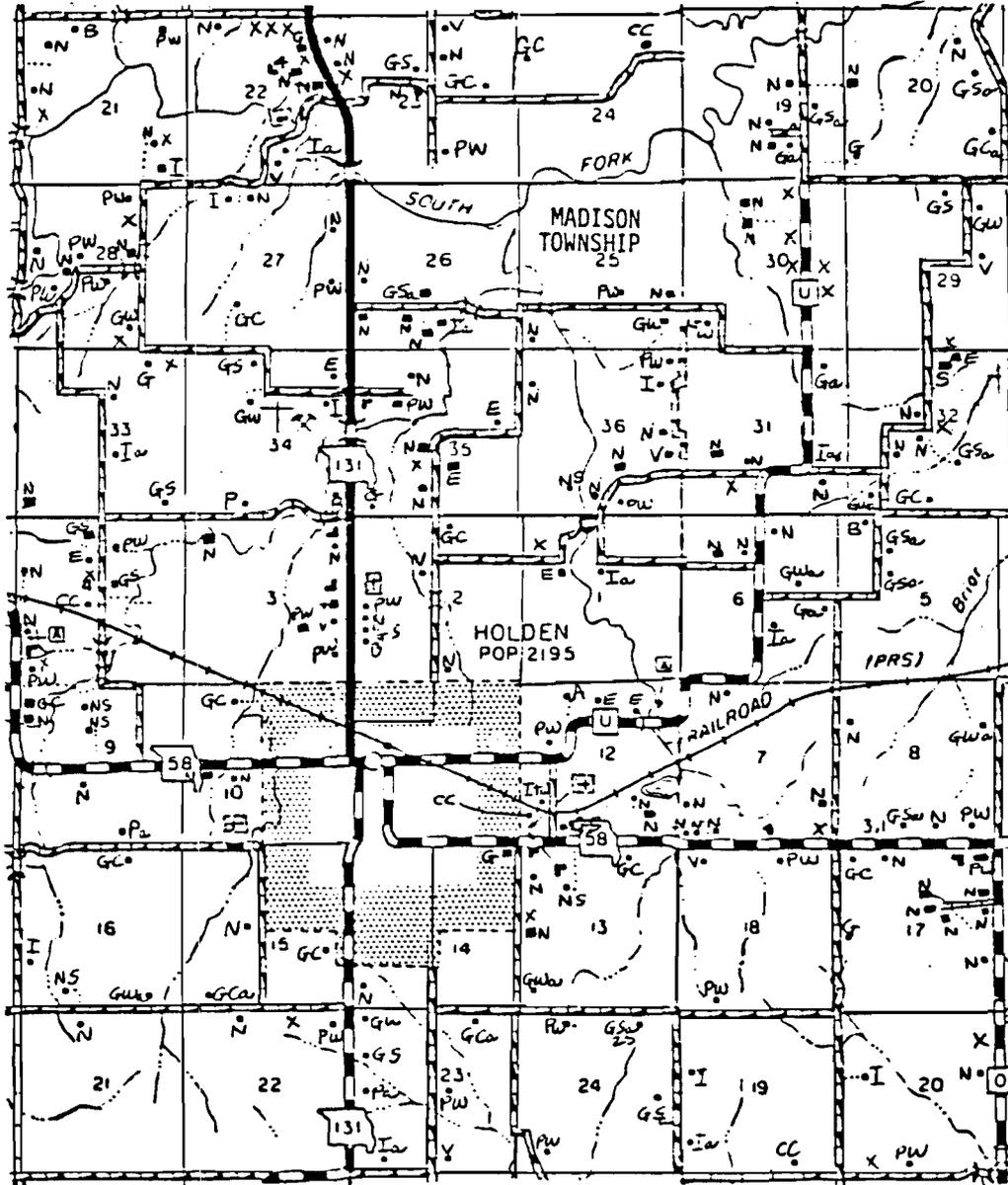
Map 2	New Houses (including A-Frames, and Earth Contact homes)	38.0 %
	Postwar Homes	10.6 %
	Mobile Homes	11.9 %
Map 3	I Houses	6.4 %
Map 4	Pyramidal	1.2 %
	Cornbelt Cube	1.7 %
Map 5	Front Gabled	3.8 %
Map 6	Side Gabled	7.6 %
Map 7	Cross Gabled	5.9 %
	Gable & Wing	4.7 %
Map 8	Vernacular	2.9 %
	Bungalow	1.7 %
	Italianate	.4 %
	School	.4 %

Unsurveyed properties totalled 2.1% of the architectural inventory within Madison Township.

The fifty-seven inventory data sheets filed for Madison Township include twenty-nine residences, five churches, one school, twenty-one commercial buildings and one mausoleum.

MADISON TOWNSHIP

Johnson County



CENTERVIEW TOWNSHIP

Within Centerview Township a total of 352 buildings and structures were inventoried and illustrated on Centerview Township Map 1. Centerview Township Maps 2-8 show the physical distribution of the architectural types listed below. Percentages relate to the township total of 352 properties.

Map 2	New Houses (including A-Frames, and Earth Contact homes)	33.0 %
	Postwar Homes	3.9 %
	Mobile Homes	21.0 %
Map 3	I Houses	4.5 %
Map 4	Pyramidal	4.2 %
	Cornbelt Cube	1.9 %
Map 5	Front Gabled	7.3 %
Map 6	Side Gabled	7.1 %
Map 7	Cross Gabled	3.6 %
	Gable & Wing	2.8 %
Map 8	Vernacular	3.1 %
	Bungalow	3.1 %
	Italianate	.2 %
	Greek Revival	.2 %
	Dutch Colonial Revival (Gambrel)	.8 %

School

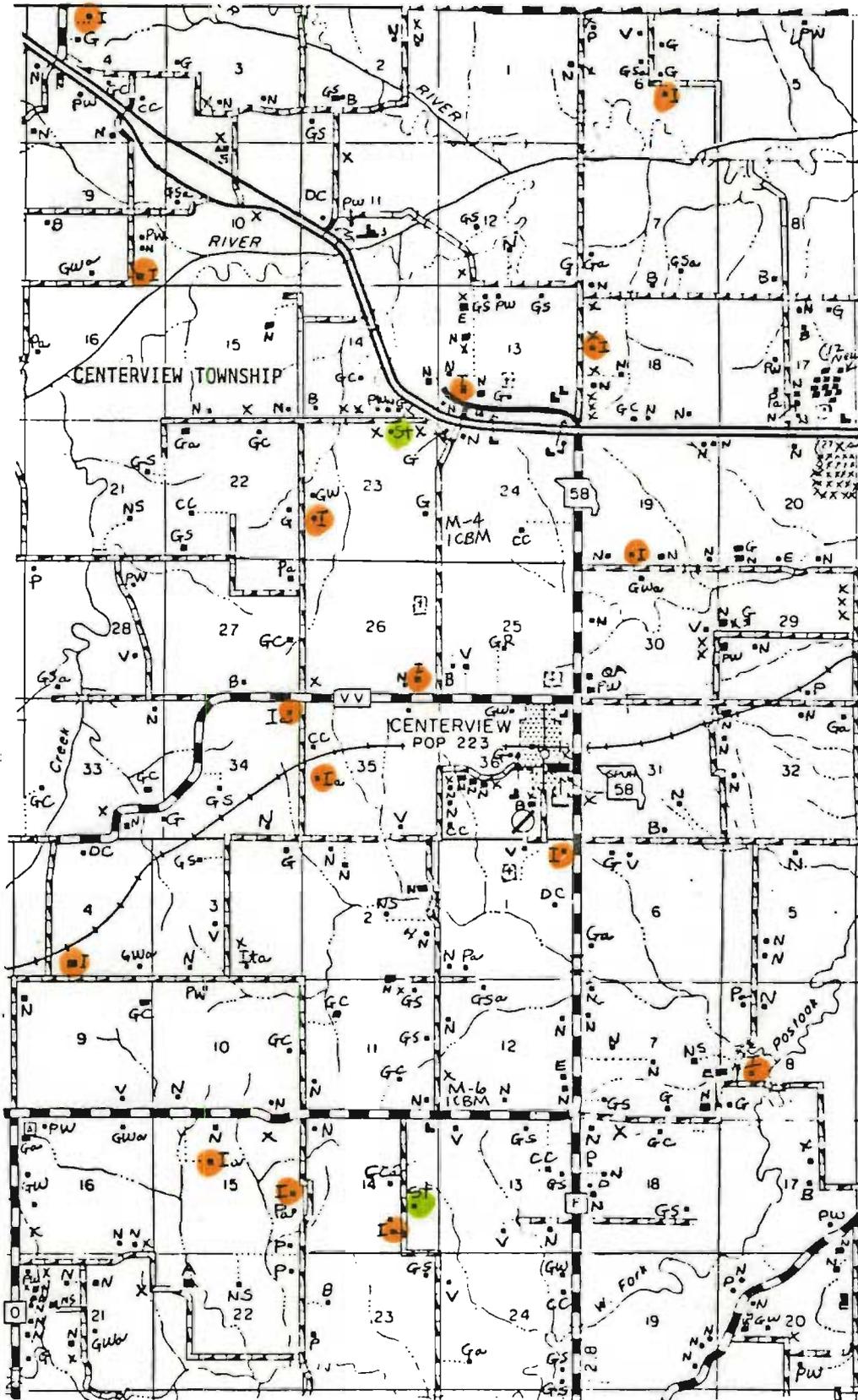
.2 %

Unsurveyed properties totalled 1.1 % of the inventory within Centerview Township.

The twenty-seven inventory data sheets filed for Centerview Township include eighteen residences, one church, one school, one bridge, two commercial buildings and four barns.

CENTERVIEW TOWNSHIP

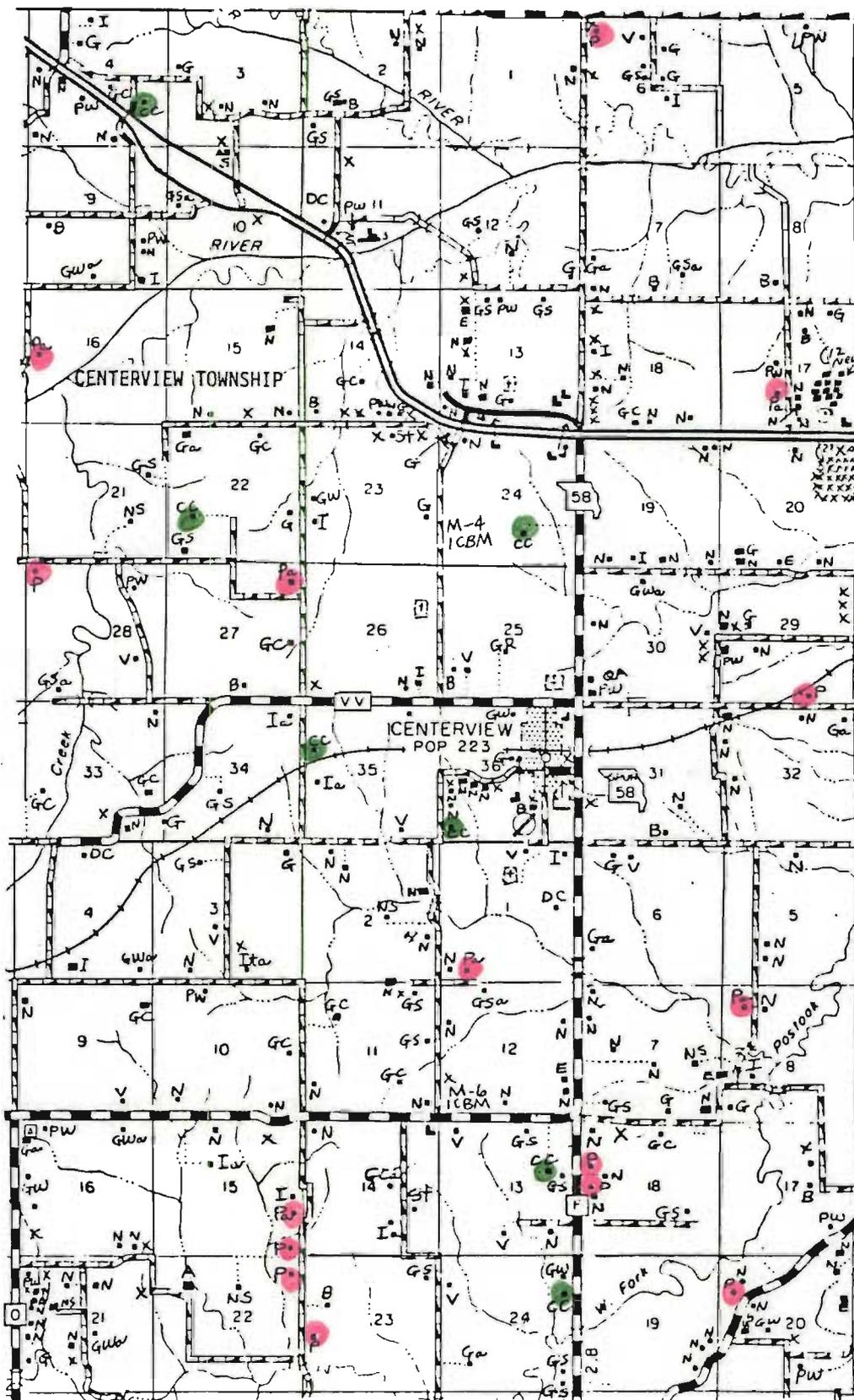
Johnson County



I ● = I-House
St ● = Stack House

CENTERVIEW TOWNSHIP

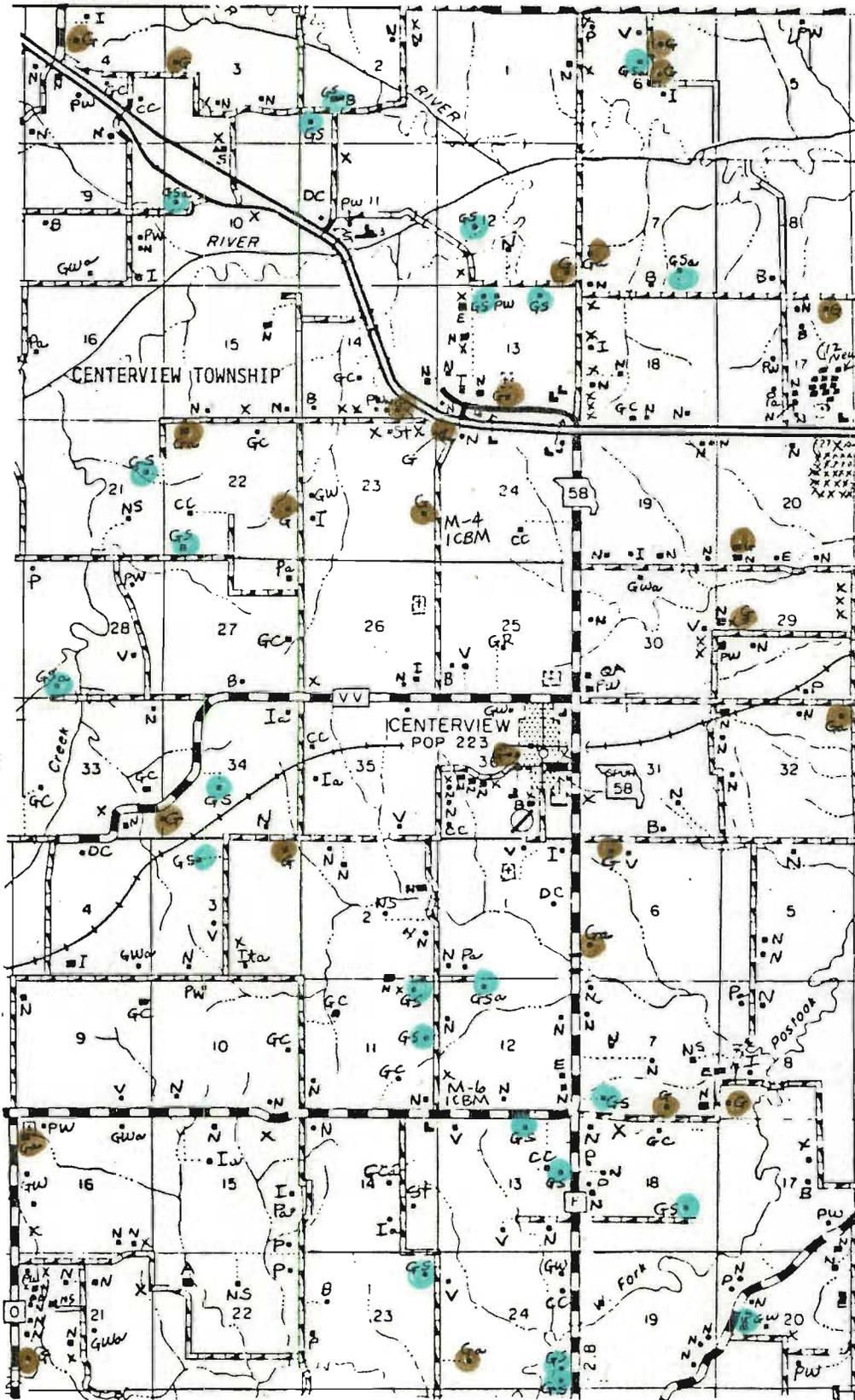
Johnson County



- P  = Pyramidal
- CC  = Cornbelt Cube

CENTERVIEW TOWNSHIP

Johnson County

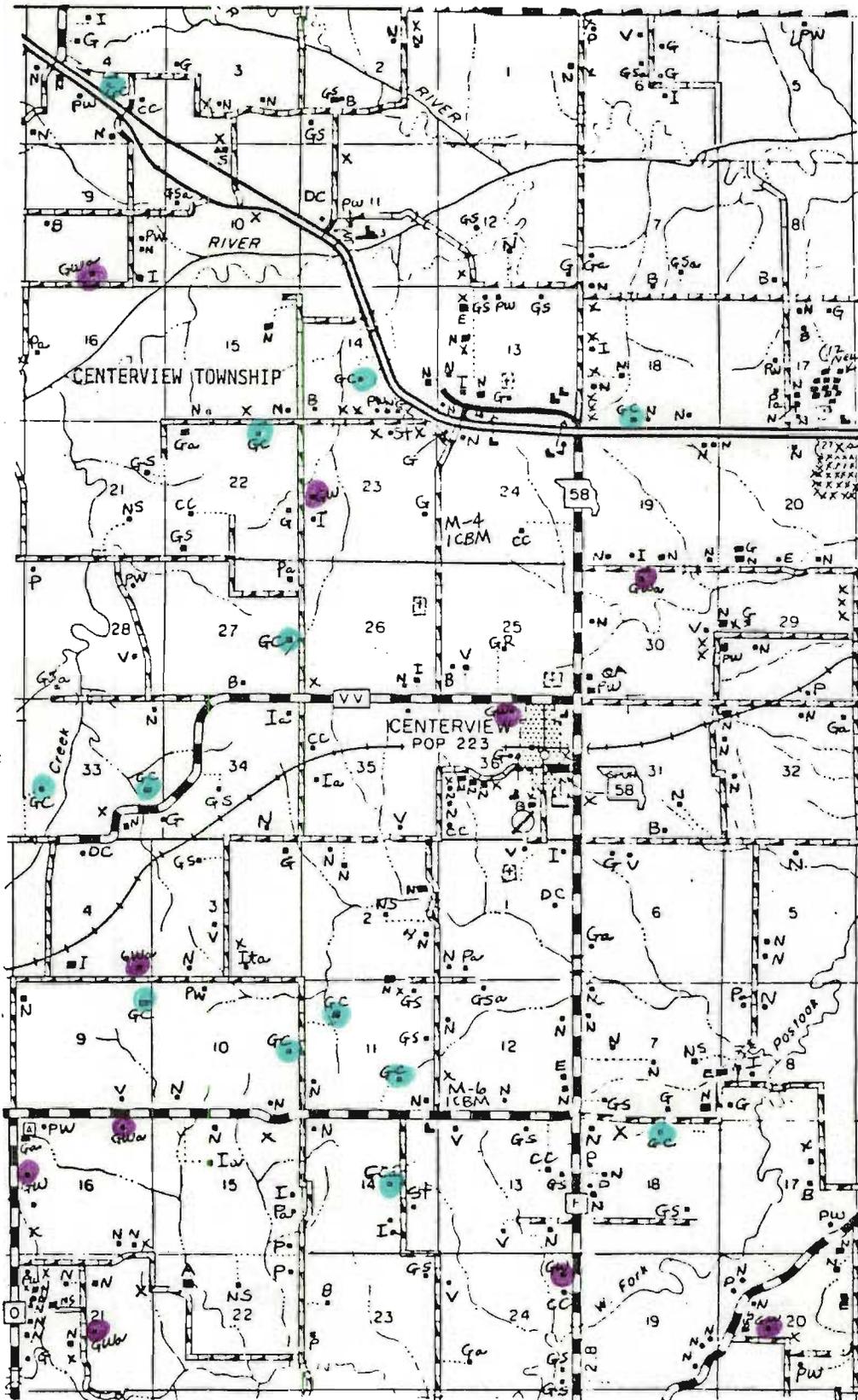


G ● = Front-Gabled

GS ● = Side-Gabled

CENTERVIEW TOWNSHIP

Johnson County

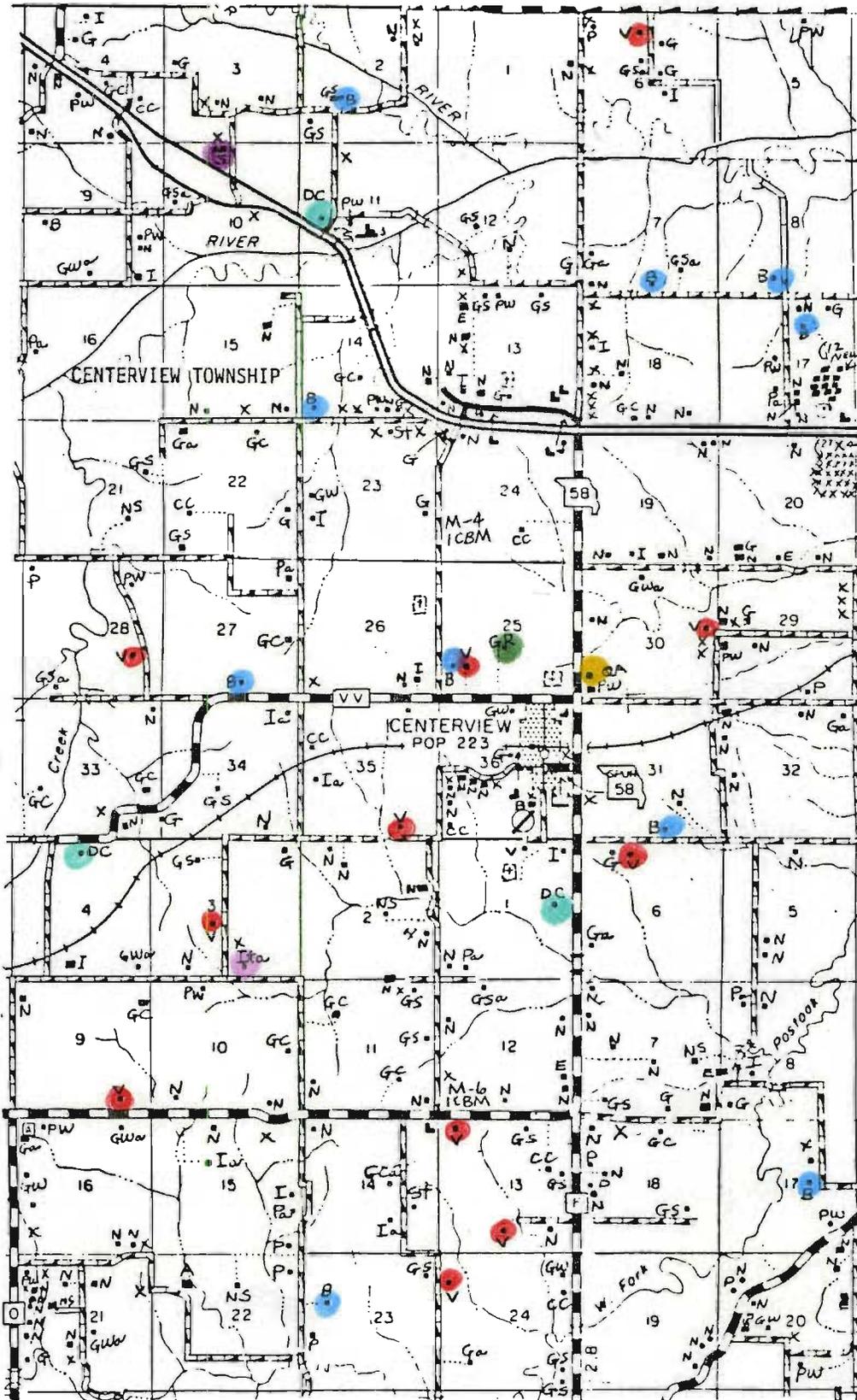


GC  = Cross-Gabled

GW  = Gable & Wing

CENTERVIEW TOWNSHIP

Johnson County



- B ● = Bungalow (Craftsman)
- GR ● = Greek Rev.
- DC ● = Dutch Col. Revival
- It ● = Italianate
- QA ● = Queen Anne
- S ● = School
- V ● = Vernacular

ROSE HILL TOWNSHIP

Within Rose Hill Township a total of 303 buildings and structures were inventoried and illustrated on Rose Hill Township Map 1. Rose Hill Township Maps 2-8 show the physical distribution of the architectural types listed below. Percentages relate to the township total of 303 properties.

