

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form**

1. Name of Property

historic name Wallendorf, Joseph and Elizabeth, House

other names/site number N/A

2. Location

street & number 701 South Country Club Drive [n/a] not for publication

city or town Jefferson City [n/a] vicinity

state Missouri code MO county Cole code 051 zip code 65109

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

Mark A. Miles
Signature of certifying official/Title Mark Miles/Deputy SHPO

February 14, 2008
Date

Missouri Department of Natural Resources
State or Federal agency and bureau

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

Signature of certifying official/Title

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

- [] entered in the National Register
See continuation sheet []
[] determined eligible for the
National Register
See continuation sheet [].
[] determined not eligible for the
National Register.
[] removed from the
National Register
[] other, explain
See continuation sheet [].

Signature of the Keeper

Date

5. Classification

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

Number of contributing resources
previously listed in the National
Register.

Name of related multiple property
listing.

N/A

N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Function

Domestic: Single Dwelling

Current Functions

Recreation and Culture: Museum

7. Description

Architectural Classification

Other: 2-story log dogtrot

Materials

foundation stone

walls log

roof metal

other _____

Narrative Description

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

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

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

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

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

Criteria Considerations

Property is:

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

☒ **B** removed from its original location.

☐ **C** a birthplace or grave.

☐ **D** a cemetery.

☒ **E** a reconstructed building, object, or structure.

☐ **F** a commemorative property.

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

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

9. Major Bibliographic References

Bibliography

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

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

☐ previously listed in the National Register

☐ previously determined eligible by the National Register

☐ designated a National Historic Landmark

☐ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey

☐ recorded by Historic American Engineering Record

Areas of Significance

ARCHITECTURE

Periods of Significance

ca. 1830 - 1854

Significant Dates

n/a

Significant Person(s)

n/a

Cultural Affiliation

n/a

Architect/Builder

Unknown

Primary location of additional data:

☒ State Historic Preservation Office

☐ Other State Agency

☐ Federal Agency

☐ Local Government

☐ University

☐ Other:

Name of repository: _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property Less than one acre

UTM References

A. Zone Easting Northing

B. Zone Easting Northing

Original Location:

New Location:

15 566585 4269900

15 564550 4270300

C. Zone Easting Northing

D. Zone Easting Northing

[] See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

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

Boundary Justification

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

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Jane Rodes Beetem

organization Historic Preservation Consultant date _____

street & number 1612 Payne Drive telephone 573/635-0662

city or town Jefferson City state MO zip code 65101

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

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

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

Photographs

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

Additional Items

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

Property Owner

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

name Missouri Farm Bureau Foundation

street & number 701 South Country Club Drive telephone 573-893-1400

city or town Jefferson City state Missouri zip code 65109

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National Park Service

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Continuation Sheet

Section 7 Page 1

Wallendorf, Joseph and Elizabeth House
Cole County, MO

Summary: The Joseph and Elizabeth Wallendorf House, located in Jefferson City, Missouri, (Cole County), is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria C in the area of ARCHITECTURE. The house is a large circa 1830 2-story enclosed dogtrot horizontal log house on a stone foundation. The Wallendorf House is located on the property at 701 South Country Club Drive. The front features a central entrance in the dogtrot area, flanked by a single double hung window on each side. On the second floor, windows flank a small central window. The rear of the house is similar, except that the ground slopes away from the house on this side, so a small porch provides access to the rear entry. A stone foundation supports the house, which is protected by a metal roof. This house was moved in late 2004 from its original location on West Edgewood Drive, due to impending commercial development of what remained of the original Wallendorf farm. Ground was broken for reconstruction and restoration of the house in September, 2005, and the house has since been reconstructed approximately 1.5 miles from its original location. The new site is near the Missouri Farm Bureau headquarters, and is a central feature of a master plan for development of an agricultural museum. The new site is similar to the original location, as the house is positioned on a slope, in an area separated from other buildings by distance and by mature trees. Extreme care was taken to photograph and document the house prior to dismantling, and to reconstruct the house according to these photos and clues regarding the house's original features. The original materials were reused in reconstruction wherever possible. Some original materials were too damaged by termites or other deterioration, and new materials were used that matched the original in size, type, design and workmanship. The house has been reconstructed utilizing the house's original design, facing uphill in a setting that slopes like the original location, and conveys a rural feeling. The Wallendorf House was reconstructed so that it retains integrity in design, materials, workmanship, feeling and association.

Elaboration: The Joseph and Elizabeth Wallendorf House is a large 2-story enclosed dog-trot type horizontal log house on a native stone foundation, located in Jefferson City, Cole County, Missouri. The front facade features a central entrance in the dogtrot area, surrounded by original side lights and transom. The entry is flanked by a single double hung window on each side. On the second floor, windows flank a small central window. The east wall is dominated by a large, stone chimney, reconstructed from the original stone. The rear of the house is similar to the front, except that the ground slopes away from the house on this side, so a small porch provides access to the rear entry. The west wall is blank except for one window on the first floor, located at the northwest corner of the first floor. The gable style roof is covered in grey standing seam metal roofing. The house is situated on a slope, with the main entrance facing uphill and to the north, in a wooded area some distance and downhill from the Missouri Farm Bureau headquarters. This location is on the western edge of Jefferson City, near Highway 50. A central part of a planned agricultural museum facility, the house is shielded from both the headquarters and the building that will house museum displays by mature trees and the site's topography. The house will be open to the public by appointment as part of the Missouri Rural and Agricultural Heritage Museum, operated by the Missouri Farm Bureau Foundation.

Foundation

Reconstruction of the stone foundation required some adjustments to satisfy the project architects' concerns about stability of a building that will be open to the public. The original foundation was essentially two rectangular boxes, built directly beneath the two log sections of the house. The original foundation walls were thick stone walls, with stones facing both the exterior and interior, and a crawl space under the western section. The inner core of the new foundation was constructed of poured concrete, with a veneer of original foundation stone. Stones from the original foundation were used to face the new foundation, along with a bit of extra stone

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Wallendorf, Joseph and Elizabeth House
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from another stone foundation of the same period near Taos, Missouri. The foundation was reconstructed using a soft mortar mixture in a soft grey color to match the type and color of the original mortar. The foundation was built so that the perimeter of the foundation walls remained aligned with the full dimensions of the log walls above, to match the original configuration. A one inch foam insulation board was installed on the outside of the foundation walls below grade.¹

Log Walls

The most amazing feature of the walls is their length. The western section of the house features front and rear walls approximately 16.5 feet long, with a side wall 20.5 feet wide. The logs in the eastern section are 18.5 feet long on the front and rear walls, and 20.5 feet wide on the side wall. The top log on the rear is 28 feet long, and is spliced into the top log on the west section to join the two sections together and provide structural stability. The front wall was also constructed with one log across the top of the dogtrot. An interesting feature that indicates that the logs were designed to remain uncovered is the slanted ends of the top north-south logs. All the logs that connect to the top of the front and rear walls are slanted inward from the end near the eave to the plane of the wall, presumably to protect these critical joints from the effects of weather over time. It is clear that the exterior log walls remained exposed for a significant period of time, as a thick layer of white paint was evident once the two layers of siding were removed prior to relocation. Exactly how long the logs were exposed, or when they were first painted, is unknown. The log walls are mostly original. Only about 10 full logs had to be replaced with new logs due to deterioration - the sill logs in both sections and two other logs damaged by termites on the first floor of the west section. Since these logs have been in place for a while, their color is darkening. The only way to tell that they are new is that the replacement logs have more pronounced axe marks than the originals. An opening from the west first floor room to the kitchen addition required replacement of some logs in the west end wall. In a couple of locations on the gable end walls, the logs were spliced together. One of these by the chimney was necessary to repair a log that was fire damaged. The log immediately above this repair retains evidence of a fire on the interior.

Corner Notching

The logs are joined at the corners using a half-dovetail joint. The logs are squared on the sides, so the exterior and interior walls are as straight as possible. The space between the logs is partially filled by wooden slabs placed on a slant, or blocking, which is covered by chinking. (A small section of wooden blocking material remains visible in both first floor rooms, for educational purposes.) At door and window locations, a wooden board covers the exposed ends of the logs, forming a frame for the door or window. All of the chinking in the house is new, and is a soft lime mortar. In order to make the house as comfortable as possible for visitors, insulation was placed between the logs. Then wire mesh was installed between the logs so that it curved inward. Chinking mortar was installed over the wire mesh, to ensure proper adhesion to the logs. The same process was used on the exterior and the interior. None of the insulation or wire mesh is visible once the chinking is in place. The mortar is already beginning to darken and appear more natural.

¹ Throughout reconstruction of the house, the author and Randy Seidel conferred on numerous occasions, both on-site and by phone and e-mail, to discuss various details of construction. Specific dates of these conversations, and the topics covered, are not referenced in the footnotes.

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**Wallendorf, Joseph and Elizabeth House
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Chimney

Original materials were reused in the stone chimney. Stones from the chimney were numbered sequentially by row as they were removed, and stored on pallets, which were also numbered. The chimney was rebuilt using the numbering system, ghost outlines on the logs and photographs to guide reconstruction. The chimney features sloped "shoulders" and a cap at the top consisting of a single course of stone. The chimney was reconstructed using a soft mortar mixture in a soft grey color to match the type and color of the original mortar.

Roof, Siding and Trim

The original roof was replaced several times, as evident by two sets of roof rafters. For maximum stability, new roof trusses replaced the rafters. These trusses are not visible to visitors. The house has a gable roof, with a new standing seam metal roof, which was machine crimped on site. The roof is finished in a soft grey color. The eaves on the gable ends are finished with historic 6" wide clapboards, installed running east to west rather than from the peak of the roof to the eave. Both gable ends are enclosed with historic wide wooden clapboard siding. The dogtrot areas in the center of the front and rear facades are enclosed with the same type of siding. During installation, this siding was reversed so that the unpainted side is exposed. All windows and doors were finished with a plain board trim. Boards at the top of the windows and doors are finished with a slant towards the top outside corner. All exterior trim and siding was treated with a natural preservative (linseed oil and mineral spirits) and left unpainted.

