

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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RECEIVED

DATE ENTERED

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORMSEE INSTRUCTIONS IN *HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS*  
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS**1 NAME**

HISTORIC

Missouri State Fruit Experiment Station, Administration Building

AND/OR COMMON

Old Administration Building

**2 LOCATION**

STREET &amp; NUMBER

Missouri Highway 60 at Missouri Highway 95

CITY, TOWN

Mountain Grove

VICINITY OF

NOT FOR PUBLICATION

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

#7 - Hon. Gene Taylor

STATE

Missouri

CODE

29

COUNTY

Wright

CODE

229

**3 CLASSIFICATION**

## CATEGORY

☐ DISTRICT  
☒ BUILDING(S)  
☐ STRUCTURE  
☐ SITE  
☐ OBJECT

## OWNERSHIP

☒ PUBLIC  
☐ PRIVATE  
☐ BOTH

## PUBLIC ACQUISITION

☐ IN PROCESS  
☐ BEING CONSIDERED

## STATUS

☐ OCCUPIED  
☒ UNOCCUPIED  
☐ WORK IN PROGRESS  
**ACCESSIBLE**  
☐ YES: RESTRICTED  
☒ YES: UNRESTRICTED  
☐ NO

## PRESENT USE

☐ AGRICULTURE  
☐ COMMERCIAL  
☐ EDUCATIONAL  
☐ ENTERTAINMENT  
☐ GOVERNMENT  
☐ INDUSTRIAL  
☐ MILITARY  
☐ MUSEUM  
☐ PARK  
☐ PRIVATE RESIDENCE  
☐ RELIGIOUS  
☐ SCIENTIFIC  
☐ TRANSPORTATION  
☒ OTHER: Vacant**4 OWNER OF PROPERTY**

NAME

State of Missouri; managed by Southwest Missouri State University

STREET &amp; NUMBER

CITY, TOWN

Springfield

VICINITY OF

STATE

Missouri 65802

**5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION**COURTHOUSE,  
REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.

Wright County Courthouse

STREET &amp; NUMBER

Courthouse Square

CITY, TOWN

Hartville

STATE

Missouri 65667

**6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS**

TITLE

Missouri State Historical Survey

DATE

1978

☐ FEDERAL ☒ STATE ☐ COUNTY ☐ LOCALDEPOSITORY FOR  
SURVEY RECORDSOffice of Historic Preservation  
Department of Natural Resources

CITY, TOWN

P.O. Box 176  
Jefferson City

STATE

Missouri 65102

## 7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE
<input type="checkbox"/> EXCELLENT	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DETERIORATED	<input type="checkbox"/> UNALTERED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ORIGINAL SITE
<input type="checkbox"/> GOOD	<input type="checkbox"/> RUINS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ALTERED	<input type="checkbox"/> MOVED      DATE _____
<input type="checkbox"/> FAIR	<input type="checkbox"/> UNEXPOSED		

### DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The Administration Building of the Missouri State Fruit Experiment Station, Mountain Grove, Missouri is a simple, one and one-half story manifestation of the Tudor Revival Style of architecture filtered through the influence of H.H. Richardson and the Queen Anne and Stick Styles of late nineteenth century America. Its compact, rectangular plan rests on a full basement and is capped by a full attic.

### IMPORTANT CONSTRUCTION FEATURES

The building measures 42'5" along the east and west, and 59'10" along the north and south. It is constructed of red brick, laid in common bond, and its outer walls are three stretchers thick. It sits on a foundation of squared and coursed, rock-faced limestone blocks, and it is topped by a roof of wooden shingles. This bellcast roof is hipped in its central portion, gabled at its northeast and southeast corners and conical over the stout tower at the southwest corner. In addition, the gable ends on the north and south sides of the building and the rectangular dormer with double doors and balcony on the south side above the porch are faced with wooden shingles which have been painted white.

Notable design features of the Old Administration Building include its bellcast, pedimented gables with returns, the large, broad, scrolled brackets placed beneath the boxed cornice at all gable corners, the squat tower at the southwest corner and horizontal bands of double-hung windows with rectangular transoms and wooden mullions resting on continuous white limestone lugsills which are found within the gabled bays and the squat tower. Single windows of the same type are found near the porch and on the east, west and south sides of the building. In addition, two steeply gabled dormers of brick and shingles, which are adorned with table stops and enclose round-arched windows, are located on the east side and are topped with remnants of trilobed finials. Two Tudor arches of wood which rest on molded corbel stops above the front porch extend over the south porch wall which has brick balusters two stretchers wide and six high, with a white limestone capstone.

Immediately to the west of the porch, on the wall of the tower, is a stone plaque which is inscribed with the name of the building and those of all of the persons who were immediately involved in the design and construction.