Map 2	New Houses (including A-Frames, and Earth Contact homes)	34.9 %
	Postwar Homes	9.5 %
	Mobile Homes	13.8 %
Map 3	I Houses	.3 %
Map 4	Pyramidal	2.3 %
	Cornbelt Cube	1.6 %
Map 5	Front Gabled	5.6 %
Map 6	Side Gabled	7.5 %
Map 7	Cross Gabled	6.2 %
	Gable & Wing	5.6 %
Map 8	Vernacular	3.3 %
	Bungalow	.9 %
	Italianate	.3 %
	Gothic Revival	.6 %
	Filling Station	.3 %

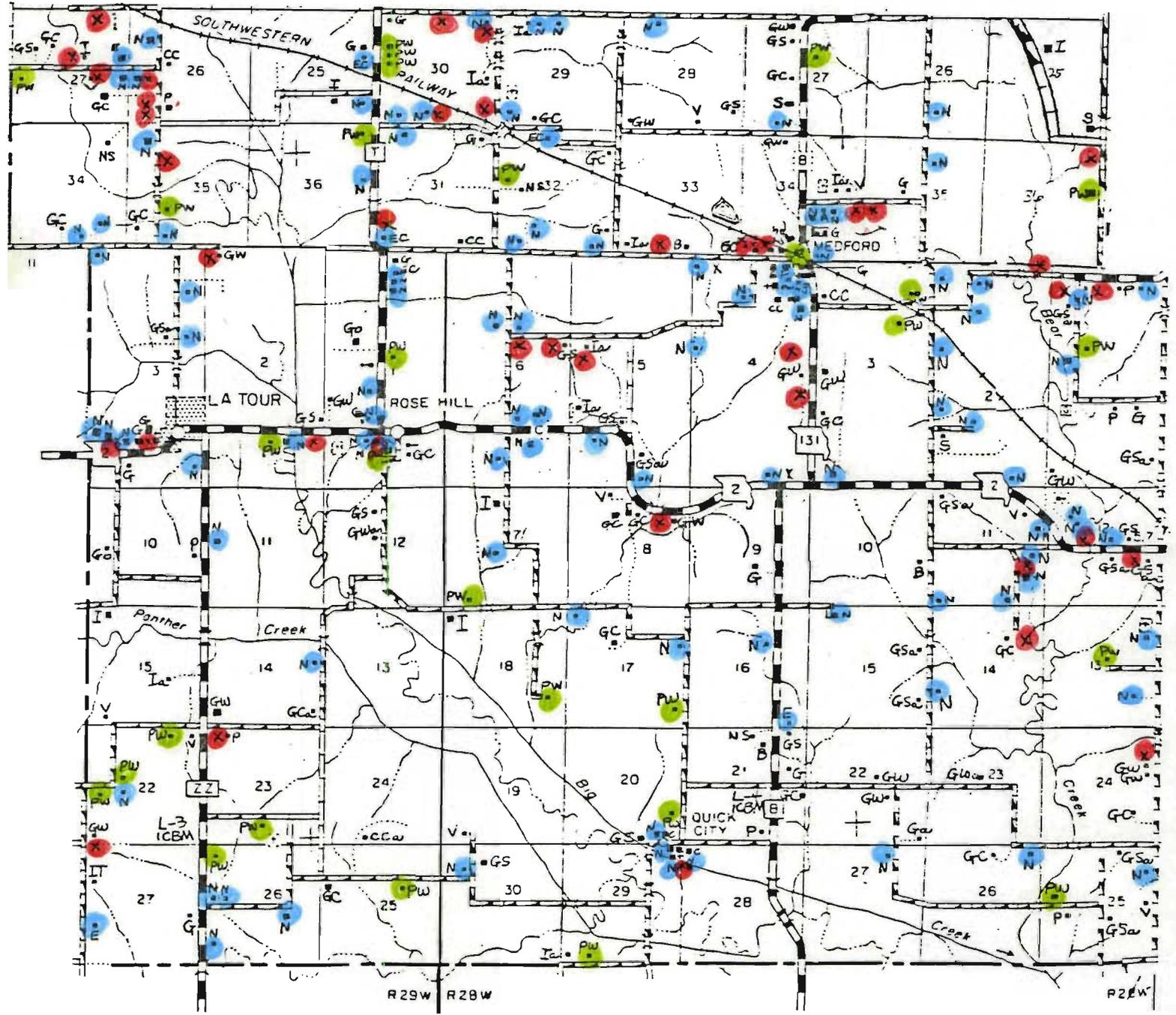
Schools	.9 %
Commercial	.6 %

A mere .6% of the known buildings and structures within Rose Hill Township were not included in the survey inventory.

The twenty-eight inventory data sheets filed for Rose Hill Township include thirteen residences, three churches, five bridges, two schools, four commercial buildings and one barn.

ROSE HILL TOWNSHIP

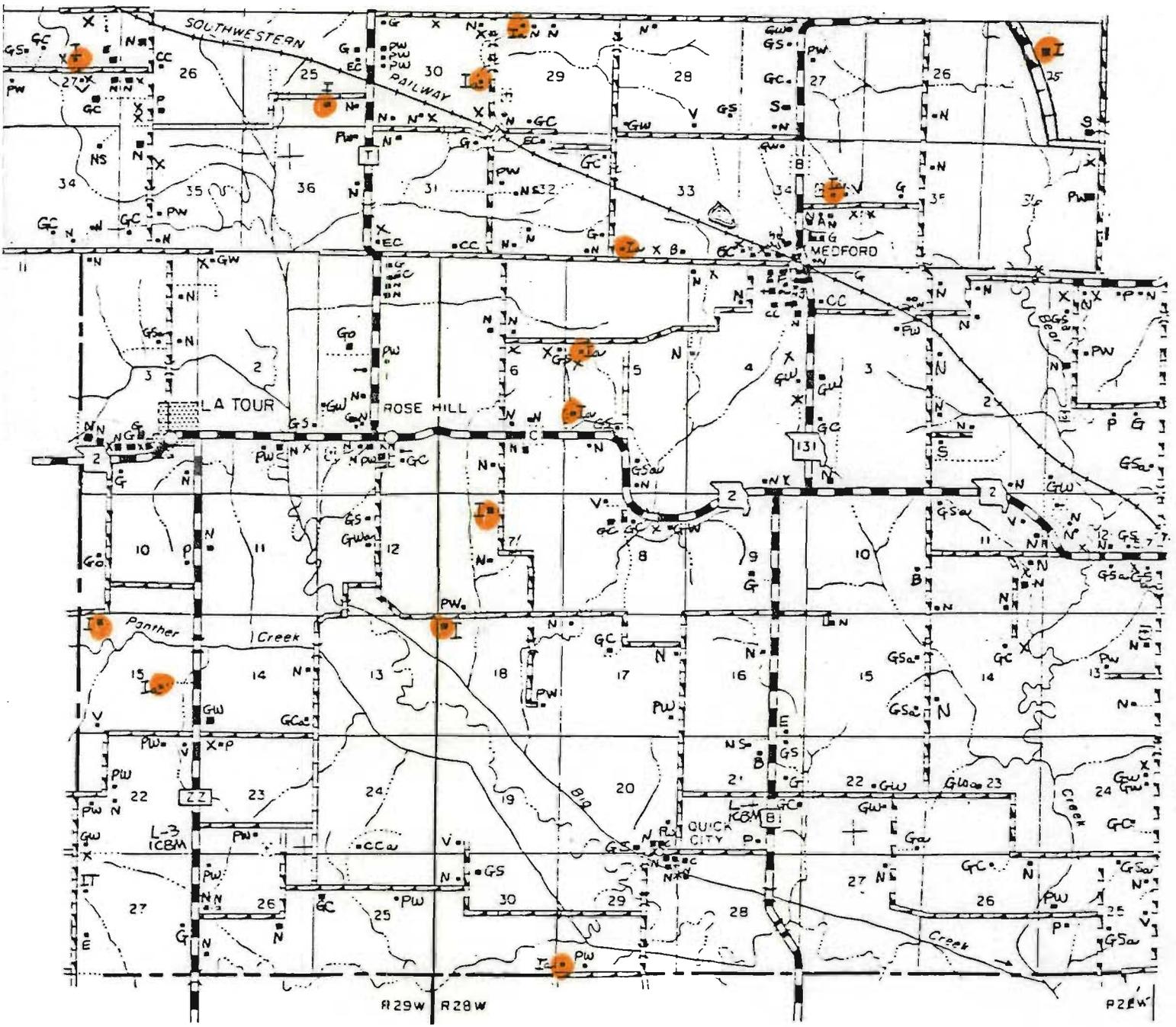
Johnson County



- N ● = New
- PW ● = Post War
- X ● = Mobile Homes

ROSE HILL TOWNSHIP

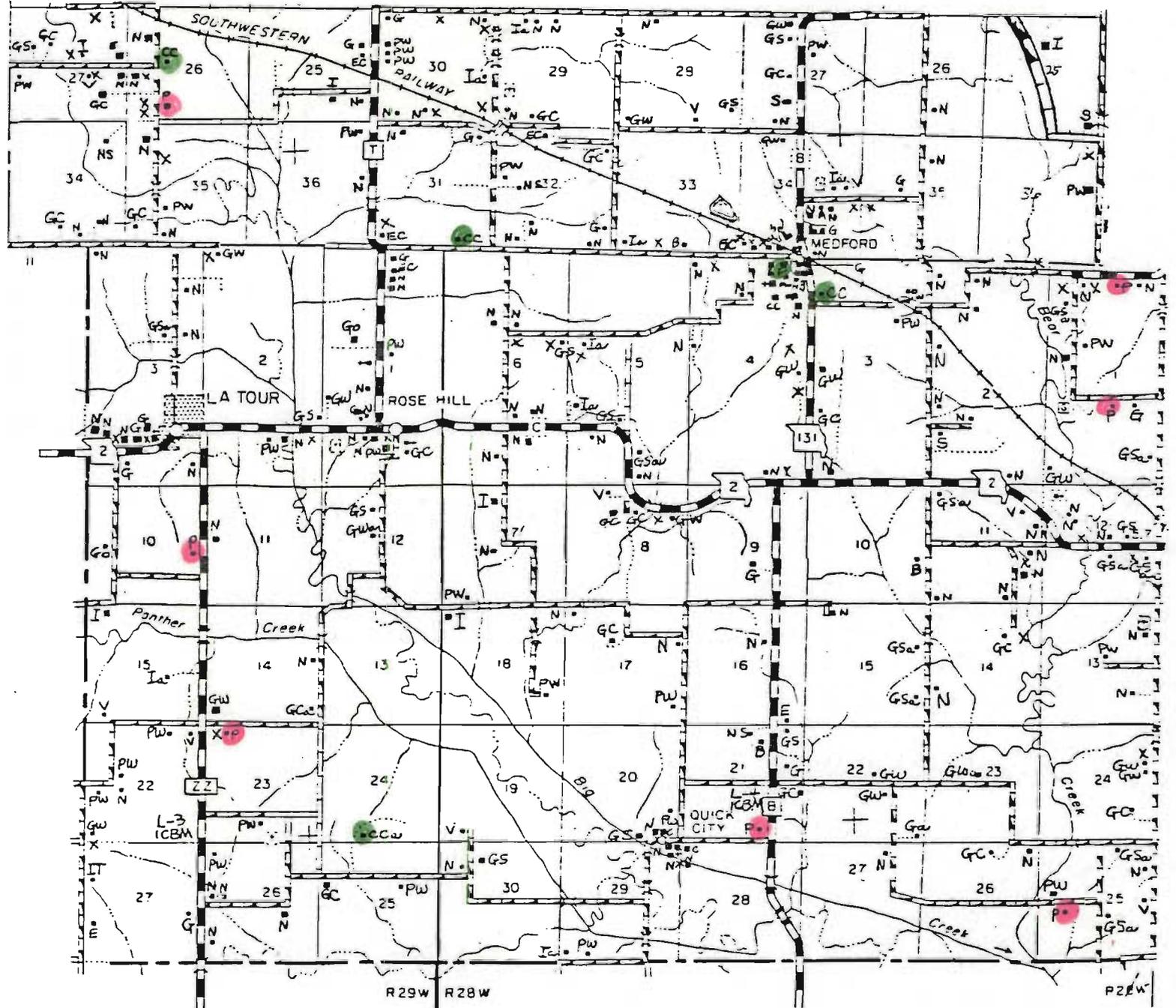
Johnson County



I ● = I-House

ROSE HILL TOWNSHIP

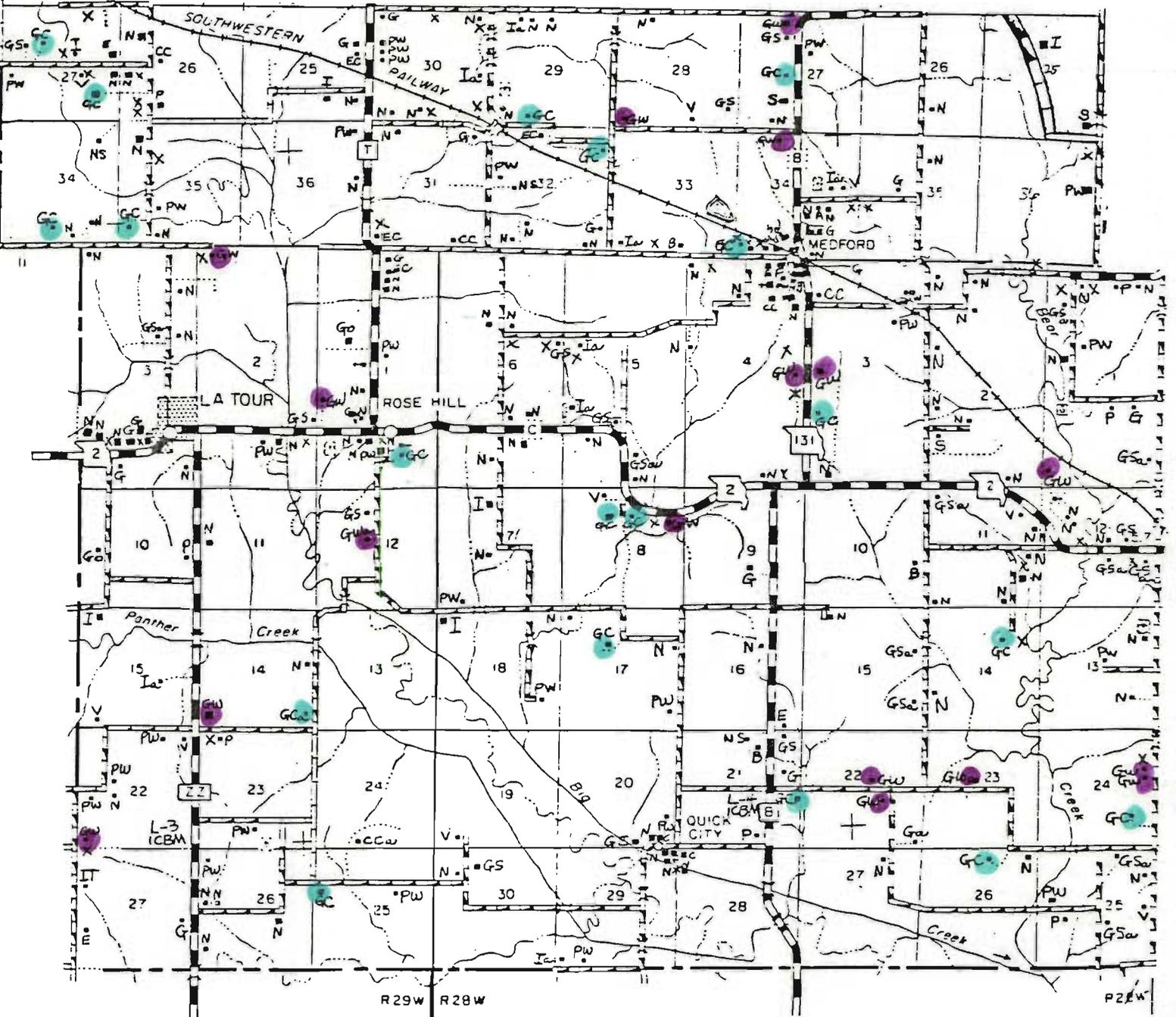
Johnson County



P ● = Pyramidal
CC ● = Cornbelt Cube

ROSE HILL TOWNSHIP

Johnson County

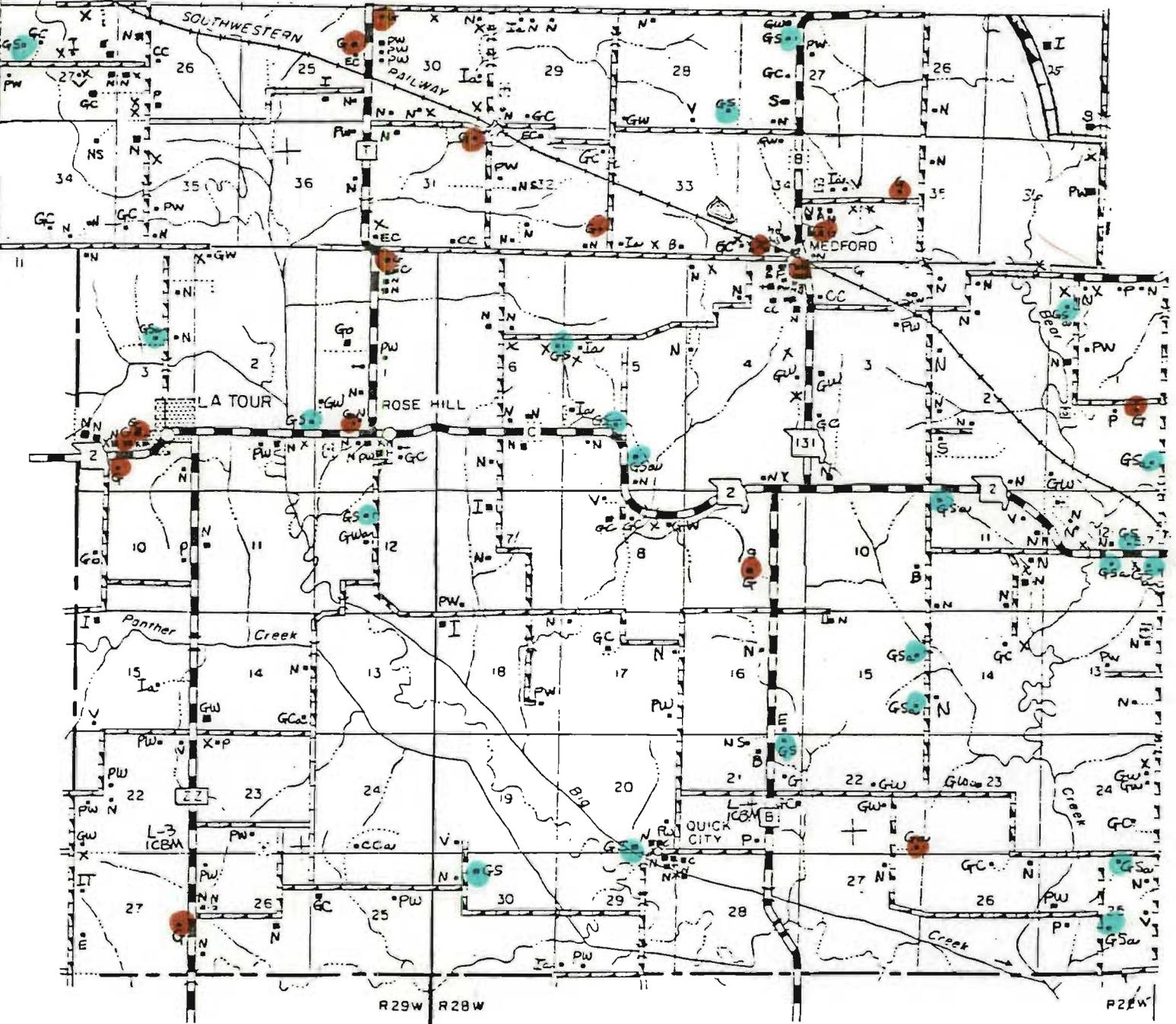


GC  = Cross-Gabled

GW  = Gable & Wing

ROSE HILL TOWNSHIP

Johnson County



G ● = Front-Gabled

GS ● = Side-Gabled

CHILHOWEE TOWNSHIP

Within Chilhowee Township a total of 287 buildings and structures were inventoried and illustrated on Chilhowee Township Map 1. Chilhowee Township Maps 2-8 show the physical distribution of the architectural types listed below. Percentages relate to the township total of 287 properties.

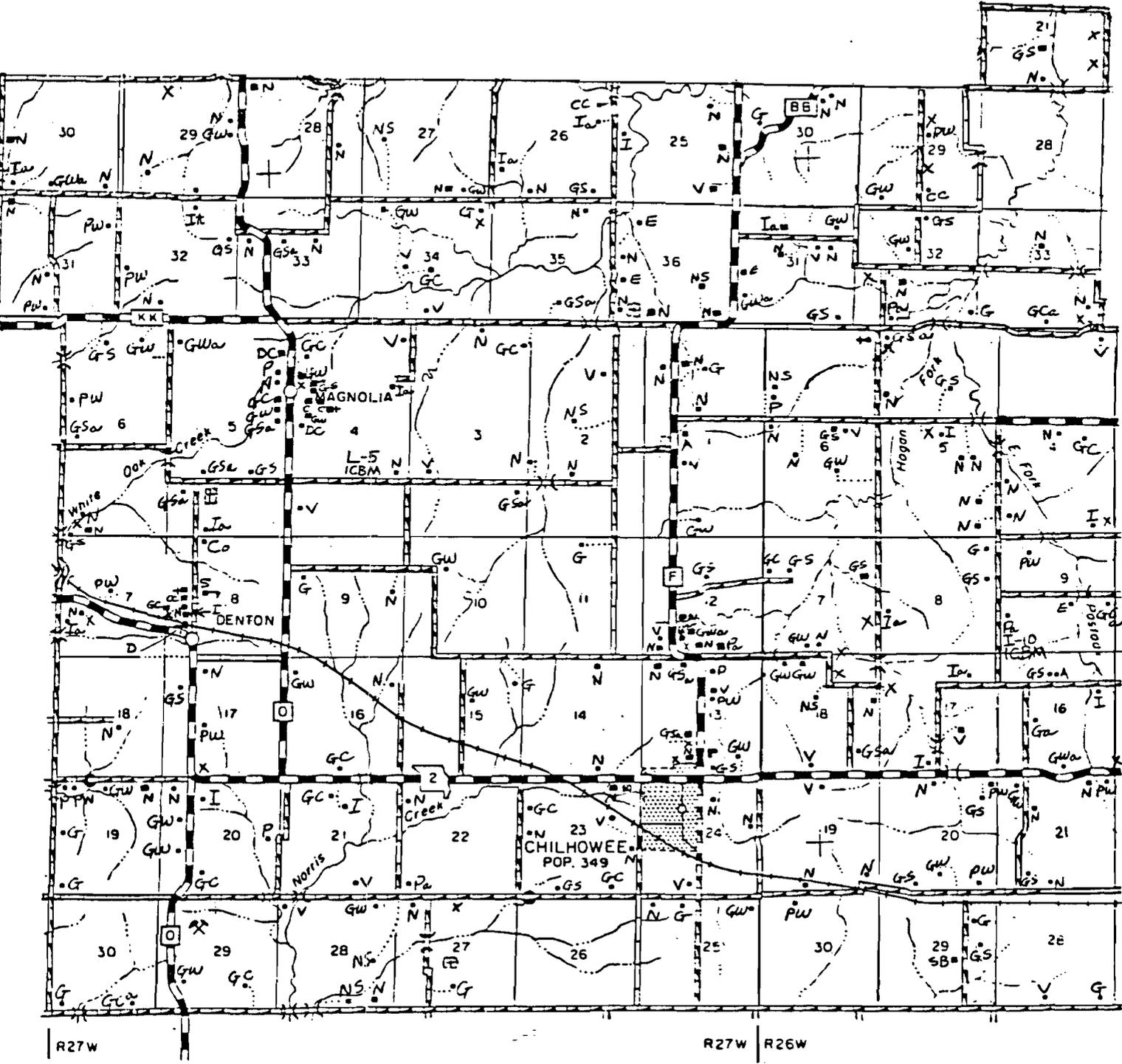
Map 2	New Houses (including A-Frames, and Earth Contact homes)	30.3 %
	Postwar Homes	4.8 %
	Mobile Homes	8.0 %
Map 3	I Houses	5.9 %
Map 4	Pyramidal	3.1 %
	Cornbelt Cube	1.0 %
Map 5	Front Gabled	5.5 %
Map 6	Side Gabled	12.1 %
Map 7	Cross Gabled	5.5 %
	Gable & Wing	10.8 %
Map 8	Vernacular	6.9 %
	Bungalow	0 %
	Italianate	.3 %
	Colonial Revival	.3 %
	Depot	.3 %

Dutch Colonial (Gambrel)	.6 %
School	.3 %
Commercial	.6 %

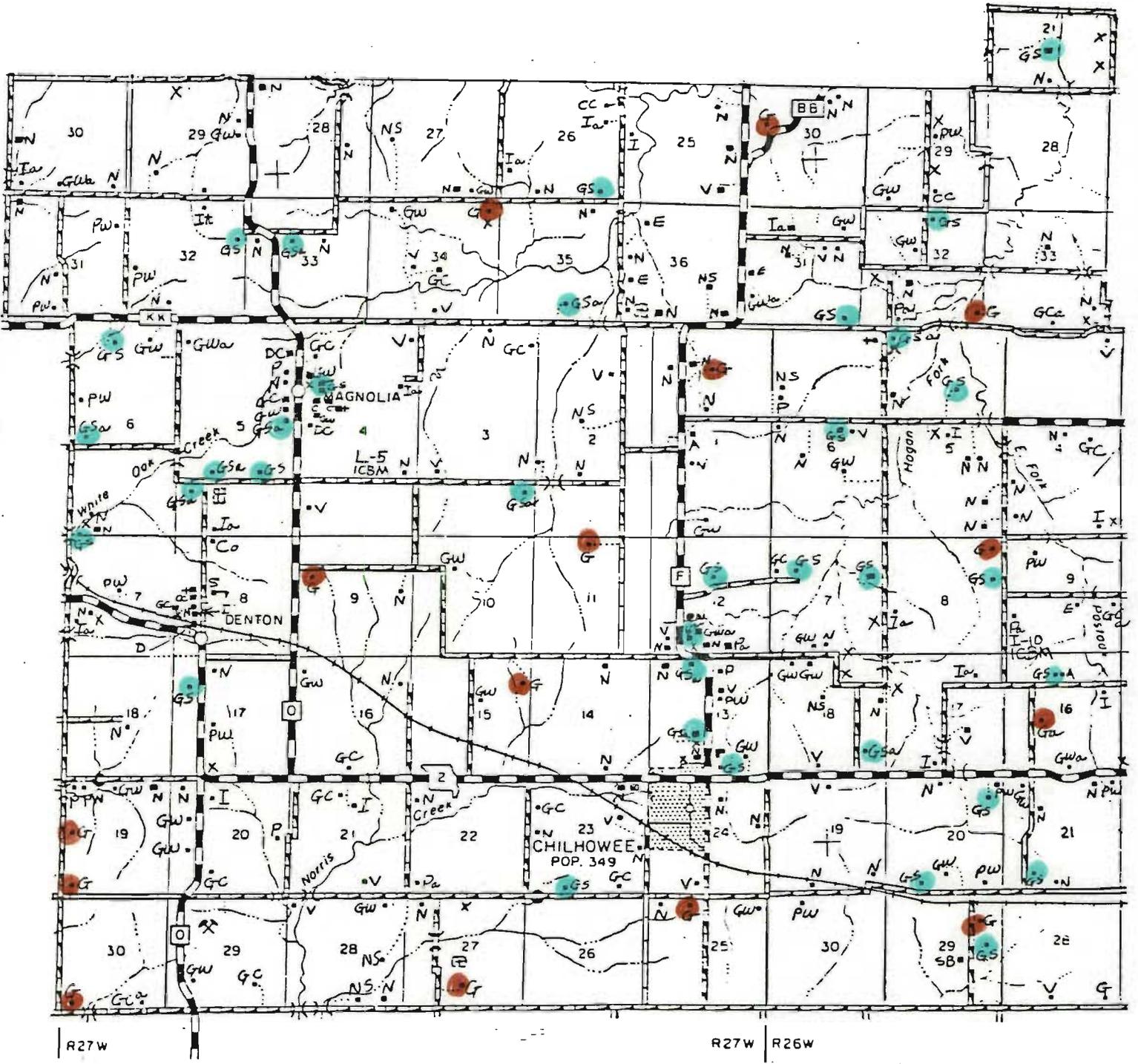
Unsurveyed properties totalled 2.4% of the architectural inventory within Chilhowee Township.