Rear Porch, Cellar, Temperature Control

A 1-story porch across the rear of the house existed prior to relocation. This porch did not appear to be original, as there were no mortise connections to the log walls and the porch lacked the detail and craftsmanship expected in original construction. However some type of porch would have been needed to access the rear door. Since there was no evidence of a porch connection to the log walls in the rear, it seems the original porch was confined to the dogtrot section of the house. The infill on the dogtrot section was made of many pieces of wooden boards, which may have been replaced as needed over time, so that evidence of a porch may have been lost. A new rear porch was constructed with a small footprint, to provide access to the ground level from the rear doorway. This smaller porch does not extend beyond the dogtrot section in the middle of the rear facade. Large rectangular stones serve as footings to support the porch posts. Materials used in the porch were all custom milled, full dimension lumber, with a grey standing seam metal roof. Dovetail joints help hold the horizontal supports for the porch floor in place. Mortise and tenon joints secure the floor joists to these horizontal supports. The flooring is wide milled planks, with the edges rounded - both for an aged appearance and for public safety. The steps to the ground are also mortise and tenon construction, with each tenon held in place by a dowel through the side board. Each step is constructed of one wide board. Before relocation, the house had doors beneath the former porch that enclosed a cellar area. A pair of new wood doors enclose this space beneath the new porch. For humidity control, the house will have air conditioning. The exterior air conditioning unit will be screened from view by placement underneath the rear porch, or by landscaping.

Floor Plan, Fenestration

The design of the house is derived from its two 1-room log sections, with one large room on each side of a central hallway. The floor plan is the same on both floors. The house has three bays, with one window on each side of a central doorway on the front and back of the first floor, and one window flanking a smaller central window on the front and back of the second story. In order to protect the windows from vandalism, a single sheet

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of glass was installed over each window, held in place by the exterior trim.

Entryway

The front elevation is enhanced by the original entryway with original sidelights above wood panels in a simple Greek Revival style, topped by a multi-lite transom. Historic photos displayed a 4-panel entry door, and a 4-panel door that was found in the house during deconstruction was hung in the front entry. One large stone step was placed at the entrance, similar to the original that was broken in several pieces. Final grading brought the ground level to within about one foot of the sill log on the front facade, so the grade matches that of the house's original location. The grade tapers to the existing grade in the rear.

Interior Structure and Finishes

Inside, original materials include the main entryway and side lights, front door, first floor flooring, stone fireplace, stairway, interior doors, interior ceiling joists in one room downstairs, a majority of the window sash and the beadboard ceiling upstairs. The original floor joists for the first floor were logs with the bark remaining, that were squared off on the top. Because the Wallendorf House will be open to the public, the architects used new wood I-joists in place of the rounded logs to assure the house would meet modern safety codes. These joists will not be visible in any space accessed by the public. The wood flooring on the first floor was reinstalled in the fireplace room and the central hall. In the west room on the first floor, flooring from the second floor was installed. This was necessary, as a significant portion of the original flooring on the first floor had termite damage or was so brittle it split into pieces during deconstruction. Stain to match the original floor coloring and a satin protective finish is planned for all flooring on the first floor. Wide 6" boards, 2" thick, were installed as flooring on the second floor. These boards have a tongue and groove on the sides so that they interlock. The flooring on the second floor was stained, and has two coats of clear finish for protection.

The interior walls and ceilings on the first floor were finished with drywall prior to relocation. Once the drywall was removed, it was evident that the log walls were painted for some period of time, as multiple coats of paint were visible. The ceiling joists and bottom of the flooring for the second floor had also been painted, but nail holes along the bottom of the ceiling joists were evidence that a ceiling had been in place for some time. To illustrate both ceiling finishes, in the fireplace room and in the central hallway, the original ceiling joists remain exposed. In the smaller room large, newly milled 2x12s were used as ceiling joists. This ceiling was covered with drywall and a painted plaster finish.

The trim on both floors around the doors and windows is plain board trim, painted white on the interior. Both exterior and interior trim features a small angle toward the upper outside corner of each top piece that repeats the Greek Revival style of the main entryway, and the angle of the top corner logs. The trim and the front sidelights are the only decorative elements in the house.

The upstairs rooms have bead-board ceilings as they did originally, using the original material as much as possible and historic bead-board where needed. These rooms feature the same sloping walls on the front and rear elevations. These should not be confused with a 1 ½ story house, however. The walls extend to the tops of the windows, then slope for approximately 1 foot to the ceiling. The end walls extend to the ceiling. The upstairs walls were never finished with drywall, but were of exposed logs that were painted at some point. Today the exposed logs remain visible. A bathroom addition in the upstairs hallway was removed, along with a roughly

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finished closet in one corner of the smaller room. A small attic access is located in the ceiling of the west room upstairs. This area is not open to visitors.

Fireplaces

The stone fireplace in the first floor east room is a major focal point of the house. The stones around the fireplace remained in place prior to relocation, although the fireplace had been covered for many years. A metal plate had been installed over the fireplace opening when a stove was installed, and the entire fireplace was concealed behind modern wall coverings. Beneath the wood flooring, piles of stones indicated the location of the original stone hearth. The hearth had been removed and replaced with wood flooring at some point in time. A single stone slab was installed as a new hearth, which extends over the footing of the chimney. Using ghost lines on the logs for guidance, a historic wood mantelpiece from another log house of similar age was installed around the stone fireplace. Above the fireplace, evidence remains of a fire. The first log above the fireplace was so badly damaged a section of it had to be replaced, but some evidence of charring remains. The next log retains a section of charred wood directly above the fireplace. (Perhaps the logs in these rooms were covered with plaster after the fire, to hide this damage.) In the west first floor room, a new flue with a plaster finish conceals ductwork for the heating system. This flue is the same size and in the same location as the flue that existed prior to relocation. A stove was used in this location, and a new stove is planned for interpretive purposes only. A stone hearth will extend toward the middle of the room from the flue. The hearth will be hollow inside, with stone grills on the sides to serve as a heat and air conditioning vent.

Stairway

The original enclosed stairway is another significant component of the interior. The steps were painted brown, and the wear marks on these steps remain visible. A closet underneath the stair is the only storage in the house besides the cellar area. The original board and batten style door was installed on the closet, held in place by a wooden latch. The bottom two steps are open to the hallway, but the rest of the stairway is enclosed with a vertical board wall. At the bottom of this wall, a small horizontal space will remain open underneath the baseboard. This space will serve as the cold air return for the heating system. Prior to relocation, the dogtrot area was studded and finished with drywall on the walls and ceiling. The outside walls had a plain board finish under the drywall, made up of numerous short pieces of board. The original ceiling joists are now exposed, and the first floor exterior walls finished with wide historic boards installed vertically. The second floor exterior walls in the dogtrot had a wide board finish, installed horizontally. Historic boards were installed horizontally on these walls during restoration. A 42" tall guard rail made of vertical wood boards with a thick wood top rail was installed around the top of the steps, to protect the public.

Doors, Windows

One of the exterior doors and a few of the window sash had been changed over time, so historic materials, using historic photographs as a reference, were used as replacements. The two front windows on the first floor retain a considerable amount of original glazing, and so are protected by a single sheet of plexiglass attached to the inside of the window. The plexiglass can easily be removed for cleaning. The 6/6 window sash used were found in the house during deconstruction, and were reinstalled during restoration. These windows are believed to predate the 2/2 window sash shown in photos taken during deconstruction. The historic 4-panel door leading to the rear porch came from the Bolton House, also listed on the National Register, east of Wardsville in Cole County. Both exterior doors were installed so that they open to the outside for public safety purposes. One

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original box lock remained on an upstairs interior door. Other historic box locks and door knobs were installed on the remaining doors.

Electricity, Security, Heating

Since the house will be open to the public, and for its own protection, limited heat, air conditioning, security and electricity was required. Electrical wiring was concealed behind the chinking in the walls. Electricity was brought to the house underground from the nearby storage building, and the electrical box for the house will be installed in the closet under the stairs. Concealment of the heating system was more difficult. The furnace was located in the cellar area, where it will not be visible. A floor vent is located in the main room on the east side of the first floor. In the west room, the vent is hidden underneath the stone hearth for the stove. Upstairs, a vent is located high on the side of the flue in the west room. A ceiling vent will be installed in the east room, painted to match the ceiling. The only cold air return vent in the house is barely visible, as the wall enclosing the stairway has a gap at the bottom of about 2". Lighting in the house prior to relocation was minimal. Upstairs there was a fixture in the center of each room with a single exposed bulb, circa 1920s. New lighting will highlight the features and furnishings of each room, rather than attempt to interpret historic light fixtures.

Endangered in Original Location

The original location of the house was an area that is rapidly changing from rural to commercial, due to the construction of West Edgewood Drive between 2001-2003. When the former owner decided to level the hillside at the original location for commercial development, the house was in jeopardy. The house was lived in until 2004, but years of use as a rental property had resulted in delayed maintenance and obsolescence. Dale Scheperle received permission to remove the log house for future reconstruction. The land owner removed a 1-room stone addition from the north end of the house, which was constructed of stone that did not match the foundation. Following relocation of the house, the stone hillside was leveled into two large flat areas suitable for commercial development, proof that the house could not have remained in its original location any longer.

Disassembly

The Missouri Farm Bureau Foundation negotiated the purchase of the house before disassembly. This was fortunate, as their staff were able to fully document the house prior to disassembly. The first step in disassembly was removal of the asphalt shingle roof and more modern roof rafters. Once the lower, or older set of roof rafters were removed, Mr. Scheperle used heavy equipment to lift the logs from the top of the walls. The remainder of the house was disassembled by hand, with each log and building component labeled and indicated on a building plan by Mr. Scheperle. The fragile building components were stored in the Farm Bureau's storage building adjacent to the reconstruction site.

Original and Current Locations

The original location was south of Highway 50 and slightly west of Route 179, adjacent to West Edgewood Drive. The house was situated on a slope, with the house facing uphill in a north to slightly north-east direction. At the time West Edgewood was built, the area around the house was so wooded it was difficult to clearly see the house. Shortly before relocation began, the trees were removed. The new location, just 1.5 miles to the west and still south of Highway 50, is similar to the original location in a number of ways. The house is located on a slope, with the house facing uphill and to the north. Mature trees surround the house. These trees, combined with changes in topography, shield the house from the Missouri Farm Bureau headquarters to the northeast, the

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Wällendorf, Joseph and Elizabeth House
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storage building (soon to be agricultural museum) to the west, and residential properties across the road and to the south. The new location provides a sense of privacy similar to the original location. The master plan for the agricultural museum respects the house's integrity as a rural residence, and only a few outbuildings that would be typical for a house of this era are planned. Parking and other service areas will be removed from view of the house. (See Figure 3 for diagram of Master Plan.)

Reconstruction

Ground was broken for reconstruction of the house on September 21, 2005.² Construction of the foundation and exterior walls began shortly afterward. The main contractor for reconstruction of the house was Clifford Wagner of Vienna, Missouri, who specializes in reconstruction and renovation of historic log houses.

