

Maps

Several maps were used for this project. Platbooks from 1876, 1898, & 1916 were located & were helpful in establishing dates & owners names. Current ownership was often determined by consulting the 1980 Platbook; the 1930 Farm-O-Scope of Knox County was also used. In preparing routes & acting as a guide in driving the county, the General Highway Map for Knox County was an extremely useful tool. The best maps & the ones used for the township surveys were the USGS 7.5 topographical maps. These were copied & used for field work. The following maps were used for the county:

Rutledge	Locust Hill
Edina	Novelty
Knox City	Sue City
Greensburg	Leonard
Deer Ridge	LaBelle
Hurdland	Edina SE
Bible Grove	Newark
Colony	Bethel

Each road was driven & each structure was identified. One overall key was established for the whole county. It is included in each township report. Below is an extended description of that key.

1,2,3, Site Surveyed. Numbers on the maps refer to a data form prepared for that property & are found within that township report.

A Type A style. This type is 1 or 1½ stories & has a 4 bay front facade with 2 central entrances. It is generally a single pile with an ell to the rear to form either an L or T plan. Most have a gable roof & all have (or had) a central chimney. The flue was located in the central common wall with stoves, back to back, in the 2 rooms of the main block. There usually was a boxed stair. This plan did not include a central hall or central stair. The type was constructed during a long period beginning in the 1870's & continuing post 1930. The entrances were often protected by a porch which reflected the date of construction; chamfered posts & Italianate features from the 1870's - 80's,

Eastlake motifs in the 1890's to 1915, & battered columns of the bungaloid style from 1915 - 30's.

- B Bungalow or bungaloid style. Built from 1915 through the 1930's, this style is characterized by a gable roof with the gable end to the front. Eaves are open with exposed rafter ends. The entrance which is often off center is protected by a porch which rests on battered columns. One variation includes the more classical doric columns. The structures are $1\frac{1}{2}$ stories often with attic dormers. They often sit on a basement which is partially raised so as to expose small half windows at that level. Millwork is oak, trabeated & often has classical motifs. Colonnades & mock fireplaces are common features. Windows are characterized by having multiple vertical panes in the top sash over a large single light bottom sash, ie. 5/1, 3/1.
- Bx Box style. The style complements the above type (B). It uses the same features except it is 2 or $2\frac{1}{2}$ stories & often has a hip or pyramidal roof. Built from 1915 to 1930's the type often leans toward the classical affinities.
- C Cottage style. Reflecting the Queen Anne style, these houses were built 1895-1915 and are 1 story. They have a cross gable roof & are generally built on an L or T plan with the entrance or entrances on the irregular facade rather than on the long flat facade as had previously been the norm. Unlike the Queen Anne house, this dwelling is not embellished with large amounts of decoration. It may have Eastlake interior doors or an Eastlake porch. It may also have had bay windows. Houses were included which may have had Queen Anne features but are now covered with vinyl or asbestos siding & retain only the plan. Windows are generally 2/2 & the front facade often has a wide single sash window with a narrow transom. Millwork is oak & ranges from the plain, Eastlake, or trabeated types.

- F 1940's - 1950's style. Homes vary but include the 1 story frame, post-war shoebox type, the brick or frame English cottage type, & the larger home with Classical Revival motifs. The common feature is strictly the period of construction. Homes are of both frame & brick.
- G Gable Peak. This type seems to be associated with the more prominent families & is an extremely common type. They are 1½ story with a gable roof. Centrally located on the front facade, which may vary from 3, 4 or 5 bays, is a central gabled wall dormer. This dormer may have either an entrance or a window. Due to the long period of construction, c 1880's to 1915's, there are no common window types, millwork, or detailing specific to the style but rather the architectural details complement the date of construction, ie. an Eastlake porch & fishscale singles in the peak area reflect the Queen Anne period (c. 1900). The plan is generally a single pile with a rear ell forming an L or T plan. There are both the central hall type & the double crib type.
- H Hip Style. This square or slightly rectangular building is generally a 1 story structure. Roof lines vary & include hip, truncated hip, & pyramidal forms. Early dwellings (1880's) are most often plain in both interior & exterior detailing. Those built in the 1890's - 1915 reflect the Queen Anne Style including Eastlake porches & millwork. Off-center entrances, battered columns & 3/1 windows denote those constructed c. 1915-30's.
- N New. Construction from the 1960's & 1970's are included in this category, & the dating is the common motif. Styles vary but include the elongated 1 story ranch type, split level & split foyer homes, and also mobile homes. Many are built of brick or brick veneer.

- NS Not surveyed. Due to owner objection or inaccessability of site (roads, weather, etc.) the property noted on the USGS map was not surveyed in any form.
- V Vernacular. This category is filled with structures which do not fit into any of the other descriptions. Built by local carpenters, they do not follow a particular style or type. Many are results of continuous additions & alterations. Dating spreads over the full scope of the survey & buildings vary from 1 to 2 stories and generally have irregular plans.
- X Property has been razed. The building as indicated on the map is no longer in existance.
- Z Type Z style. Generally a single pile, the house may either be a double cell or a double cell with central hall. It always has a central entrance as part of the 3 bay front facade. An ell projecting to the rear may form either an L or T plan. Roof lines vary from gable to hip & houses may be either 1 or 1½ story. Due to a long period of construction ranging from c 1850's - 1915, the houses tend to be embellished both with interior & exterior detailing associated with the appropriate period style.
- T Temple style. The distinguishing feature of this style is that the primary entrance is on the gable end. These structures are usually 1½ stories, rarely 2 stories. Their time span ranges from 1865 to the Bungaloid era. These are rarely found in northeast Missouri.

A small "a" for extremely altered or a small "d" for extremely deteriorated may be placed after a type letter if appropriate; ie. Ba meaning a bungaloid style which as been extremely reworked, added on to, or altered, or Hd which would be a hip style which has been abandoned for a long period of time & is in extremely deteriorated condition.

I I house style. This type of house is always two stories. It may have a 3, 4 or 5 bay front with a central entrance. These bays are repeated on the second level. The houses are a single pile deep with later rear additions common. Often there are fireplaces on the side walls. Central halls and stairs are standard. The I house was built from 1840 to 1940 so details are used to date this style. From the 1840's to the 1870's, Greek Revival detailing was used. In the 1850's - 1860's windows were square shaped with 6 panes over 6 panes (6/6) and fireplaces were built on outer walls. Houses were not very deep compared to later I houses, side walls (gable ends) often had returns and no fenestration. By the 1870's the gable ends sometimes had windows which were usually 4/4. This continued into the 1880's. In the 1880's Italianate details were popular. By 1890 and through 1915 Eastlake cutwork detailing & turned posts were used on the porches of I houses. Classical details became very predominate from 1900-1905 as a reflection of the architecture featured at the World's Fair. These classical elements were commonly added to update older homes. I houses built or remodeled from 1915 to 1930 reflect the bungaloid style with battered columns. The I house plan was brought to this area by settlers from the east including areas of Ohio, Maryland, & Virginia.

CC Cornbelt Cube style. This type of structure has a square plan & is of two stories. The roof is built in a pyramidal or hip style. These usually date from the late 19th century. Examples have been found from 1870 through the early 1900's. The detailing will date the house. Italianate elements were used in the 1870's & 1880's, the Eastlake features were common from 1895 to 1915. Bungaloid details are found in construction from the 1920's - 1930's. This is a very common type of farm house in the midwest or cornbelt, hence its name.

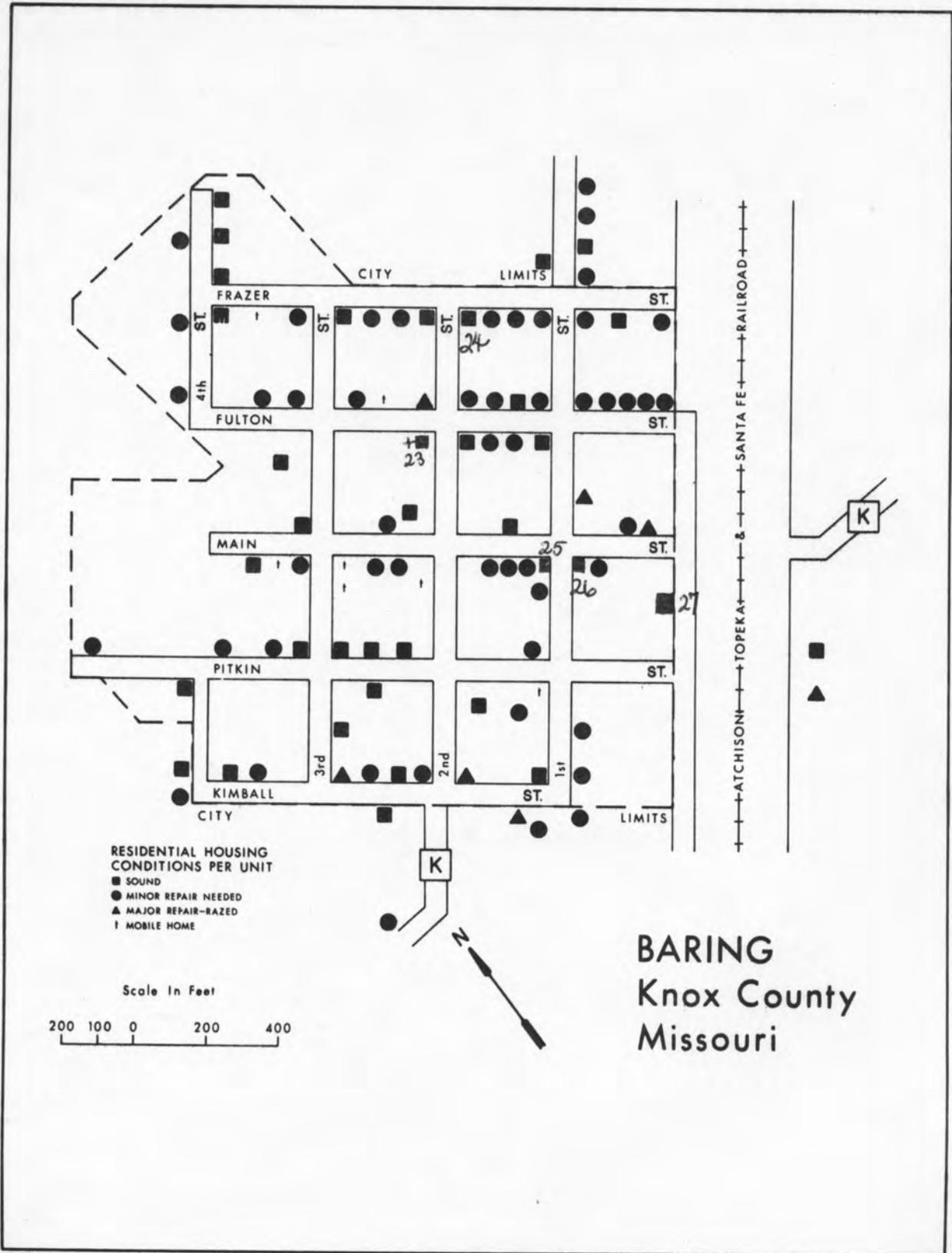
A property (denoted on the map as an open box) which has no markings placed in association with it is always an outbuilding, ie. barn, storage shed, garage, etc. Those buildings located near a numbered (1,2,3) site are often described or mentioned in item 44 - environment and outbuildings.

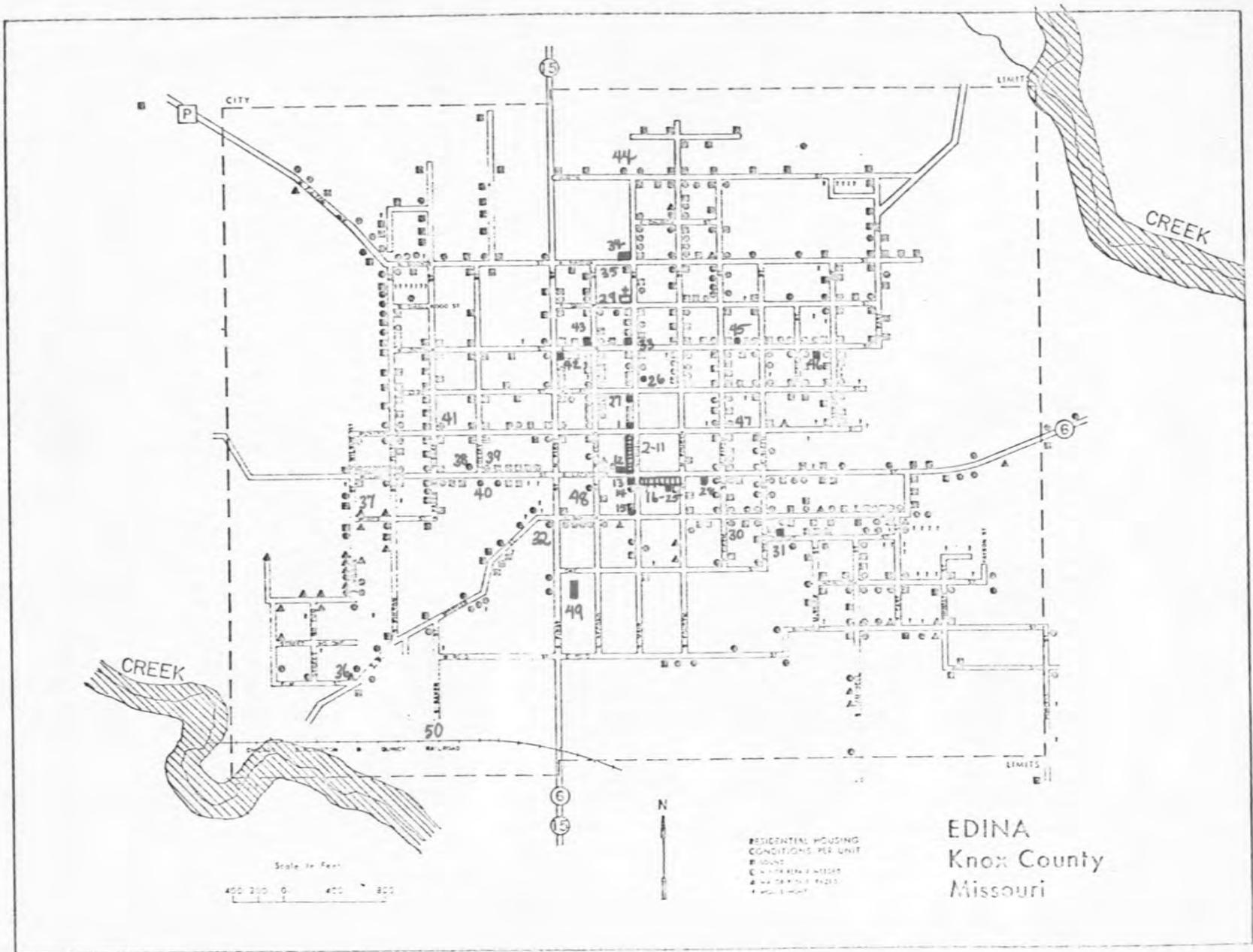
Numerous truss bridges are listed as numbered sites (1,2,3) so as to give representative examples. Those not numbered are also included in the key as follows:

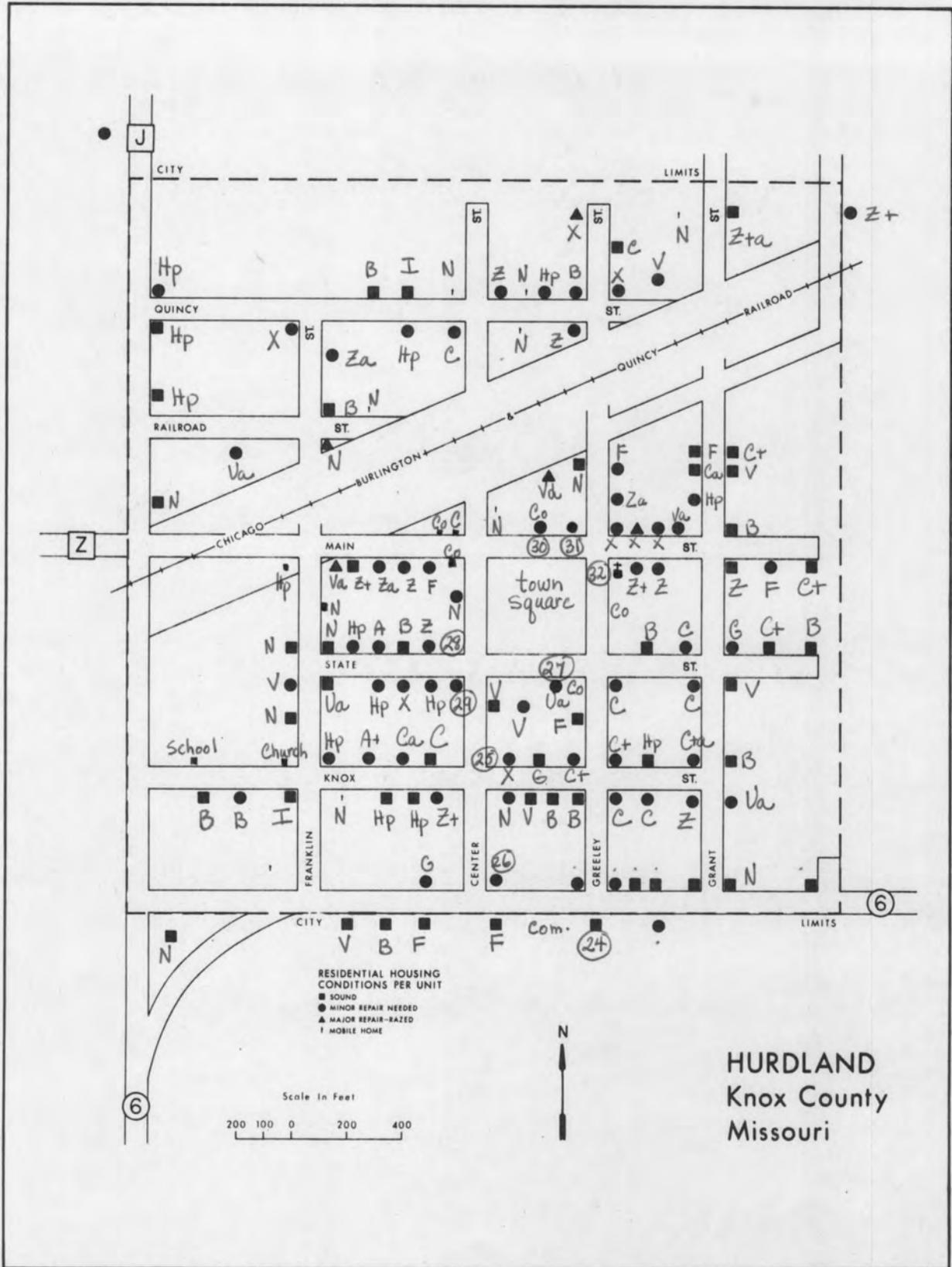
- III Pratt type. Heavy, large verticals in compression, diagonal bracing in tension.
- W Warren type. Heavy, large diagonals carrying both compression & tensile forces. Verticals serve as bracing for the triangular web system.

Bridges surveyed were all metal truss & most date 1890-1910. They are generally the pony truss type with a few through truss bridges within the county.

By implementing this key on a county wide basis it was hoped that a cohesive quality to the maps would be obtainable. USGS maps were used as a base map so as to place the site in relationship to both its topography & to its surrounding built environment. This coordination of maps & key will hopefully help to establish settlement patterns as well as construction patterns and styles of architecture within a specific area or the county as a whole.

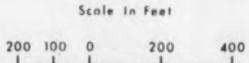




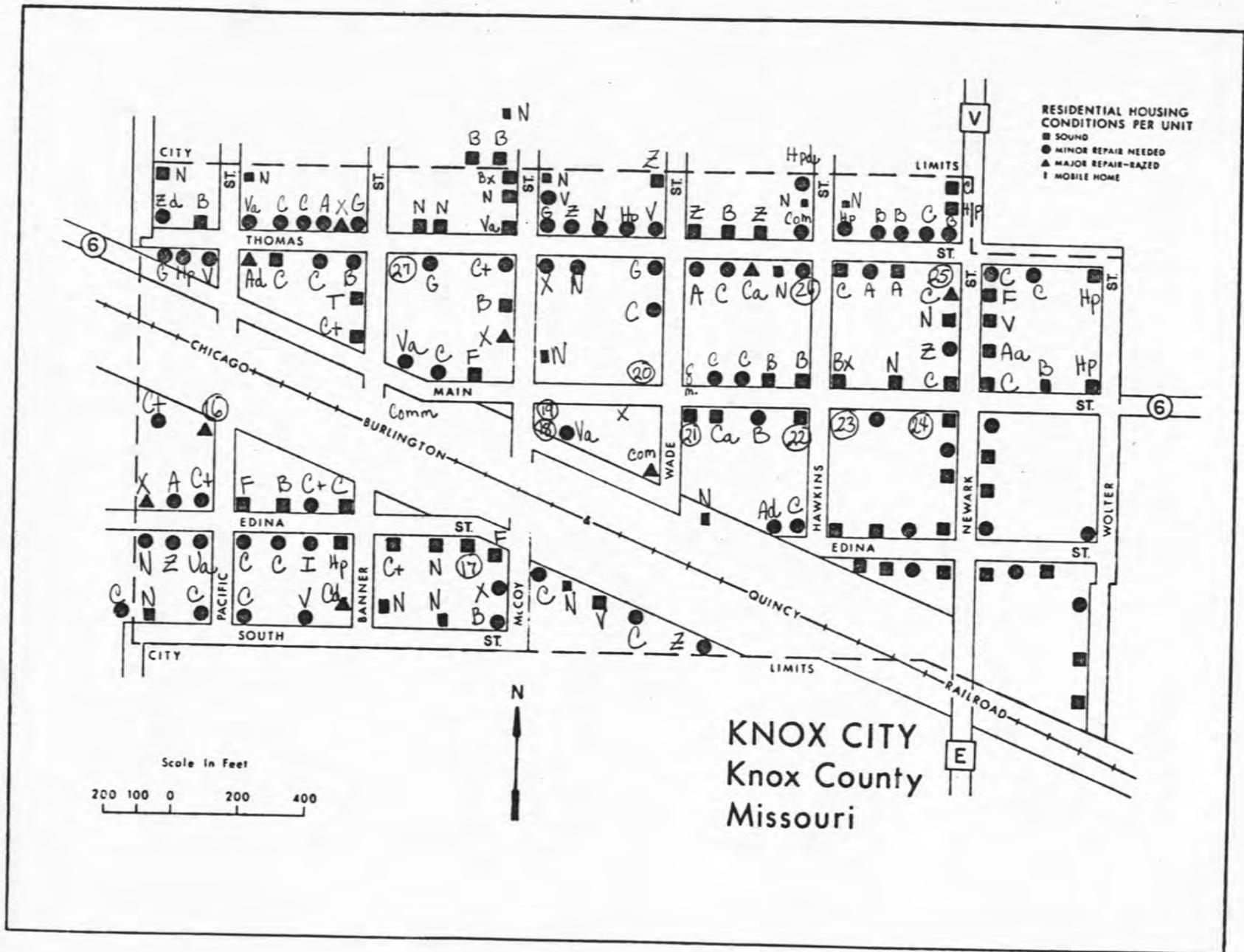


RESIDENTIAL HOUSING
CONDITIONS PER UNIT

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- MINOR REPAIR NEEDED
- ▲ MAJOR REPAIR-BAZED
- † MOBILE HOME



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Knox County
Missouri

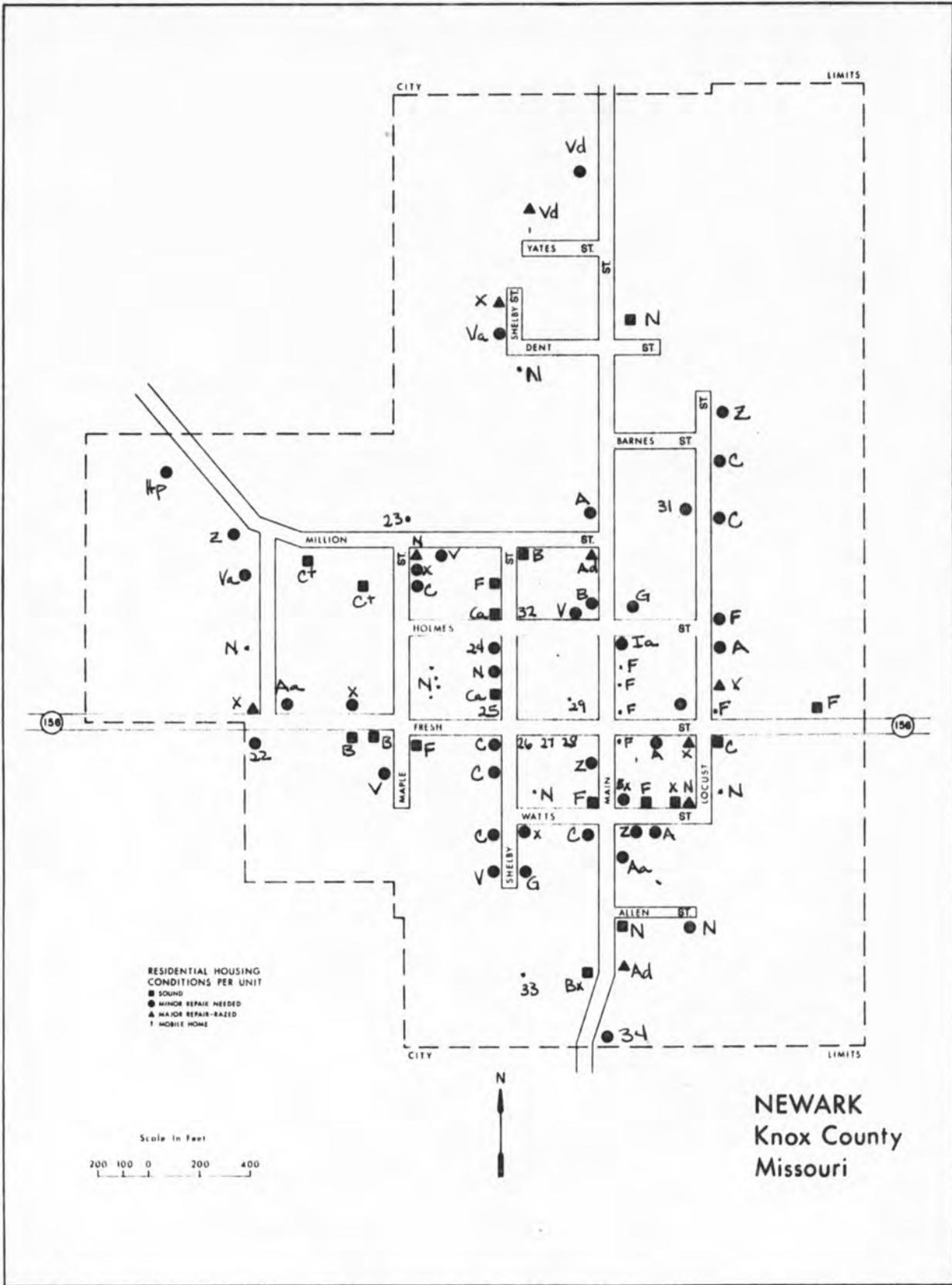


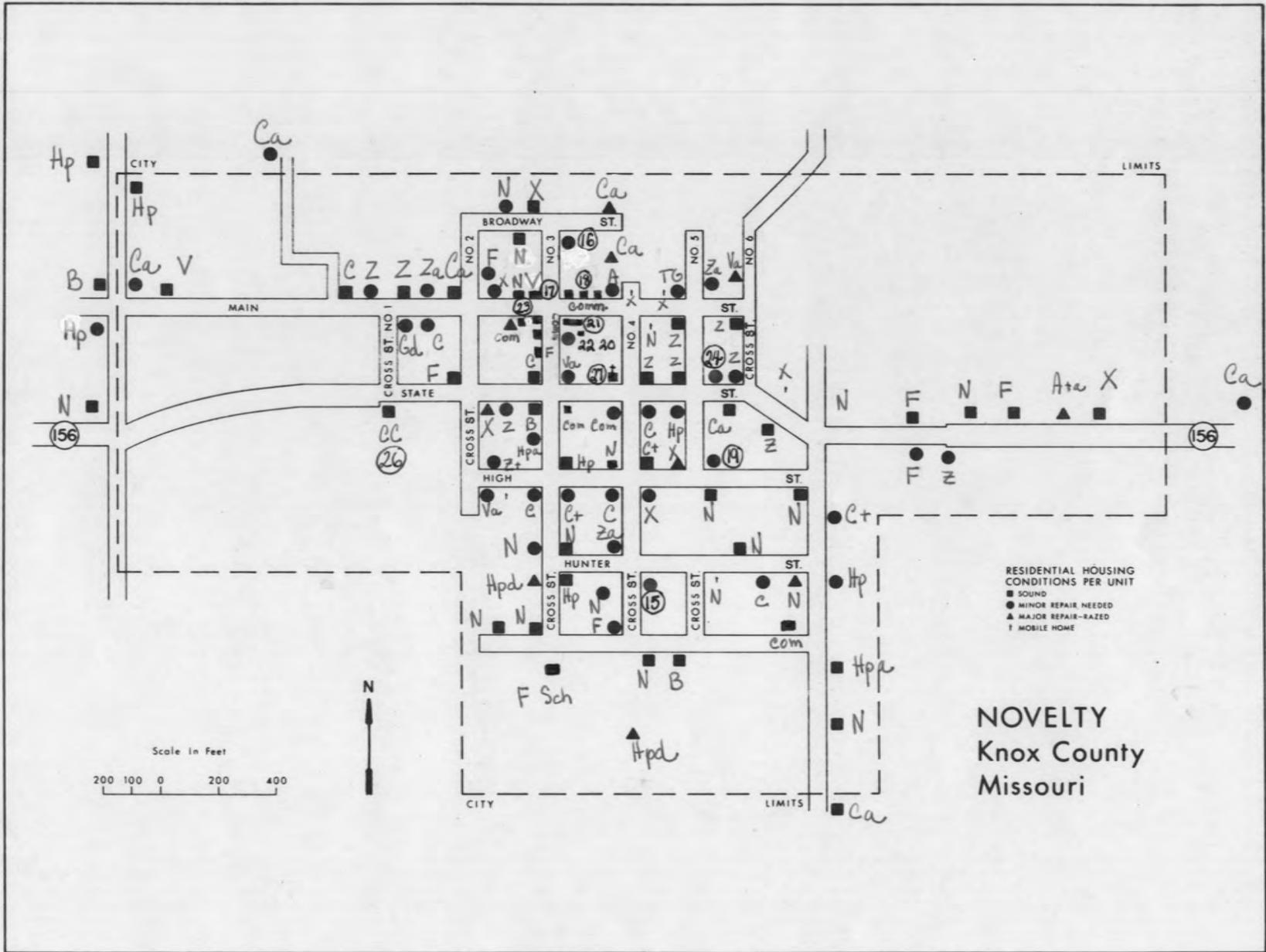
RESIDENTIAL HOUSING
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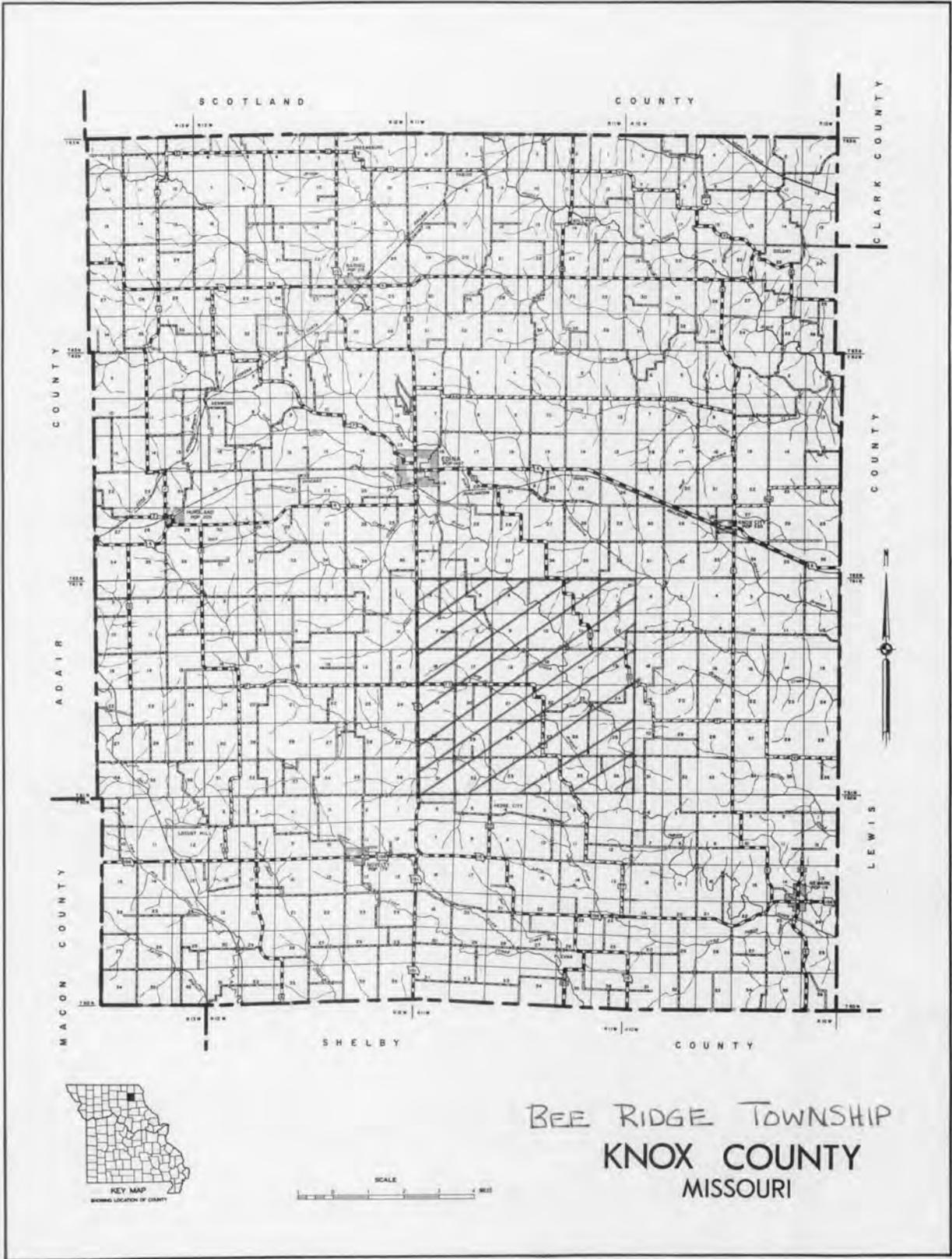
- SOUND
- MINOR REPAIR NEEDED
- ▲ MAJOR REPAIR-RAZED
- I MOBILE HOME