The fifty-three inventory data sheets filed for Chilhowee Township include twenty-two residences, four churches, two schools, twenty-four commercial buildings and one depot.

CHILHOWEE TOWNSHIP
Johnson County



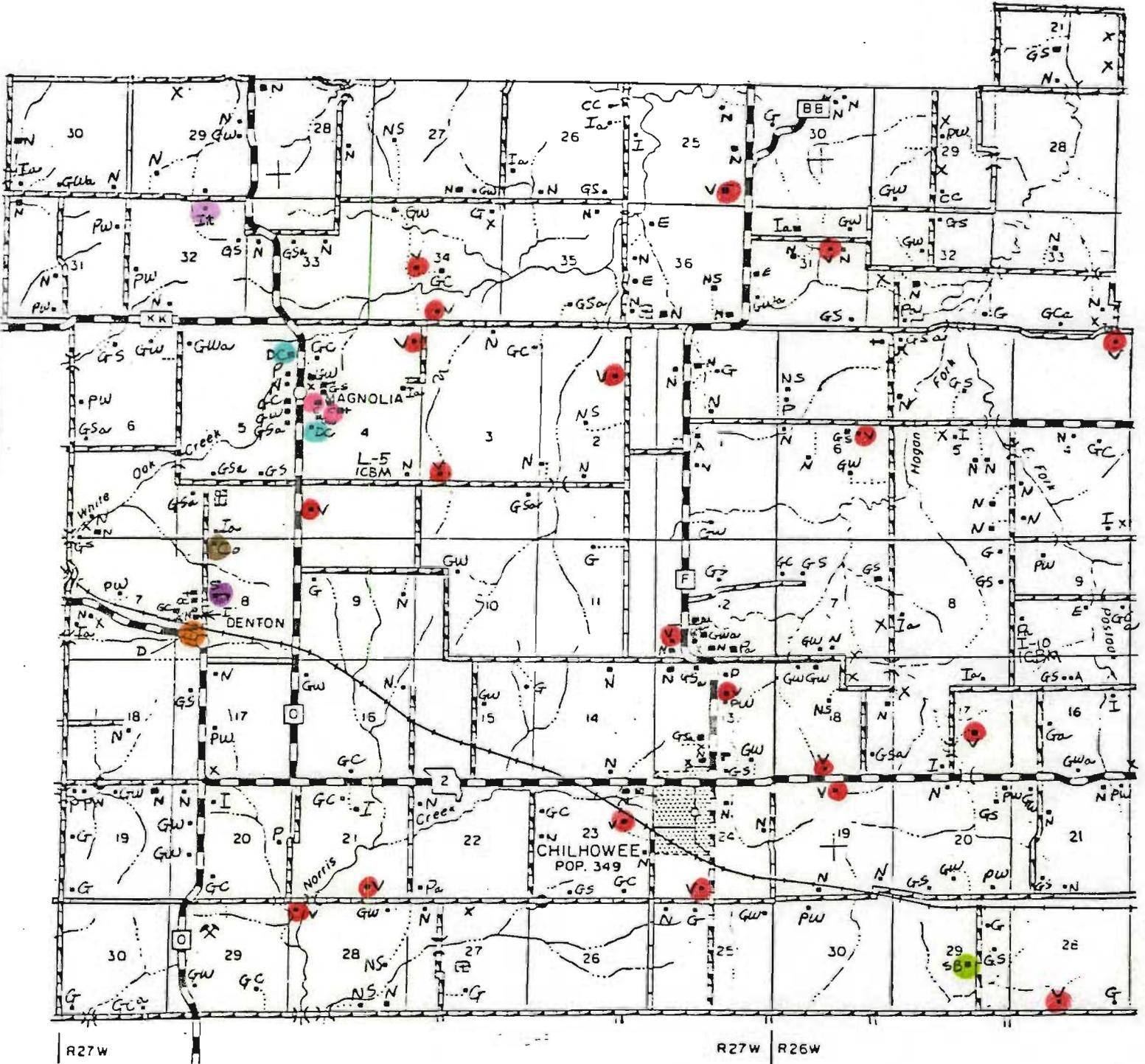
CHILHOWEE TOWNSHIP
Johnson County



G ● = Front-Gabled

GS ● = Side-Gabled

CHILHOWEE TOWNSHIP
Johnson County



B	●	=	Bungalow	DC	●	=	Dutch Colonial Revival
C	●	=	Commercial	It	●	=	Italianate
D	●	=	Depot	S	●	=	School
Co	●	=	Colonial Rev.	V	●	=	Vernacular
SB	●	=	Sattbox				

EASTERN HALF

HAZEL HILL TOWNSHIP

Within Hazel Hill Township a total of 390 buildings and structures were inventoried and illustrated on Hazel Hill Township Map 1. Hazel Hill Township Maps 2-8 show the physical distribution of the architectural types listed below. Percentages relate to the township total of 390 properties.

Map 2	New Houses (including A-Frames, and Earth Contact homes)	54.3 %
	Postwar Homes	5.8 %
	Mobile Homes	12.3 %
Map 3	I Houses	3.3 %
Map 4	Pyramidal	2.0 %
	Cornbelt Cube	0 %
Map 5	Front Gabled	4.1 %
Map 6	Side Gabled	4.3 %
Map 7	Cross Gabled	3.0 %
	Gable & Wing	2.8 %
Map 8	Vernacular	1.7 %
	Bungalow	.2 %
	Queen Anne	.5 %
	Dutch Colonial Revival (Gambrel)	.7 %

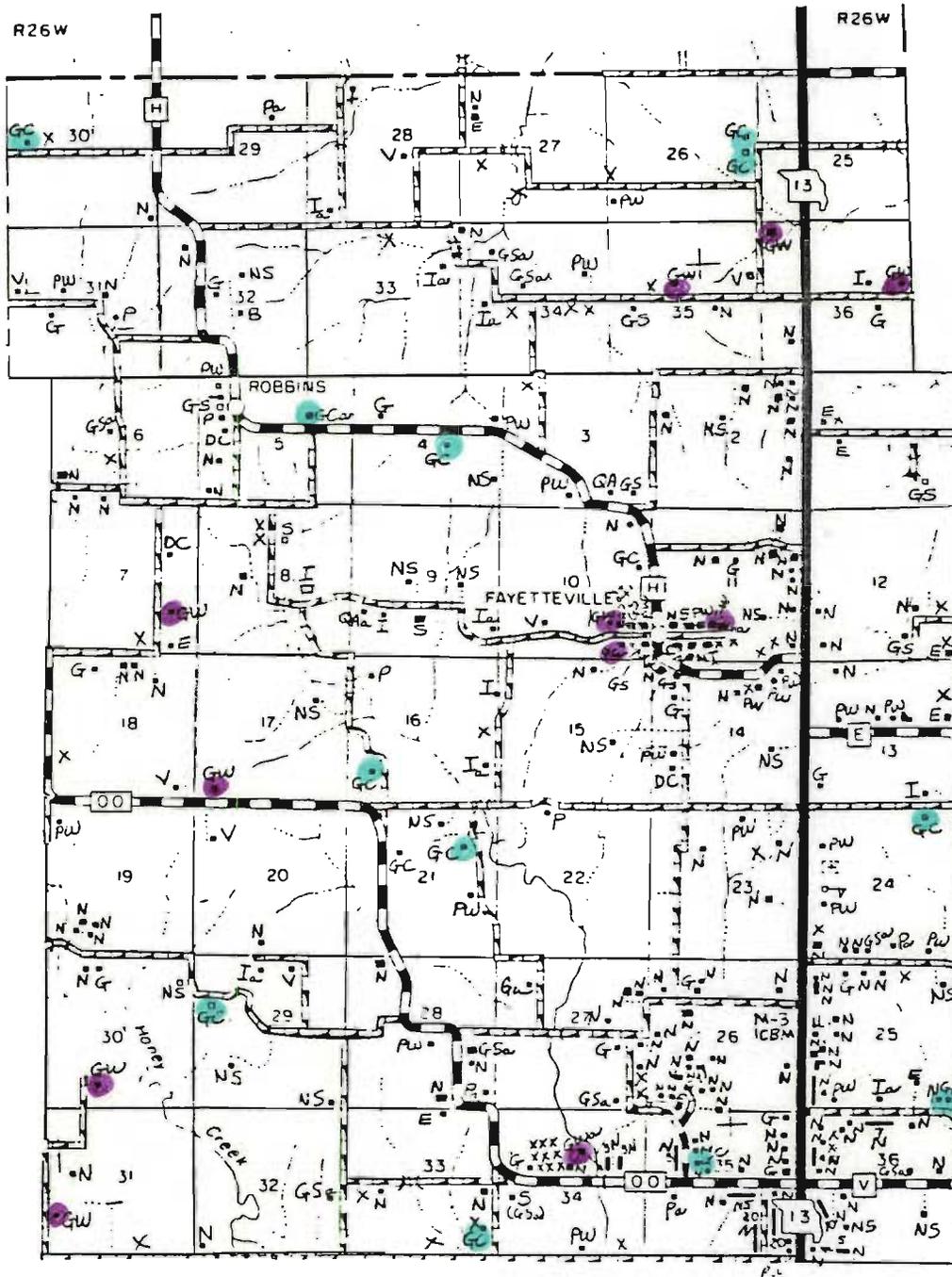
School	1.0 %
Commercial	.2 %

Unsurveyed properties totalled 3.0 % of the inventory within Hazel Hill Township.

The eleven inventory data sheets filed for Hazel Hill Township include nine residences, one possible school and one commercial building.

HAZEL HILL TOWNSHIP

Johnson County

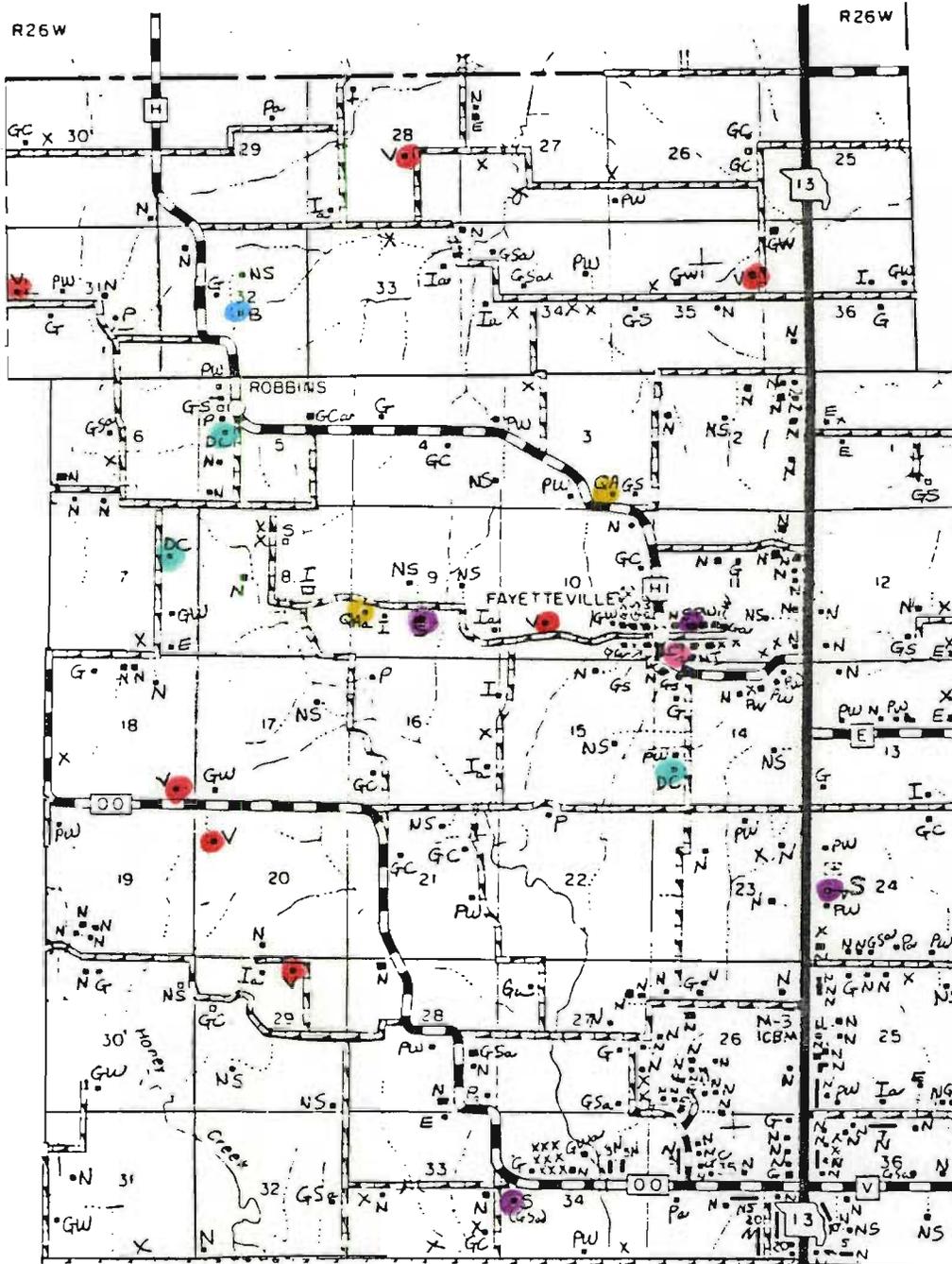


GC ● = Cross-Gabled

GW ● = Gable & Wing

HAZEL HILL TOWNSHIP

Johnson County



- | | | | |
|----|---------------------------------------|---|------------------------|
| B | ● | = | Bungalow |
| C | ● | = | Commercial |
| DC | ● | = | Dutch Colonial Revival |
| QA | ● | = | Queen Anne |
| S | ● | = | School |
| V | ● | = | Vernacular |

SIMPSON TOWNSHIP

Within Simpson Township a total of 205 buildings and structures were inventoried and illustrated on Simpson Township Map 1. Simpson Township Maps 2-8 show the physical distribution of the architectural types listed below.

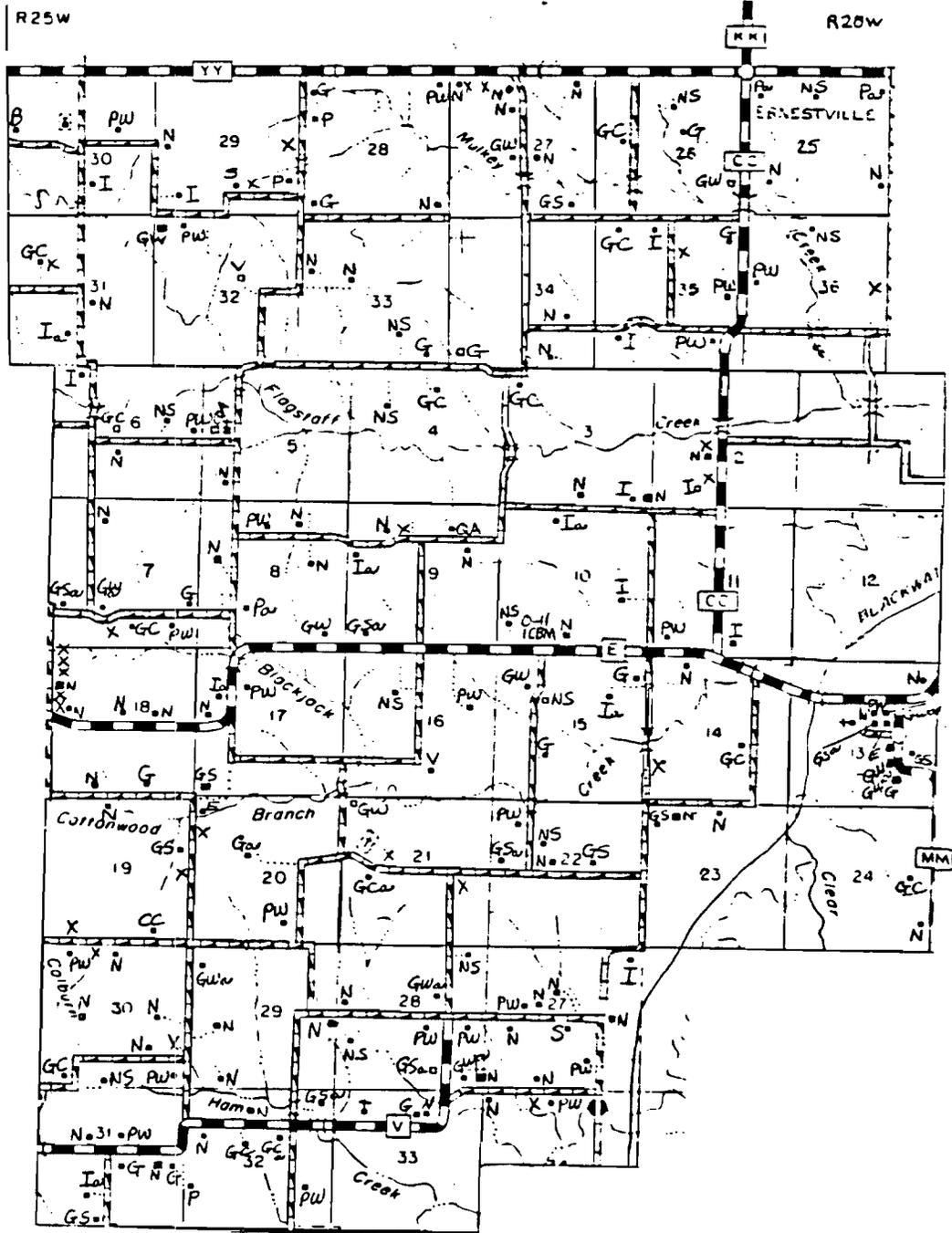
Percentages relate to the township total of 205 properties.

Map 2	New Houses (including A-Frames, and Earth Contact homes)	29.7 %
	Postwar Homes	11.7 %
	Mobile Homes	11.7 %
Map 3	I Houses	7.8 %
Map 4	Pyramidal	2.9 %
	Cornbelt Cube	.4 %
Map 5	Front Gabled	7.3 %
Map 6	Side Gabled	6.3 %
Map 7	Cross Gabled	6.3 %
	Gable & Wing	6.3 %
Map 8	Vernacular	.9 %
	Bungalow	.4 %
	Queen Anne	.9 %
	School	.9 %

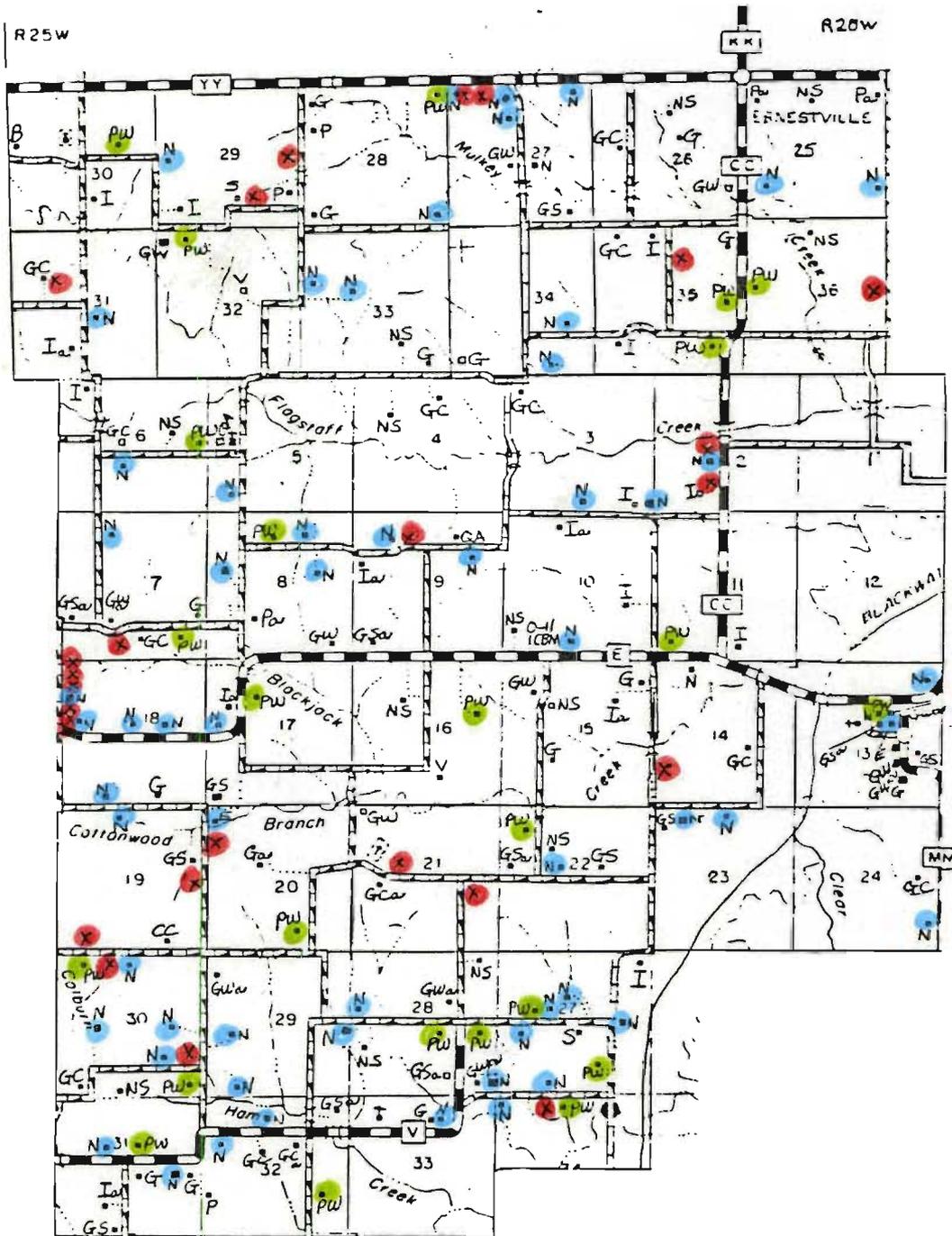
Unsurveyed properties totalled 5.8 % of the inventory within Simpson Township.

The four inventory data sheets filed for Simpson Township include two residences and two churches.