Integrity

Relocation of the house occurred between November, 2004 and early 2005. The original location was south of Highway 50 and slightly west of Route 179, adjacent to West Edgewood Drive. The new location, just 1.5 miles to the west and still south of Highway 50, is similar to the original location in a number of ways. The house is located approximately halfway down a slope, with the house facing uphill and to the north. Mature trees surround the house. The new location provides a rural feeling similar to the original location. The master plan for the agricultural museum respects the house's integrity as a rural residence, and only a few outbuildings that would be typical for a house of this era are planned. Parking and other service areas will be removed from view of the house.

The house was relocated to save it from demolition. The original site, no longer in a rural area due to westward expansion of Jefferson City and development of West Edgewood Drive, is now more suited to commercial development than agriculture. The house was lived in up until shortly before relocation, but had been used as a rental property for a number of years. With minimal maintenance over a number of years, residential use no longer made financial sense. Therefore the only choices were relocation or demolition.

The move was accomplished using techniques that provided maximum protection for the building's components. Extensive photographic documentation, recorded notes and measurements preceded the move. Smaller components such as windows, window frames, flooring, stairway, fireplace stones, interior doors and the main entryway were removed by hand prior to disassembly of the walls, and stored in the Farm Bureau's storage building. All items were labeled as to their original location. The chimney stones below the chimney's shoulder were labeled as to location before the chimney was dismantled by hand. The stones were moved to the Farm Bureau storage building. The stone foundation was dismantled by hand, and stored at the storage building separate from the chimney stones. All logs from the walls were labeled as to their original location and stored in the storage building for reconstruction.

The effect of the move was reconstruction without modern additions and alterations. Instead of a log house concealed by multiple layers of siding and drywall inside the first floor, the reconstructed house appears as close

² "Sod broken for renewed log home" Show Me Missouri Farm Bureau, November/December, 2005, 8-9.

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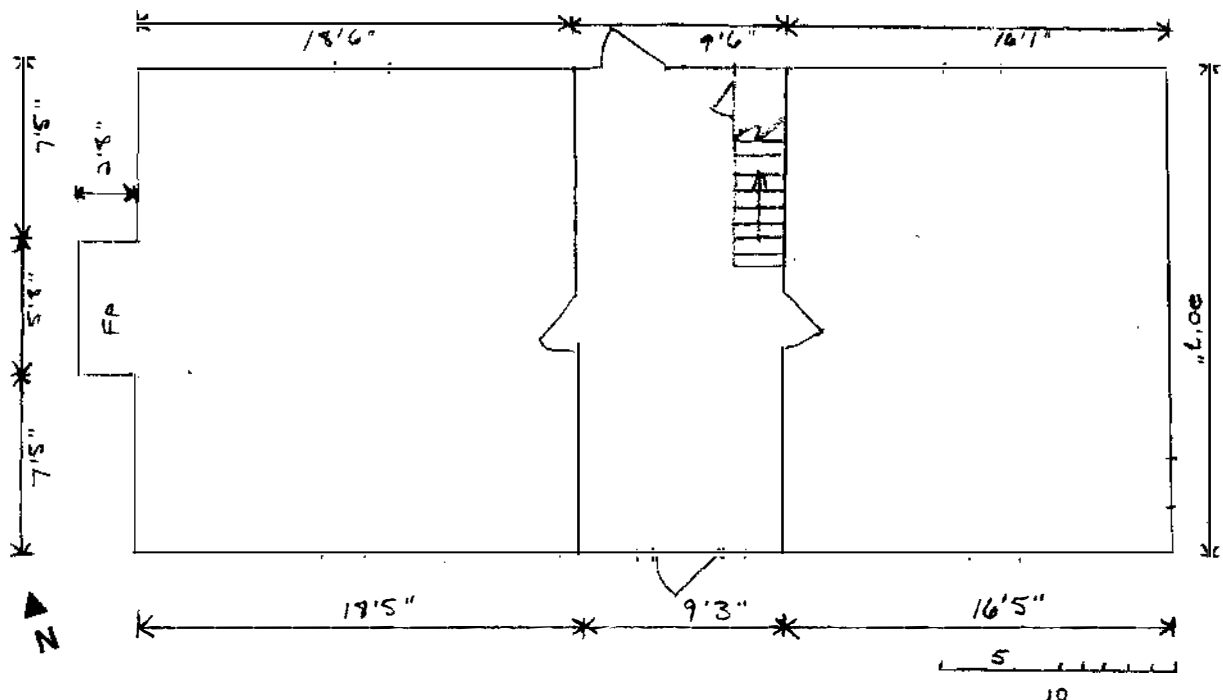
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as possible to its circa 1830 appearance. Changes were made to strengthen the house, since the public will have access to the interior, and to protect the house from water damage. None of these features are visible to visitors, and these changes do not detract from the historic character of the house.

Ground was broken for the reconstruction of the house on September 21, 2005.³ Reconstruction was completed in July, 2007. Because reconstruction began shortly after relocation, and building components were carefully stored inside a storage building, information on the original location of building components was still available as labels remained intact. Continuity of staff was an important part of this project, as the parties involved in relocation were also involved in reconstruction. Another result of reconstruction was exposure of the historic character that was hidden beneath layers of "modern" materials.

Through the efforts of the Missouri Farm Bureau Foundation, the Joseph and Elizabeth Wallendorf House has been preserved and restored near its original location. Current and future generations of Cole County residents, as well as visitors from Missouri and throughout the Midwest, will be able to learn about Missouri's log houses from this valuable historic resource.

Figure 1: First Floor Plan:



³ Show Me Missouri Farm Bureau, November/December, 2005, 8-9.

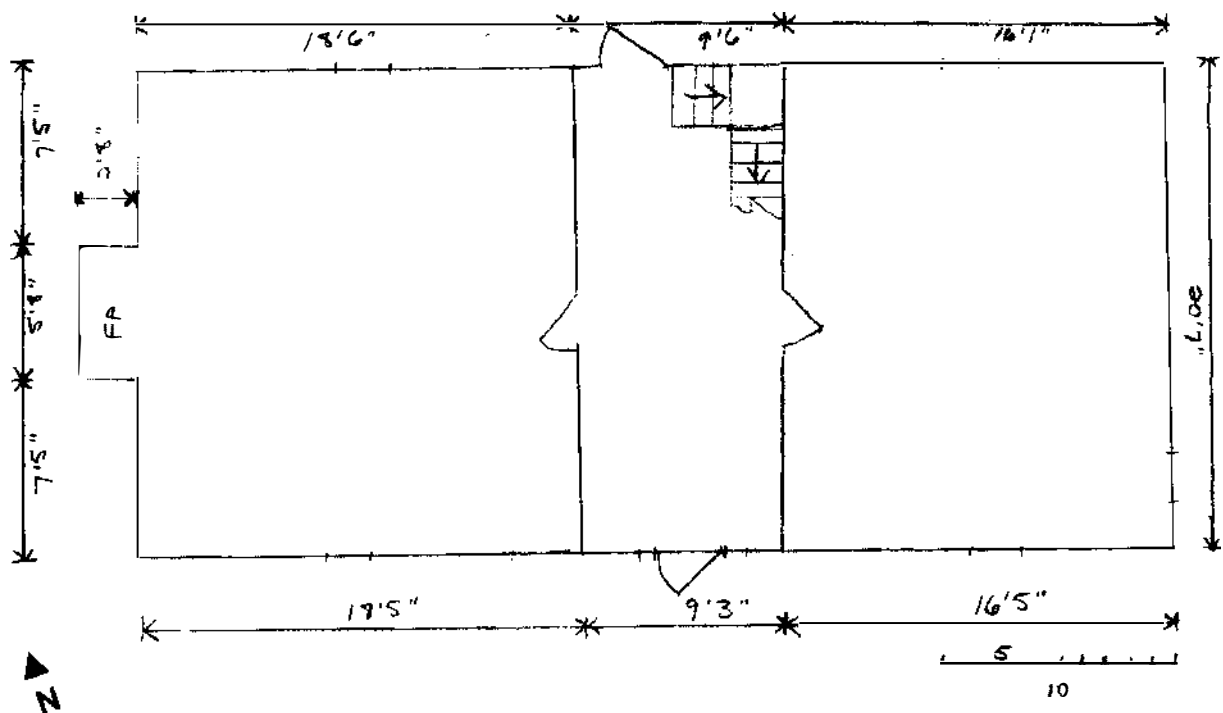
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Figure 2: Second Floor Plan:



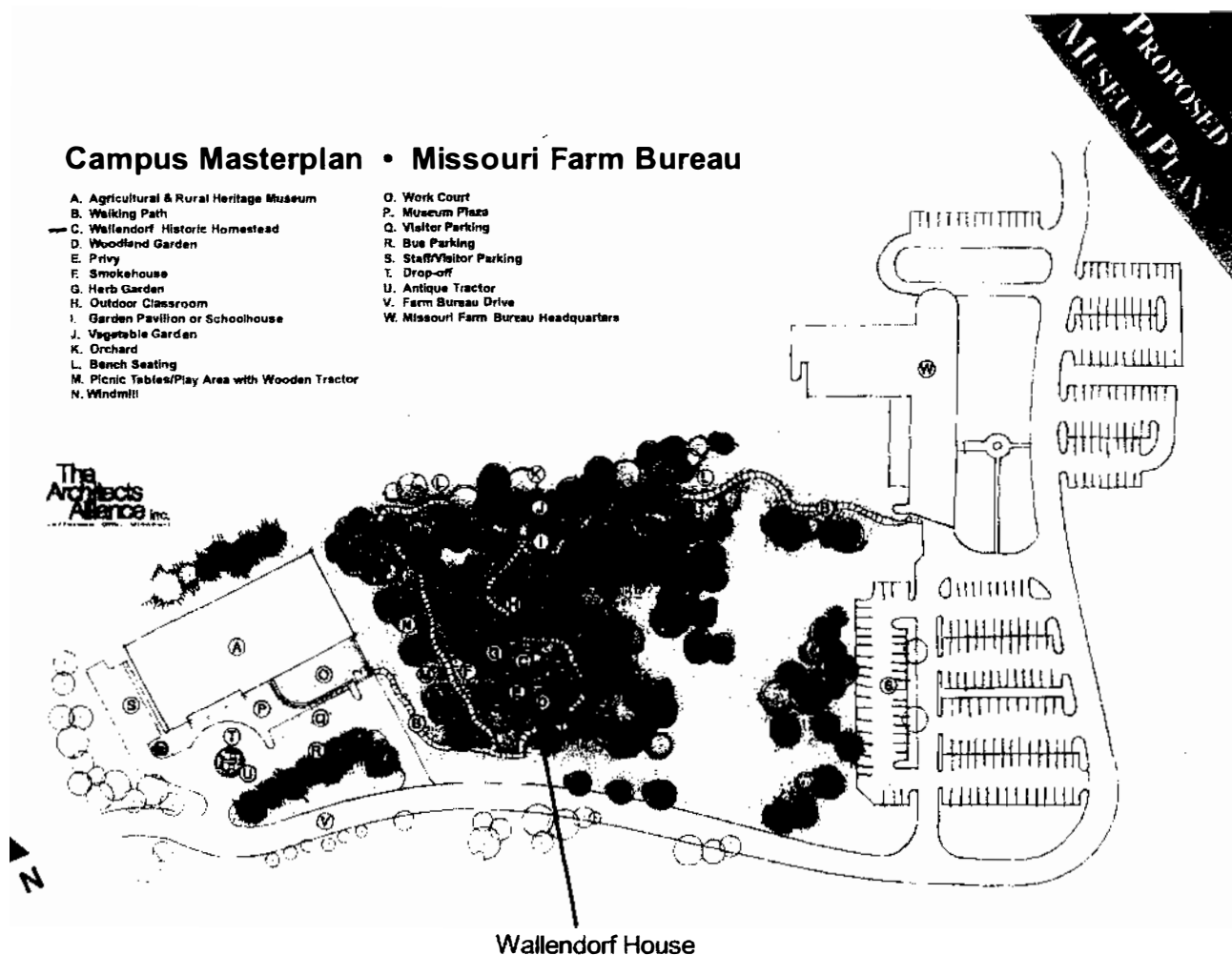
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Figure 3: Museum Master Plan:



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Summary: The Joseph and Elizabeth Wallendorf House is significant as one of a few remaining known examples of 2-story horizontal dogtrot type log house construction in Missouri. Log houses were built during the early settlement period of an area, with small log houses and outbuildings continuing to be built through the early 20th century. The Wallendorf House is one of a small number of houses remaining from this period in Cole County, of any type of construction. The length of the logs in this house indicate that it was built during the early settlement period in Cole County, before all of the larger trees were harvested. The Wallendorf family owned the land at the house's original location from the 1830s to 1975 or later. The period of significance for the Wallendorf House is circa 1830 - 1854, from the estimated period of construction until the house became part of Elizabeth Wallendorf's estate. The size of this house distinguishes it from most log houses, as most documented and remaining log houses in Missouri were smaller, or were incorporated into a larger frame house as they were expanded. Of the few known remaining 2-story log houses, a significant number were relocated to ensure their preservation. Research into the Wallendorf family history helped confirm the early construction of the house. The Joseph and Elizabeth Wallendorf House is eligible for listing on the National Register as a locally significant building, under Criterion C, area of significance Architecture. The new and original locations share a number of similarities. In both locations, the house faced nearly the same exact direction, and continues to face a hill as in the original location. The new location has the same rural feeling associated with the original location, due to the open space around the house and screening provided by trees. Therefore the Wallendorf House meets the requirements under Criteria Consideration B for moved buildings. During deconstruction of the house, detailed documentation was conducted, using photographs, measurements and recorded notes, to assist in reconstruction of the house in its original configuration as closely as possible. Because such care was taken during reconstruction, the house meets the requirements under Criteria Consideration E for reconstructed buildings, as it retains sufficient historic fabric to convey its architectural value and retain integrity of design, integrity, workmanship, materials and association.

Elaboration:

In descriptions of log houses, the terms "log cabin" and "log house" are often used interchangeably. In this nomination, the Wallendorf House is referred to as a log house, to differentiate this building from crude, early shelters built of logs. These early cabins were not usually intended as a permanent residence, and few if any of this type remain. The log house utilized readily available materials in rural areas of Missouri, and was frequently built with assistance from the surrounding community. One or two men might have hewn the number of necessary logs, which were then stacked by a group of men. One or two "specialists" may have been employed to cut the corner notches which locked the walls in place. This long day's work may have ended with a meal and community dance, as a thank you to those who assisted in construction.⁴ Both German immigrants and American settlers gave their log houses the type of finishing details that might be found in brick, stone or frame houses of the same period.⁵

Log Houses in Eastern and Central Missouri

To evaluate the significance of the Wallendorf House, it was necessary to compare the house with other known

⁴ The Past in Our Presence, Historic Buildings in St. Louis County, (St. Louis County, 1996), 14.

⁵ Charles van Ravenswaay, The Arts and Architecture of German Settlements in Missouri, (Columbia: University of Missouri Press, 1977), 127.

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log houses in Missouri. The author reviewed information on over 130 log houses, both existing and demolished, to place the Wallendorf House in the context of other known log resources. The size of the house placed it in a separate category from most of the extant 1 or 1 ½-story houses, just as a 2-story brick house would be considered different from a 1 ½-story brick cottage. Where possible, the dimensions of the houses were compared. As a dogtrot type horizontal log house, the Wallendorf House was further distinguished from other types of log houses, just as an Italianate house would be considered different than a Gothic Revival house. To examine the historic architectural value of the Wallendorf House, comparisons were made between this house and known log houses in St. Charles County, St. Louis County, Cole County and in counties adjacent to Cole County.

Electronic National Register files in Missouri are not yet searchable by keyword or by type of construction, so it is not easy to identify log houses listed on the register. In comparing the Wallendorf House to other log houses in Missouri, it seemed logical to start with St. Charles County. This county was one of the areas first settled in Missouri, retains a significant number of log houses, and several fairly recent surveys systematically documented the county's historic resources. The author reviewed 74 houses in St. Charles County that were listed in the surveys as log houses. Quite a few houses were of timber frame construction - with siding, these appear no different than a horizontal log house. Only twelve 2-story houses were listed as all log. Four of the twelve 2-story houses were moved, and one was significantly altered. Of these twelve 2-story log houses, only three were dogtrot type houses. The results of this survey analysis was that: (1) many of the houses thought to be log were of timber frame construction, or were part timber or balloon frame construction covered by siding, (2) documented dogtrot houses are few in number, and (3) only one of the two 2-story dogtrot houses built before 1850 retained its original location.

In St. Louis County, the number of known 2-story log houses remaining is similar. After reviewing 13 St. Louis County log houses, only two 2-story dogtrot type horizontal log houses were found to remain in St. Louis County, and both were moved from their original location.^{6 7}

Comprehensive surveys are not available for most of the counties in the Mid-Missouri area, but it is safe to assume that since this area was settled later than St. Charles County, and the railroad reached this area by the late 1850s, that fewer log houses were constructed in Mid-Missouri than in the eastern part of the state. Once the railroad arrived, building materials from distant lumber yards would have made construction of frame houses much easier, even in rural areas. The general files for counties surrounding Cole County were searched for evidence of log houses in Mid-Missouri. A total of 38 houses were identified, including a number that have been demolished. Some of the information found was over 20 years old, so it is not known how many of these log houses remain standing.

Based on the information found, there are very few, if any, known 2-story dogtrot log houses remaining in Central Missouri other than the Wallendorf House. The result of this analysis was that only five 2-story dogtrot log houses

⁶ The Past in Our Presence, 14 -17.

⁷ Telephone interview with Esley Hamilton, Historian for St. Louis County Parks, by Jane Beetem, July 19, 2007.

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were identified in St. Charles and St. Louis Counties, with only one pre-1850 house remaining in its original location.

Log Houses in Cole County

The best documented log house in Cole County was the Lansdown-Higgins House on Tanner Bridge Road, also known as the Sommerer House. This house was nominated to the National Register by the owner in November, 1999. The 2-story dogtrot log house retained its original wood siding and 2-story front and rear porches. The interior was extremely intact. After being on the market for several years, rehabilitation of such a pristine historic resource for residential use was determined to be too costly. This house was demolished after August, 2005. Information on log houses in the Cole County revealed four demolished log houses and one remaining 1-story house in Jefferson City, in uninhabitable condition. An appeal to the public for information on previously unidentified log houses in Cole County was unanswered, forcing the author to rely on previously identified resources for comparison. According to the Cole County Assessor's Office, there were only nine pre-Civil War structures remaining in Cole County in 2005.⁸ While this number may not be totally accurate, the number of documented pre-Civil War houses that remain may not be much higher.

Size Comparison of Log Houses

The size of the Wallendorf House makes it unusual, both in length and height. One writer in the mid-1800s described log house construction, and added: "The usual size of a settler's house is 25 feet long, 18 feet wide, and 10 feet high up to the roof. The house will be constructed of logs, and as each log is about 1 ½ feet thick, such a house would need 14 logs of a length of 25 feet and 14 logs of a length of 18 feet One man hews easily all this in two days."⁹ It is hard to imagine one person hewing this many logs in only two days. But this means that one man could have hewn the logs necessary for the Wallendorf House in less than a week, with its overall length of 44 feet 1 inch, width of 20 feet 7 inches and height of 27 feet. According to Allen Noble, "The dimensions of the rectangular log pen house averaged about sixteen or seventeen feet by twenty-one through twenty-four feet."¹⁰ Another size comparison comes from a description of a log house constructed by Samuel Sharp near Cassville in the 1830s. This 1-story house, measuring 18 feet 3 inches by 34 feet wide, was described as "uncommonly large by frontier standards."¹¹

In Cole County, the Lansdown-Higgins House was comprised of two "pens" approximately 15 feet by 16 feet, with

⁸ "Hidden Treasures," News-Tribune, August 28, 2005, 1A.

⁹ van Ravenswaay, 127.

¹⁰ Allen G. Noble, Wood, Brick and Stone: The North American Settlement Landscape - Vol 1: Houses (University of Massachusetts Press, Amherst, 1984), 114.

¹¹ "Log Cabin Memories," Cass County Historical Society, Harrisonville, Missouri, (Pleasant Hill Times, 1975).

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a central hall approximately 10 feet wide,¹² for a length of approximately 42 feet. The contractor who supervised rebuilding the Wallendorf House, Clifford Wagner, has closely examined over 100 log structures. Mr. Wagner stated that the Wallendorf House is one of the biggest log houses he has ever seen. This house is close to 21 feet wide, compared to the usual 18 to 19 feet width of most log houses. Very seldom has Mr. Wagner seen houses 20 feet wide, much less one as wide as the Wallendorf House.¹³

The size of log houses was determined by the size of available lumber, and the availability of labor (both men and animals). The largest timbers were typically used at the base of the structure, as timbers that were extremely large in diameter were difficult to maneuver into place.¹⁴ Only the trunks of trees below the lowest branches were used in construction of a log house, as logs with a uniform diameter were desired rather than tapered logs. In Missouri, 25 feet was about the maximum length for available logs, although 27 foot logs were used in the Morrison House in Gasconade County, built between 1819 and 1835.¹⁵

European precedents for horizontal log construction

Immigrants to the Mid-Missouri area from Germany experienced horizontal log construction in their homeland. Buildings common in 17th-century Europe included half-timbered, timber frame, and vertical log, as well as horizontal logs, log planks, and timbers with various corner notchings.¹⁶ Two distinct types of horizontal log houses can be identified - those with vertical supports in the corners, and those with notched corners.¹⁷ In houses with corner supports, the rows of logs on adjacent walls are in alignment; in notched corner houses, these rows alternate. This nomination will focus on log houses with notched corners.