KNOX CITY
Knox County
Missouri

Scale in Feet
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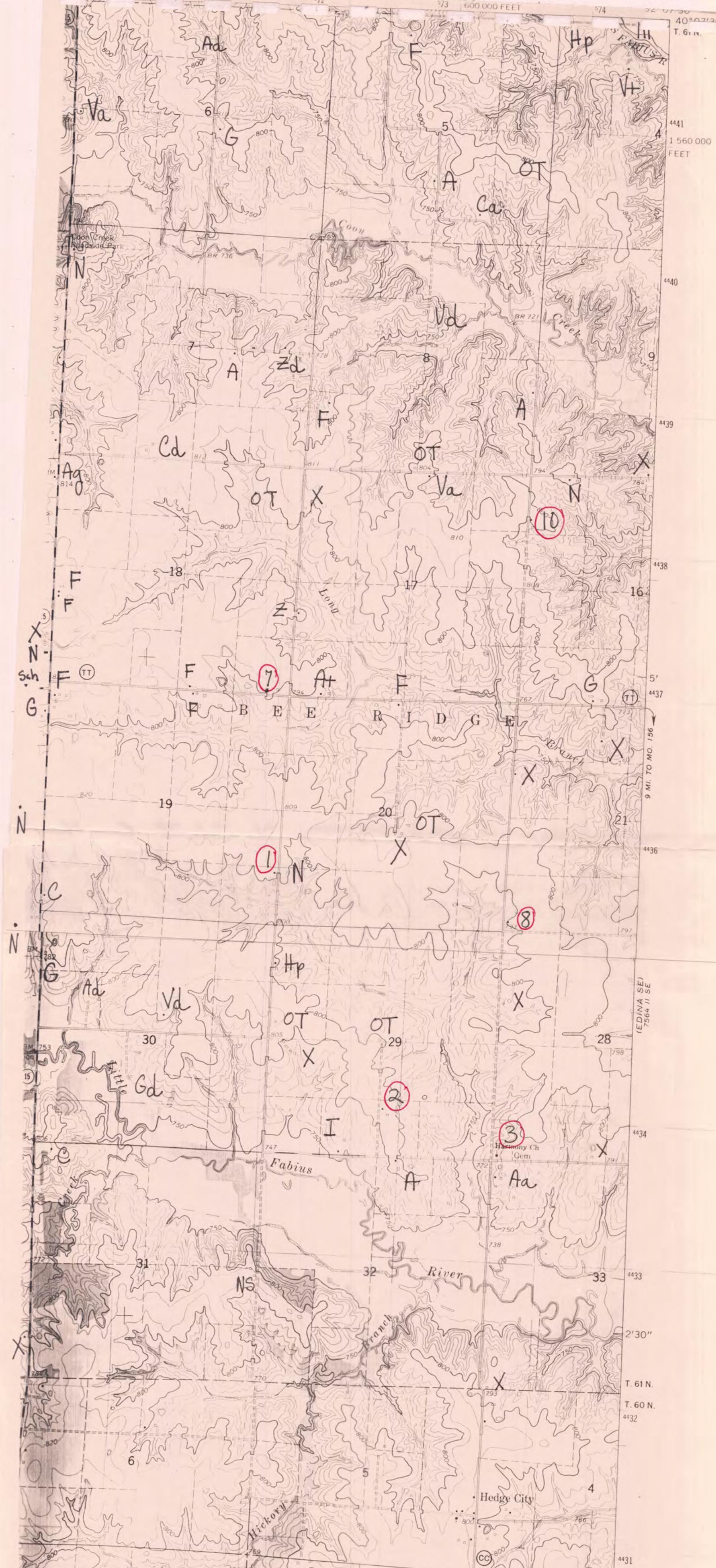






BEE RIDGE TOWNSHIP
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 MISSOURI





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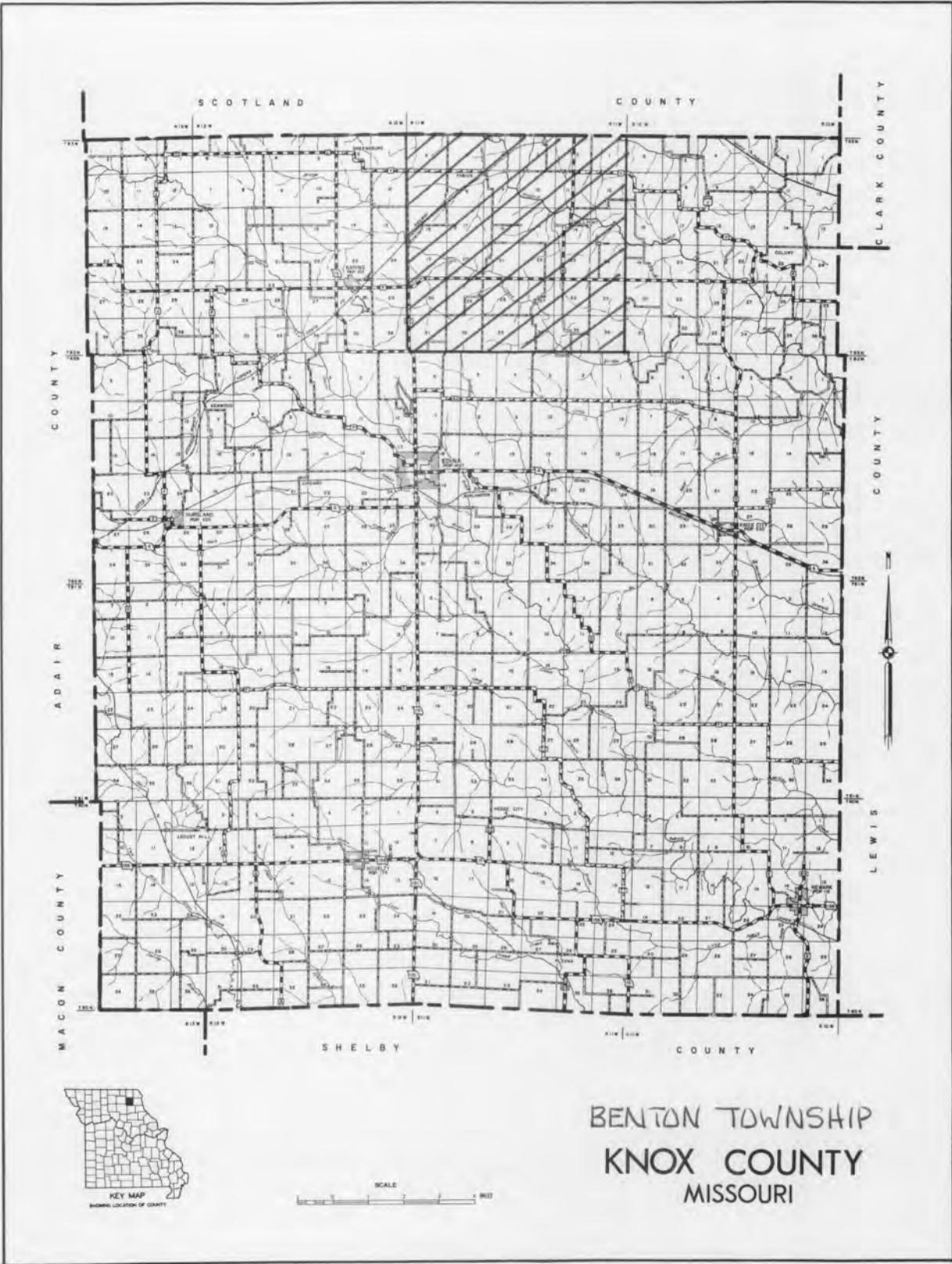
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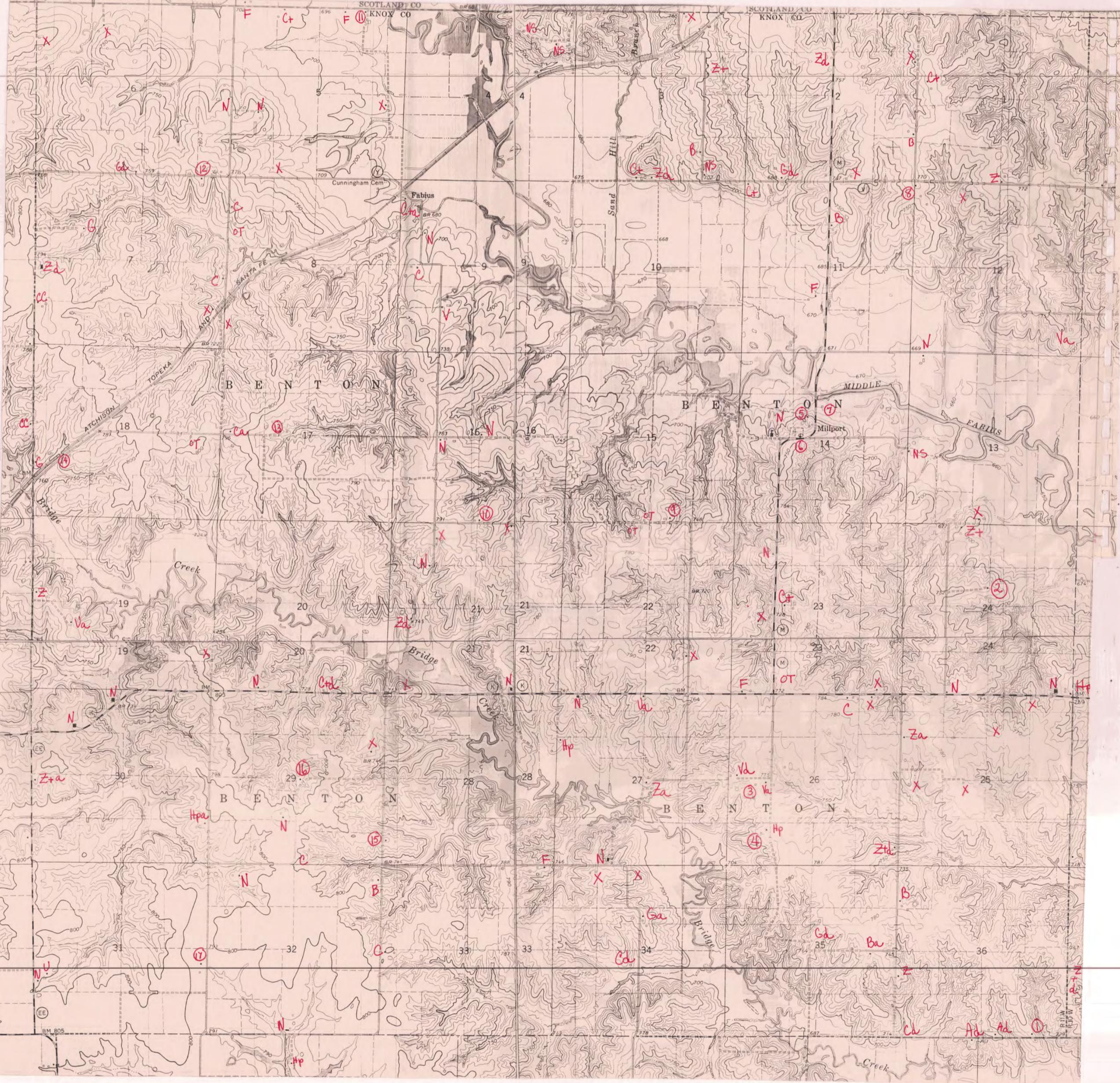
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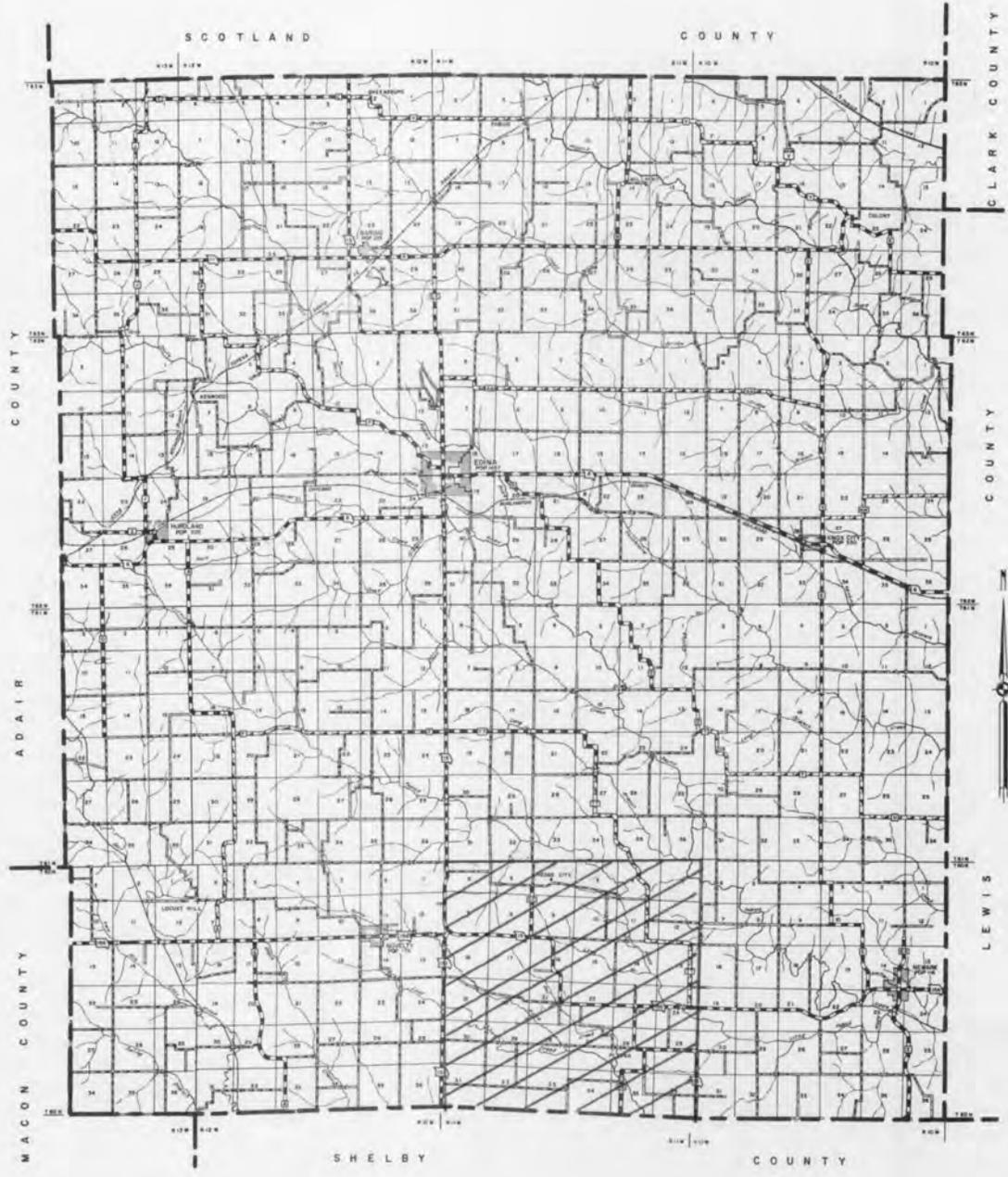
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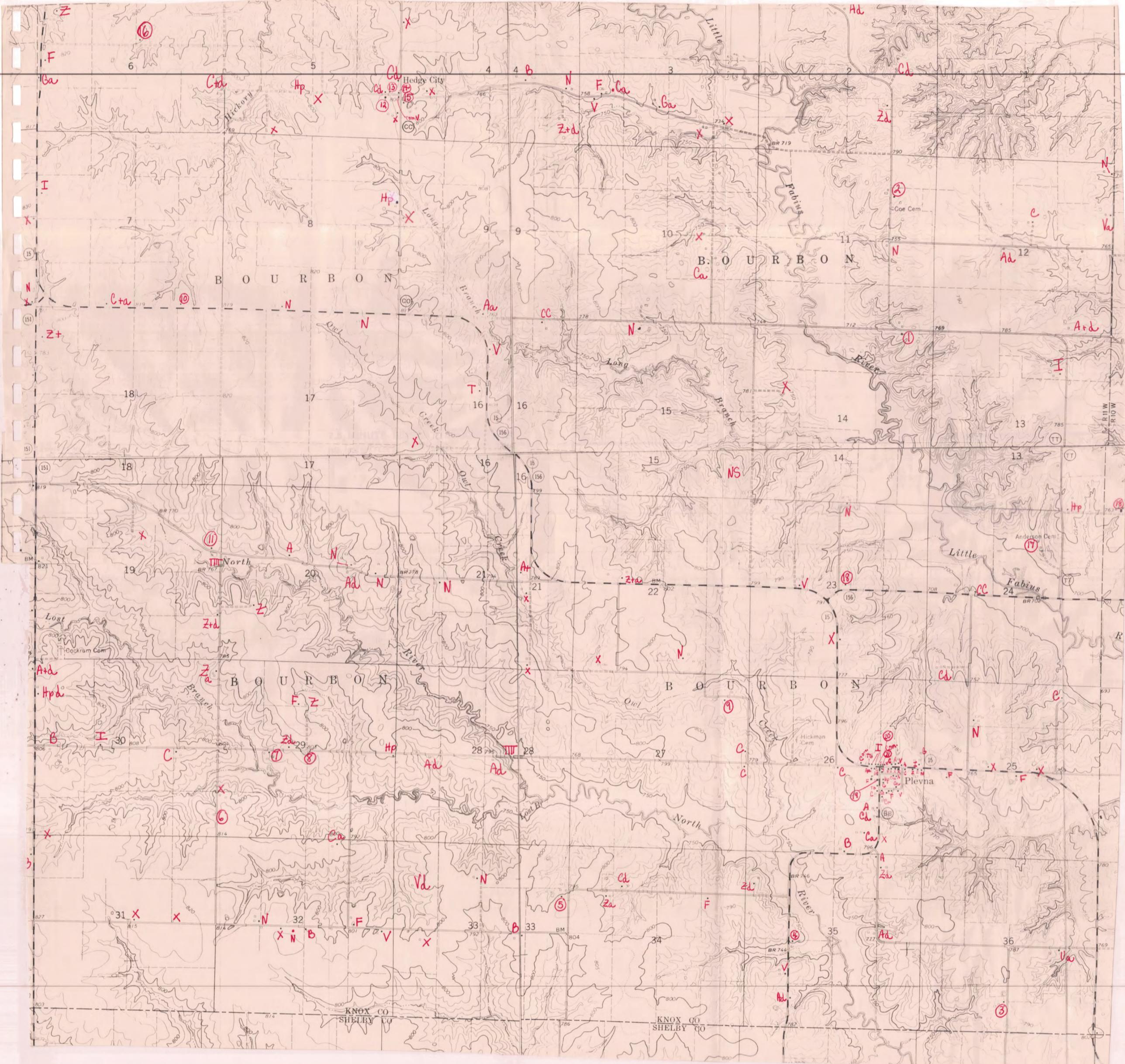