SIMPSON TOWNSHIP
Johnson County

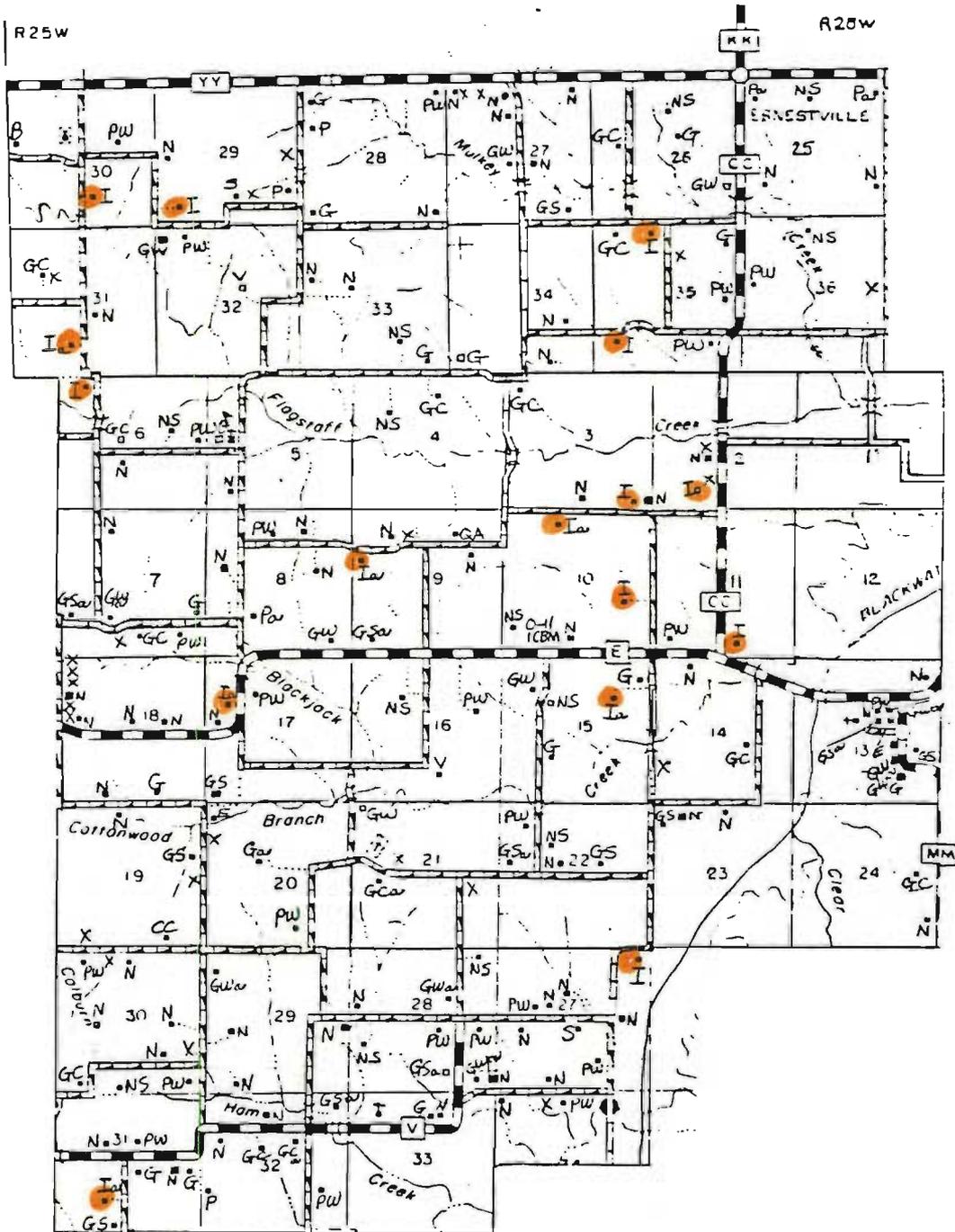


SIMPSON TOWNSHIP
Johnson County



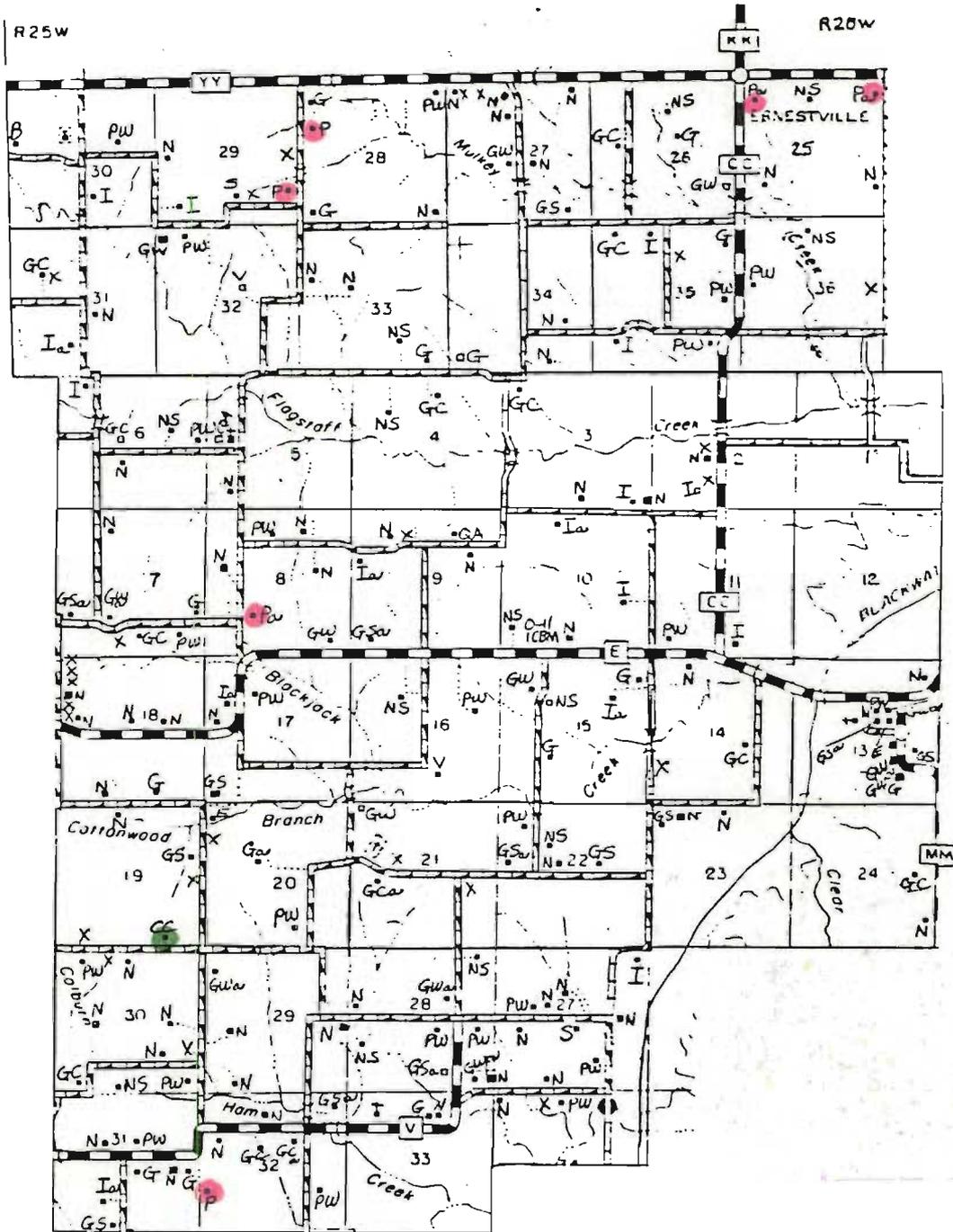
- N, A, E ● = New, A-Frame, Earth-Contact
- PW ● = Post War
- X ● = Mobile Home, Double-Wide

SIMPSON TOWNSHIP
Johnson County



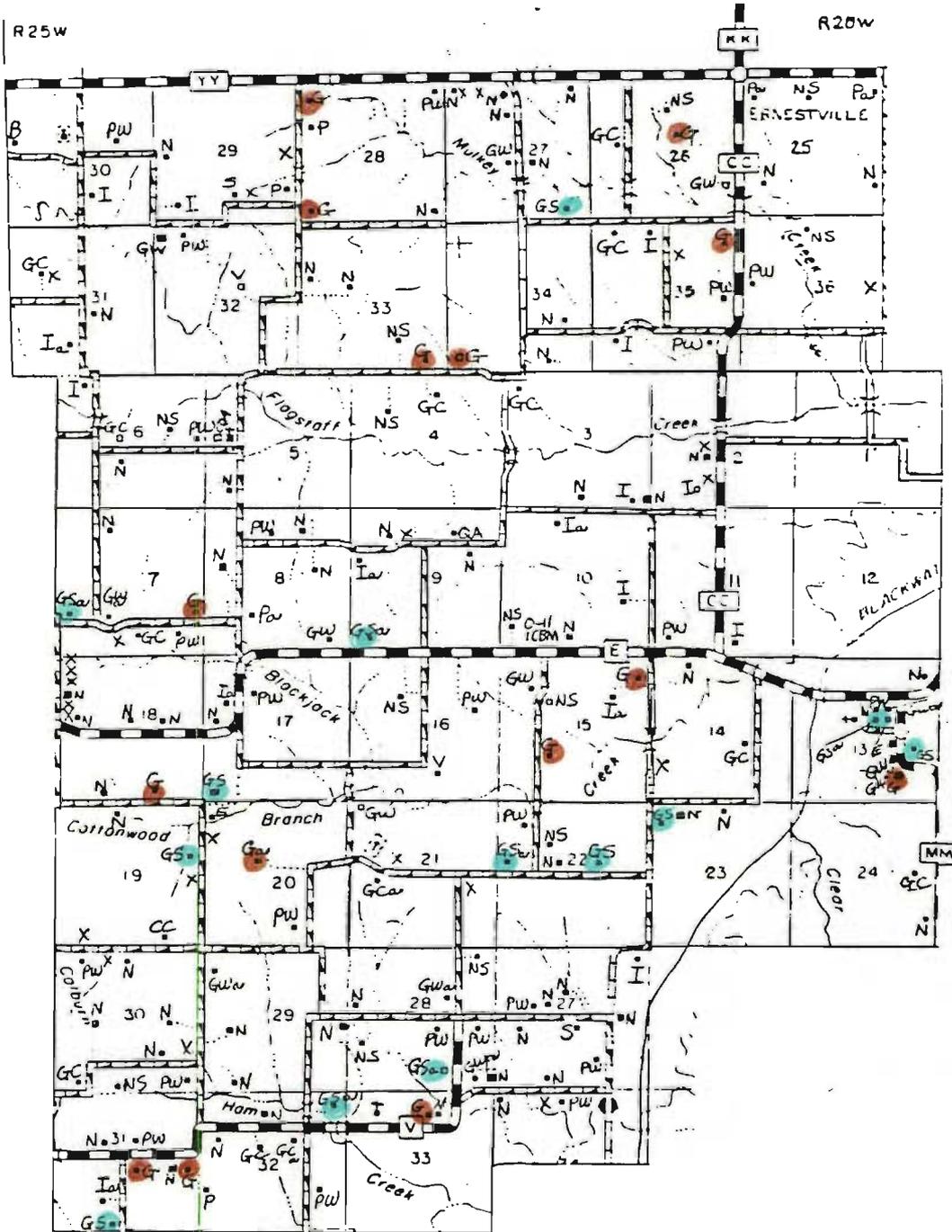
I ● = I-House

SIMPSON TOWNSHIP
Johnson County



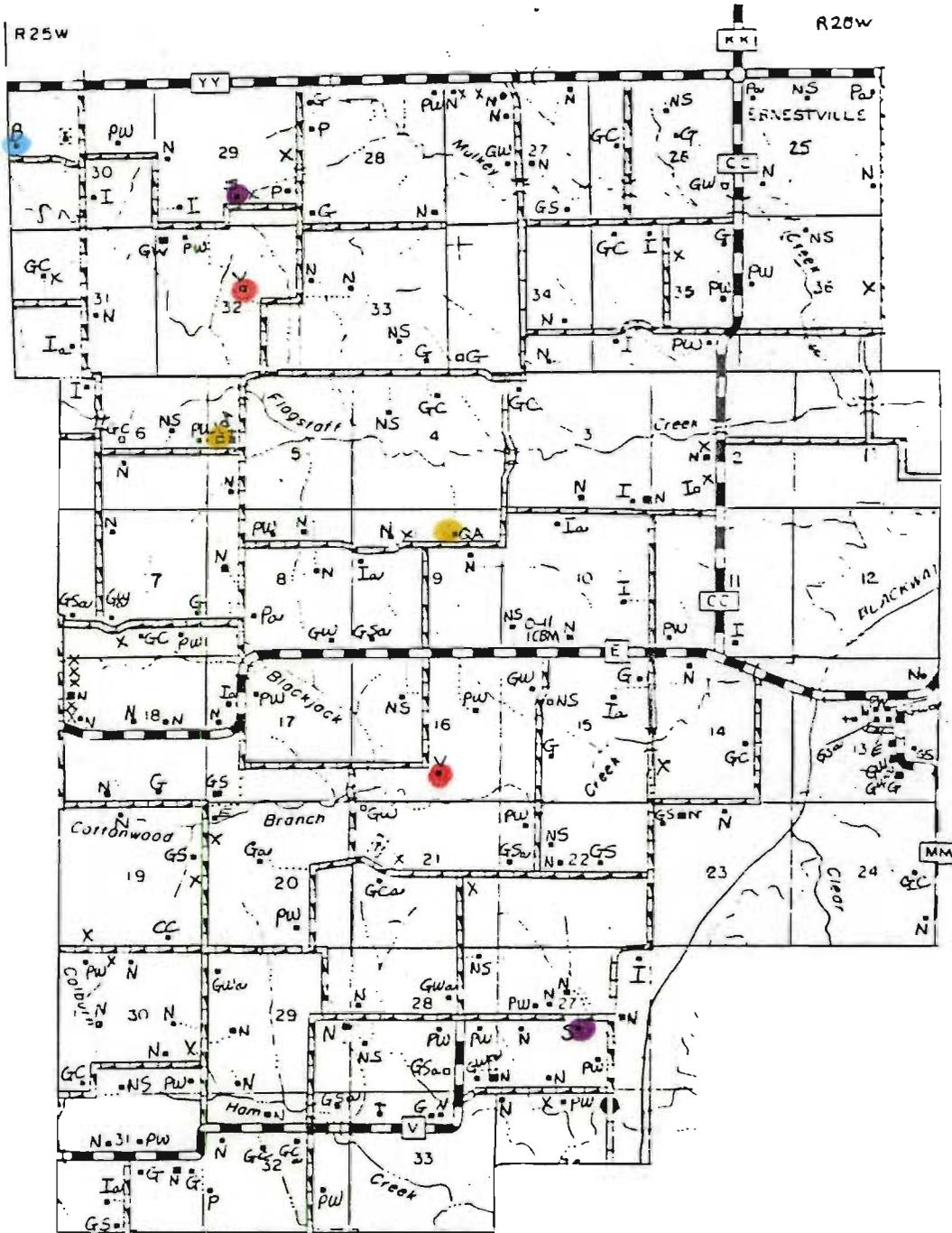
P ● = Pyramidal
CC ● = Cornbelt Cube

SIMPSON TOWNSHIP
Johnson County



G ● = Front-Gabled
 GS ● = Side-Gabled

SIMPSON TOWNSHIP
Johnson County



- B ● = Bungalow (Craftsman)
- QA ● = Queen Anne
- S ● = School
- V ● = Vernacular

GROVER TOWNSHIP

Within Grover Township a total of 201 buildings and structures were inventoried and illustrated on Grover Township Map 1. Grover Township Maps 2-8 show the physical distribution of the architectural types listed below. Percentages relate to the township total of 201 properties.

Map 2	New Houses (including A-Frames, and Earth Contact homes)	25.8 %
	Postwar Homes	11.4 %
	Mobile Homes	6.4 %
Map 3	I Houses	9.9 %
Map 4	Pyramidal	3.9 %
	Cornbelt Cube	1.9 %
Map 5	Front Gabled	7.9 %
Map 6	Side Gabled	5.9 %
Map 7	Cross Gabled	3.9 %
	Gable & Wing	8.9 %
Map 8	Vernacular	2.9 %
	Bungalow	.4 %
	Queen Anne	.4 %
	Greek Revival	.4 %
	Filling Station	.4 %
	School	1.9 %

Stacked

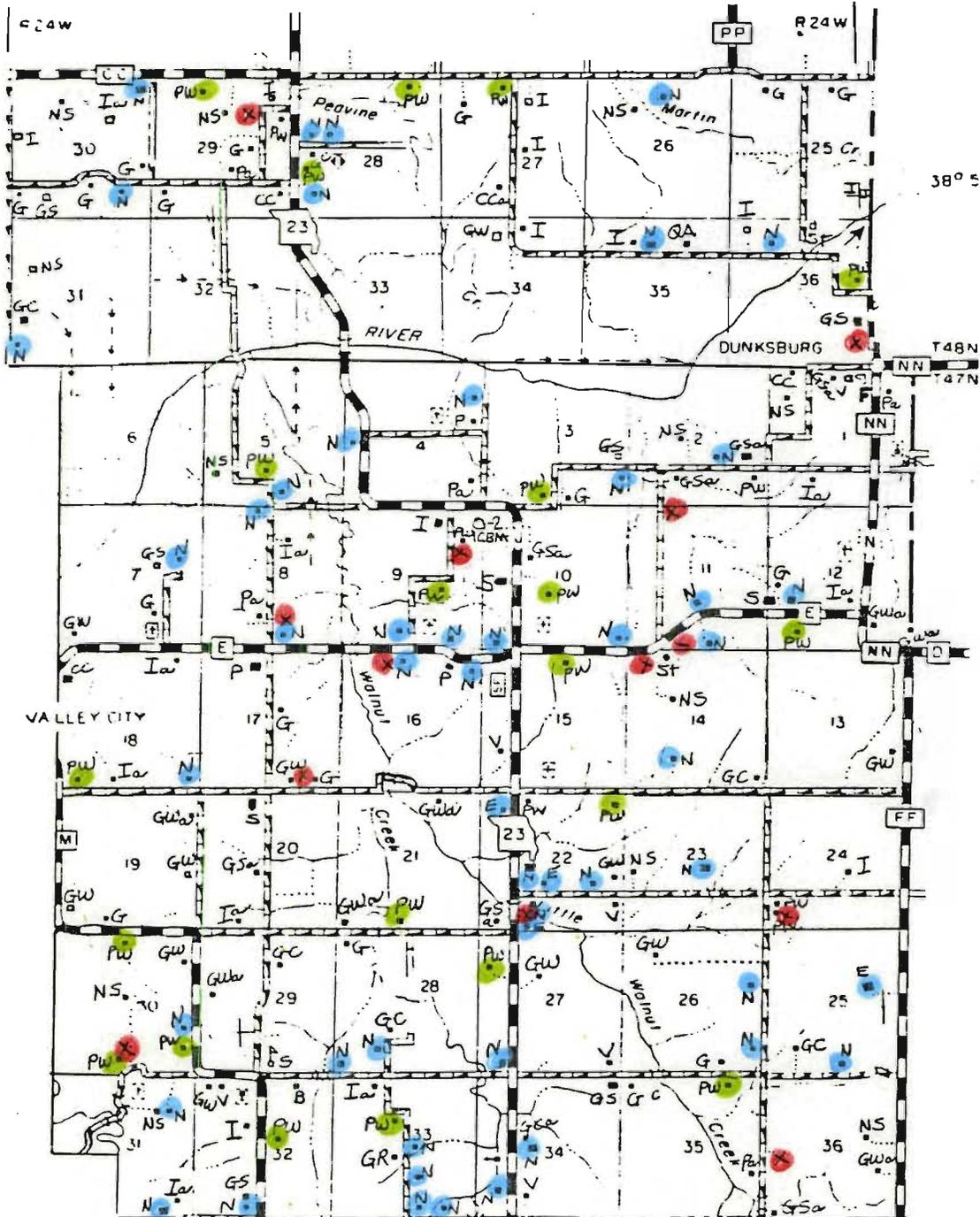
.9 %

Unsurveyed properties totalled 4.4 % of the inventory within Grover Township.

The sixteen inventory data sheets filed for Grover Township include eight residences, one church, three schools, three bridges and one filling station.

GROVER TOWNSHIP

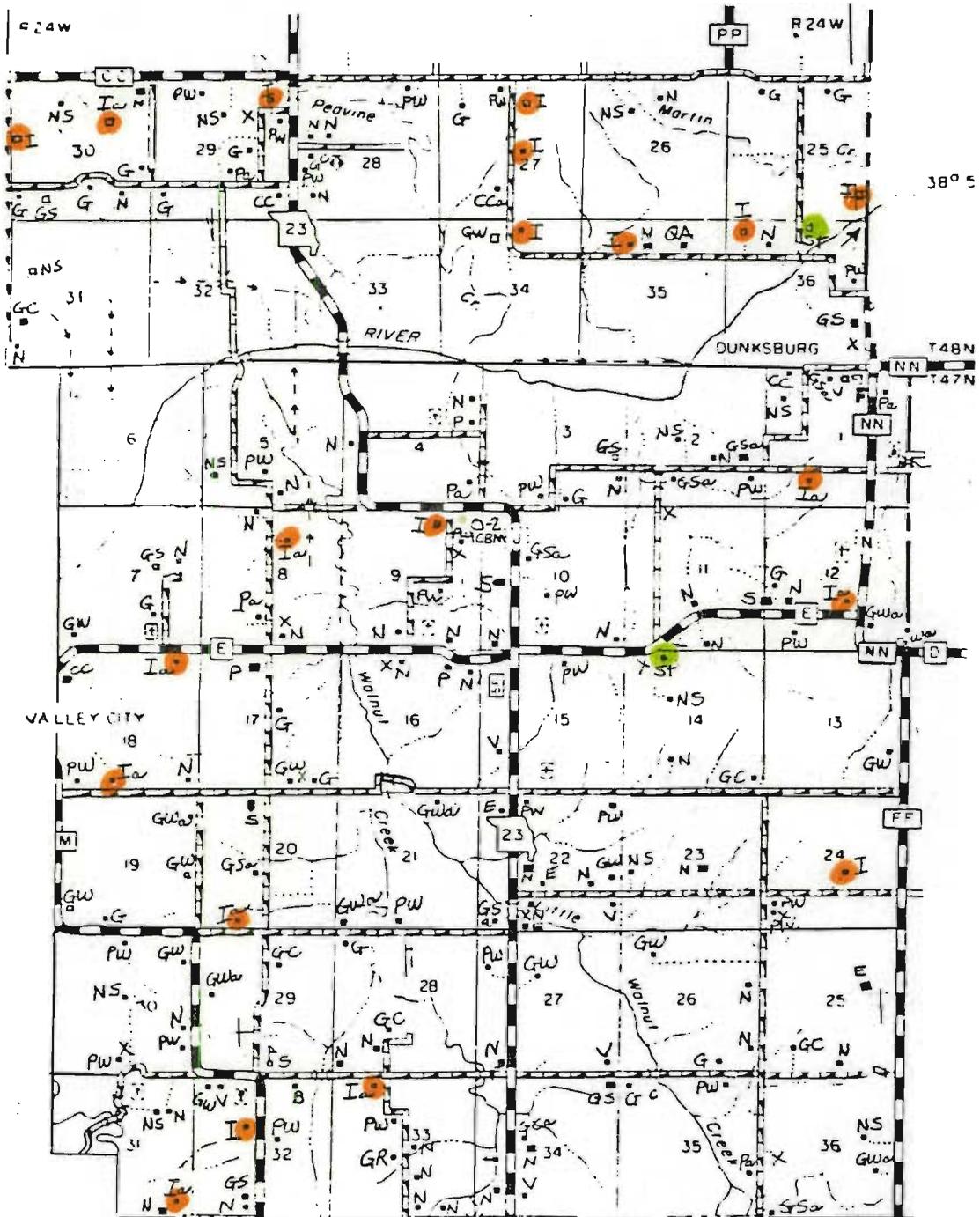
Johnson County



- N, A, E = New, A-Frame, Earth-Contact
- PW = Post War
- X = Mobile Home, Double-Wide