European Precedent Reaches Missouri

In the late 17th century, large numbers of German and Scotch-Irish immigrants arrived in Pennsylvania and settled just west of the English settlers. The Pennsylvania Germans continued to use the horizontal log construction techniques they learned in Europe. The Scotch-Irish were more familiar with stone or mud construction, but quickly adopted the more practical log construction methods, due to the availability of timber. The log construction techniques used by the Pennsylvania Germans involved logs notched together near the end, a method that produced a box corner without an overhang, like the notching used in the Wallendorf House. The spaces between the hewn logs were chinked, or filled, with clay, stones, poles or shingles. In the German region of southeastern

¹² Kris Ballage, Grande Highland Development Co., "Lansdown-Higgins House" National Register Nomination, 1999. (Nomination on file with Missouri DNR State Historic Preservation Office.) 7.3.

¹³ E-mail, 7/19/07 to the author.

¹⁴ Donald A. Hutslar, The Log Architecture of Ohio, (Ohio Historical Society, 1977) 67.

¹⁵ van Ravenswaay, 127-128.

¹⁶ Dell Upton and John Michael Vlach, editors, Common Places: Readings in American Vernacular Architecture, (University of Georgia Press, Athens and London, 1986), 160.

¹⁷ Upton and Vlach, 165.

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Pennsylvania, three main methods of corner notching were used: saddle notching (for outbuildings and temporary structures), V-notching and full dovetail notches. The techniques used by the Pennsylvania Germans were spread from southeastern Pennsylvania in all directions by the German and Scotch-Irish settlers.¹⁸

German settlers in the Pennsylvania region favored an almost square, 3-room house with a central chimney. As settlement spread to the west and south, these Germanic settlers met Scotch-Irish and English settlers, who quickly adopted their log building techniques.¹⁹ English settlers, and those from the Southern colonies, brought with them a preference for a 1-room deep floor plan, with external chimneys. This version became common throughout Missouri and states to the east and south, described by McAlester as the "Midland tradition."²⁰ The tradition of using this housing form was so persistent that when log houses were replaced, similar forms and floor plans were used in the replacement house.²¹ "Most of the German settlers along the lower Missouri River constructed their first buildings of logs, the common practice of the time, but the size and quality of these buildings varied greatly."²² The horizontal log house was much simpler to construct than the timber frame house, which required a covering of hand split planks or shingles. The Wallendorf House has features that were typical of both German builders and English builders.

Figure 4: Log Construction in Europe²³

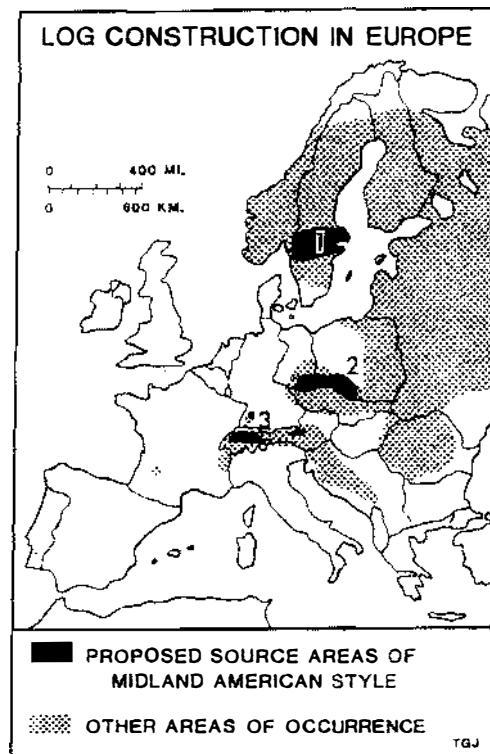


Figure 1.3. The three potential source areas of Midland American log construction are (1) central Sweden, (2) the Czech-

Polish-East German borderland, and (3) portions of the Alpine-Alemannic region in southern central Europe.

¹⁸ Upton and Vlach, 173 - 177.

¹⁹ McAlester and McAlester, 82.

²⁰ Ibid., 84.

²¹ van Ravenswaay, 112.

²² Ibid., 111.

²³ Terry Jordan, American Log Buildings: An Old World Heritage, (University of North Carolina, 1985), 9.

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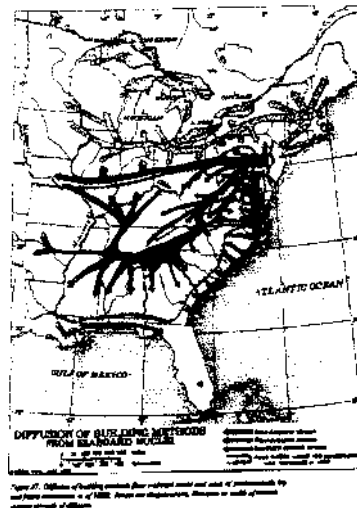
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Types of Log Houses

The types of log houses can be divided into two basic categories, the 1-unit plan and the 2-unit plan. The 1-unit plan is one rectangle, or square, built of logs, with either a central or external chimney. Early houses in Pennsylvania featured interior partitions that created three rooms, but this style did not carry into Missouri. The Midland type house, as described by McAlester, was a 1-unit horizontal log house with an external chimney. This basic unit could be combined to create a saddlebag house (2 rooms with log walls, separated by a central chimney), a double pen house (2 rooms with log walls and one or two end chimneys), or a dogtrot type house. The 2-unit plan houses could also be constructed as 2-story houses, although McAlester notes that 2-story houses were uncommon. The dogtrot type had two log rooms, separated by a central hall.²⁴ In Missouri, this hall was typically enclosed, with a door from each room opening onto the hallway. This common room arrangement is found in the Wallendorf House.

Figure 5: Diffusion of Building Methods²⁵



Charles van Ravenswaay described the dogtrot type house in this way:

If America can claim any significant development in log construction, it might be the dogtrot cabin, in which two square cabins were built about ten feet apart and covered by a single roof. In the earliest houses this passageway, or "hall," as it was called in the South, was left open, providing a convenient

²⁴ McAlester and McAlester, 83.

²⁵ Upton and Vlach, 174.

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sheltered space in which many household or farm tasks were performed, where various articles were kept, and which served as a leisure area in warm weather. In the South, the entrance to each room was from this passageway; sometimes each room had an additional door on the front, as was common in Missouri. Later the passageway was often framed in to serve as a hall or other room, with the entrance door in the center of the front and often a corresponding door at the back. Henry Glassie believes that the dogtrot form developed in the southern Tennessee Valley area early in the nineteenth century and that its plan was derived from the earlier hall and parlor house common in the southern Tidewater area from North Carolina through eastern Georgia, but the form was also common in Virginia and elsewhere. Wherever it may have originated, it was brought west by Anglo-American settlers, and, although less common in the Missouri-German area than the square and rectangular types, it was used by the early German settlers, who accepted the form from their Anglo-American neighbors.²⁶

Additions to log houses could be made of log, as a 1-unit house became a 2-unit house. In some cases, the fact that one room was an addition is obvious because of different ceiling heights or rooflines. More often, because of the difficulty in connecting log rooms to each other and to additions at the corners, the additions would be timber or balloon frame construction. Additions were made to the rear, forming an L-shaped house or a shed addition; to the side, widening the front of the house; and even to the front, as the log portion became the rear of the house or a porch was enclosed.²⁷

Construction Styles and Techniques

In discussing log houses, one feature that distinguishes a high-style log house from an early cabin used for immediate shelter is the type of corner notching used by the builder. Six methods of corner notching were common in the United States: saddle notching, V-notching, diamond notching, square notching, full dovetailing and half dovetailing.²⁸ The simplest method, saddle notching, is used on logs left in the round, and the logs extend past the notching. Since this precluded covering with siding, this method was used predominantly on small cabins, or early shelters. The V-notch is a variation of the saddle notch, where a V shape notch is cut on the bottom of the log only. The ends of the logs in this method can be cut flush with the notching, allowing the addition of board siding. Diamond notching appears to be a variation of the V-notch method. The square notch was uncomplicated, and was known to woodworkers as a simple tenon. This method lacks the ability to lock the logs in place, and so sometimes the logs were drilled and pegged at the corners. The most complicated method of notching is the full dovetail. This method locks the logs in both directions, and creates a downward slope for water run-off. In the half-dovetail, the top of the notch slopes upward but the bottom section is flat. This could also be seen as half of a V-notch, but developed from the full dove-tail. The half-dovetail is no less effective than the full dove-tail, but is easier to make.²⁹ In the Missouri-German area, the four principal types of corner

²⁶ van Ravenswaay, 131.

²⁷ McAlester and McAlester, 83.

²⁸ Upton and Vlach, 169.

²⁹ Upton and Vlach, 171

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notching were saddle notching, V-notching, dovetail notching and square notching.³⁰

The notching technique used in the Wallendorf House is a half-dovetail, with the ends of the log planks trimmed to be flush with the exterior wall. Corner notchings traditionally used by German builders were designed so that moisture would drain away from the joint, preventing wood rot in this critical joint. The butts of the notches were trimmed to be flush with the wall.³¹ The logs of the Wallendorf House are oak, the favorite wood used for walls of log houses in Missouri.³² Except for smaller houses, the logs were dressed on two sides to form a wood plank 6 to 8 inches thick, with vertical surfaces of 10 to 18 inches. The planks were easier to raise into position than full logs, and provided necessary structural support when well notched at the corners. Further stability was provided by door and window frames, as well as the ceiling joists that were notched into the wall logs.³³

Figure 6: Corner Notches³⁴

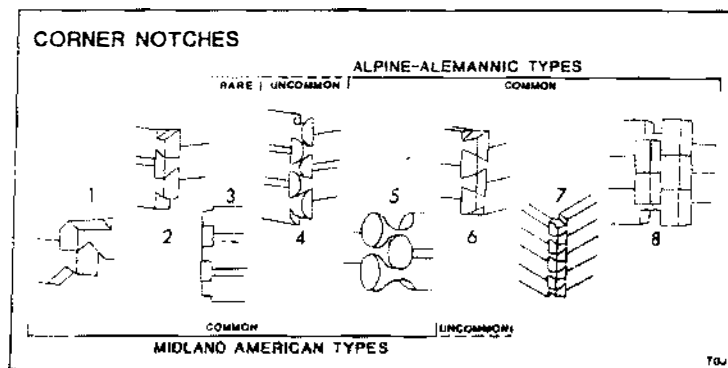


Figure 4.7. The types shown are (1) V notch, (2) half-dovetail, (3) square, (4) semilunate, (5) saddle, (6) full-dovetail, (7) flared full-dovetail, and (8) double.