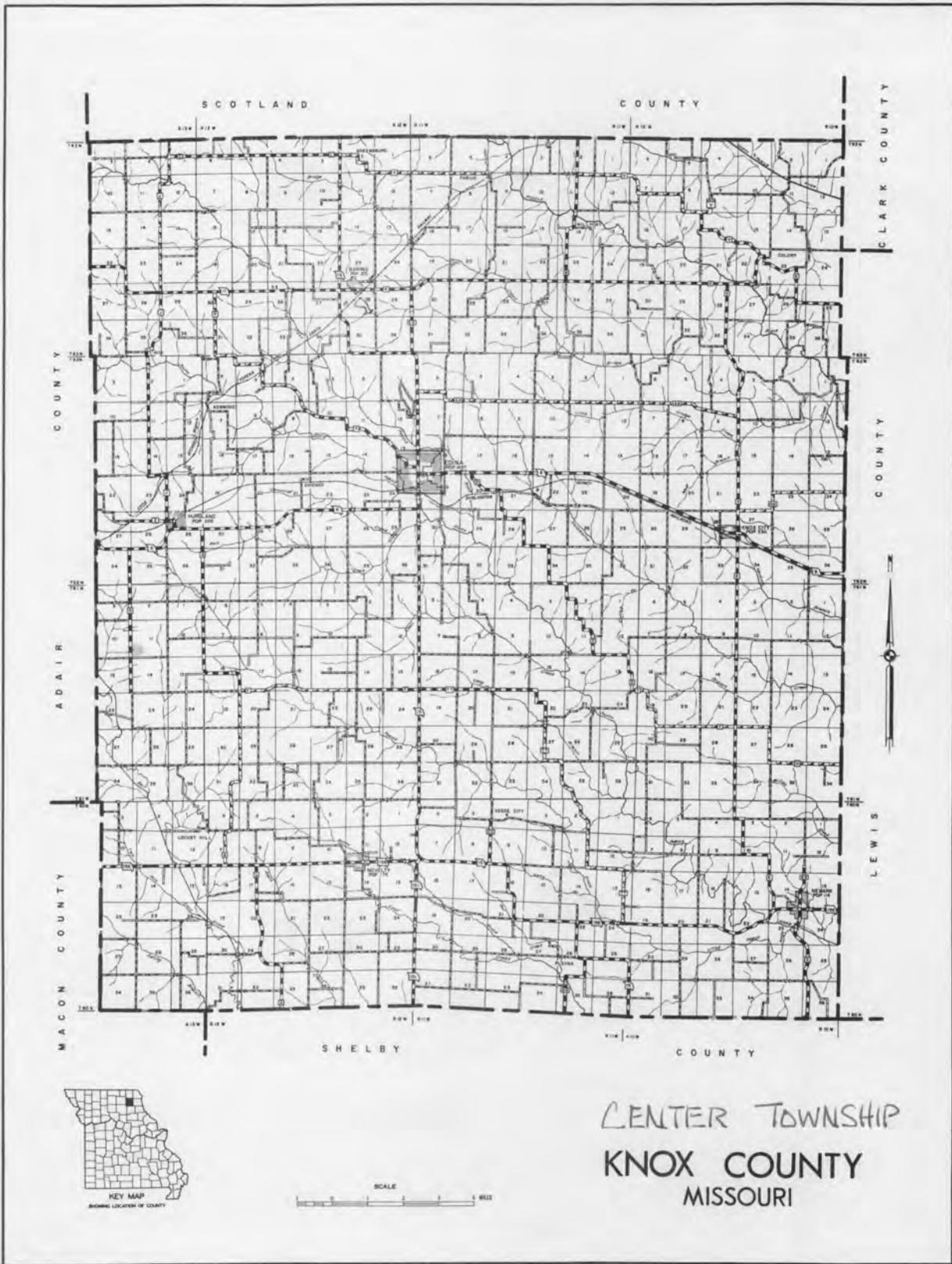


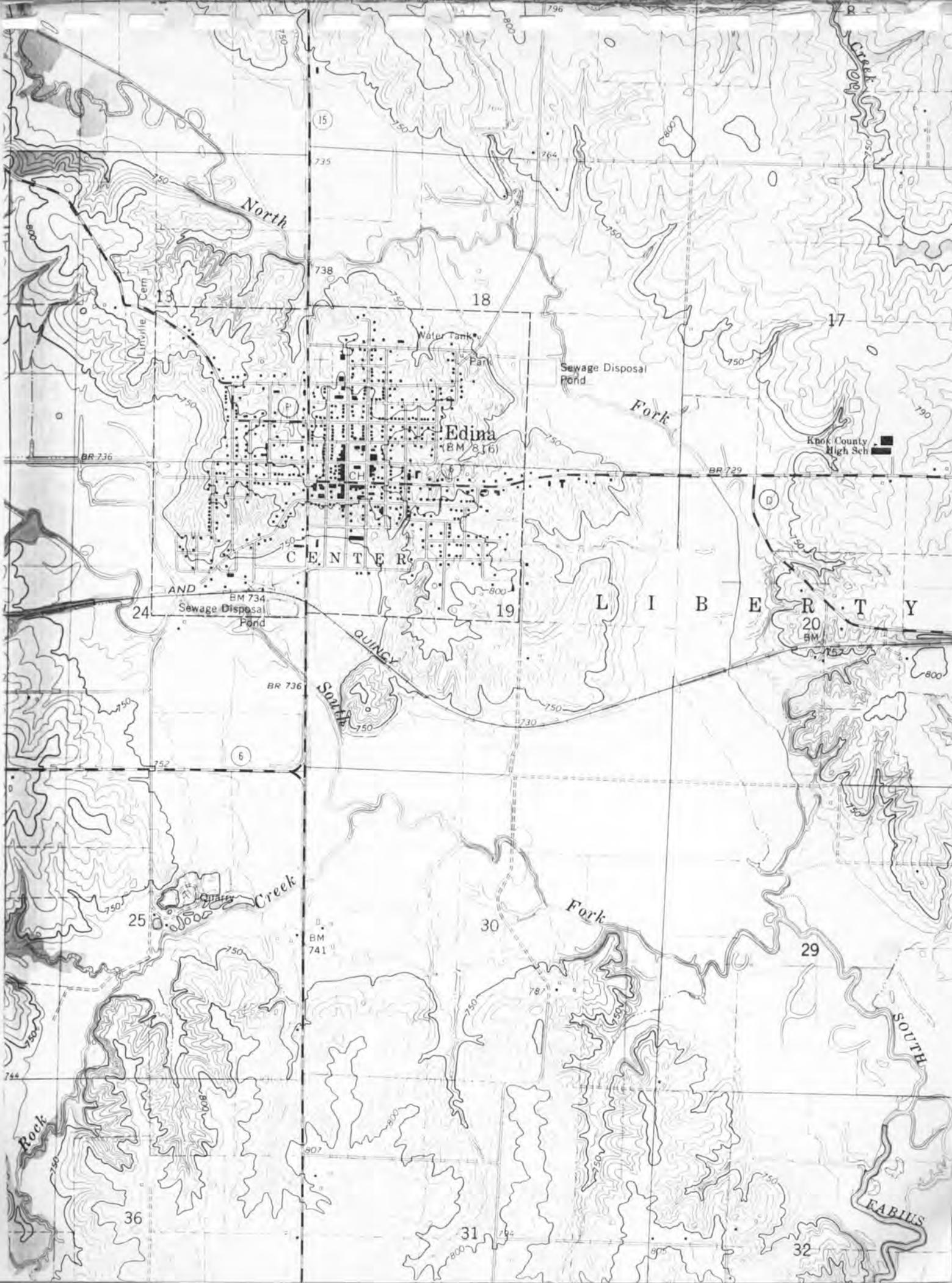


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 KNOX COUNTY
 MISSOURI









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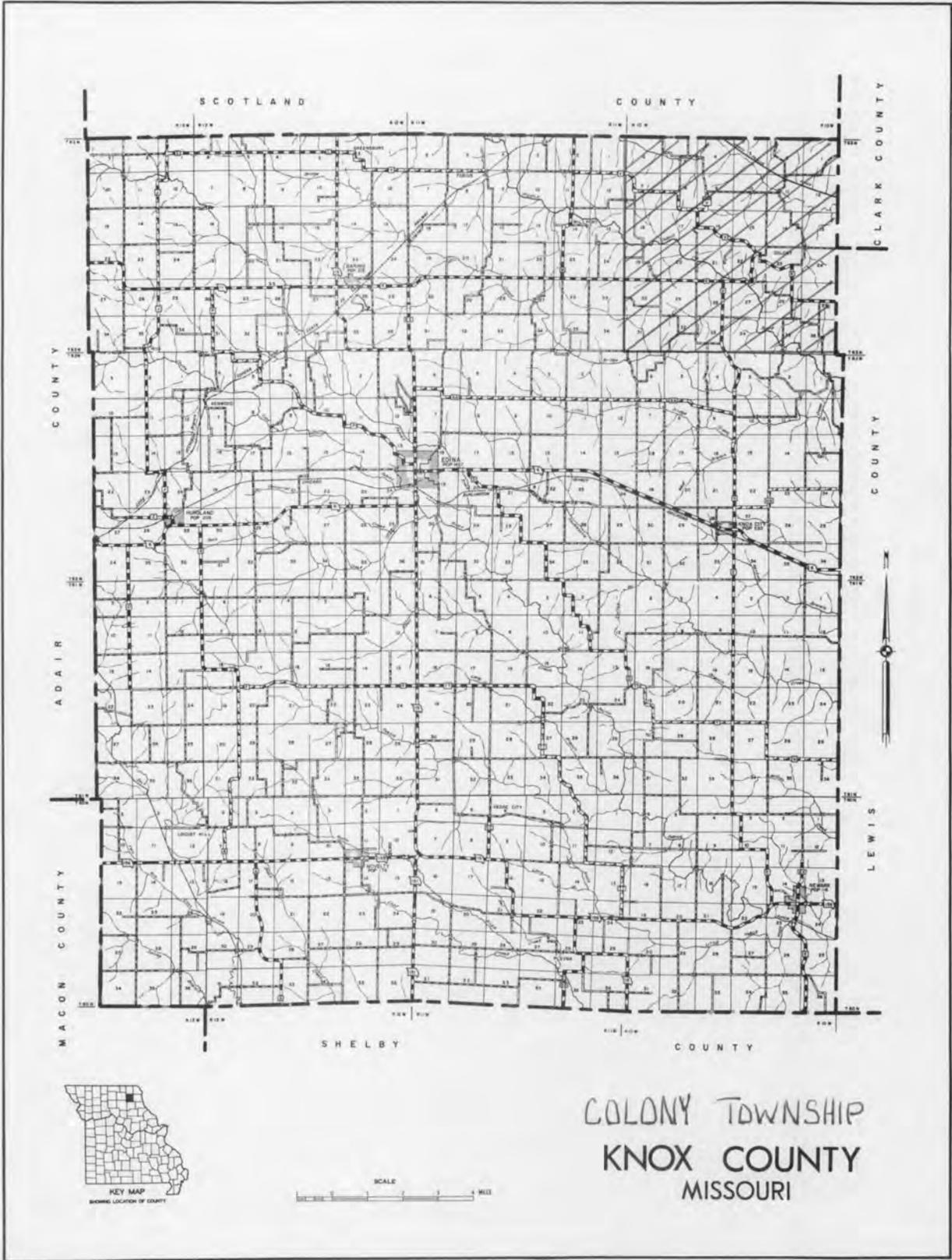
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SCOTLAND