The interior of the building has been completely vandalized. No fixtures or moldings survive but remnants still exist of the original, stenciled, floral wall decoration in the central hallway, beneath several layers of peeling paper and wall coverings. In addition, the original wood floors survive beneath a variety of peeling floor coverings.

The rooms on the main floor of the building originally served as an office, reception room, sample room and dark room, though it is not known which one served which purpose. (See plan) The full basement was used as a grafting room and root cellar<sup>1</sup> and the attic has remained unfinished, though its southwest portion must have served some purpose which necessitated the addition of the dormer with doors and balcony above the front porch (see below, Alterations).

# 8 SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW			
PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNITY PLANNING	<input type="checkbox"/> LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> RELIGION
1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> CONSERVATION	<input type="checkbox"/> LAW	<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENCE
1500-1599	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> ECONOMICS	<input type="checkbox"/> LITERATURE	<input type="checkbox"/> SCULPTURE
1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATION	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input type="checkbox"/> SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN
1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> ART	<input type="checkbox"/> ENGINEERING	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSIC	<input type="checkbox"/> THEATER
1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCE	<input type="checkbox"/> EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> PHILOSOPHY	<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNICATIONS	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRY	<input type="checkbox"/> POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY)
		<input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION		

SPECIFIC DATES 1900-1901 BUILDER/ARCHITECT H.H. Hohenschild

## STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Administration Building of the Missouri State Fruit Experiment Station in Mountain Grove, Missouri is significant as the most imposing architectural example in its locality of any type and as the only building in the Tudor Revival Style known to have been designed by the Missouri architect, Henry H. Hohenschild. In addition, this building was the original site of the activities and investigations of the Fruit Station, many of which have proven to be of the utmost benefit to the fruit growers of Missouri in particular and the United States in general.

Early settlers in this state found Missouri to be rich in wild fruit. Planned cultivation followed and by 1859 the first Missouri Fruit Growers Association was organized. By 1862 its name was changed to the Missouri State Horticultural Society. In the early 1860's commercial fruit growing began and exhibited great expansion after the Civil War.

In Missouri's Ozarks agriculture began in earnest in the 1870's with the general farming of wheat and corn crops. Cattle, hogs, sheep, horses and mules were the principle types of livestock.<sup>2</sup> By the 1880's and 1890's more and more farmers began specializing in fruit culture, with apples, peaches, strawberries and tomatoes as the dominant crops. Fruit raising became so important that the Southern Missouri Ozarks earned the nickname, "the Land of the Big Red Apple".<sup>3</sup>

Much of the growth of the fruit industry in this era was due to expansionist attitudes of the railroads and their advertising which encouraged farmers to buy land along their lines for fruit raising. The ease with which crops could be taken to city and regional markets was their main selling point.<sup>4</sup> The resulting growth in the industry was so great that from 1880 to 1890 Missouri went from its position as the tenth largest fruit raising state in the Union to first place with apples as the main crop, and peaches and berries a close second.<sup>5</sup> The area around Wright County in southeast Missouri was the center of this growth.<sup>6</sup> By 1905 orchards of 500 to 3000 trees were common. To facilitate the movement and processing of the resulting enormous volume of fruit, cider presses, apple barns and evaporators were built along the railroad lines and helped Missouri become the nation's leader in the production of apples and peaches in the early twentieth century.<sup>7</sup>

The industry declined in the 1930's and the apple era ended due primarily to the failure of the Ozark growers to adjust to the advent of mechanization and higher labor costs in that period. Smaller orchards were the first to go out of business. In addition, the predominant pesticides for control of moth and worm infestation, arsenic of lead and a mixture of lime, sulfur and water, had lost their effectiveness as the organisms built up resistance to them. This problem, added to drought, a

1. Annual Report of the Board of Trustees, State Horticultural Society of Missouri.  
Jefferson City: State Printers, 1900.

2. Annual Report of the Board of Trustees, State Horticultural Society of Missouri.  
Jefferson City: Hugh Stephens Printing Co., 1904.

## 10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY approximately 1 1/3 (61,043.5 square feet).

QUADRANGLE NAME "Mountain Grove, North"

QUADRANGLE SCALE 1:24,000

UTM REFERENCES

A 1, 5 5, 6, 5 4, 9, 0 4, 1, 1, 1, 9, 0, 2

B                        

ZONE EASTING NORTHING

ZONE EASTING NORTHING

C                        

D                        

E                        

F                        

G                        

H                        

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

A rectangle measuring 79'10" along its north and south sides and 62'5" along its east and west sides, the center of which is the UTM reference point given above, being the area of the Administration Building and twenty feet beyond each of its four walls.