GROVER TOWNSHIP

Johnson County

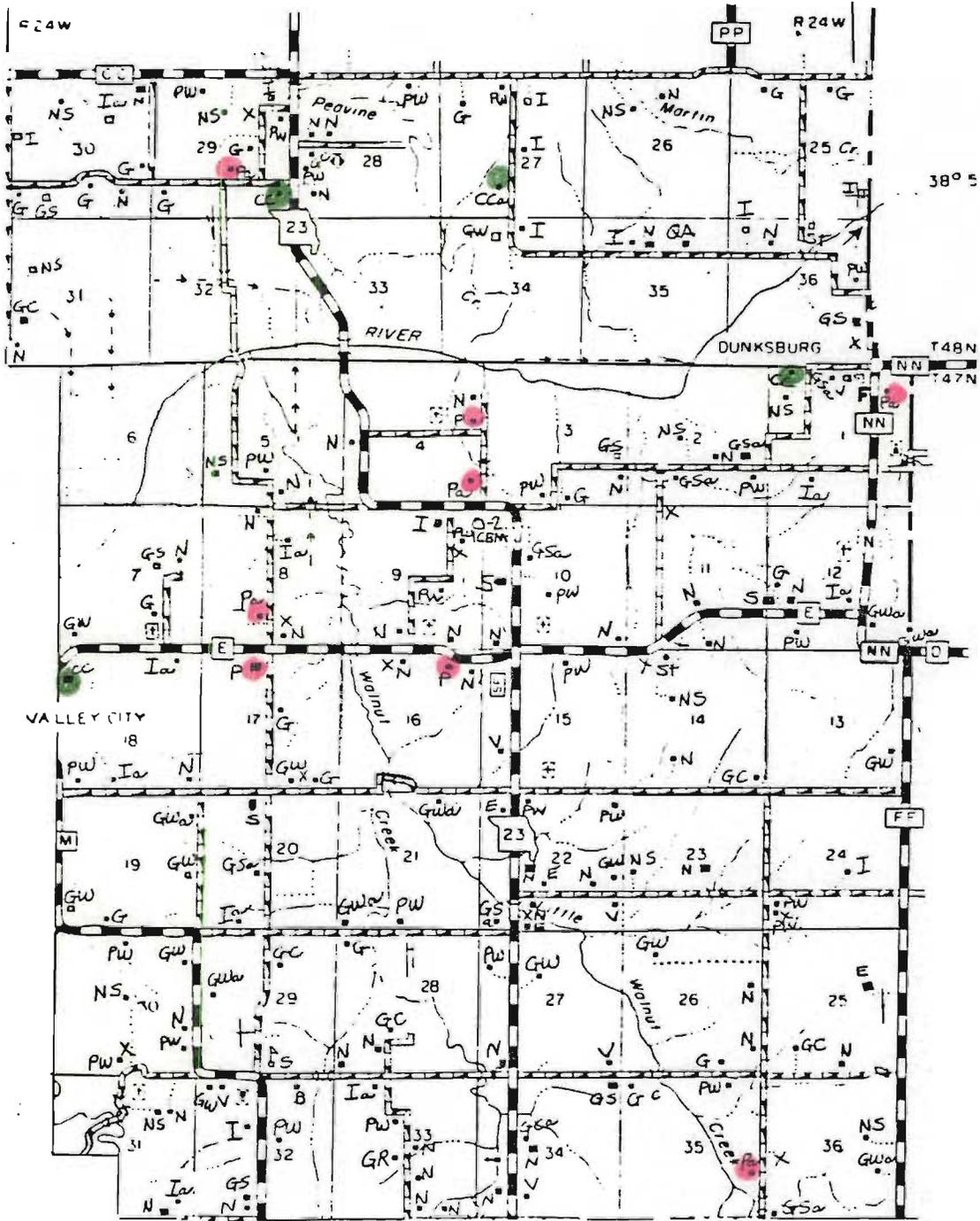


I ● = I-House

St ● = Stack House

GROVER TOWNSHIP

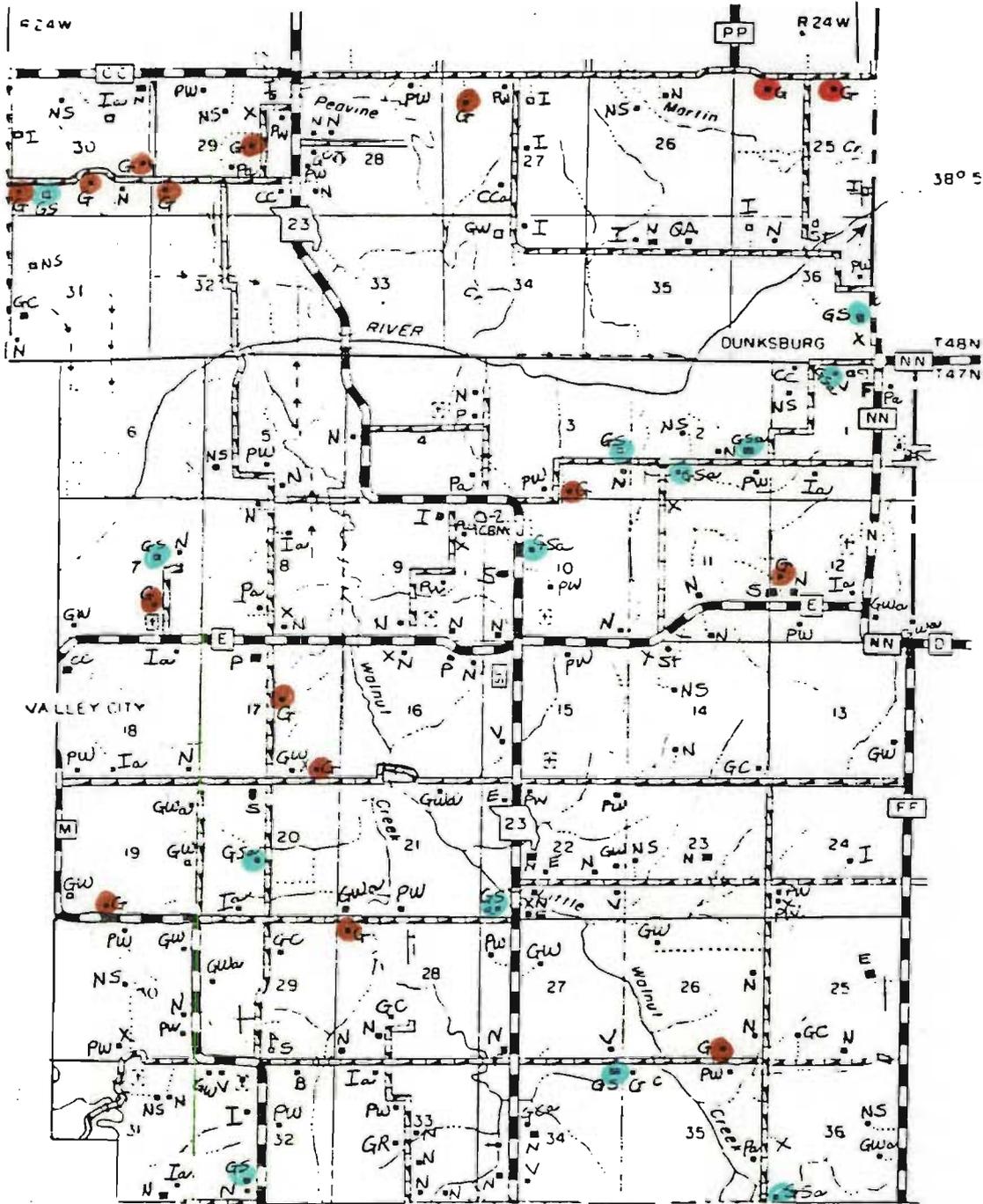
Johnson County



- P ● = Pyramidal
- CC ● = Cornbelt Cube

GROVER TOWNSHIP

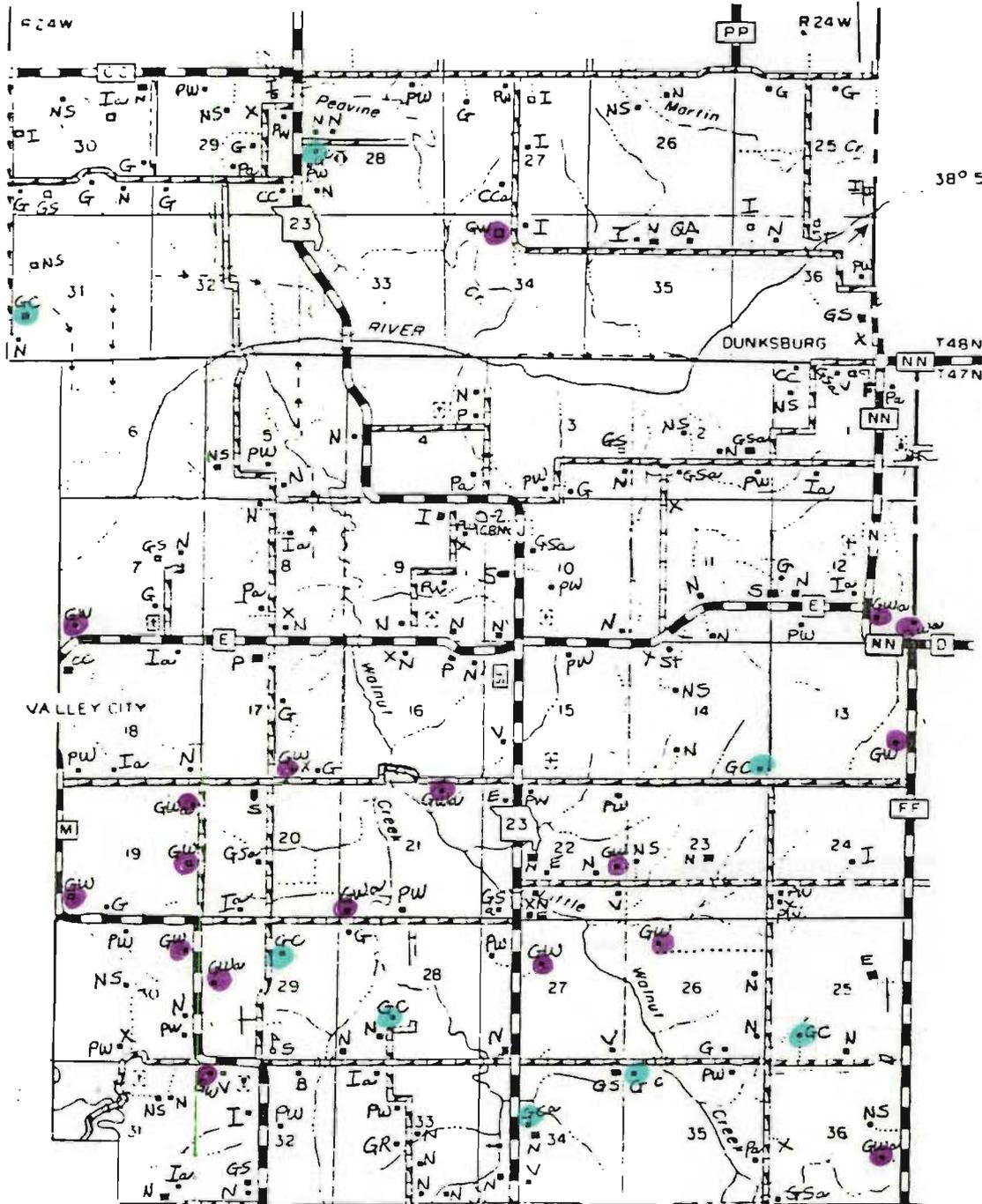
Johnson County



- G ● = Front- Gabled
- GS ● = Side-Gabled

GROVER TOWNSHIP

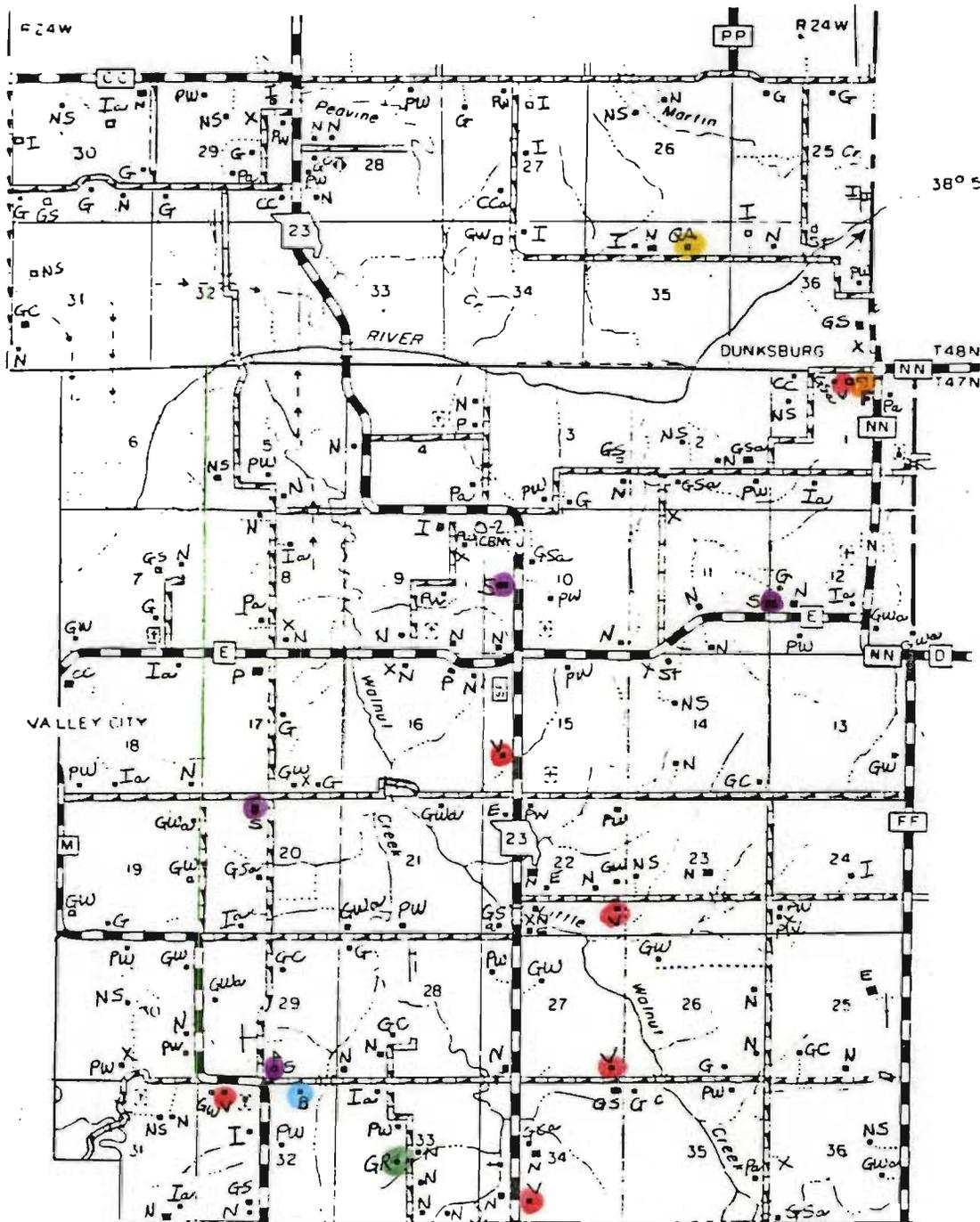
Johnson County



GC ● = Cross-Gabled
GW ● = Gable & Wing

GROVER TOWNSHIP

Johnson County



- B ● = Bungalow (Craftsman)
- GR ● = Greek Revival
- QA ● = Queen Anne
- S ● = School
- V ● = Vernacular

WARRENSBURG TOWNSHIP

Within Warrensburg Township a total of 920 buildings and structures were inventoried and illustrated on Warrensburg Township Map 1. Warrensburg Township Maps 2-8 show the physical distribution of the architectural types listed below. Percentages relate to the township total of 920 properties.

Map 2	New Houses (including A-Frames, and Earth Contact homes)	46.1 %
	Postwar Homes	16.3 %
	Mobile Homes	21.7 %
Map 3	I Houses	1.1 %
Map 4	Pyramidal	.7 %
	Cornbelt Cube	.3 %
Map 5	Front Gabled	.8 %
Map 6	Side Gabled	1.9 %
Map 7	Cross Gabled	1.6 %
	Gable & Wing	1.6 %
Map 8	Vernacular	.6 %
	Bungalow	.2 %
	Queen Anne	.2 %
	Greek Revival	.2 %
	Filling Station	.1 %

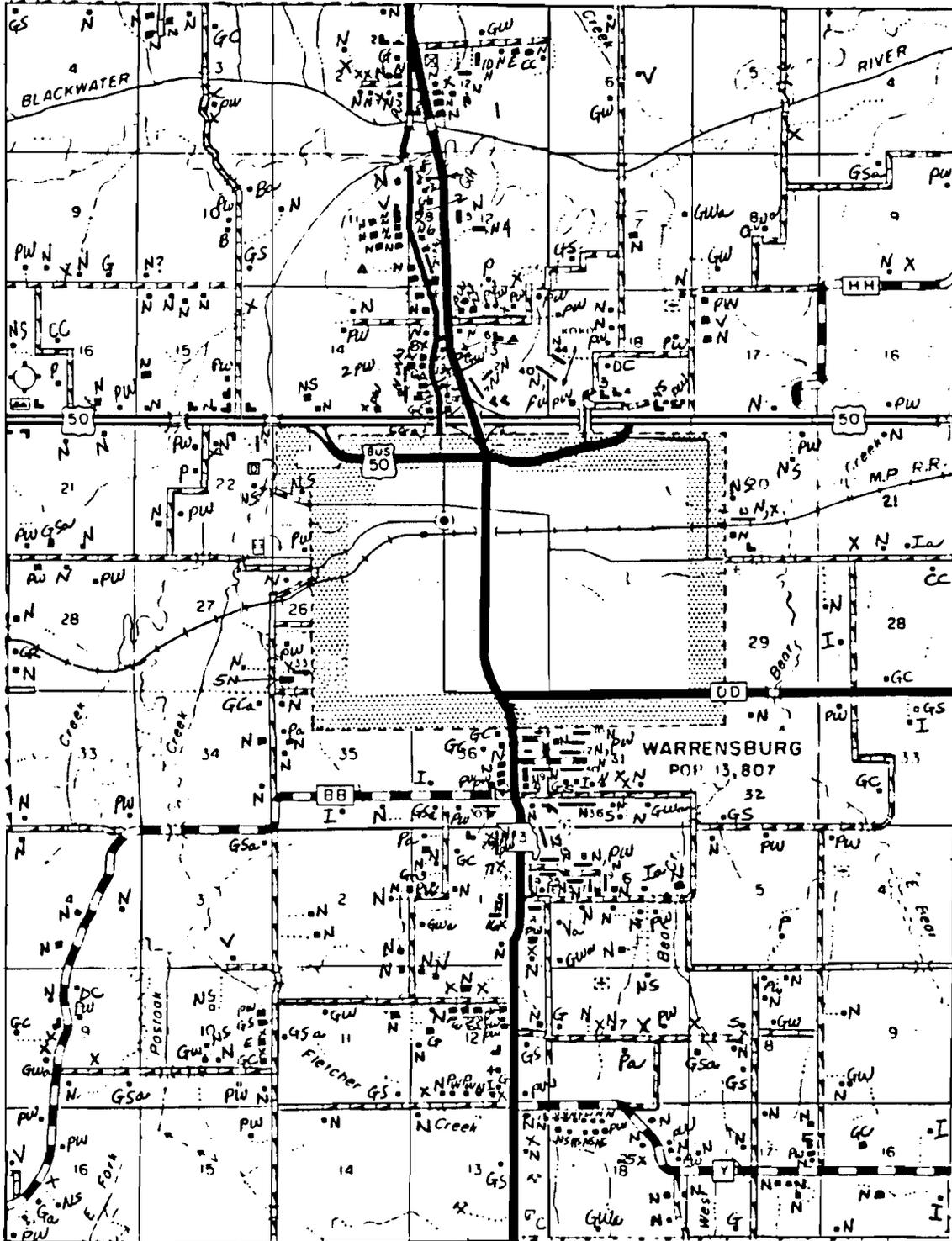
Dutch Colonial Revival (Gambrel)	.2 %
School	.2 %
Commercial	.1 %

Unsurveyed properties totalled 5.4 % of the inventory within Warrensburg Township.

The sixty-four inventory data sheets filed for Warrensburg Township include forty-one residences, nine churches, two schools, three bridges, one commercial building, one brewery cave, one filling station, one county "poor farm" and five university buildings.

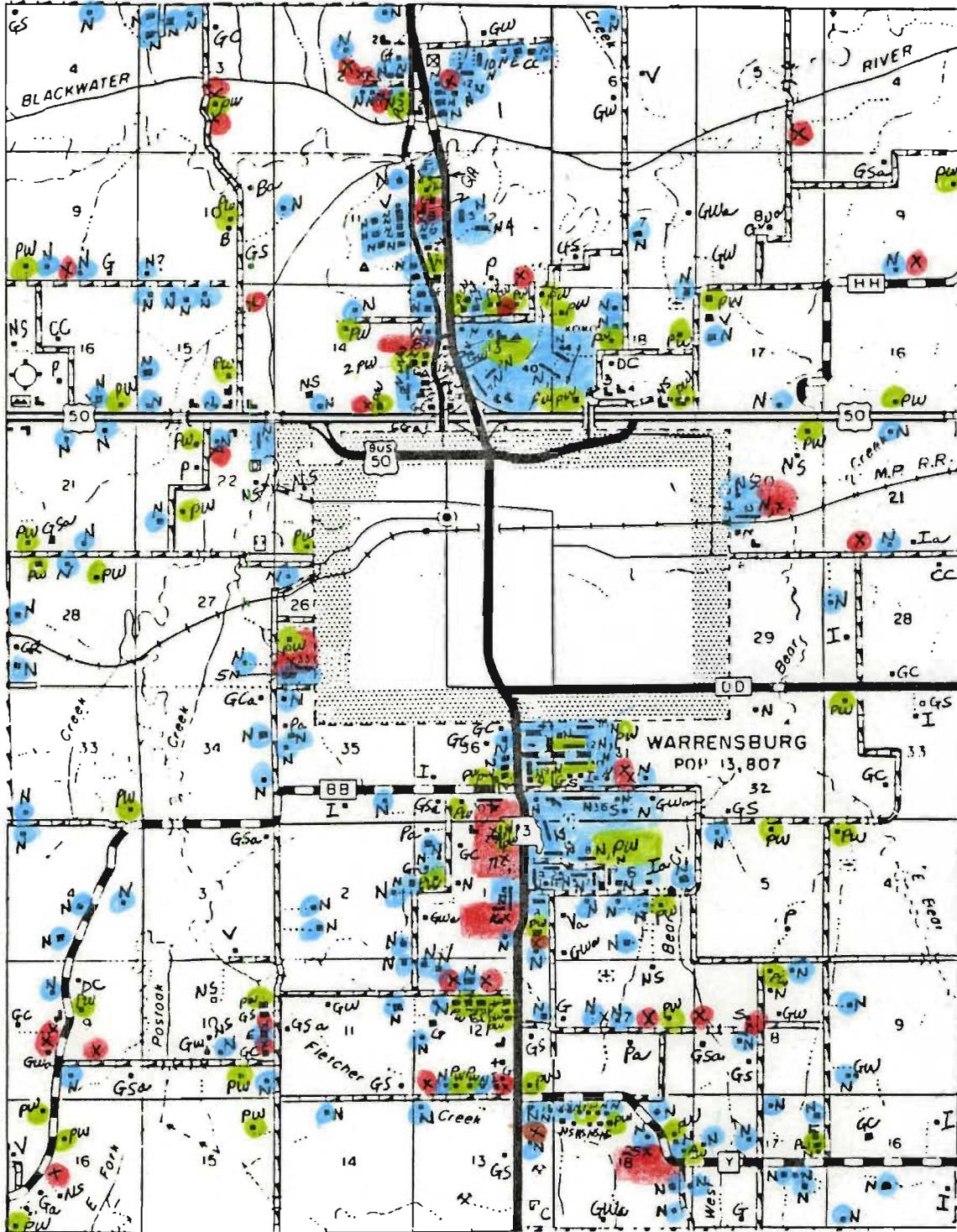
WARRENSBURG TOWNSHIP

Johnson County



WARRENSBURG TOWNSHIP

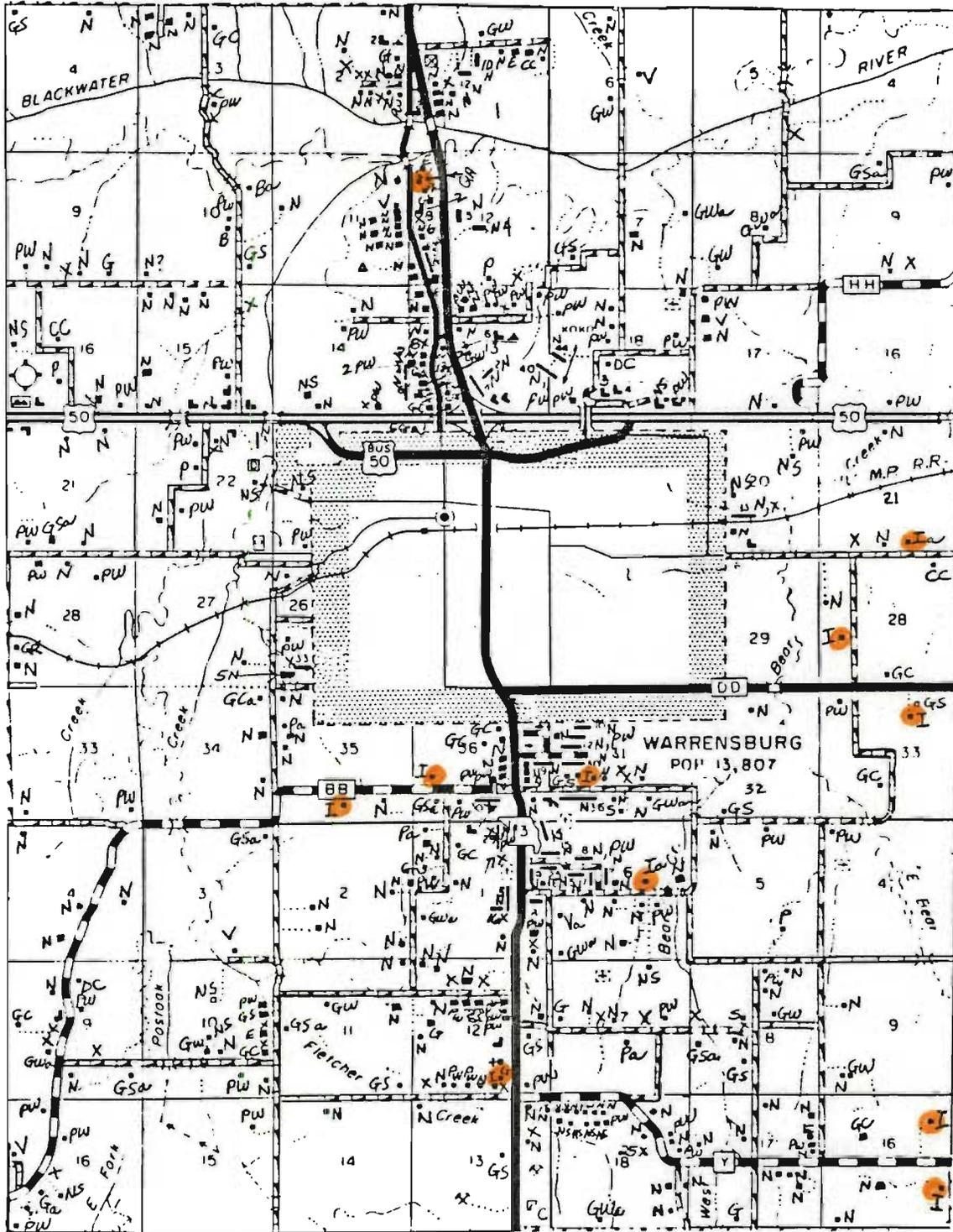
Johnson County



- N, A, E ● = New, A-Frame, Earth Contact
- PW ● = Post War
- X ● = Mobile Home, Double-Wide