COUNTY

CLARK COUNTY

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ADAIR

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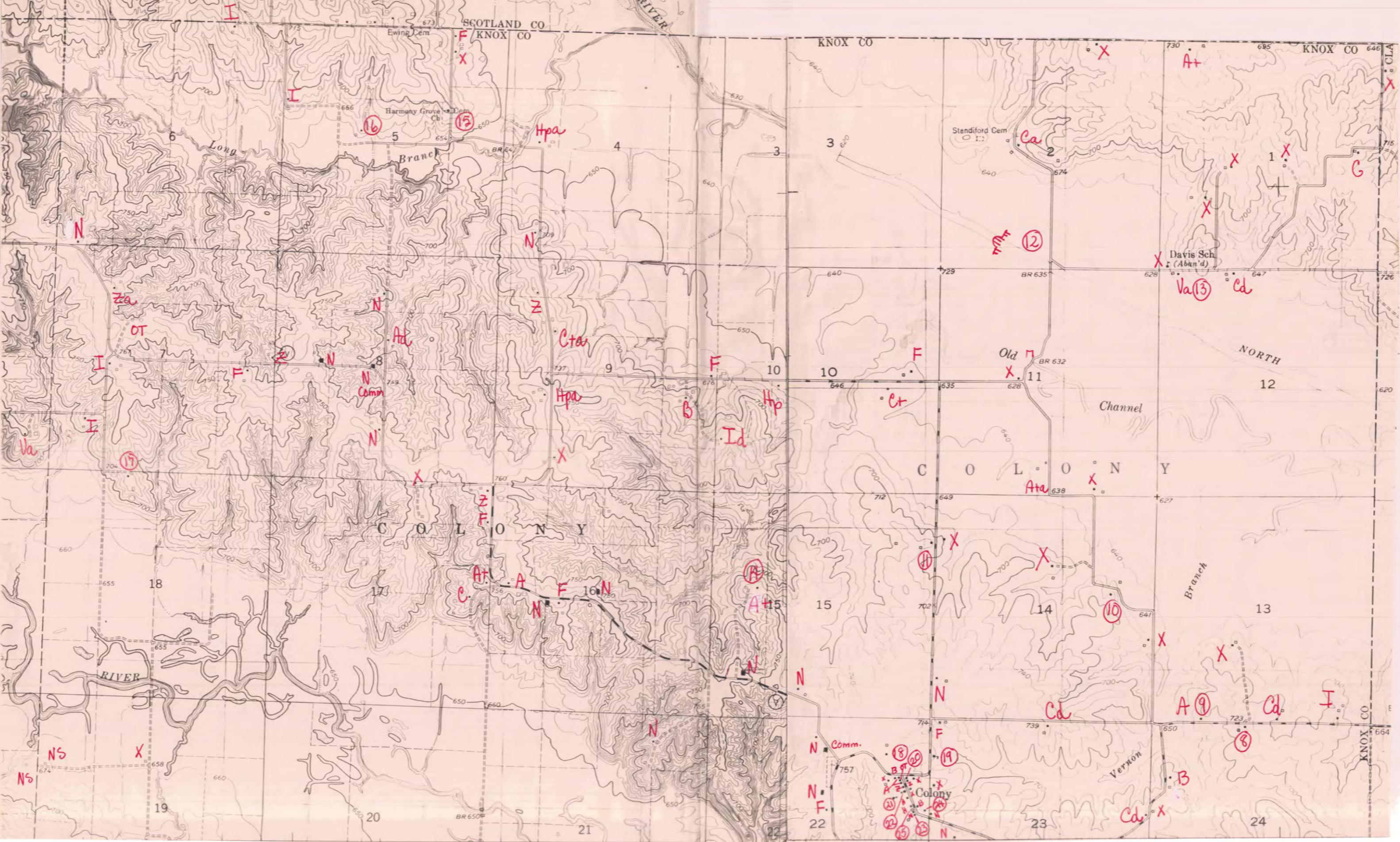
LEWIS

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COLONY TOWNSHIP
KNOX COUNTY
MISSOURI



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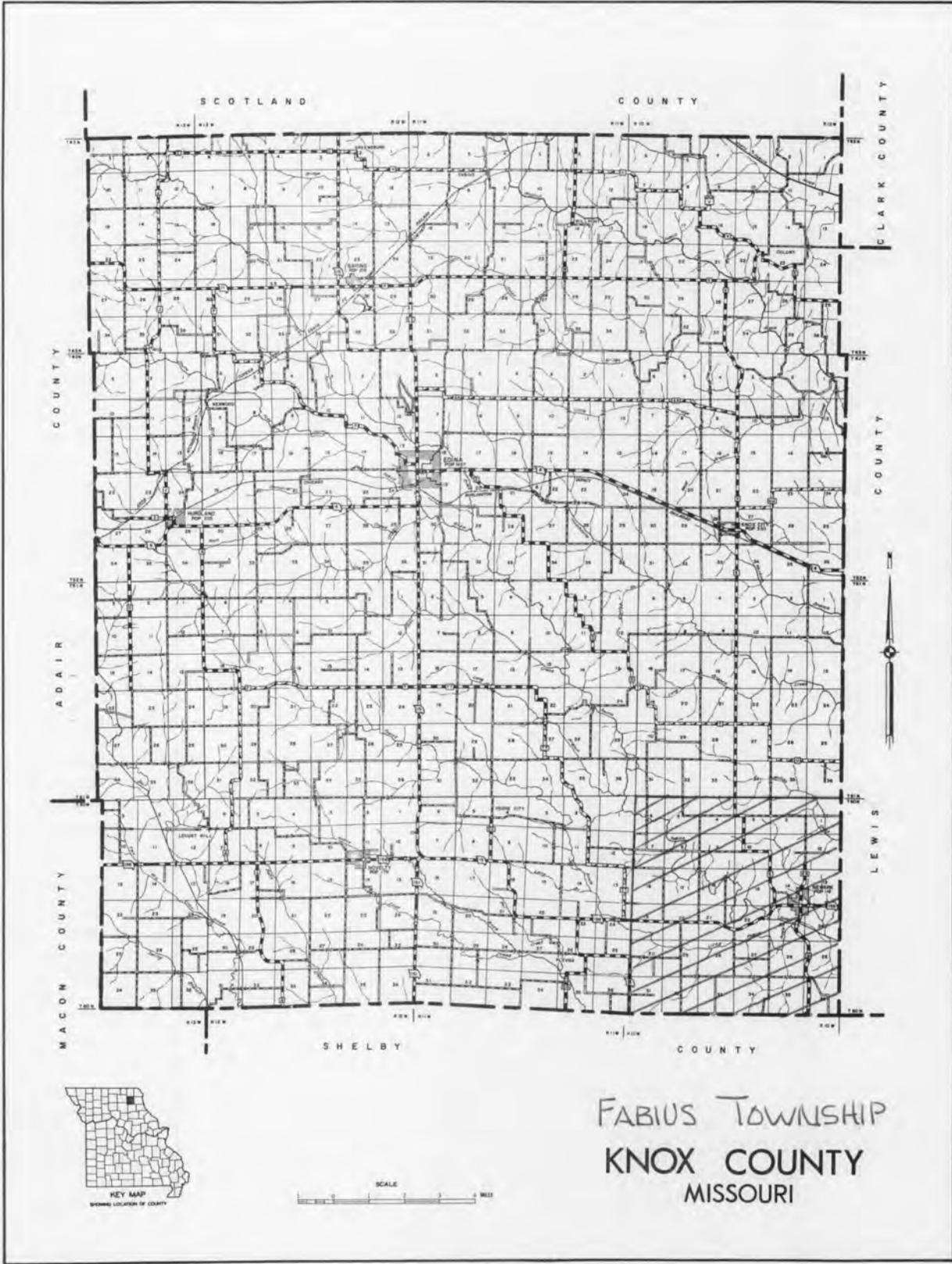
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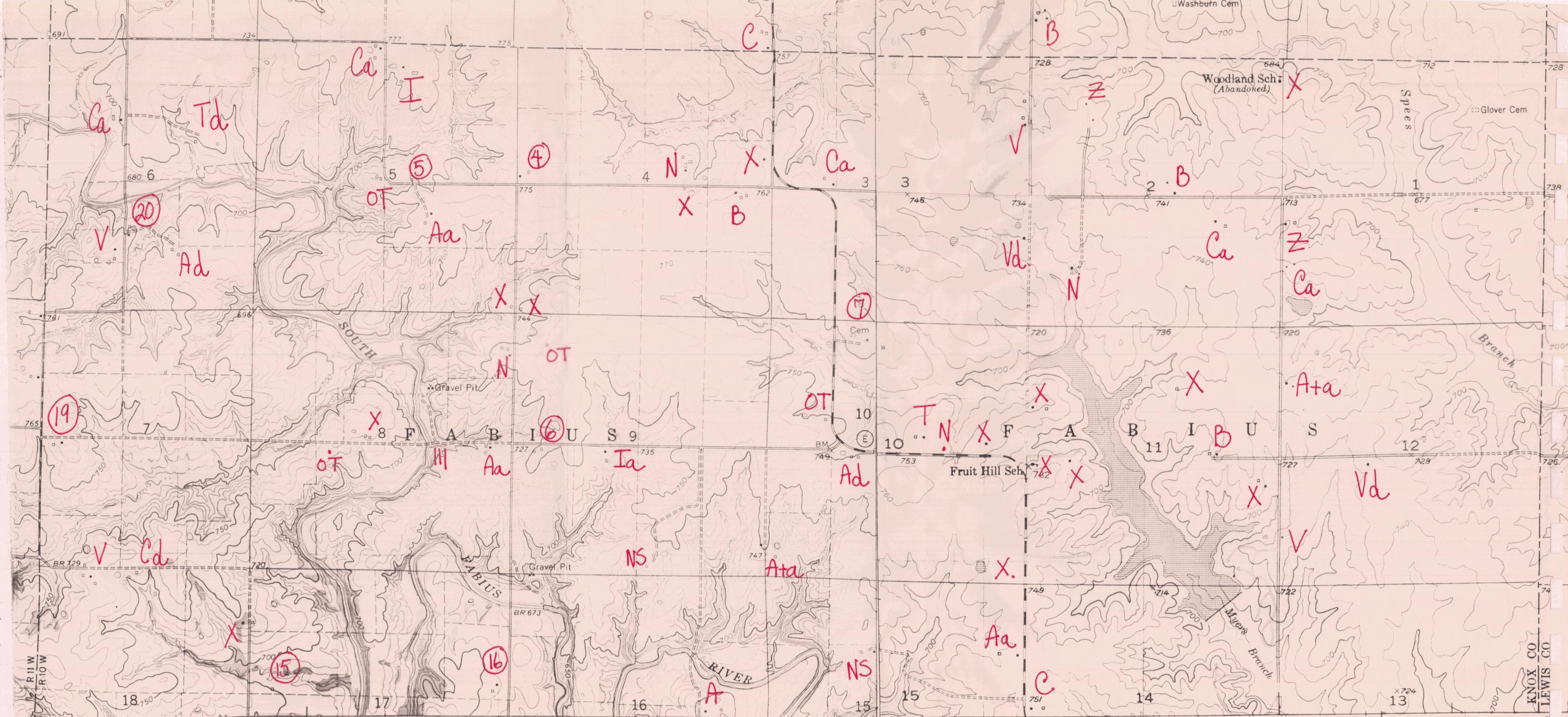
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FABIUS TOWNSHIP
 KNOX COUNTY
 MISSOURI