³⁰ van Ravenswaay, 111, 120.

³¹ van Ravenswaay, 115.

³² Ibid.

³³ van Ravenswaay, 117.

³⁴ Jordan, 92.

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Chinking, the filler between the logs, also has a European heritage. In Bohemia, western Moravia and Silesia, the chinking is the same as those in the Missouri-German area, as well as in house styles developed in Pennsylvania and brought south and west by settlers.³⁵ Another feature of log house chinking is identified with builders of German heritage, as German builders in the Pennsylvania area began leaving wide gaps between the logs to make it easier to recaulk as the logs shrank.³⁶ The irregular unhewn upper and lower surfaces were described as holding chinking better than planks hewn flat on all sides.³⁷ To help fill this space between the logs, pieces of stone or oak lumber were laid diagonally and plastered over with mud or mortar.³⁸ In the Wallendorf House, two sections of the oak slabs laid diagonally are exposed. The chinking material used in the house was a soft mortar mixture.

The exterior of the Wallendorf House was whitewashed for a considerable time before clapboard siding was installed, as thick layers of whitewash still clung to the logs when the siding was removed. There are several theories on why log houses were usually sided by their owners as soon as possible. One is that some German immigrants came from parts of Europe where log houses were not common, but they adopted this type of construction technique out of necessity (see Figure 4). Poor German settlers accepted log construction as they had no choice. Yet those with sufficient means to build a more spacious and comfortable house also built log houses, with interior finishes to rival those in houses built of brick or stone. Many settlers replaced their first log houses with brick, stone, or timber frame houses, or incorporated the log house into a larger structure.³⁹ Some German housewives objected to cooking in a fireplace, as their pans were designed for use on a stove.⁴⁰ The Wallendorf House was apparently large enough from the beginning that there was little or no desire for a larger house. The interior finishes were comparable to those in similar sized houses, no matter what their construction method. Given the conservative nature of the Missouri-Germans, they may not have seen a need to spend resources (time or money) on siding that was merely for appearances.⁴¹ But the most important factor in the Wallendorf House retaining its exposed logs for so long may have been as a form of advertisement for a family business. Based on an entry in the 1877-78 city directory, Mathias Wallendorf, son of John and Elizabeth

³⁵ van Ravenswaay, 113.

³⁶ van Ravenswaay, 115.

³⁷ van Ravenswaay, 117.

³⁸ van Ravenswaay, 122.

³⁹ van Ravenswaay, 143.

⁴⁰ van Ravenswaay, 137.

⁴¹ Jane Beetem, "Historic Southside (Munichburg) Multiple Property Submission" National Register Nomination, F.4. (Nomination on file with Missouri DNR State Historic Preservation Office.)

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Wallendorf, is listed as owning a lumber mill.⁴² It is possible that John was also in the lumber business, as German sons often followed their father's footsteps in the family business.⁴³ This would explain how the family obtained so many large logs - they could have saved the largest logs brought to the mill for use in constructing the house, in addition to harvesting the large trees on their own property.

In both the original and current locations, the house was placed on a slope, on an area leveled for placement of the foundation. This was consistent with the construction techniques found in other log houses.⁴⁴ Log house builders raised the lowest logs on a foundation to provide adequate ventilation to prevent rot, and to keep the sill logs from touching the ground. In its original location, the bottom logs in the Wallendorf House's front wall appeared to be at ground level. This was most likely not the original intent of the builders, but the result of the weight of the house being concentrated on the corners, the erosion of soil from the slope above, and shifting of the cornerstones over time.⁴⁵

An English influenced feature of the Wallendorf House is the chimney placement. Builders preferred use of stone for chimneys in the finer log houses,⁴⁶ as exhibited at the Wallendorf House. Van Ravenswaay states that "On some of the earliest and most carefully built log houses, the stone chimneys were built at the same time as the houses."⁴⁷ German builders, both in Pennsylvania and in their homeland, are believed to have preferred a central chimney with a great kitchen fireplace. The English preferred gable-end fireplaces and chimneys, like the chimney at the Wallendorf House. Although this style is represented in the Missouri-German area in a considerable number of houses, they are less common than the brick stove chimney built inside the gable end wall. The inside placement of the stove flue in the west rooms of the Wallendorf House represents this interior placement. The use of different chimneys in the Wallendorf House can be explained by economic limitations when the house was constructed. German builders adopted the fireplace design of their neighbors until they could afford to buy a stove, which was preferred by German housewives. Perhaps the blending of traditions evolved as German and American farmers worked together in building log houses, as this was a common practice.⁴⁸

⁴² Beasley's Jefferson City Directory, 1877-78.

F.4. ⁴³ Beetem, "Historic Southside (Munichburg) Multiple Property Submission" National Register Nomination,

⁴⁴ Hutslar, 69.

⁴⁵ Ibid., 72.

⁴⁶ van Ravenswaay, 124.

⁴⁷ Ibid.

⁴⁸ Ibid.

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The large stone fireplace in the Wallendorf House is typical of log houses of the era, which averaged 3 - 3 ½ feet tall, 4 feet wide and 2 - 2 ½ feet deep. The firebox sides were typically built on an angle to deflect heat into the room, but the back was usually vertical. The hearth was supported either by the foundation for the chimney or by the floor framing. The log at the top of the fireplace served as a lintel.⁴⁹ The Wallendorf House had a mantel, based on ghost outlines on the log walls. The mantel was removed when the fireplace was enclosed for a stove flue. A historic mantel from a house of similar age was installed on the Wallendorf House fireplace.

Throughout the Missouri-German region, even in single room log houses, the stairway to the upper level was boxed in, a remnant of the late medieval form.⁵⁰ The Wallendorf House has this type of stairway. These could be referred to as "ladder stairs," as they are steep, with a 90 degree turn in less length than height of the staircase. Staircases typically had a closet underneath, in a vertical board partition wall, and a board and batten door.⁵¹ The Wallendorf House staircase exhibits these same features.

The typical ceiling construction method was of joists that supported the floorboards of the upper level, as in the Wallendorf House.⁵² The common method of finishing the ceiling joists was with a beaded edge, which required only a beading plane. In Ohio, Hutslar states that it is unusual to find boards or molding without a beaded edge.⁵³ However there is no evidence that the ceiling joists in the Wallendorf House ever had a beaded edge. There was ample evidence that the ceiling joists and ceilings were painted for some period of time before a plastered ceiling was installed on the first floor. In the Morrison House in Gasconade County, despite the Federal style woodwork and plastered walls, the ceiling joists were left exposed.⁵⁴ In the first floor of the Wallendorf House, the room to the east retains its original ceiling joists, which are exposed.

German builders often placed their front doors off center in one of the long sides of the house.⁵⁵ While the Wallendorf House's front door is centered in the dog-trot, the rear door is placed off-center. The house's horizontal gable end siding is typical of Missouri-German houses. This practice was more typical of the southern tradition than the Pennsylvania German tradition.⁵⁶

⁴⁹ Hutslar, 78.

⁵⁰ van Ravenswaay, 115.

⁵¹ Hutslar, 86.

⁵² van Ravenswaay, 115.

⁵³ Hutslar, 86.

⁵⁴ van Ravenswaay, 137.

⁵⁵ Ibid., 115.

⁵⁶ Ibid., 121.

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The interiors of log houses were rather plain, by today's standards. According to van Ravenswaay, "The interior walls of some houses were left unfinished with no evidence of either plaster or whitewash having been applied; however most of the interiors had been whitewashed over the logs or had been plastered (with or without the use of laths) and whitewashed."⁵⁷ While the formula for whitewash may have varied, white was a common color.⁵⁸ In the Wallendorf House, multiple layers of whitewash beneath the later plaster and drywall indicated that the log walls were left exposed for a considerable period of time, and may have been completely unfinished for a time.

Operable window sash were used in log houses, but the solid log walls did not allow room for weights to counterbalance the sash, unless the opening was wider than the sash. Window glass was available from Pittsburg by 1800, and from Zanesville, Ohio by the end of the War of 1812. The glass was made from large flattened cylinders of glass, which resulted in "waves" that remain visible in a number of the first floor window sash at the Wallendorf House.⁵⁹ A number of the windows in the Wallendorf House retain their original "wavy" glass.

Doors in log houses were typically one of two types - board and batten or paneled doors. As in the Wallendorf House, interior doors were usually the board and batten type door. Like other Missouri-German houses, the board and batten doors do not have the American style diagonal brace, but three horizontal braces.⁶⁰ The front door of the house is pegged, with mortise and tenon construction, which required skills well within the capability of a local finish carpenter.⁶¹ Doors with 2, 3, 4, 5 or 6 panels were used in early log houses in areas of Missouri-German settlement.⁶² Iron box locks were available in Ohio as early as 1800. The front 4-panel door of the Wallendorf House is original, while the rear 4-panel door came from the Bolton House near Wardsville in Cole County. One box lock remained on an upstairs door. Historic box locks were installed on both the front and rear doors.

Interior trim usually included baseboards, to seal the cracks between the log walls and the floor. Fireplace mantels were common, and usually were simple in style, constructed of three boards and a shelf at the top. In houses with better finishes on the interior, window and door trim was installed.⁶³ All of the interior window and

⁵⁷ van Ravenswaay, 121.

⁵⁸ Hutslar, 85.

⁵⁹ Ibid., 82.

⁶⁰ van Ravenswaay, 127.

⁶¹ Ibid.

⁶² Ibid., 127-128, 136.

⁶³ Hutslar, 85-86.

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door trim in the Wallendorf House is simple board trim, painted white.