WARRENSBURG TOWNSHIP

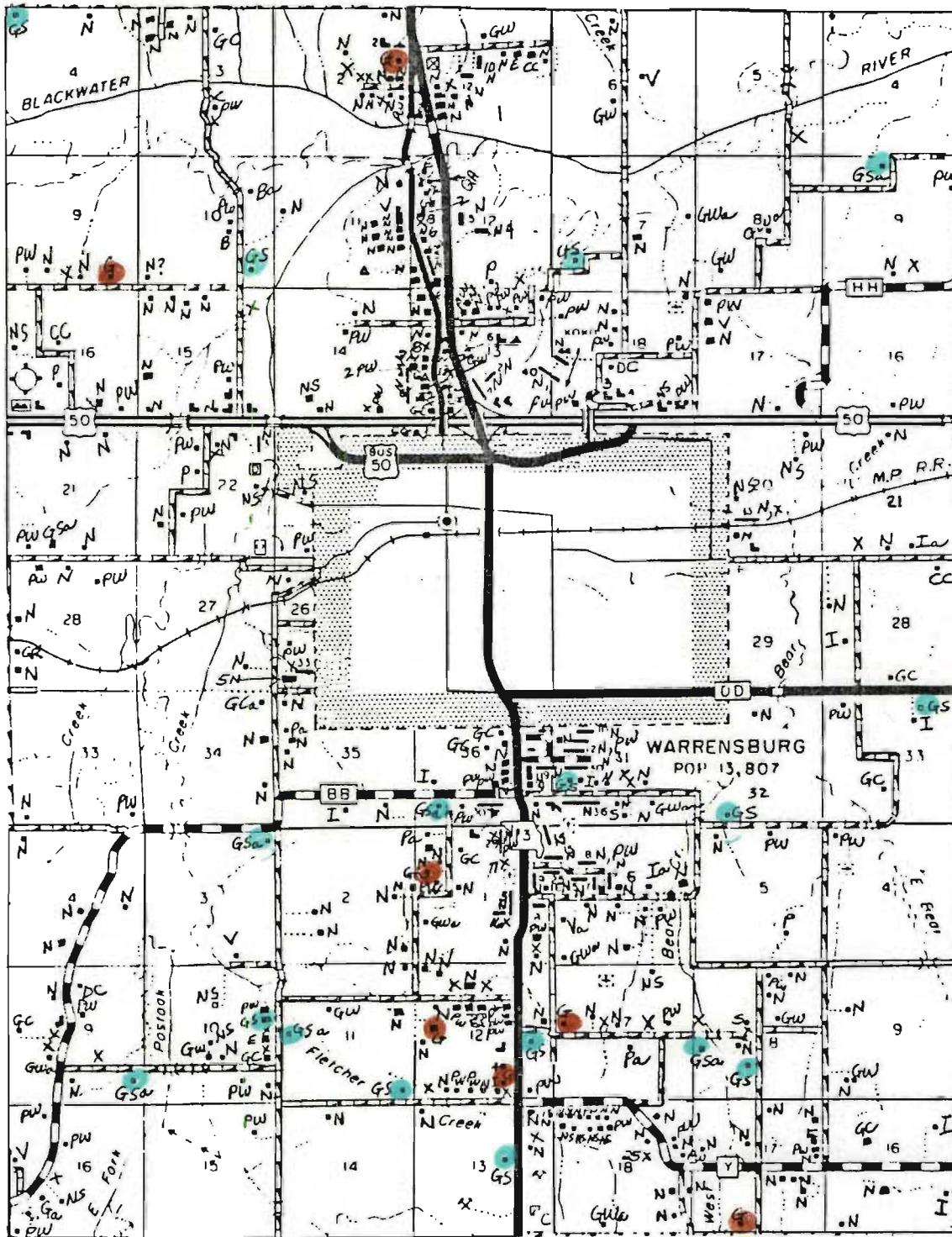
Johnson County



I (orange circle) = I-House

WARRENSBURG TOWNSHIP

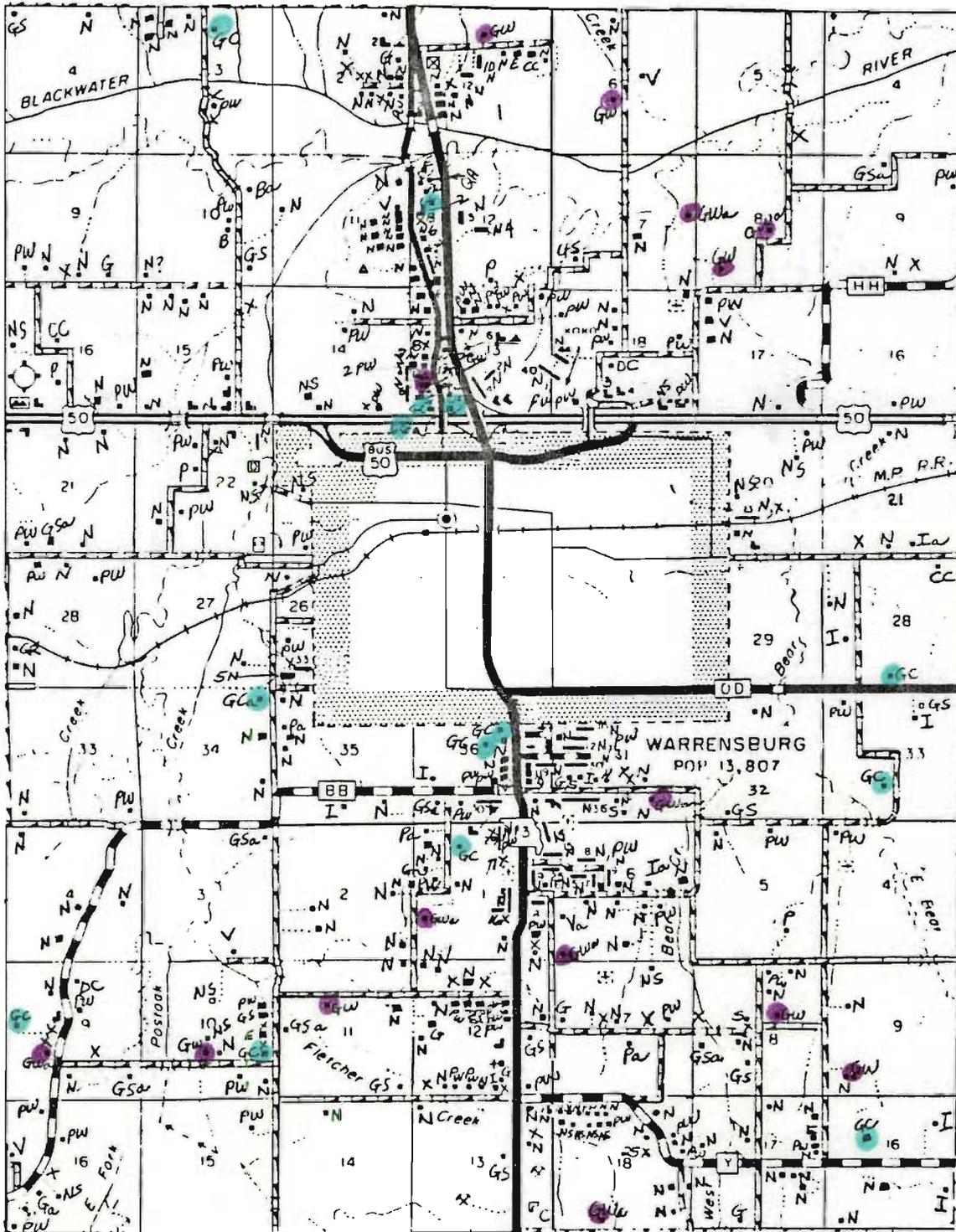
Johnson County



G ● = Front-Gabled
GS ● = Side-Gabled

WARRENSBURG TOWNSHIP

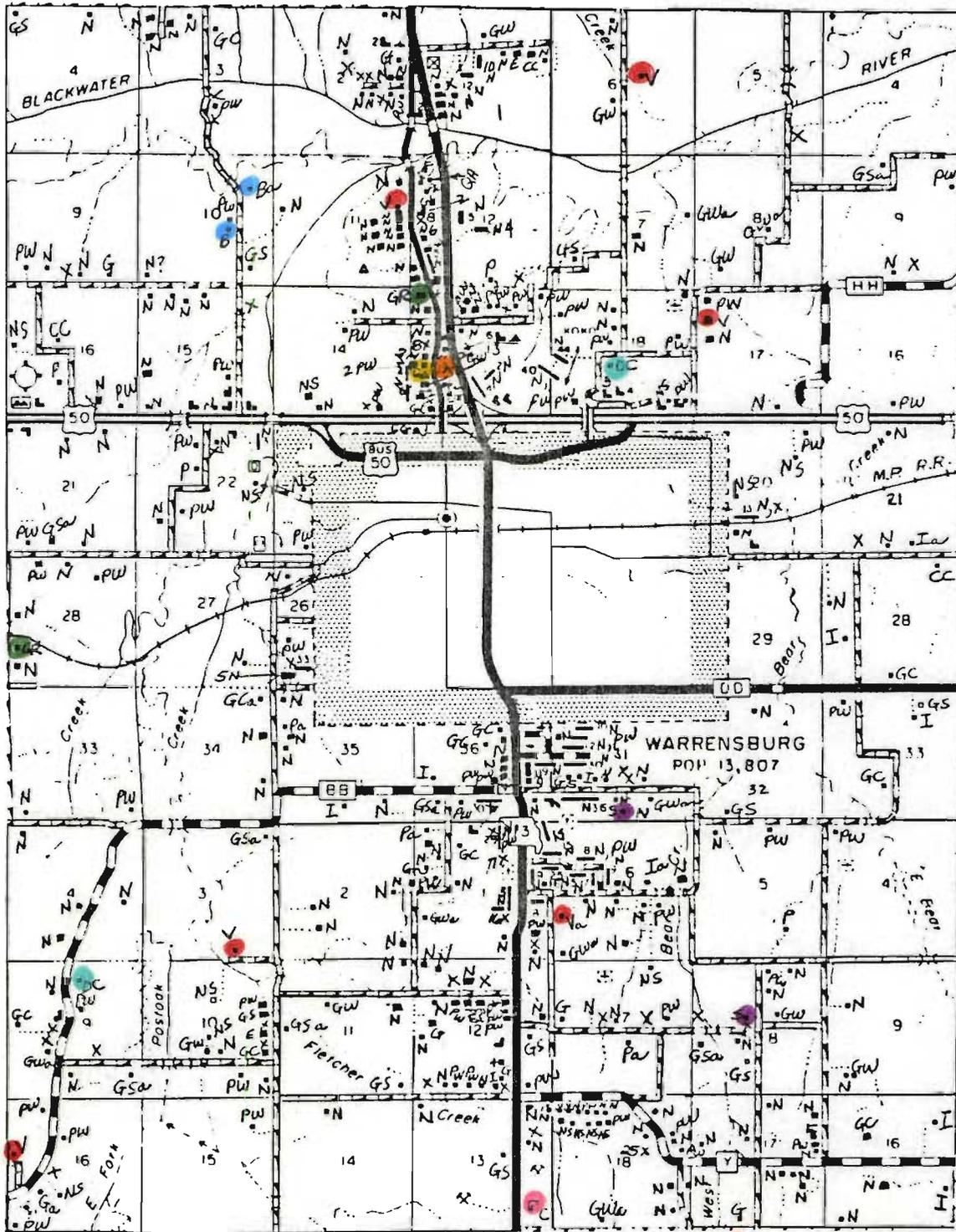
Johnson County



- GC ● = Cross-Gabled
- GW ● = Gable & Wing

WARRENSBURG TOWNSHIP

Johnson County



- | | | | | | |
|----|---------------------------------------|------------------------|---|---------------------------------------|-------------------|
| B | ● | = Bungalow (Craftsman) | F | ● | = Filling Station |
| C | ● | = Commercial | S | ● | = School |
| DC | ● | = Dutch Colonial Rev. | V | ● | = Vernacular |
| GR | ● | = Greek Revival | | | |
| QA | ● | = Queen Anne | | | |

MONTSERRAT TOWNSHIP

Within Montserrat Township a total of 296 buildings and structures were inventoried and illustrated on Montserrat Township Map 1. Montserrat Township Maps 2-8 show the physical distribution of the architectural types listed below. Percentages relate to the township total of 296 properties.

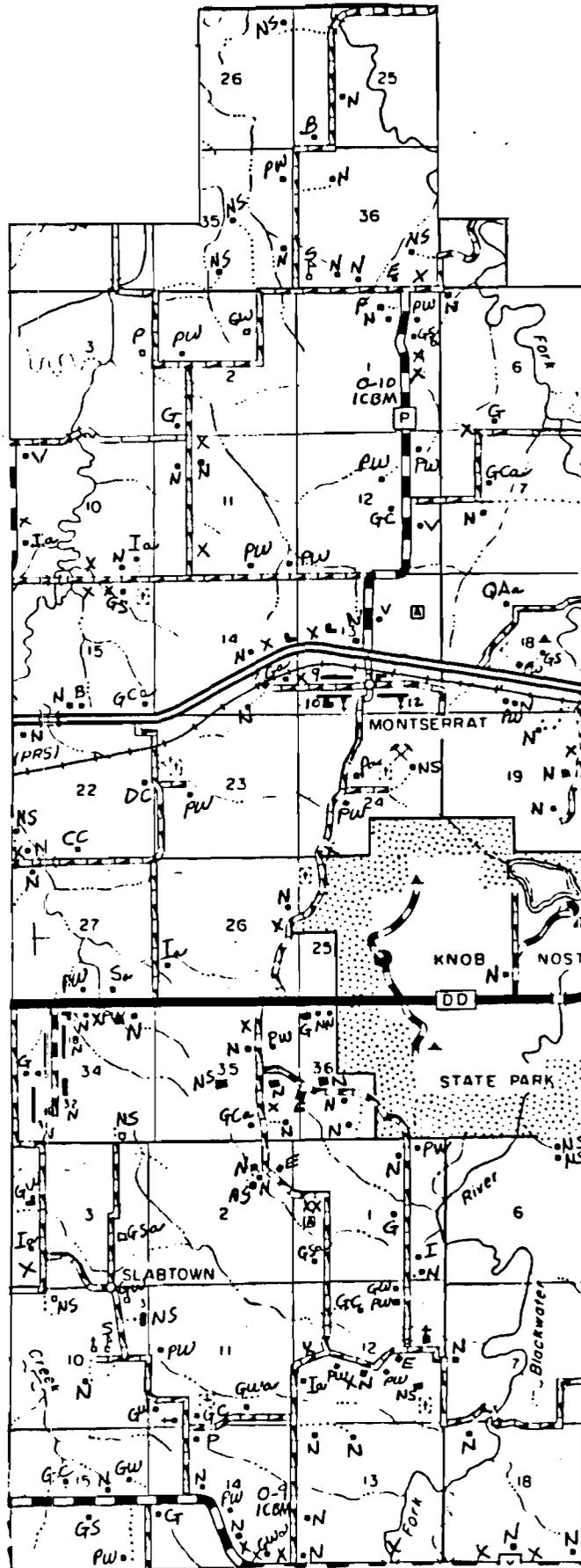
Map 2	New Houses (including A-Frames, and Earth Contact homes)	62.5 %
	Postwar Homes	7.0 %
	Mobile Homes	9.4 %
Map 3	I Houses	2.0 %
Map 4	Pyramidal	1.3 %
	Cornbelt Cube	.3 %
Map 5	Front Gabled	2.3 %
Map 6	Side Gabled	2.0 %
Map 7	Cross Gabled	2.3 %
	Gable & Wing	2.7 %
Map 8	Vernacular	.6 %
	Bungalow	.6 %
	Queen Anne	.3 %
	School	.6 %
	Commercial	.3 %

Unsurveyed properties totalled 5.0 % of the inventory within Montserrat Township.

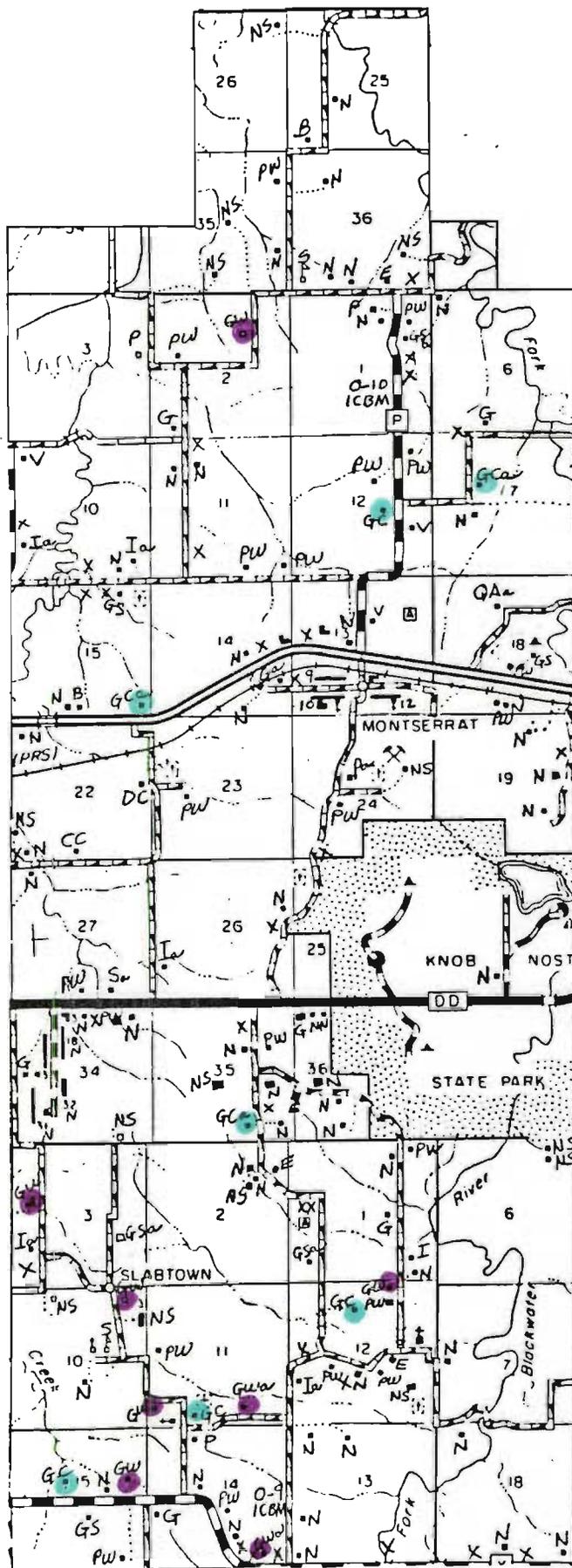
The fourteen inventory data sheets filed for Montserrat Township include six residences, three churches, one school, two bridges, one commercial building and one barn.

MONTSERRAT TOWNSHIP

Johnson County

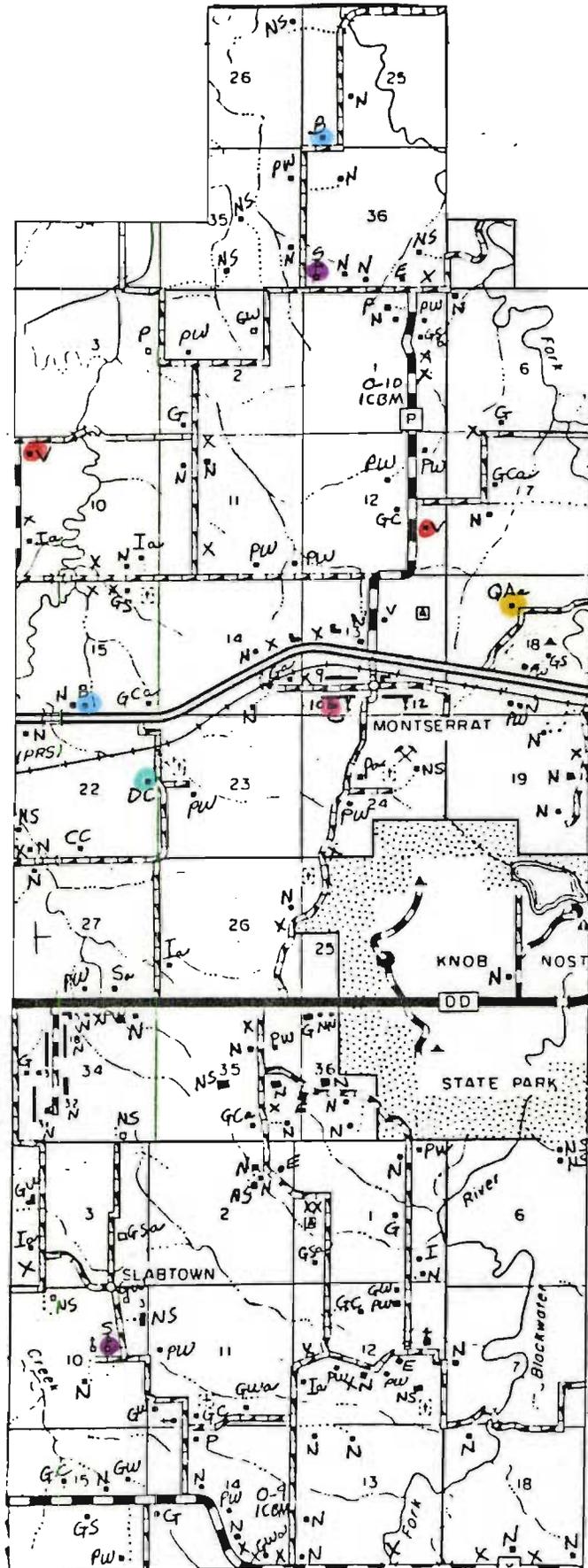


MONTERRA TOWNSHIP
Johnson County



GC ● = Cross-Gabled
 GW ● = Gable & Wing

MONTSERRA, TOWNSHIP
Johnson County



- B ● = Bungalow
- DC ● = Dutch Colonial Revival
- QA ● = Queen Anne
- S ● = School
- V ● = Vernacular

WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP

Within Washington Township a total of 629 buildings and structures were inventoried and illustrated on Washington Township Map 1. Washington Township Maps 2-8 show the physical distribution of the architectural types listed below. Percentages relate to the township total of 629 properties.

Map 2	New Houses (Including A-Frames, and Earth Contact homes)	23.8 %
	Postwar Homes	7.9 %
	Mobile Homes	55.6 %
Map 3	I Houses	1.2 %
Map 4	Pyramidal	2.2 %
	Cornbelt Cube	.3 %
Map 5	Front Gabled	.9 %
Map 6	Side Gabled	2.7 %
Map 7	Cross Gabled	1.5 %
	Gable & Wing	1.2 %
Map 8	Vernacular	.1 %
	Bungalow	0 %
	Italianate	.1 %
	Queen Anne	.4 %
	Second Empire	.1 %

School

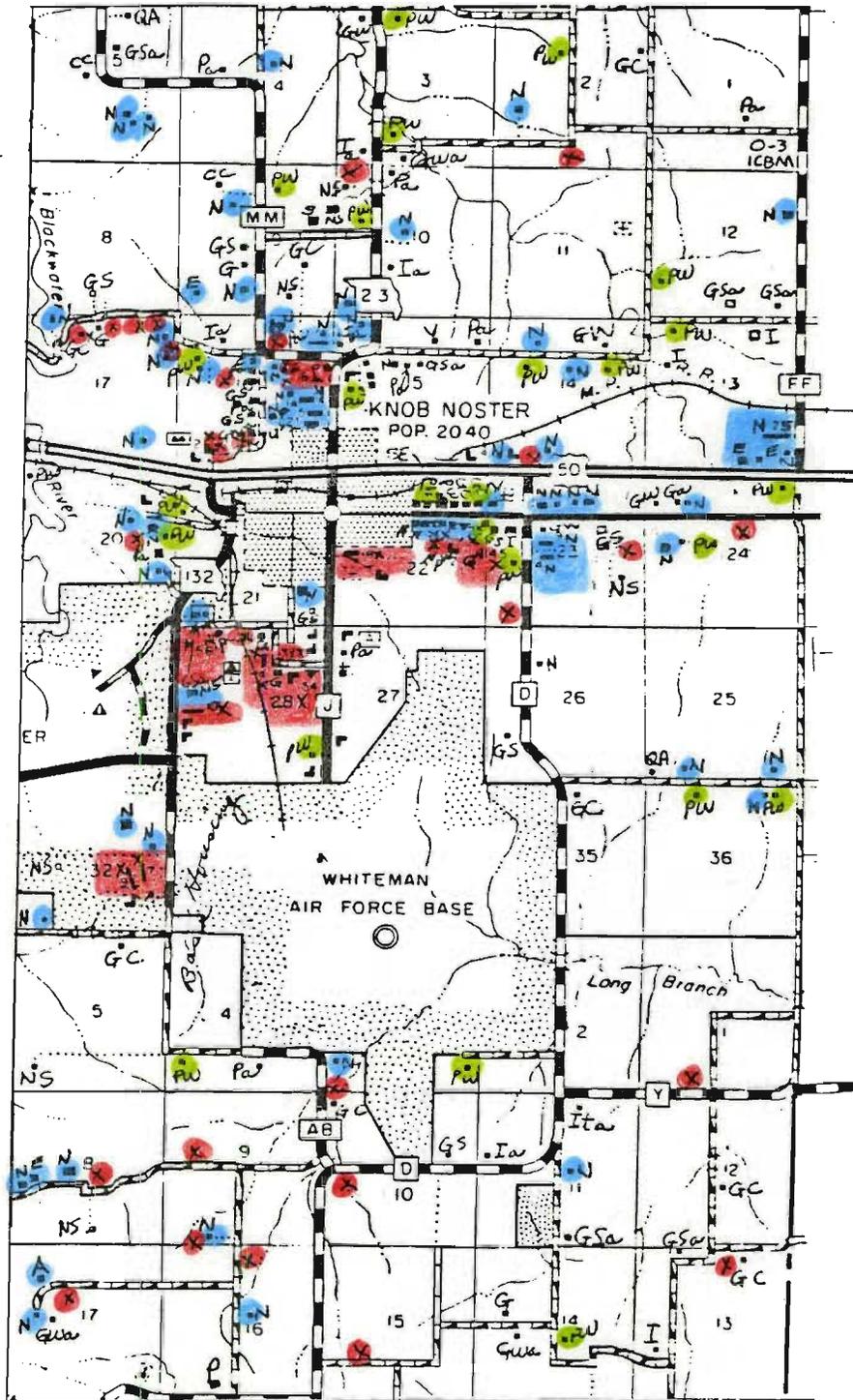
.1 %

Unsurveyed properties totalled 1.1 % of the inventory within Washington Township.

The forty-four inventory data sheets filed for Washington Township include thirty-two residences, three churches, two schools, one bridge and six commercial buildings.

WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP

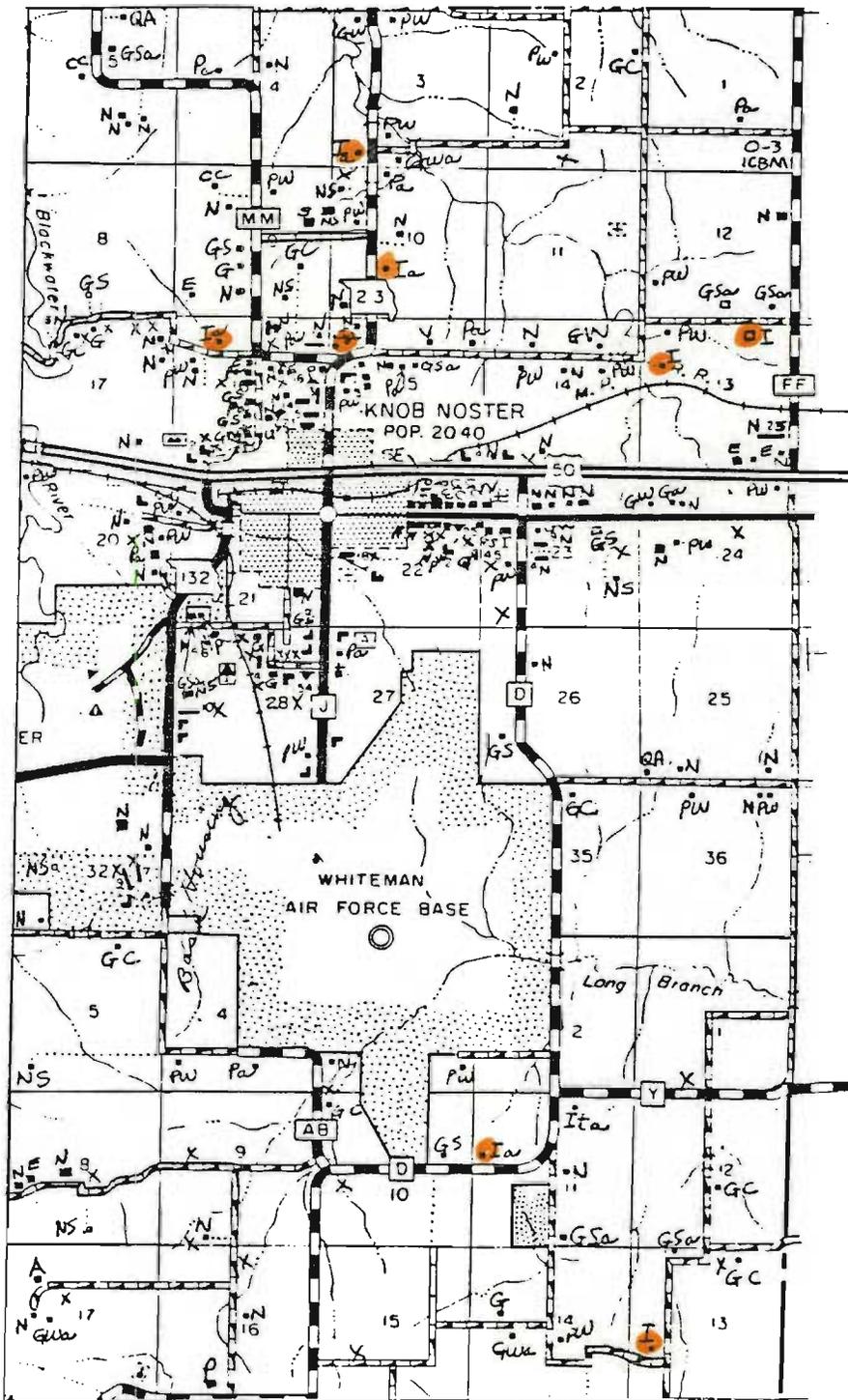
Johnson County



- N, A, E ● = New, A-Frame, Earth-Contact
- PW ● = Post War
- X ● = Mobile Home, Double-Wide

WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP

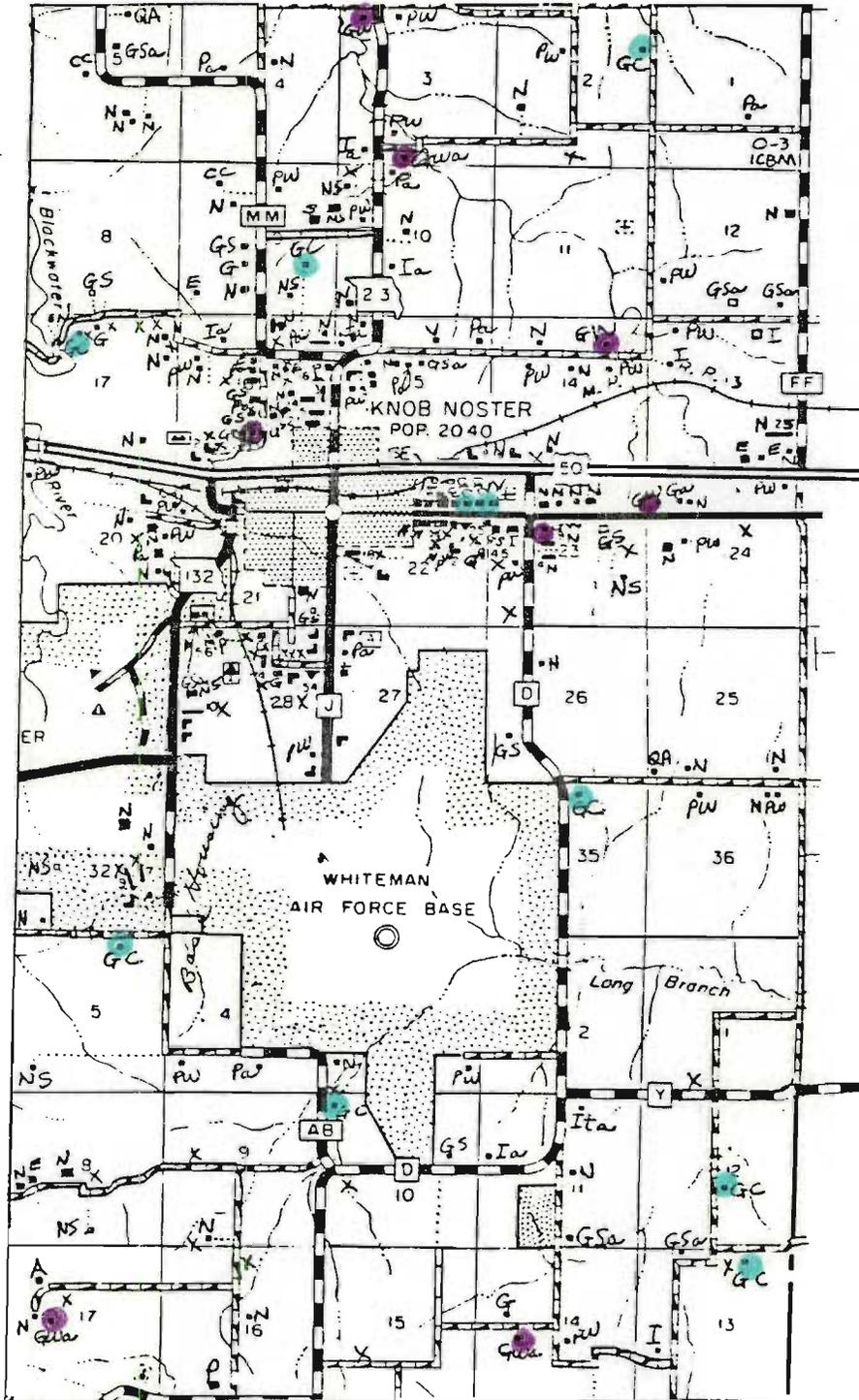
Johnson County



I ● = I-House

WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP

Johnson County



- GC  = Cross-Gabled
- GW  = Gable & Wing

POST OAK TOWNSHIP

Within Post Oak Township a total of 374 buildings and structures were inventoried and illustrated on Post Oak Township Map 1. Post Oak Township Maps 2-8 show the physical distribution of the architectural types listed below.

Percentages relate to the township total of 374 properties.

Map 2	New Houses (including A-Frames, and Earth Contact homes)	34.7 %
	Postwar Homes	11.2 %
	Mobile Homes	12.0 %
Map 3	I Houses	3.2 %
Map 4	Pyramidal	3.7 %
	Cornbelt Cube	.5 %
Map 5	Front Gabled	6.4 %
Map 6	Side Gabled	6.4 %
Map 7	Cross Gabled	7.7 %
	Gable & Wing	5.3 %
Map 8	Vernacular	2.1 %
	Bungalow	1.0 %
	Italianate	.5 %
	Gothic Revival	.5 %
	Queen Anne	.2 %
	Greek Revival	.2 %

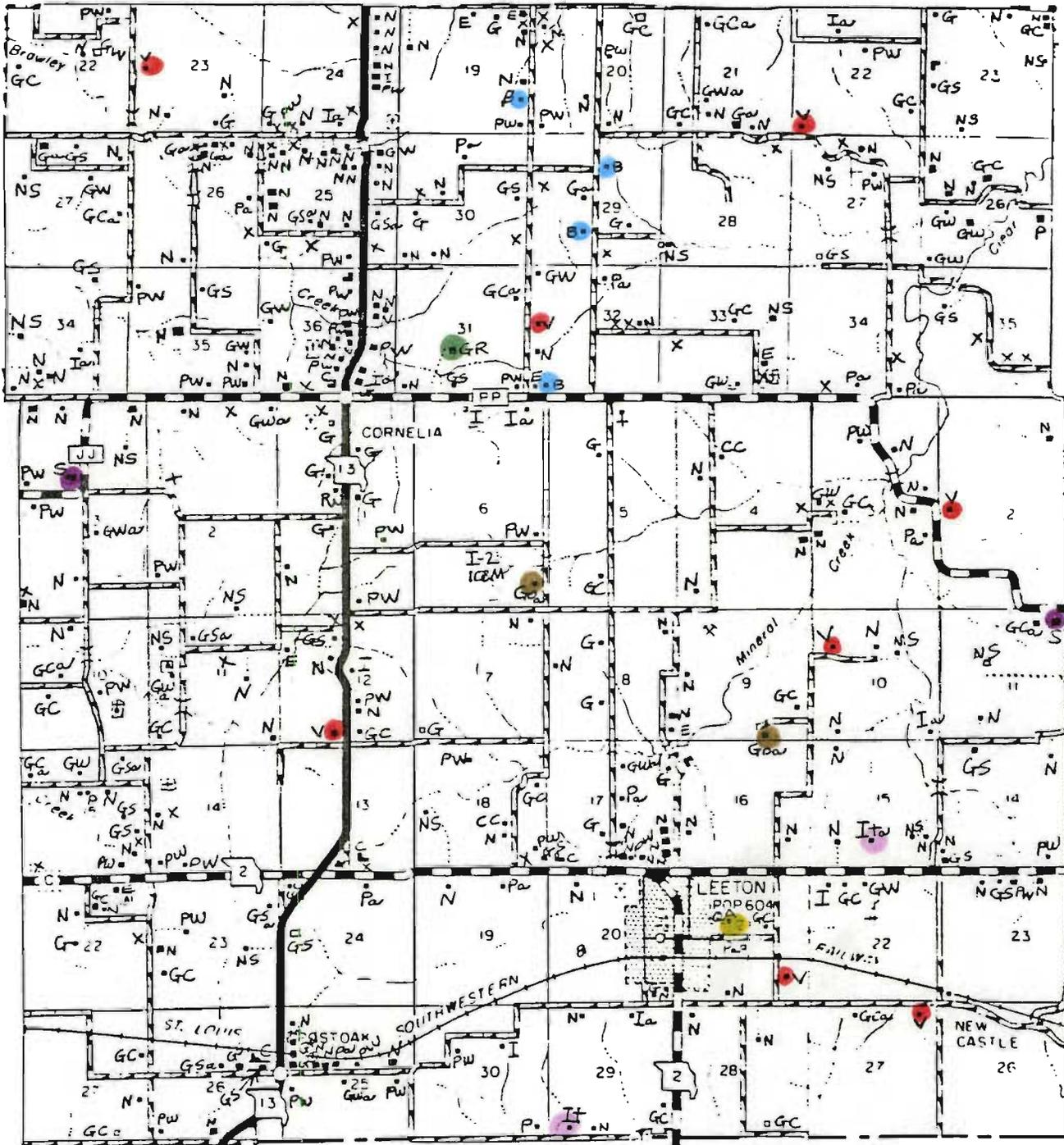
School

.5 %

Unsurveyed properties totalled 3.2 % of the inventory within Post Oak Township.

The fifty-one inventory data sheets filed for Post Oak Township include twenty-three residences, five churches, two schools, one stable remains (historic archaeological site), nineteen commercial buildings and one barn.

POST OAK TOWNSHIP
Johnson County



- B ● = Bungalow (Craftsman)
- Go ● = Gothic Revival
- GR ● = Greek Revival
- It ● = Italianate
- QA ● = Queen Anne
- S ● = School
- V ● = Vernacular

JEFFERSON TOWNSHIP

Within Jefferson Township a total of 204 buildings and structures were inventoried and illustrated on Jefferson Township Map 1. Jefferson Township Maps 2-8 show the physical distribution of the architectural types listed below. Percentages relate to the township total of 204 properties.

Map 2	New Houses (including A-Frames, and Earth Contact homes)	31.3 %
	Postwar Homes	.4 %
	Mobile Homes	9.8 %
Map 3	I Houses	4.9 %
Map 4	Pyramidal	2.9 %
	Cornbelt Cube	1.4 %
Map 5	Front Gabled	6.8 %
Map 6	Side Gabled	10.2 %
Map 7	Cross Gabled	4.9 %
	Gable & Wing	3.9 %
Map 8	Vernacular	2.9 %
	Bungalow	1.4 %
	Italianate	.4 %
	Gothic Revival	.4 %
	School	.9 %

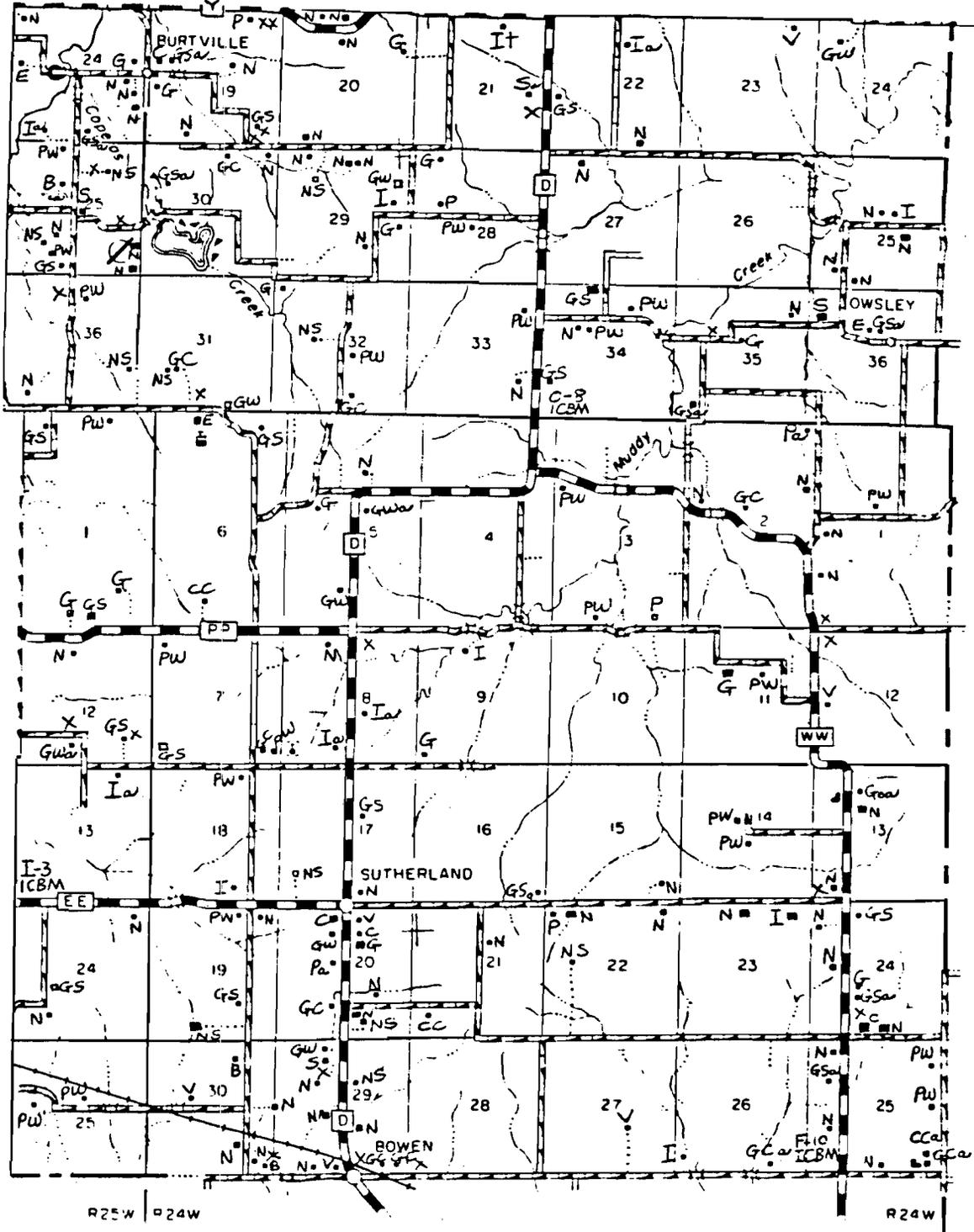
Commercial

1.4 %

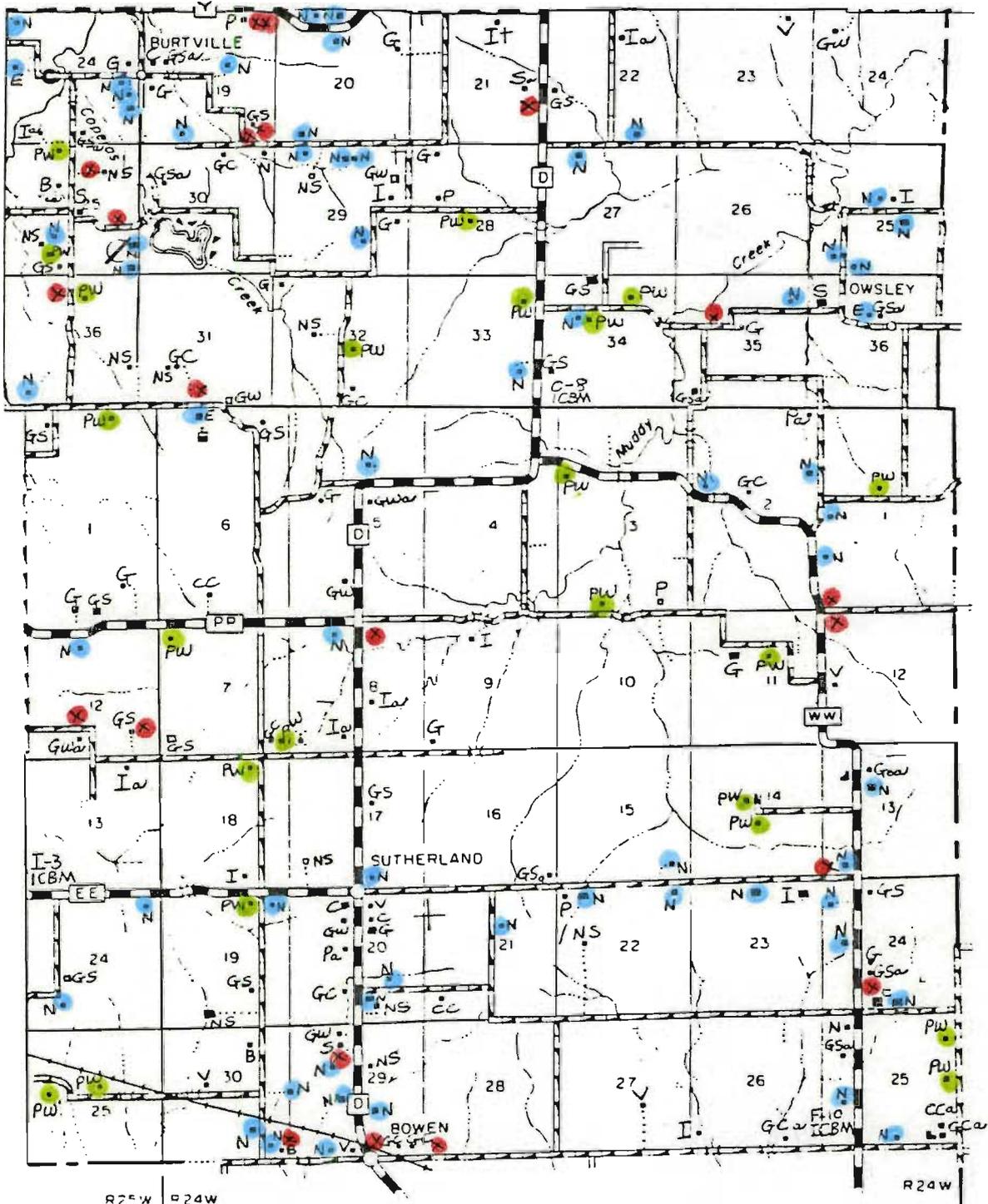
Unsurveyed properties totalled 4.4 % of the inventory within Jefferson Township.

The eight inventory data sheets filed for Jefferson Township include six residences and two commercial buildings.

JEFFERSON TOWNSHIP
Johnson County

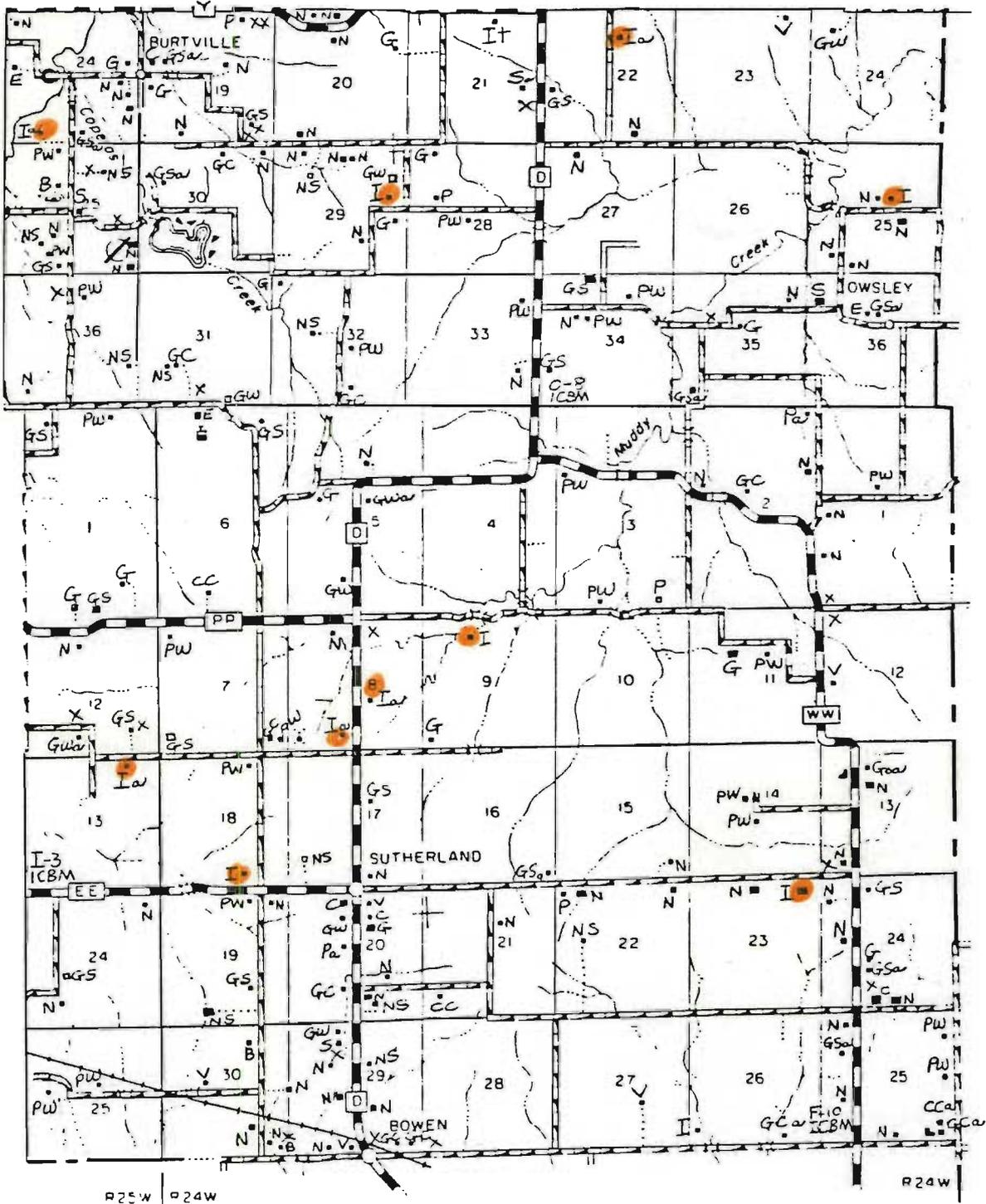


JEFFERSON TOWNSHIP
Johnson County



- N, A, E ● = New, A-Frame, Earth-Contact
- PW ● = Post War
- X ● = Mobile Home, Double-Wide