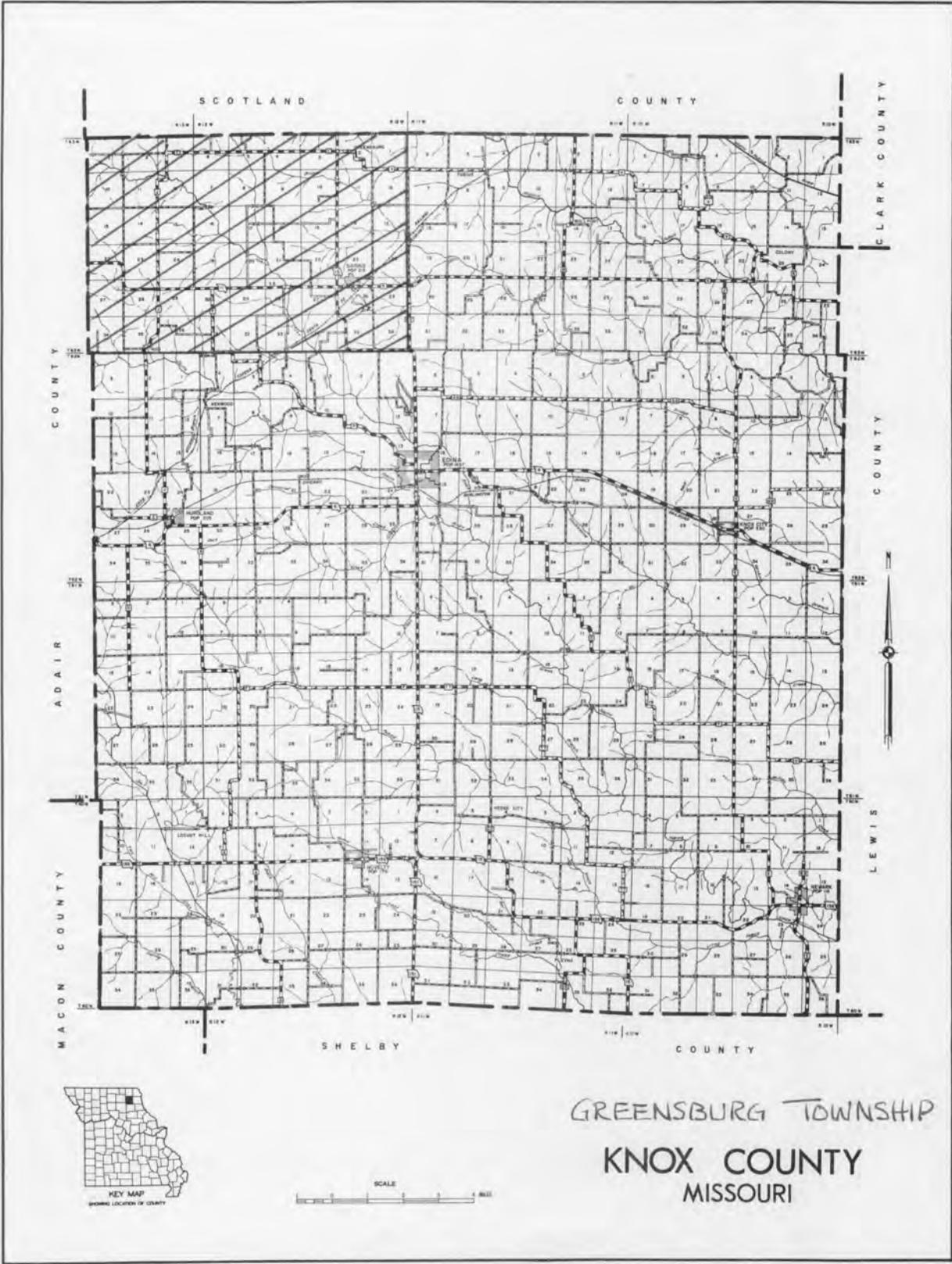


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INTERIOR—GEOLOGICAL SURVEY WASHINGTON D C — 1966

Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey



SCOTLAND

COUNTY

CLARK COUNTY

COUNTY

COUNTY

ADAIR

MACDON COUNTY

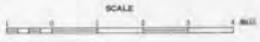
LEWIS

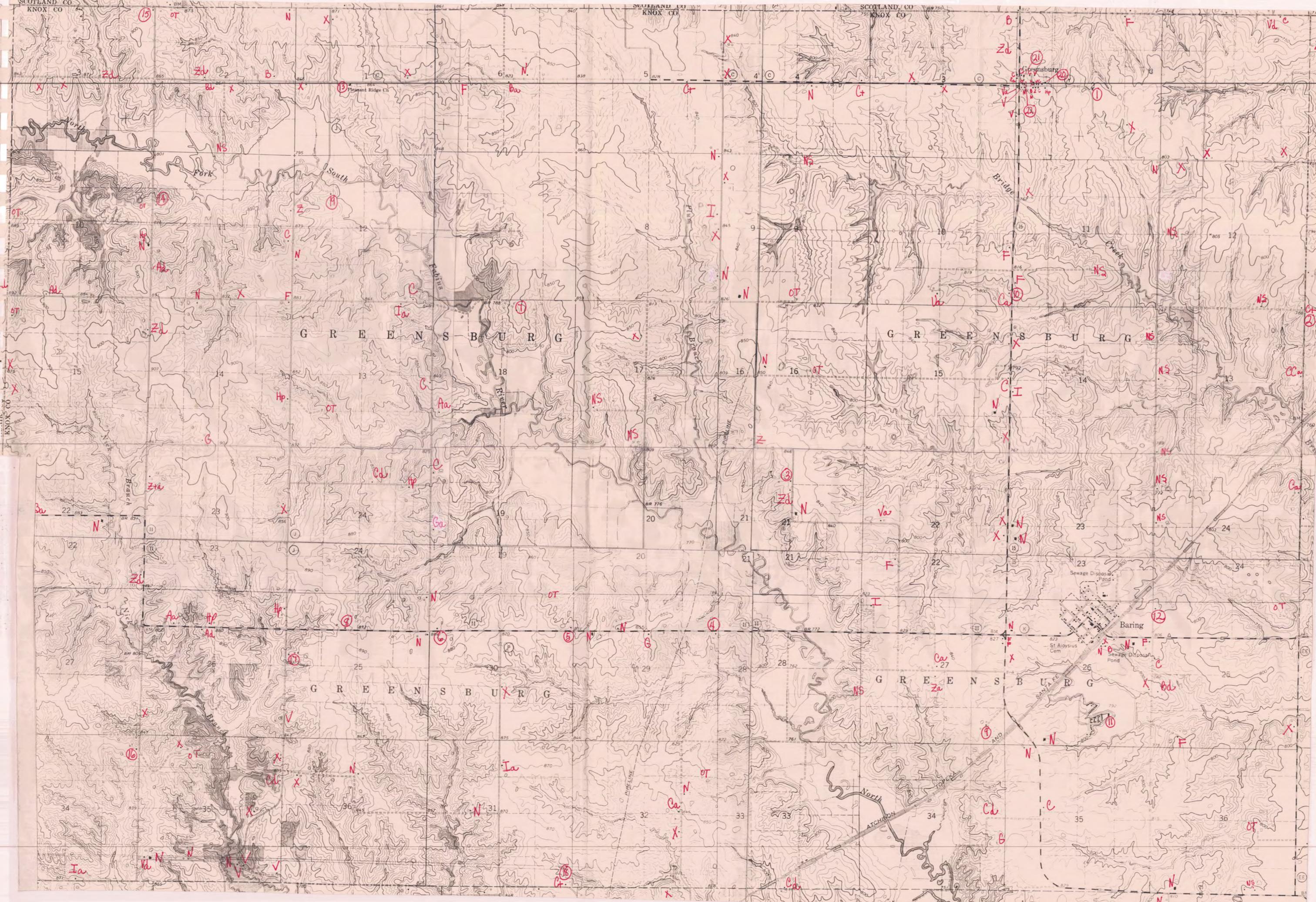
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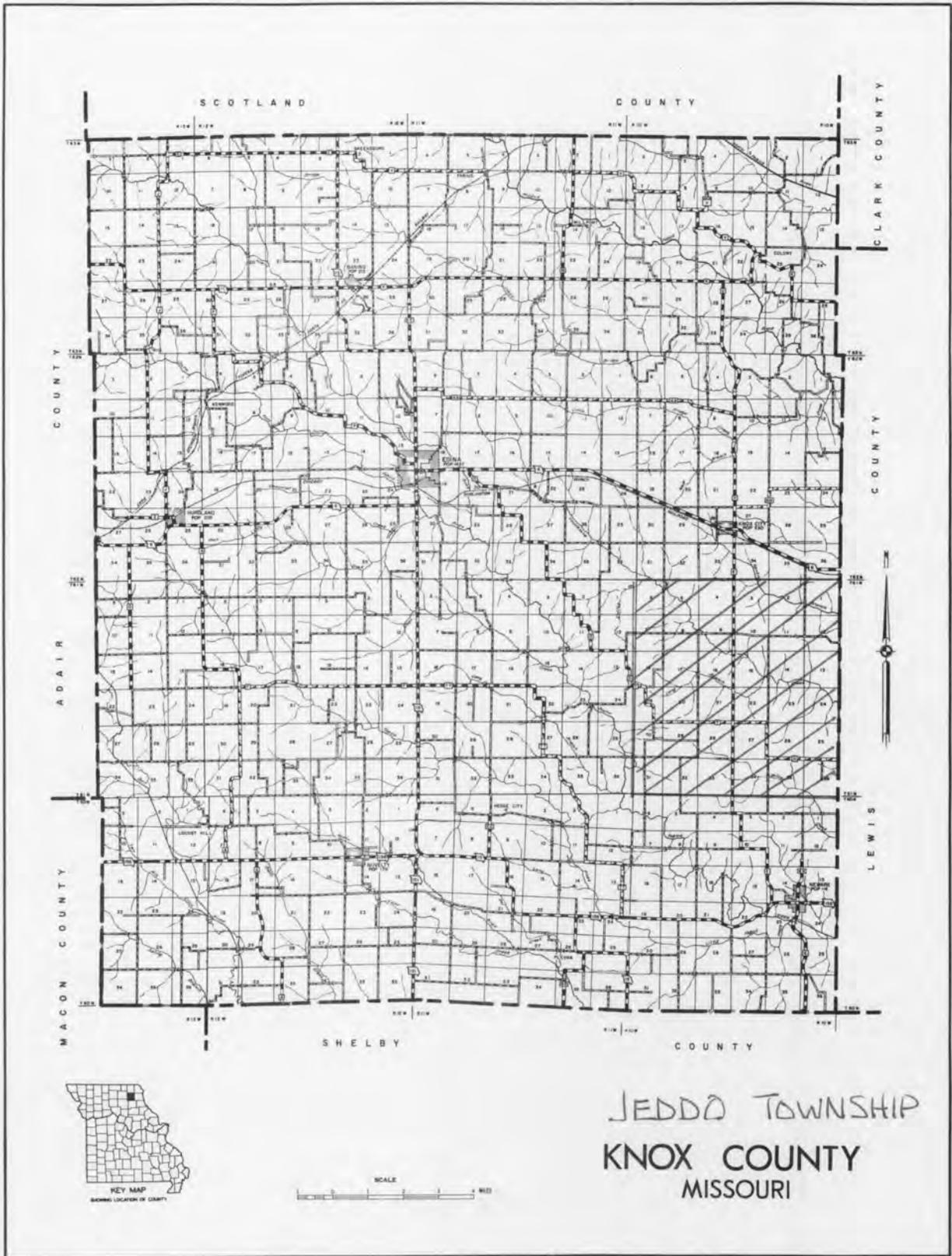
COUNTY