Reconstruction has resulted in the restoration of a circa 1830 house, located not far from its original location, in an appropriate setting, where visitors may learn about life in early Missouri. The effect of reconstruction was that the house was saved for future generations to appreciate, rather than being demolished. As described by Missouri Farm Bureau President Charles Kruse, "Our goal is to provide a first class educational opportunity that showcases our rural heritage and also looks into the future of Missouri agriculture." Reconstruction represents the first phase of development of an agricultural/rural heritage museum in Jefferson City. The second phase will involve design work necessary to change the adjacent 30,000 square foot storage building into the museum display and educational facility. The third phase will involve alteration of this building and construction of displays. A theatre and interactive, static and rotating displays are under consideration. Funding for this complex will be provided through efforts of the Missouri Farm Bureau Foundation for Agriculture.⁶⁴

Wallendorf Family History

The earliest evidence of the Wallendorf family in the Mid-Missouri area is a list of parishoners made by Father Helias, of all members of the Catholic churches that he served. This list was made in 1838.⁶⁵ At the time, St. Peters Church in Jefferson City had not yet been organized, and the Wallendorf family attended the Westphalia church. Family members are listed by age, as follows:

Joseph Wallendorf	45
Elizabeth Wallendorf	47
Joseph Wallendorf	22
Matthias Wallendorf	19
Joanna Wallendorf	16
Henricus Wallendorf	15
Bartholomous Wallendorf	11
Catharina Wallendorf	6

Deed records for the original location of the house do not indicate when the property was purchased by the Wallendorfs. Without additional information, it is not known whether they were the first settlers of the property. The earliest transaction recorded for any of the family members is a purchase of land by a "Mathew Wallendorf," presumably Matthias Wallendorf, in 1842. The earliest sale recorded by a family member was by Mathias Wallendorf in 1844. The first transaction involving the house's original location was when Elizabeth Wallendorf's estate was settled in 1854. At that time, there were 40 acres at the original location. Bartholomew was executor of her estate, and purchased the property at auction.⁶⁶

⁶⁴ Show Me Missouri Farm Bureau, May/June, 2005, 20.

⁶⁵ An untranslated document was found in the back of the 1838-1938 Marriage Book at St. Francis Xavier Church in Taos, Missouri. Wallendorf family listing is on page 178.

⁶⁶ Deed Records in Cole County Recorder of Deeds Office.

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Based on the size of the logs used in construction of the house, the Wallendorf House is a very early, circa 1830s log house. Since Bartholomew purchased the property from his mother's estate, it seems logical that this was the family homestead. The family likely settled in this location, but attended church in Westphalia during the late 1830s, as this was the closest Catholic church prior to establishment of St. Peters Church in Jefferson City. Later, the family joined and became active in the St. Peters Church, and many of them are buried in the St. Peters Cemetery.

Until more information is uncovered, the construction date of circa 1830s is the best that can be determined. The period of significance is listed as 1830 to 1854, as the house was surely in place by the time Bartholomew Wallendorf purchased the house from his mother's estate in 1854, and possibly as early as 1830.

House History

Even though the Wallendorf House was moved, it is worth noting a significant event that occurred in the house. During the Civil War, the house was briefly occupied by Confederate General Sterling Price. The house was the location where General Price decided not to attack Jefferson City, and instead planned his retreat. Governor Reynolds was in attendance when General Price made his decision, and reportedly cursed the General for not attacking.⁶⁷ If the Confederate Army had attacked and won, Governor Reynolds would likely have been installed as acting Governor, rather than Governor in absentia.

Before General Price left the Wallendorf House, family legend states that the General paid the family \$27.00 in Confederate currency for his room and board. The situation must have seemed somewhat ironic, with a Confederate general staying with a German family, whose views were anti-slavery. However the Wallendorfs appear to have been perfect hosts, and in later years proudly displayed the walnut bed where General Price slept during his stay.⁶⁸

In 1995, the Missouri Department of Transportation (MoDOT) reviewed the Wallendorf House in its original location prior to construction of nearby Route 179. At that time, the Historic Preservation Program agreed with MoDOT and their consultant's recommendations that the Wallendorf House was eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. As the Route 179 project itself avoided the house, the project was found to have "no effect" on the historic house.⁶⁹ Following construction of Route 179 and West Edgewood Drive, further construction projects endangered the Wallendorf House, and relocation was required for the house's preservation.

⁶⁷ Dino A. Brugioni, Civil War in Missouri as Seen from the Capital City (Jefferson City, Summers Publishing, 1987), 121.

⁶⁸ Ibid., 122.

⁶⁹ Letter from Claire Blackwell, Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer, to Joe Mickes, Chief Engineer, Missouri Department of Transportation, December 21, 1995. [Letter on file with Missouri DNR State Historic Preservation Office.]

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10. Geographical Data

UTM References

Zone / Easting / Northing

Original Location: 15/566585/4269900

Current Location: 15/564550/4270300

Verbal Boundary Description:

The boundary of the current location of the Joseph and Elizabeth Wallendorf House is within a wooded area southwest of the Missouri Farm Bureau headquarters, located at 701 South Country Club Drive, Jefferson City, Missouri. The northern boundary of the property is South Country Club Drive. The east and south boundaries are formed by a private road that provides access to the Missouri Farm Bureau offices and warehouse. This road connects to Fairway Drive on the west side of the property.

The portion of the property where the Wallendorf House is located is leased to the Missouri Farm Bureau Foundation, with the following boundary description:

Part of the Southwest Quarter of the Northwest Quarter and part of the Northwest Quarter of the Southwest Quarter of Section 9, Township 44 North, Range 12 West, in the City of Jefferson, Cole County, Missouri, more particularly described as follows: From the northwest corner of the Northwest Quarter of the Southwest Quarter of the aforesaid Section 9; thence N84°12'42"E, along the Quarter Section Line, 65.68 feet to a point on the easterly line of a 60 foot wide street right-of-way known as Fairway Drive and the POINT OF BEGINNING for this description; thence N7°09'52"W, along said right-of-way line, 75.92 feet to a point intersecting the southerly line of the South Country Club Drive connection right-of-way to U.S. Highway 50; thence, along said connection right-of-way line, the following courses: Northeasterly, on a curve to the right, having a radius of 5654.63 feet, an arc distance of 70.11 feetm (the chord of said curve being N54°19'52"E, 70.11 feet); thence N57°17'00"E, 160.66 feet; thence N60°22'49"E, 493.59 feet; thence leaving the aforesaid connection right-of-way line, S34°51'33"E, 251.56 ; thence S16°27'55"E, 96.37 feet; thence S14°17'27"W, 216.02feet; thence N82°45'58"W, 45.73 feet; thence Westerly, on a curve to the left, having a radius of 705.00 feet, an arc distance of 401.82 feet, (the chord of said curve being S80°54'21"W, 396.40 feet); thence S64°34'41"W, 45.45 feet; thence Westerly, on a curve to the right, having a radius of 95.00 feet, an arc distance of 54.62 feet, (the chord of said curve being S81°02'59"W, 53.87 feet); thence N82°28'43"W, 68.91 feet; thence Westerly, on a curve to the left, having a radius of 145.35 feet, an arc distance of 85.41 feet, (the chord of said curve being S80°41'16"W, 84.19 feet); thence S63°51'14"W, 15.50 feet to a point intersecting the easterly line of the aforesaid Fairway Drive right-of-way; thence, along said Fairway Drive right-of-way line, the following courses: Northerly, on a curve to the right, having a radius of 201.56 feet, an arc distance of 85.06 feet, (the chord of said curve being N19°15'15"W, 84.43 feet); thence N7°09'52"W, 78.87 feet to the POINT OF BEGINNING. Containing 6.61 acres.

Boundary Justification:

The wooded area is the only part of the Missouri Rural and Agricultural Heritage Museum that relates to the Wallendorf House. The top of the hill to the north is cleared, and at the top of the hill road noise begins to intrude on the location. To the west, the current storage building will be rehabilitated into a museum facility. This metal sided building is located at a lower elevation, and is outside the wooded area. To the south, a road provides a boundary for the property. Across the road are houses, shielded from view by mature trees. To the east, the wooded area transitions into a cleared area, then a large parking lot.

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This location was chosen for relocation of the Wallendorf House for a number of reasons. First, the house had to be relocated for its preservation, and the Missouri Farm Bureau Foundation desired a period farmhouse as a centerpiece of the proposed Missouri Rural and Agricultural Heritage Museum. The Missouri Farm Bureau owned the land where the house was relocated, which is adjacent to the warehouse proposed for museum use. The relocation of the Wallendorf House to this location is an important component of the proposed Missouri Rural and Agricultural Heritage Museum. Second, the wooded location provides a buffer for the house, separating it from all surrounding development, and places it in a setting similar to the original location. Third, the placement of the house facing a slope and to the north is extremely similar to the original placement of the house. Relocation of the house was the only option for its preservation, as the topography of the original location has been reconfigured for commercial development.

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The following information is the same for all photographs:

Joseph and Elizabeth Wallendorf House
Jefferson City, Cole County, Missouri
Jane Rodes Beetem
Before Photographs: 2004
After Photographs: July 15, 2007

Negatives on file with Jane Beetem, 1612 Payne Drive, Jefferson City, Missouri 65101

List of Photographs:

1. Before Photo: Front, facing southwest.
2. Before Photo: Rear, facing north.
3. Before Photo: Front Entry, facing south.
4. Before Photo: Upstairs Room, facing southwest.
5. After Photo: Front and East Wall, facing southwest.
6. After Photo: Rear, facing northwest.
7. After Photo: West Wall and Rear, facing northeast.
8. After Photo: Front Entry, facing south.
9. After Photo: Front Entry, interior, facing north.
10. After Photo: Central Hall, interior, facing south.
11. After Photo: West Room, interior, facing northeast.
12. After Photo: Upstairs Room, interior, facing northwest.
13. After Photo: Exterior Corner Notching, facing east.