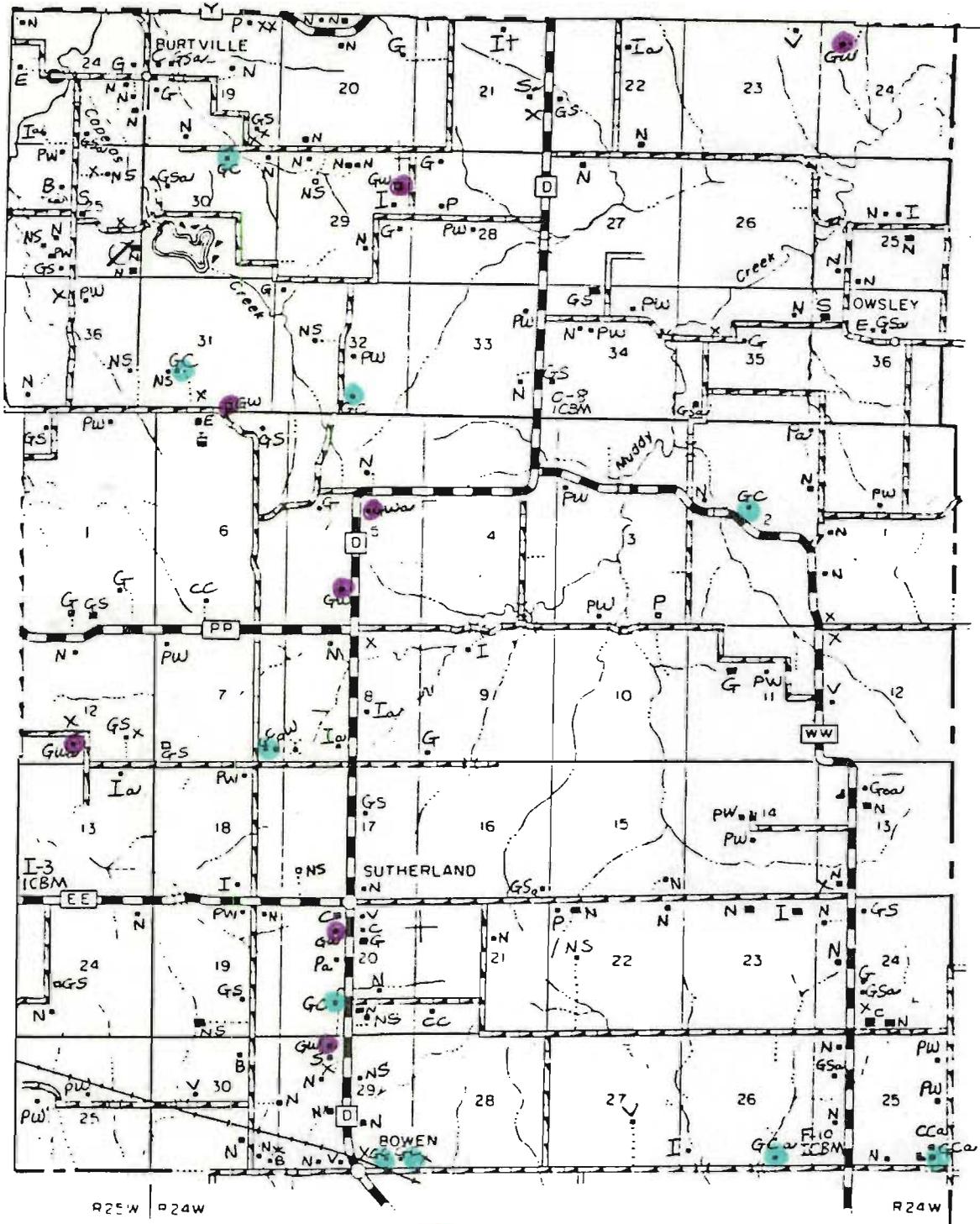
JEFFERSON TOWNSHIP
Johnson County



I ● = I-House

JEFFERSON TOWNSHIP

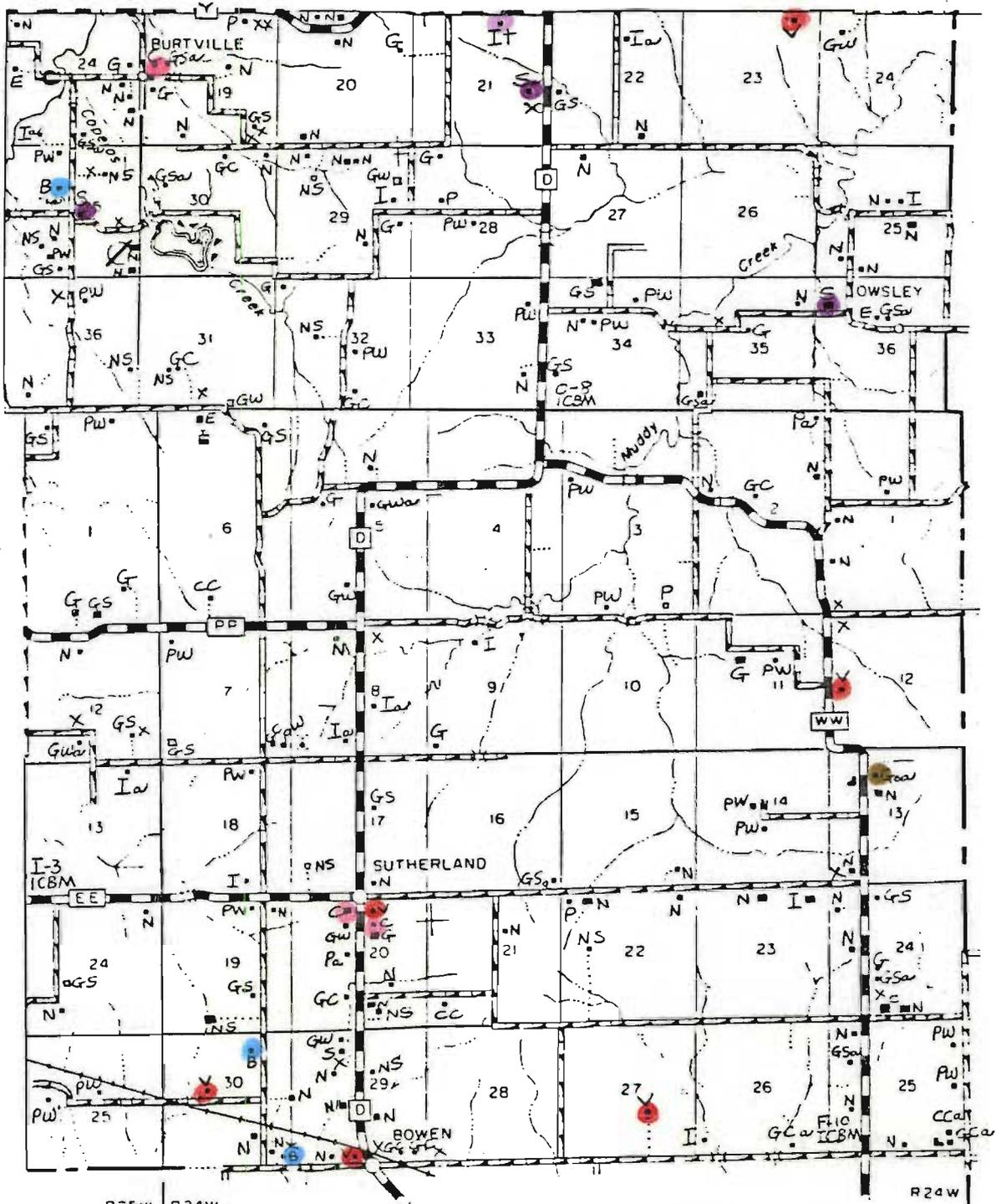
Johnson County



- GC ● = Cross-Gabled
- GW ● = Gable & Wing

JEFFERSON TOWNSHIP

Johnson County



- B ● = Bungalow (Craftsman)
- C ● = Commercial
- Go ● = Gothic Revival
- It ● = Italianate
- S ● = School
- V ● = Vernacular

DETERMINATION OF POSSIBLE SIGNIFICANCE

Once the 412 inventory data sheets had been completed, the project crew met to consider the determination of the level of significance for each structure within the context of the specific township and the county as a whole. Of utmost importance to a reviewer of this report would be the caution that the inventory sheets filled out did not always include the "best" example of a building type. The goal of the survey team in the time allowed was to present an illustrated sample of the historic architectural resources within the county during the project period. Among the number of building types recorded within the larger townships, finer and more stereotypical examples may exist. In order to insure that the "best" examples of each type were illustrated on survey sheets, hundreds of additional sheets might be needed.

Evaluation was not originally designed to be part of the Johnson County project, but the state historic preservation staff subsequently requested that the survey crew make tentative identifications of the most significant buildings and structures included in the project. Each township will be discussed below briefly in terms of properties of greatest significance.

WESTERN HALF

JACKSON TOWNSHIP

Within Jackson Township we felt that the Elm School (# 7) should receive particular consideration in that it has been very well preserved by the small community of Elm. Its intact interior with desks, bookcases, etc. may provide a final view of the style and atmosphere of rural schooling at the turn of the century. This structure could be a leading building under the county theme of Education.

COLUMBUS TOWNSHIP

The early settlement of the Columbus Township area made it a leading candidate for any number of significant buildings. The only known log structure in the county was located within this area (# 13). Unfortunately, this two-story log cabin has collapsed and does not clearly show the construction techniques used in the 1840's (its estimated date of construction). The square-hewn logs are secured at the corners by V-notching. Little specific information could be gathered regarding the early owners of this building, but it is highly significant within the county for its representation of the Exploration and Settlement theme. Additional such log structures may lie preserved beneath a variety of sidings and exterior modifications of other buildings in the area.

Four buildings dating from the second half of the 19th century are recommended as significant structures within the township and the county. The Simmons House (# 16) is an I-House built in the 1860s. The condition of the home is

poor, but its deterioration has in many ways made it a more valuable resource in that it may be seen to possess brick "insulation" between the hand hewn log framing pieces. A better understanding of pioneer decision making would be gained if one could determine why the brick was inserted. The frequency of the practice can only be determined through a more thorough interior study of homes. The decorative transom window suggest an attraction to an elite style by these pioneer Missourians. The Harmon House (# 11) also suggests this commitment to the aesthetic look through its elaborate door surround on a fairly simple Greek Revival I- House. Wooden pegs and hand hewn log construction were also noted.

The Hyatt House (# 22) is a vernacular adaptation of the Queen Anne influence upon the architecture of the 1880s. A complex gable roof line, Victorian trim and patterned wooden shingles provide an unusually decorative example of a farmhouse in this rural farm township. The long family history of the Hyatts in mercantile and farmstock could make the house an excellent research device in the Economics theme for the county.

The Brooks House (# 17) is identified as an 1890's example of the Greek Revival or National Folk style in a one story building. The structure was identical to one in Chilhowee, but the latter has since been razed. The elaborate eight panel transom and side light doorway

treatment should be well documented and identified as endangered as an architectural resource within the region.

KINGSVILLE TOWNSHIP

None of the inventoried resources were determined to be of high significance with the historic themes of the county.

MADISON TOWNSHIP

The First Presbyterian Church of Holden (# 79) was identified as an extremely impressive structure within the community of 1881. The octagonal tower on the outer corner of the steeple and the buttresses remain unique within the township and should be recognized as a significant architectural resource.

The Talmage House or Holden Package Store (# 49) is recommended as the only outstanding significant commercial structure in the township. Built in the 1880's, this old hotel was directly tied to the railroad economy of the county. Its early advertisements that it was not more than thirty feet from either the MK & T or the Missouri Pacific depot place it in an unique position to reinterpret for future generations the Railroad Development theme within the county.

Although in extremely poor condition, the project crew felt that the Murray House (# 67) must be noted as an outstanding example of an elaborately detailed Italianate structure of the 1880s. The intricate detailing around the

windows and the front porch are joined by decorative foundation stones as well. Dr. Murray and his son (also a doctor) played a prominent position in the community of Holden. The significance of the home lies not only in its architectural detailing, but in its association with an important medical figure.

The Terrell family lived in a beautiful two-story sandstone and brick Italianate structure (# 80) for generations after the 1880s. The decorated sandstone window headers and the three-sided bays are complemented by the decorative brackets under the eaves. This structure holds a unique position within the county for its architectural style.

Outside of the town of Holden one building (the Grogger Residence, # 92) was noted to be significant in terms of its massive size and the utilization of the Prairie design characteristics. A vernacular adaptation of the Prairie and the Craftsman styles may best describe the structure. Few rural buildings exhibit the massive dimensions or the decorative details of this home dating from 1906. Its place of significance may lie in the area of architectural uniqueness.

CENTERVIEW TOWNSHIP

Within this township the field survey crew identified a large farm complex spanning forty years or so within the Agriculture thematic development of the county around the

turn of the 20th century. The Fulkerson House (# 95) is in extremely poor condition, but provides an example of a vernacular National Folk house with an unusual second floor porch with exterior access only. The Fulkerson family is a prominent pioneer group with many highly significant local and state office holders. None are definitely known to have been associated with this house. An unusually large barn (ca. 60' x 45' x 50'high) was built in 1912 (# 94) and a Craftsman Vernacular farmhouse followed in 1920. Perhaps in keeping with the size of the associated barn, the bungalow is noted to be among the county's largest such structures. At the turn of the century the Fulkersons were the owners of more than 1300 acres in this area. These three structures trace the family across generations and into farm shrinkage by the 1920s. The themes of Agriculture and Pioneer Settlement might be developed in the research of this property, but the barn itself should definitely be recognized as a significant property within the county.

A structure which the team wishes to superficially note is Smith's Garage (# 106) in Centerview. This board and batten structure built before 1920 might be presented as an example of the impact of the automobile upon rural areas of the county. Technology and Economics themes could demonstrate that although the early automobiles needed maintenance and repair, Centerview could never assume a strong enough economic position within the county to operate

a car dealership. A study of the early acquisition of automobiles in rural areas could be quite interesting.

ROSE HILL TOWNSHIP

A variety of buildings and structures were noted to be significant within Rose Hill. Although not even fifty years of age the French Spur Bridge over Big Creek (# 136) is an excellent example of the Parker Metal Truss (through-truss span) style of bridge with wooden planks and steel pilings. The bridge stretches 160 feet. The railroad switching track and the stockyard located near the bridge undoubtedly added to the significance of the location of this new bridge in 1940. A rich association with a pioneer cattleman and the interplay of the agriculture and stockyard with the railroad make this a significant corner of the county in a symbolic sense even if the standing bridge is not of significant age.

Two standing farmhouses in extremely poor condition must be noted in this report since they are such outstanding examples of the Gothic Revival influence in the more rural areas of the county (the Haller House, # 133) and of a brick vernacular I-House design (the Kinder House, # 140). The arched Gothic windows on the second floor level of the Haller House are used together with a number of interior details to produce an unusually elaborate home in rural southwest Johnson County. More specific information is known about the Kinder House ownership, but the unique adaptation of the hipped roof-line is a technical detail

which can only raise questions. Its significance may lie in its association with a number of other structures of similar locally produced brick. Its architectural significance would certainly reflect the unique roofing design.

The Painter Residence (# 142) was built in 1884 and is an excellent surviving example of the Italianate influence on certain early farmers in the county. The unique arched scrollwork on the front porch may compensate somewhat for the probable loss of the typical massive, decorative brackets under the eaves.

A very significant more recent example of an architectural theme within the township would be the Anstine Residence (# 147). This vernacular Craftsman style home is virtually identical to one built five and a half miles away within the same township (# 137). This home is said to have been patterned after the other structure. The gable details are most unusual for the region according to the results of this survey.

CHILHOWEE TOWNSHIP

An extremely exciting recognition of the virtually unchanged streetscape within the downtown area of Chilhowee led Roger Maserang to propose a National Register nomination preparation project for the town. Approved by the Historic Preservation staff in Jefferson City, the nomination will focus on twenty-three contributing properties built largely between 1904 and 1910. Thematic development within the

nomination will focus upon the influence of the railroad and the coal industry upon this community.

The Railroad theme development might also focus upon the old Denton Depot which may have served as a generic Rock Island passenger depot (# 158) in the early 20th century, but it gains high significance by being a unique survivor. The building has been moved several hundred feet from its original location, but its importance to the rural area remains great. Its conversion to a general store in the 1940s may serve as part of its rich and significant history within the community.

Tied to the Denton depot might be the construction of the fine Colonial Revival farmhouse to the north. Promises of the growing coal mining industry in the southern part of the county spurred homes such as this. Paladian detailing augmented its unusually large size as did transom windows and sidelights and portico carvings. The original owner might be fully developed as reacting to a recent past within a Nebraska dugout, opening interesting possibilities regarding "Late Pioneer" developments.

EASTERN HALF

HAZEL HILL TOWNSHIP

None of the standing buildings within Hazel Hill Township were designated as being significant, but note must be made of the razed Redford House (# 4) which was reported to have been the "oldest brick house" in the county. The two story brick home had sixteen inch thick brick walls which were only thinly plastered on the interior. It is quite likely that at some time in the past this structure was confused with an earlier brick home in the same area built in the 1830s by Judge Harvey Harrison. The Redford House was more likely built ca. 1860.

SIMPSON TOWNSHIP

No significant structures were identified within the township, but historic archaeological possibilities are great within the Mount Olive area where an early black freed slave community developed. A school/church and several frame houses are associated with a small cemetery there. More research might reveal interesting information regarding this ethnic settlement area within Johnson County.

GROVER TOWNSHIP

Two homes were suggested as significant from this township in the northeast corner of the county. The Emig Residence (# 29) is a relatively simple 1880s Greek Revival I-House. The front porch with walkout deck appear to be original as are the sidelights and transom detailing. The

I-House itself would not be significant, but this home serves as an excellent example of the minor detailing which changed many I-Houses into something slightly more elegant and in style with eastern coast sources.

The Zink Residence (# 31) is a large brick farmhouse showing the ability of the early families within the county to work with local clays to produce substantial structures. The Wamplers were large land owners in the 1850s who ultimately built this structure in 1873 or 1874. The walls of the home are four bricks thick and massive sandstone lintels and lugsills were utilized. The home has remained in the Wampler family for more than one hundred years.

WARRENSBURG TOWNSHIP

A number of structures on the campus of Central Missouri State University were studied in terms of significance. The President's home (# 87) was designated as a significant building within the region and will be the subject of a nomination preparation for listing on the National Register of Historic Places during the 1987-1988 year. This home will be considered in light of its architectural detail and its connections with a prominent state politician and with an important regional educational center.

Other university buildings which are recommended for inclusion in a CMSU Historic District nomination are:
Dockery Hall (# 82) built in 1904

Humphreys Building (# 84) built in 1908 and 1916

Administration Building (# 83) built in 1916-17

Walter E. Morrow Gymnasium (# 85) built in 1938-39

Ward Edwards Library (# 81) built in 1938-39;1969-70

As a unit together these buildings could well represent the development of this regional university and the flavor created by the use of the Warrensburg sandstone and Carthage limestone.

Local churches which deserve consideration of significance on architecture alone are the Sacred Heart Catholic Church (# 74, an 1883-87 Italianate brick church), First Presbyterian Church (# 65, a 1909-1910 Gothic Revival rough faced sandstone building), the Warren Street United Methodist Church (# 69, an 1898 Victorian Vernacular with a Second Empire tower) and Christ Episcopal Church (# 63, a Richardsonian Romanesque/Shingle structure).

A significant commercial building would be the Davis Store (# 51) located on the old County Courthouse Square (active from 1838-1864). Unfortunately, the upper floor level has been removed. Yet, a flavor for the setting and store are conveyed.

Private homes which need to be considered as significant in making the community a mixture of varying architectural styles include:

Betz Residence (# 52, Prairie Vernacular, built 1915)

115 Oak Avenue (# 43, Queen Anne, built 1890s)

The other possibility for township significance would be the Hudson Residence (# 40) which is an 1867 Greek Revival Gable & Wing which has been simplified. Many of the original decorative details have been removed. Special note should be made of the stone carver's signature marks.

A joint effort might be made in arguing the significance of the Pickel house (# 37) near the quarry north of town and Pickel's Filling Station (# 38) as part of the thematic development of Business and Technology within the county. In addition to the state and national importance of the Pickel quarry sandstone, the changes in Highway 13 may represent major changes highways have undergone in the past fifty years.

Several structures could not be judged significant, but we do wish to note the important position (physically as well as historically) of the Pleasant View Care Center (# 39). Modifications to its tower-roof and the side porch leads the survey team to believe that its integrity is damaged, but the historical position is indisputable. The McMeekin House (# 45, a Queen Anne style) is done exceedingly well, but what appears to be metal siding covers the original surface. The great Victorian detail has been preserved, however. The Middle School (# 71) was originally considered significant due to the unique quality of the Mediterranean-Mission design around the principal entrances. A decision was made, however, that the elements were not strong enough to qualify the building as

significant. If anyone wishes to see an interesting example of a small Queen Anne home, the Warden House (# 79) exemplifies the rich detail on porch elements and trim. The previous owner worked for an established lumberyard and may have used the small house as a showpiece.

MONTSERRAT TOWNSHIP

Only two units were chosen as significant within this township. The first of these is the Adams Complex including the 1860s Folk Victorian Cross-Gabled wooden house (# 107). The older home has an unusual semi-Z shape due to wings and gabled sections. A sketch of its appearance in 1895 is very close to its appearance today. A family history of significance could be developed for the Adams' who were in the county before 1841. A large animal stock barn (# 108) believed to date from the 1880's should also be included in order to address the agricultural position and lifestyle of the family.

The Hoblitt Bridge is the only surviving bridge in the county with a steel plate deck. The 200 foot steel span shows this Parker metal truss to be a fine example of bridge construction. It is important that examples of the bridges of Johnson County be saved and not all replaced in the next few years.

WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP

Within the town of Knob Noster we recommend the Musick House (# 118) as a significant structure in its individual context, but we are quite concerned that the structure has been modified. A literature search does not suggest this, but caution must be taken. This structure was recently threatened with destruction, but has been saved for the present. The Greek Revival detailing is concentrated largely around the front entrance (transom and sidelights). Significant historic archaeological research could be undertaken in the vicinity of the old post office and bank. If the story of the wife and the children remaining in an unfinished building could be substantiated the significance of the building in relation to the war adjustments might grow more significant.

The Workman House (# 127) is also an 1860s Greek Revival I-House. The house has been recommended by the Opinion Sites Committee of the Missouri Advisory Council on Historic Preservation for consideration for the National Register of Historic Places if a nomination can be prepared. The architecture of the building is significant, but the family association with the founder of Knob Noster (a farmer and banker) is equally strong. The condition of the home is poor, but little actual damage has been done to the property.

A difficult decision was made regarding which Second Empire home to include as a significant structure. The Willis Residence (# 146) has undergone modification, but

the unique architectural style should be recognized as significant. Very few examples exist in Johnson County.

Outside of the city of Knob Noster two homes were recommended as significant. The Lay House (# 153) was built in 1869 in the style of Folk Victorian I-House. The double deck porch is quite remarkable in its preservation as are the sidelight and transom windows. Careful study would allow a determination of where the original smaller structure begins and ends. The home has been in the Lay family for more than 100 years. One of the pioneer family members moved to northern Missouri during the Civil War and then back with peace. Agriculture dominates the area as an overriding theme, but the impact of war on families should also be considered.

The final significant house was the Hughes Residence (# 115) which simply typifies a large Gable and Wing farmhouse, but with added decorative shingles and a rounded window in the attic area. The home was built in 1891 by a former state representative and state senator who had helped get the regional university located in Warrensburg.

POST OAK TOWNSHIP

Cold Springs School (# 164) was suggested as a significant structure due to the typical nature of the building. It should be noted, however, that the builder added small elements of Victorian trim in the gables to enhance its appearance. The extensions on either side of

the front door probably served as cloakrooms. Of all examples which have been seen in the county, the survey crew thought that the Cold Springs School would be one of the stronger type sites.

An historic archeological site is proposed for the Jones Brothers Mule Stable (# 157) together with the Jones House (# 158). The impact of the mule industry within Johnson County can not be underestimated. It rose to national prominence during the early 1900's. Excellent research could be conducted focused upon this topic within the economic development of Johnson County. Only the coursed rubble stone foundation survives from the old mule stable. The Jones House was a Greek Revival I-House built in 1860-1870. A two story veranda has been removed, but the nature and personality of the building are intact. A newer house was built nearby in 1898. The mule industry could be developed as a major economic theme of state importance for the early 20th century.

The Davis Barn (# 161) is an outstanding twelve-sided barn built ca. 1900 by an unknown individual. Its unique position among barns within the county place it at the top of the significance list. The house associated with the barn is the Davis Residence (# 160) which was built in 1890-1900. On its own the house would not be deemed significant, but in association with the twelve-sided barn it might be possible to argue the entire unit as a whole.

Within the town of Leeton two homes were identified as possibly significant. The Fewel House (# 180) is a Queen Anne structure built in the 1890s. Although one porch has been enclosed, the Eastlake detailing overrides that detractor. The other very strong factor in this case is the association with the same founding family of Leeton for almost ninety years.

The Lee House (# 195) is also associated with a founding father, John H. Lee himself. Built in 1905 the home was chosen as significant in that it is an exceedingly large example of a private home in the small of Leeton. Its association with John Lee is, however, the more important characteristic to be considered. The Fewel and Lee houses are both significant to Leeton history.

JEFFERSON TOWNSHIP

The Kearn House (# 206) is a fine example of Folk Victorian design in an I-House in a rural setting. The symmetry and the detailed spindlework on the front porch remind us that no detail was overlooked or considered too insignificant. The shingle trim in the front-facing gables also adds a lot to the exterior impression. This farmhouse would serve as one of the outstanding examples of the presence of small details which added so much to the rural facade in Johnson County. The Agriculture theme must not be considered as separate from the Aesthetic Architectural choices.

Fridley House (# 211) was included simply as an excellent example of the I-House type. The photograph does a marvelous job of conveying an enormous amount about the setting of the house, the current state of affairs in the area, the economic base for the region and the popularity of the Itallanate attributes even in a remote location. The decorative brackets at the eaves, the wide band of trim emphasizing the cornice and the transomed front door break the dull facade of a simple I-House. Throughout the county survey we have seen very few plain I-Houses. All seem to have added a small personal, decorative touch such as this. A theme which might be developed in the future would be this avoidance of the plain architectural form. Man constantly sought to improve his environment in some small way.

SUMMARY

This architectural survey of Johnson County has shown that six major themes could be most useful to analysis of the gathered data. The six themes are AGRICULTURE, ECONOMICS, EDUCATION, EXPLORATION AND SETTLEMENT, RAILROAD DEVELOPMENT AND ARCHITECTURAL STYLE (in its many sub-categories). Those buildings and structures which were suggested as significant at the end of this survey touch many of these proposed themes. Further refinement will be needed, but will serve a meaningful purpose for future analysis.