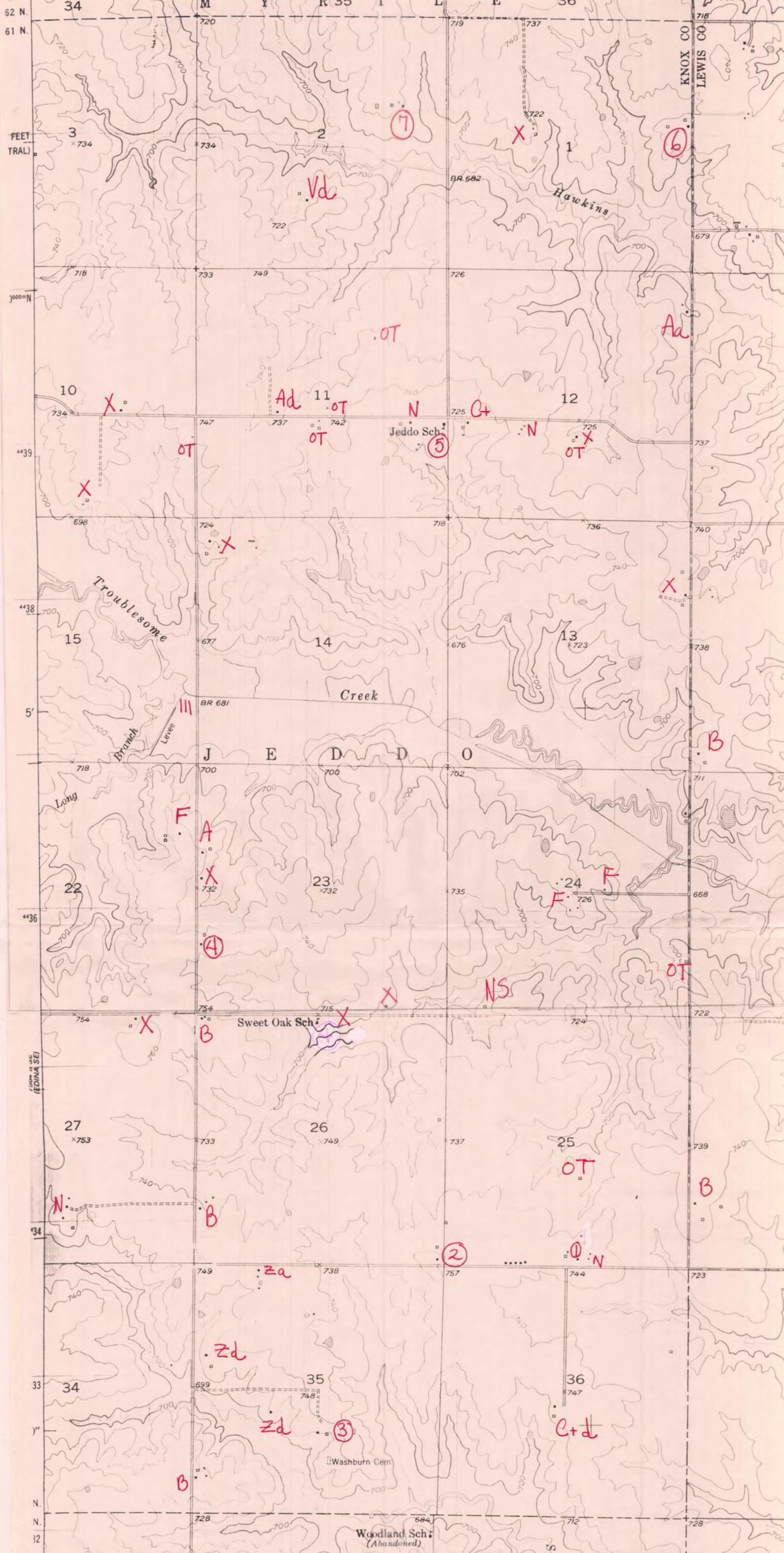
GREENSBURG TOWNSHIP

KNOX COUNTY
MISSOURI









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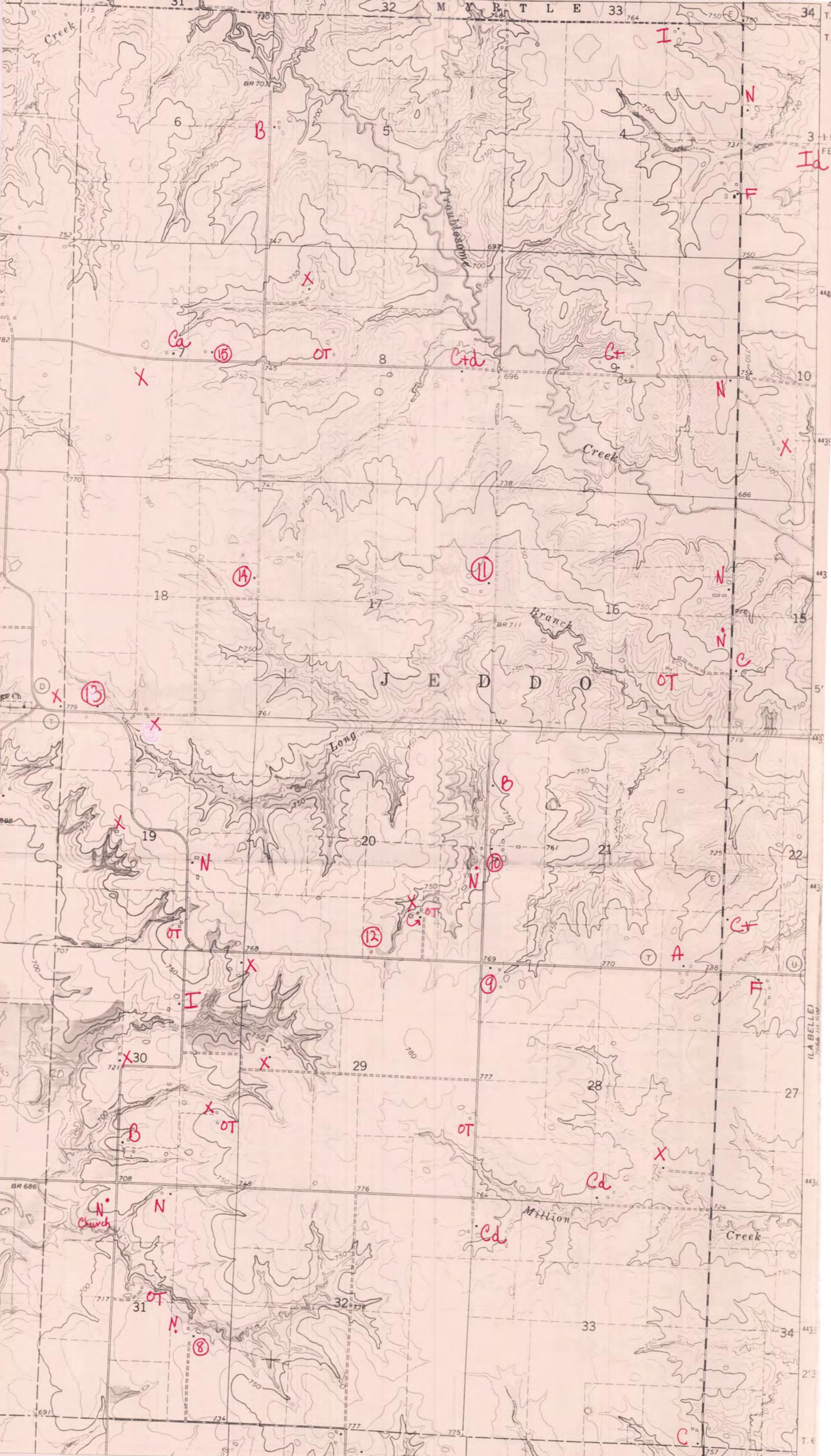
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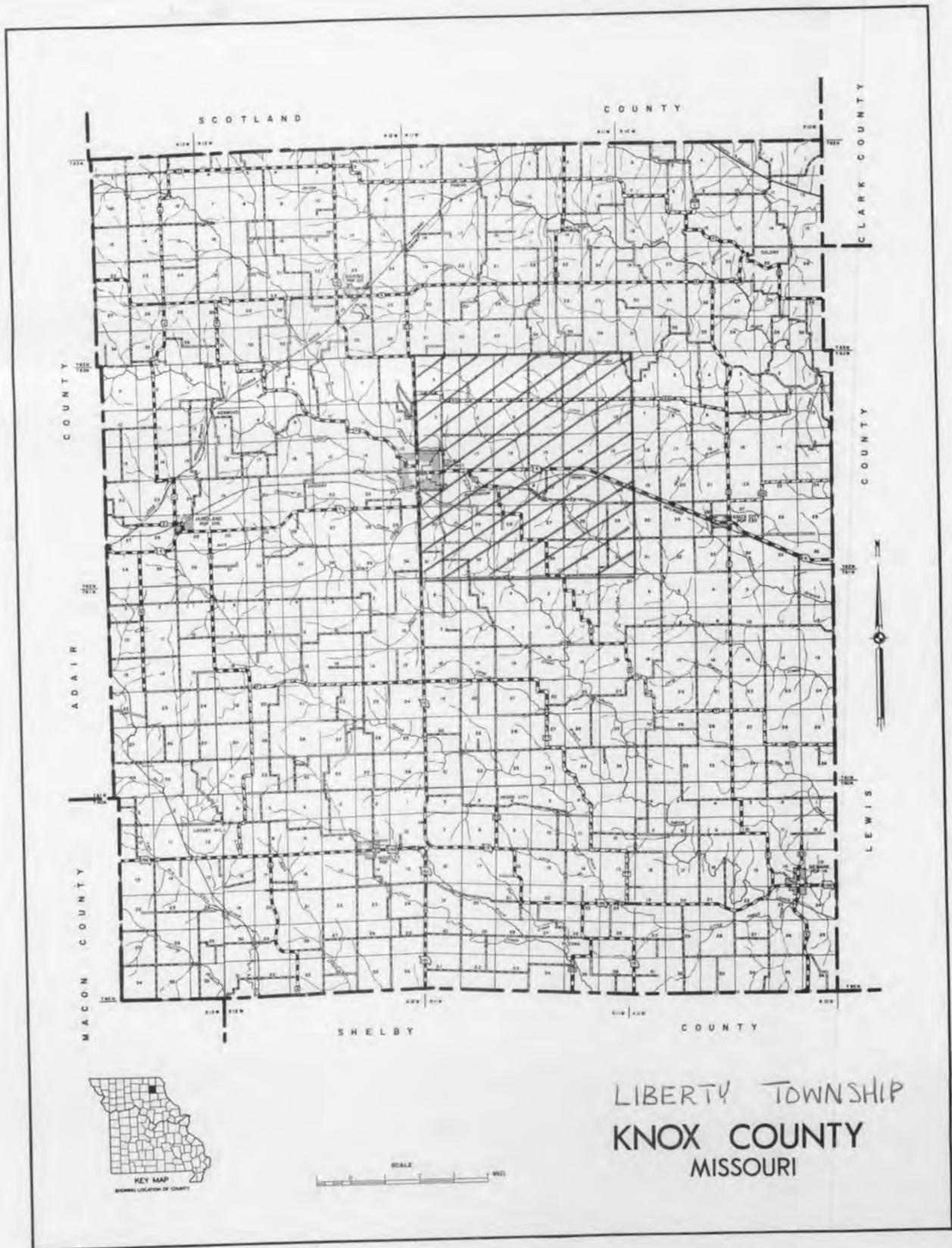
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(LA BELLE)