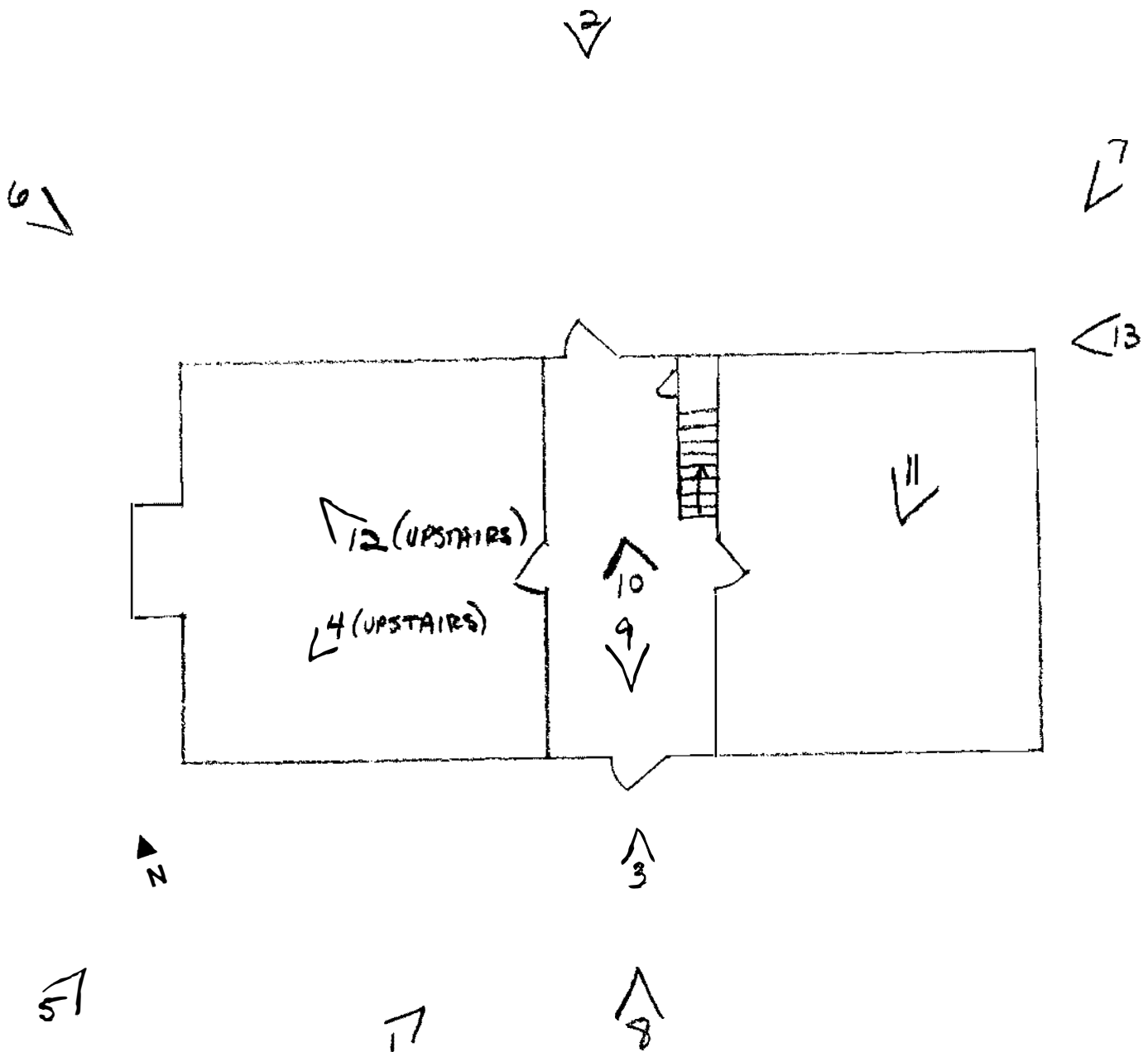
United States Department of the Interior
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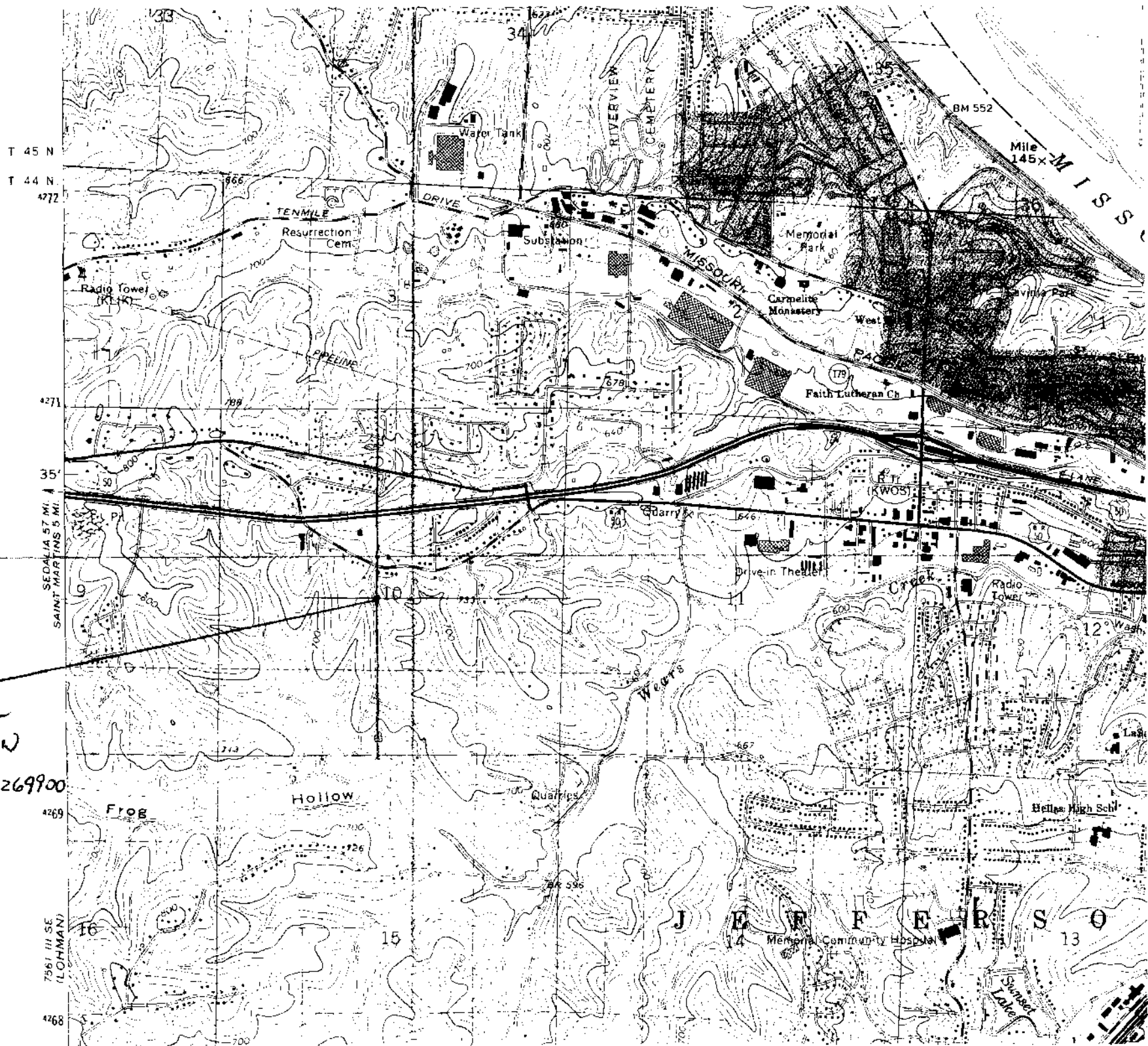
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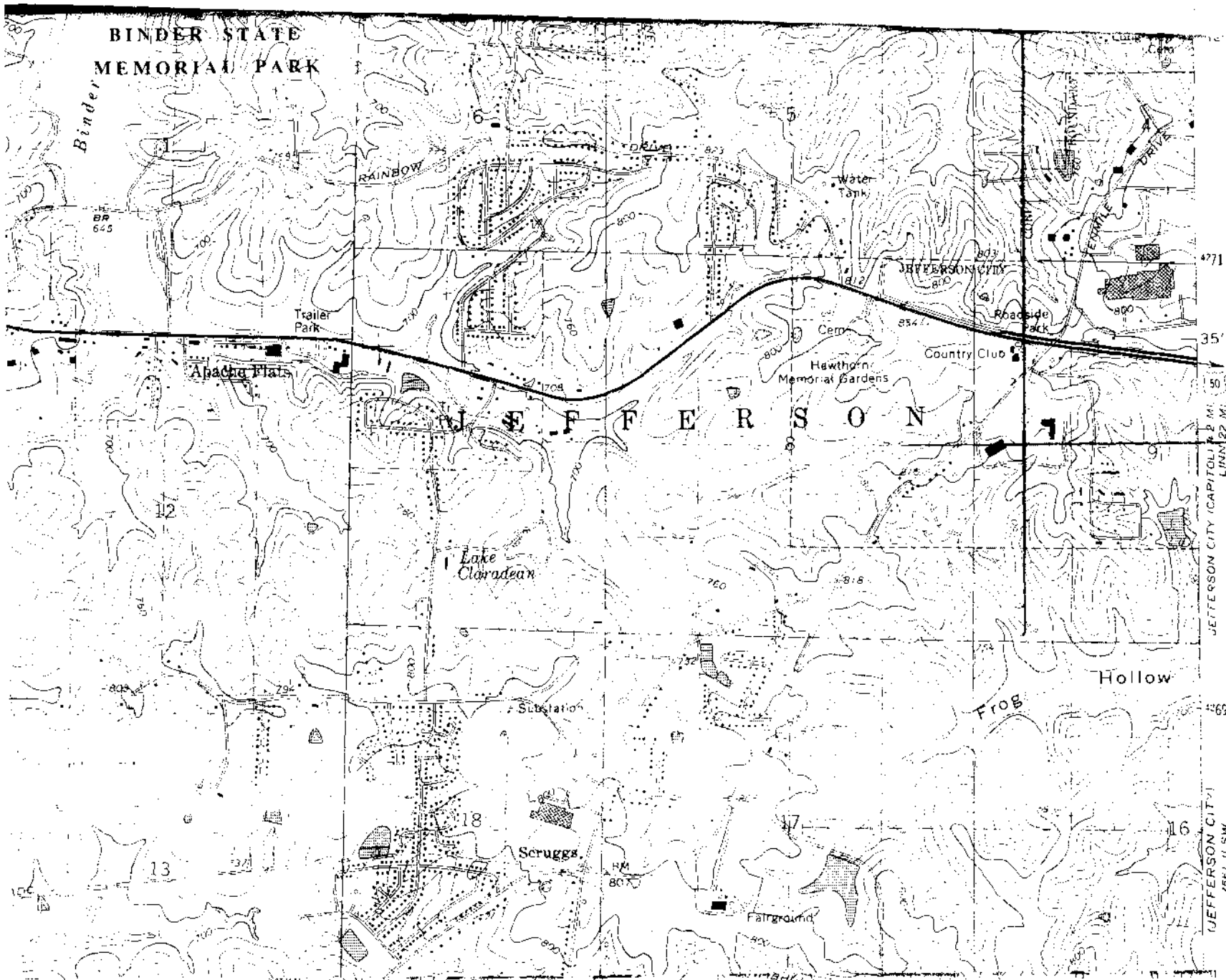
Wallendorf, Joseph and Elizabeth House
Cole County, MO

Photo Key Map





ORIGINAL
LOCATION
15/566585/4269900



NEW LOCATION

15/564550/4270300