T. 6



SCOTLAND

COUNTY

CLARK COUNTY

COUNTY

COUNTY

ADAIR

MACOMB COUNTY

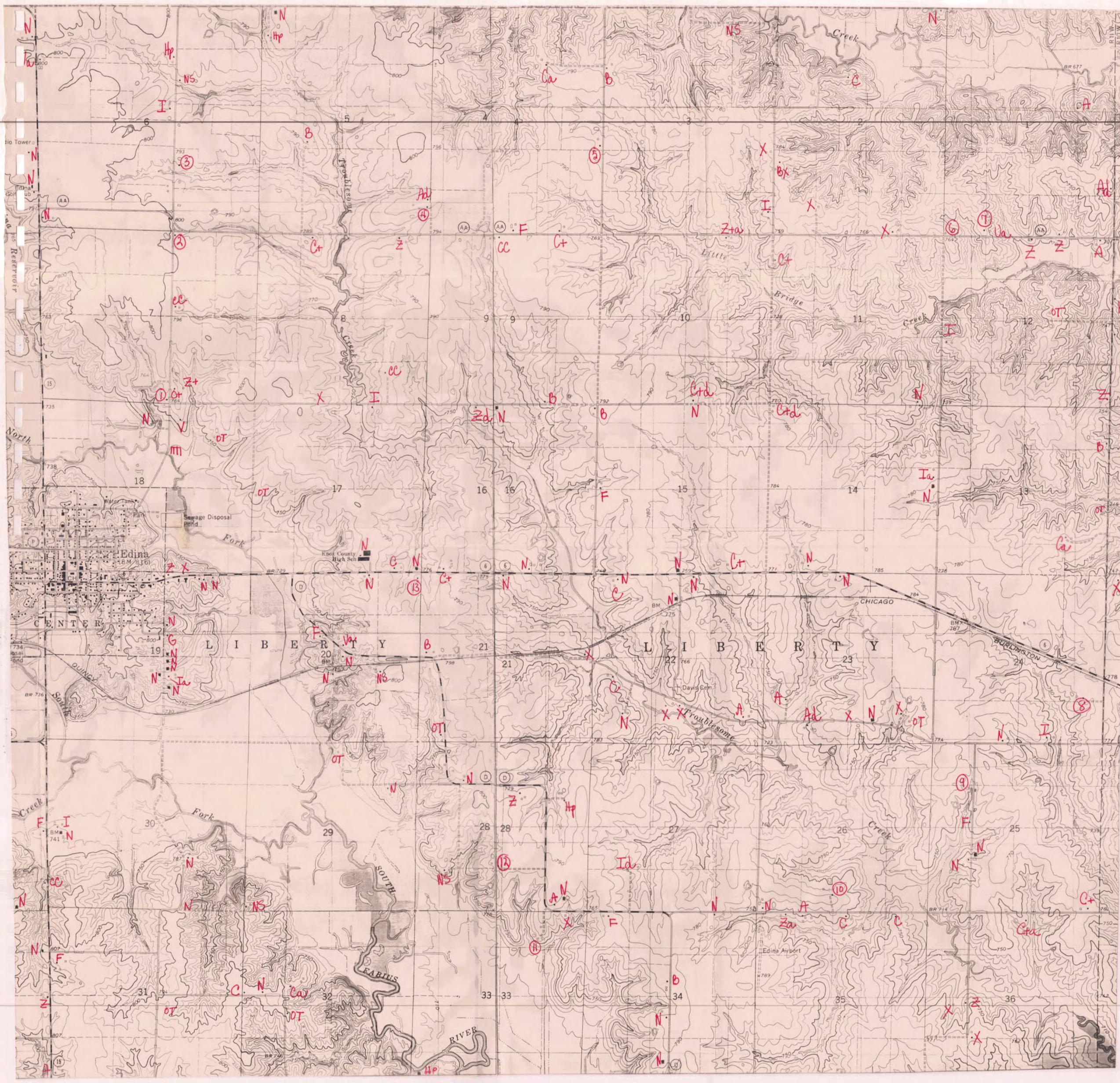
SHELBY

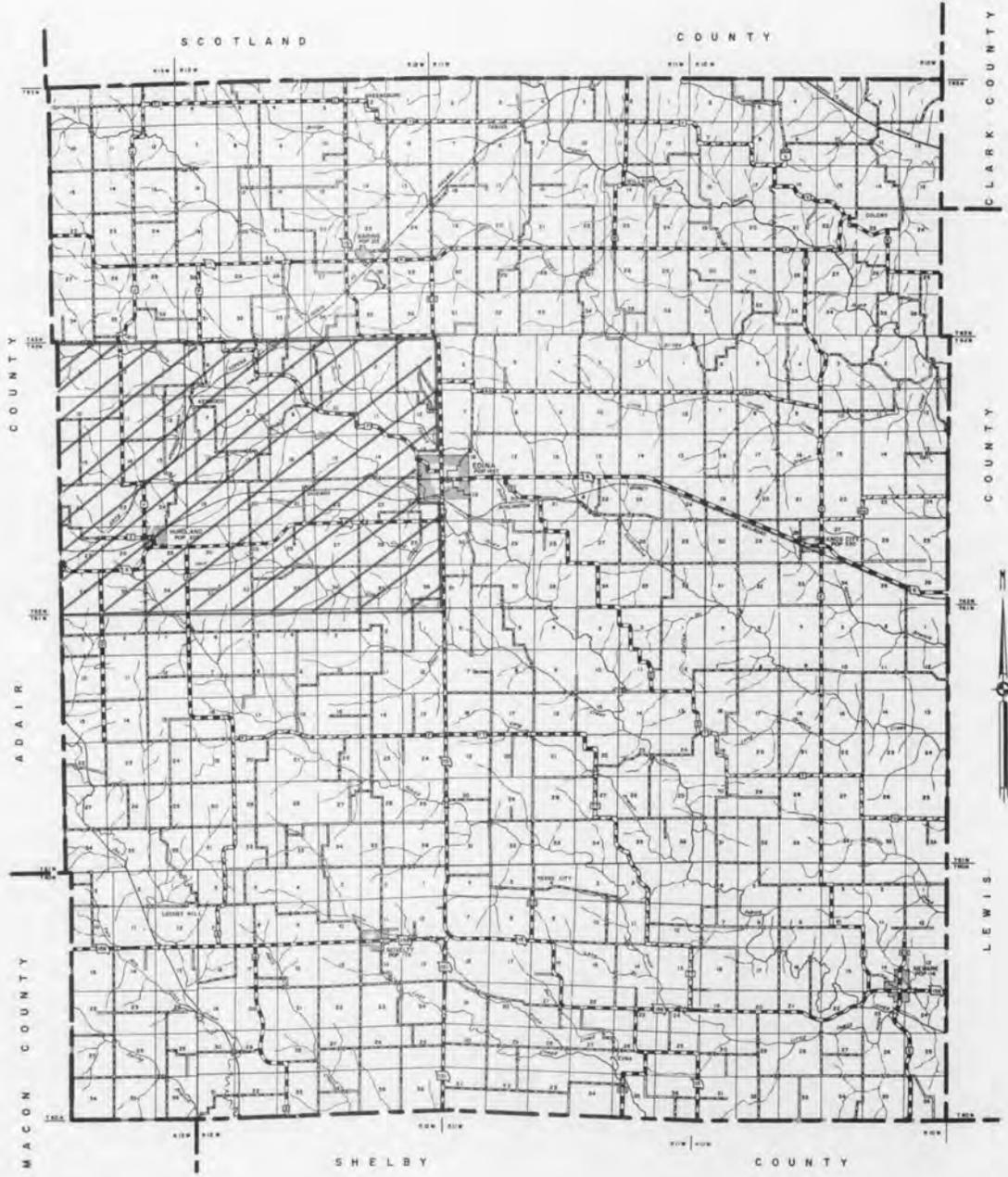
COUNTY

LEWIS



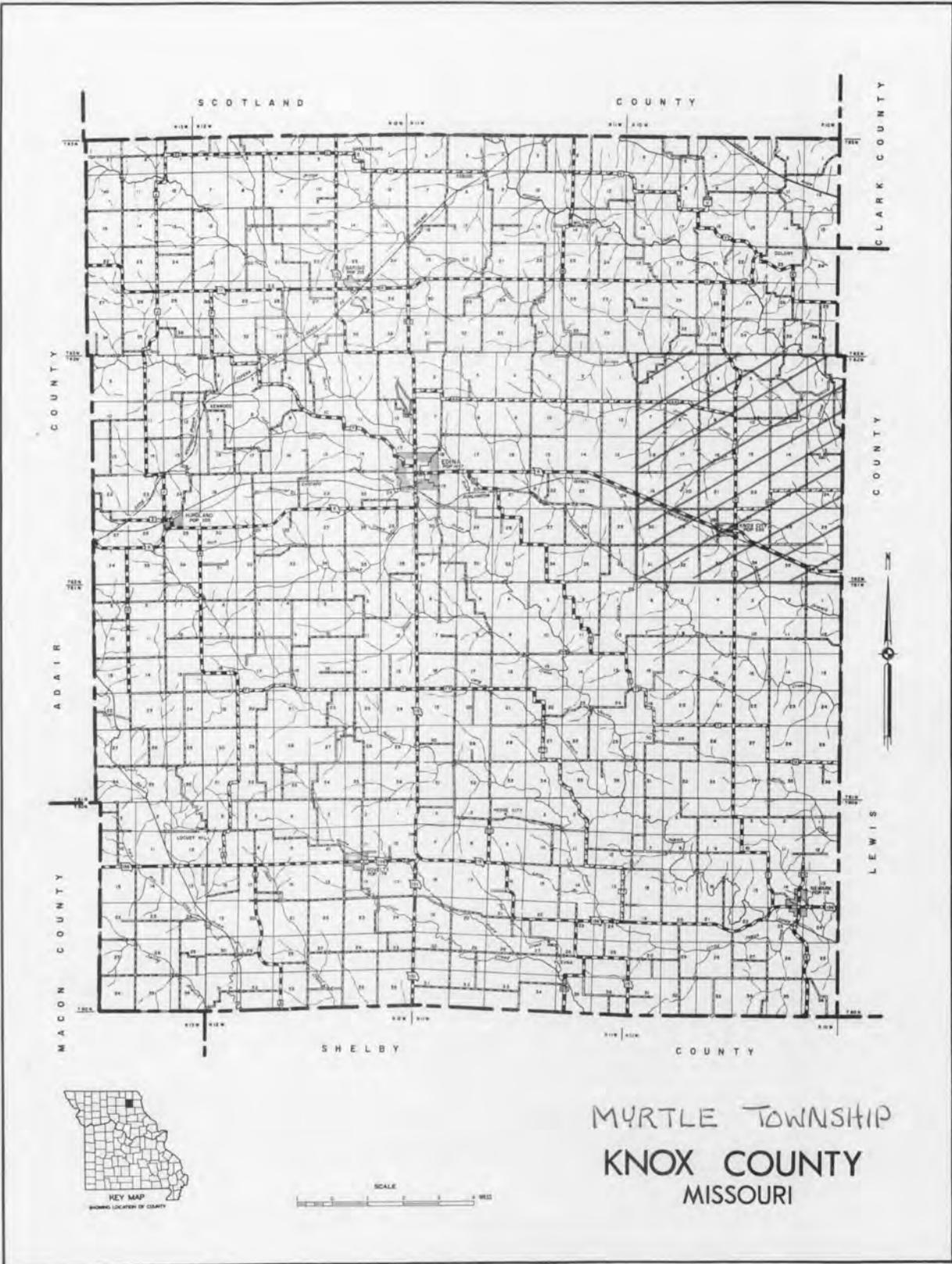
LIBERTY TOWNSHIP
KNOX COUNTY
MISSOURI



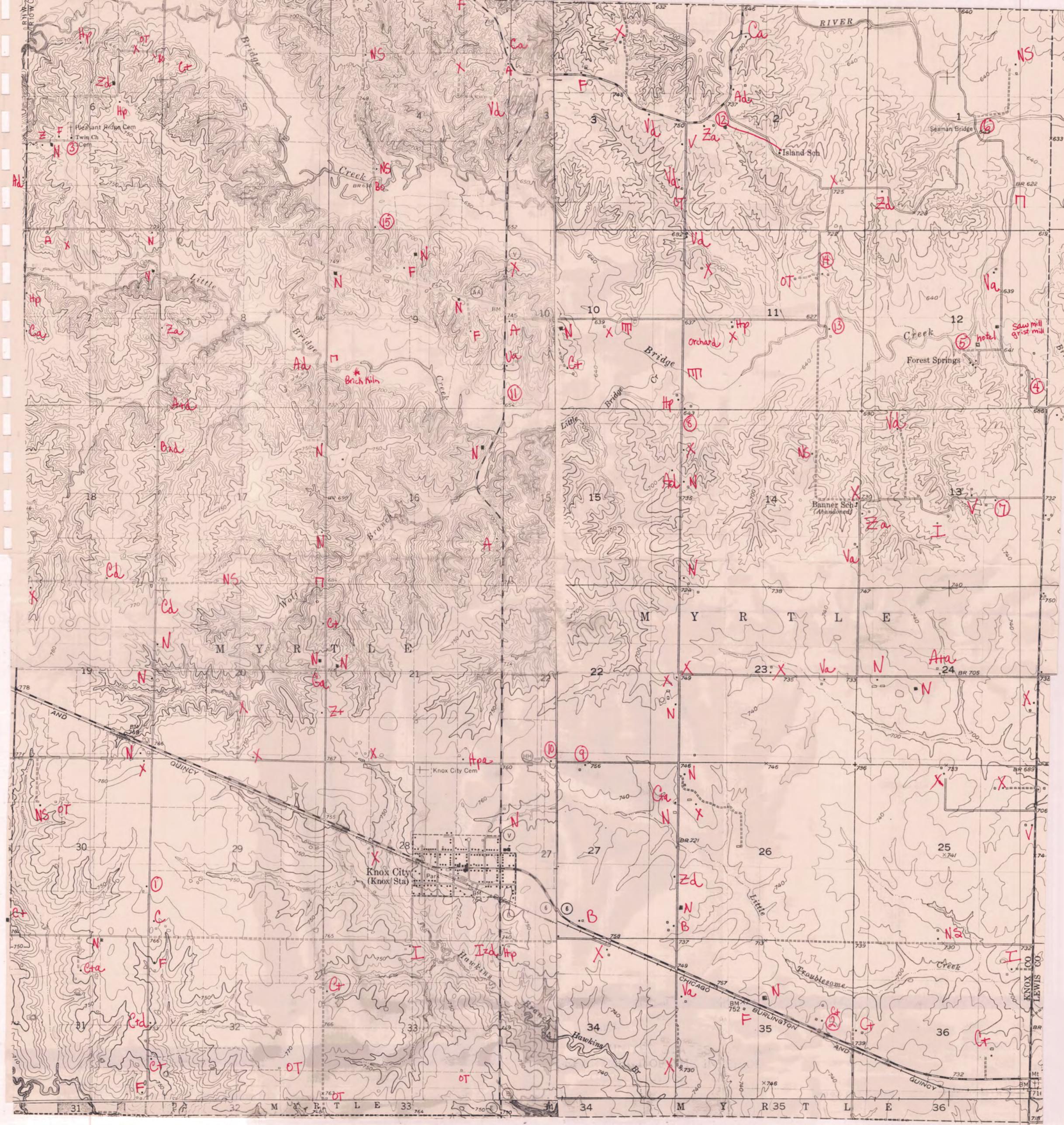


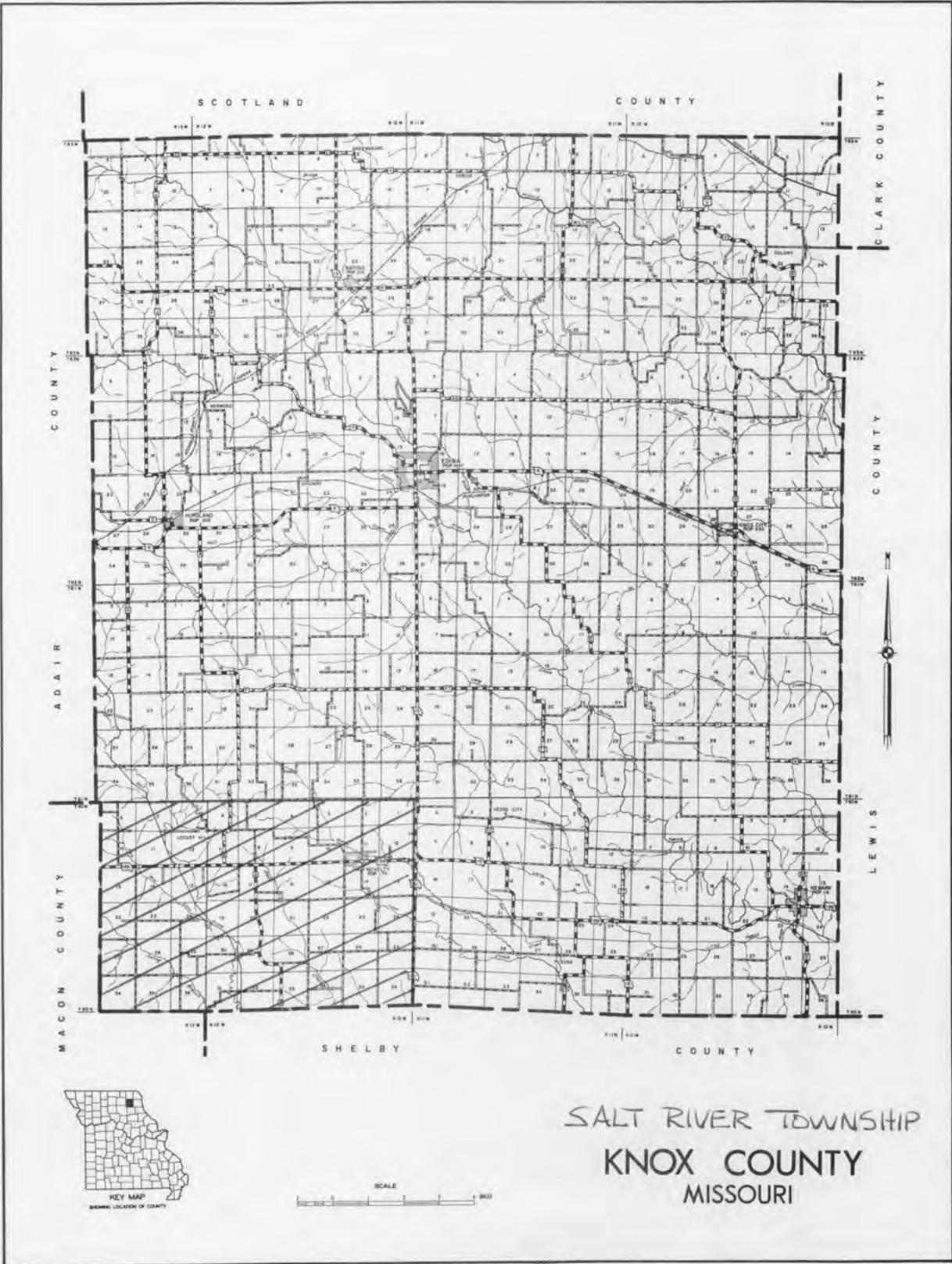
LYON TOWNSHIP
 KNOX COUNTY
 MISSOURI





MYRTLE TOWNSHIP
KNOX COUNTY
MISSOURI





SCOTLAND

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MACON COUNTY

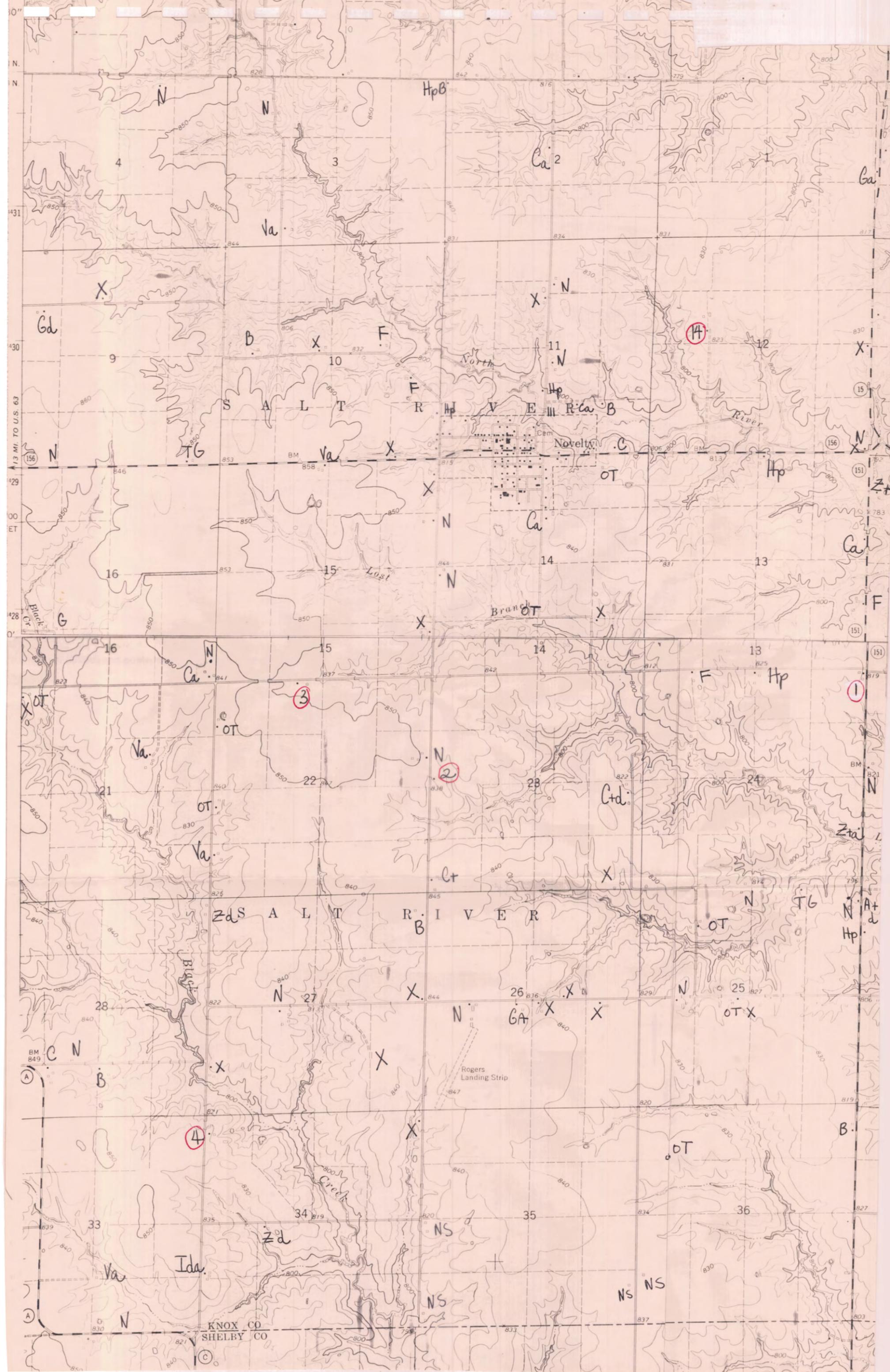
LEWIS

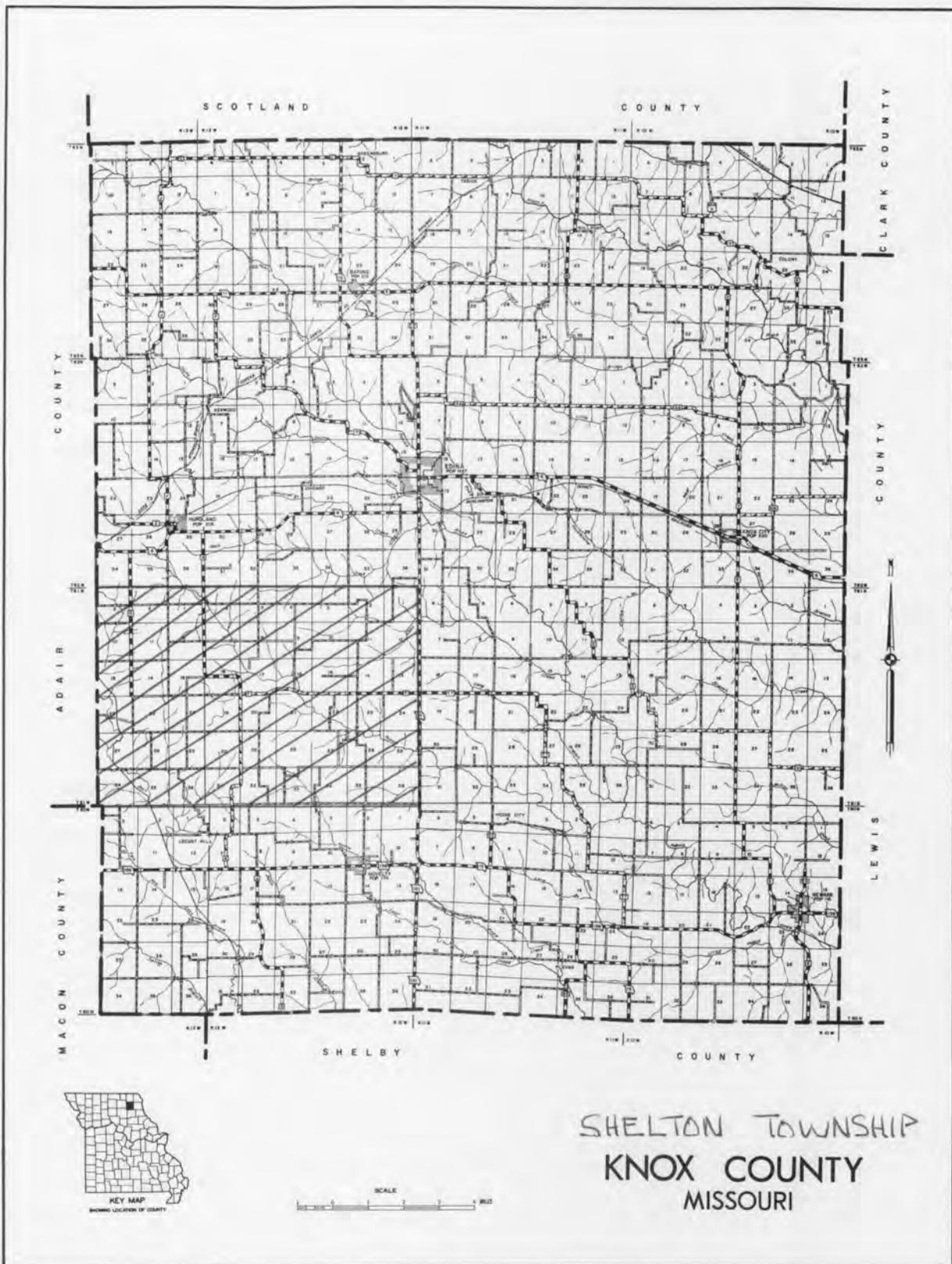
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