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE

CODE

COUNTY

CODE

STATE

CODE

COUNTY

CODE

## 11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE

Noelle Soren, Architectural Historian

ORGANIZATION

Office of Historic Preservation

DATE

Department of Natural Resources

STREET & NUMBER

P.O. Box 176

TELEPHONE

314/751-4096

CITY OR TOWN

Jefferson City

STATE

Missouri 65102

## 12 STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER CERTIFICATION

THE EVALUATED SIGNIFICANCE OF THIS PROPERTY WITHIN THE STATE IS:

NATIONAL X

STATE   

LOCAL   

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER SIGNATURE

TITLE

Director, Department of Natural Resources and  
State Historic Preservation Officer

DATE

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I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PROPERTY IS INCLUDED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

DATE

ATTEST:

KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

DATE

CHIEF OF REGISTRATION

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**ALTERATIONS**

Several important design features of the Administration Building have been altered at unknown dates. The astylistic, shed-roofed dormer with double doors and balcony on the south above the porch replaced a gabled dormer with a round-arched window and label stops, identical to the dormers on the east roof. The south gable was originally adorned with half-timbering arranged in an X motif, elaborate curving stickwork resembling a collar brace and king post on its vergeboard and an elongated finial at its peak. Traces indicate that this decoration was repeated on the north gable. In addition, the two chimneys, which today present a plain aspect, originally were adorned with projecting, brick moldings near their summits.<sup>2</sup> Sometime in 1973, all window frames in the building were removed in preparation for demolition by the state.<sup>3</sup> They were subsequently replaced. To the rear, a small and undistinguished, rectangular garage of brick was added at an unknown date at the northwest corner of the building.

**SITE**

The Administration Building is located on a large, grassy, wooded lot along the eastern boundary of the 190 acre Fruit Station property. To the west a small parking lot borders Missouri Highway 95. Access to the grounds from this direction is gained along a cement walkway through handsome, random rubble walls and gate posts of native Ozark rock. Fittings for the original iron sidewalk gate exist but the gate has disappeared. The large trees and shrubs which closely surround the building on all sides produce fruit and nuts of numerous varieties. Perhaps many of these were planted to complement the environment of the Fruit Station, but, if so, this fact has not been recorded or remembered. East of the Administration Building is the Shingle Style home of the director of the Fruit Station which was constructed at the same time and probably designed by the same architect.<sup>4</sup> To the north and west, across Highway 95, extend many acres of plantings surrounding the new Administration Building and its associated outbuildings. To the south, Missouri Highway 60, a dual expressway, crosses under the older, two-lane Highway 95 at a point where the old Administration Building looms on its wooded hill.

**PRESENT STATUS AND CONDITION**

The interior of the building is in a seriously deteriorated condition with peeling wall paper, fallen plaster, and lathe exposed in some places. In addition, when the window frames were removed and replaced, their surrounding brick openings were chipped and damaged. All windows are broken. Structurally, however, the building has been declared to be sound, and estimates for its restoration include only minimal structural repair. Some repairs which are needed include exterior repointing, a new shingle roof, repainting of the trim and interior refacing of floors, walls and ceilings.<sup>5</sup>

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The building narrowly escaped demolition in 1973 when it was to be torn down after the construction of the new Administration Building to the southeast "in the interest of economy".<sup>6</sup> Public outcry, however, saved it for the time being. Because the building is considered a landmark in the community, the general not-for-profit corporation, Preservation of the Old Administration Building of the Fruit Experiment Station, Inc., was recently formed to raise money to restore the building which is to be recycled as a museum and local tourism center.<sup>7</sup> This organization has the blessing of Dr. Duane Meyer, the President of Southwest Missouri State University, the organization which currently manages the Fruit Station property. Vandalization, however, continues daily.

FOOTNOTES

1. Uses of the rooms at the Fruit Station are mentioned in "State Fruit Station", Mountain Grove [Missouri] Journal, June 28, 1901, pl. and First Annual Report of the Missouri State Fruit Experiment Station (Jefferson City: State Printers, 1901) p. 4.
2. The details of the original condition of the building are taken from photographs of the main facade made immediately after construction. These photos are in possession of the corporation. See photo #7.
3. "City Offers to Take Imperiled Landmark", Mountain Grove [Missouri] Journal, November 22, 1973, p. 1.
4. "State Fruit Station" and "The Experiment Station", Mountain Advertiser, April 12, 1900, p. 1 mention the concurrent construction of the Administration Building, the house, another cottage and a barn.
5. This information is taken from cost estimates made by Southwest Missouri State University for the remodeling of the Old Administration Building in 1976. A copy of these estimates is on file at the Office of Historic Preservation, Department of Natural Resources, Jefferson City, Mo. Mr. Ura Hardin, a building contractor of Mountain Grove, Missouri is one of the professionals who has declared the building to be structurally sound.
6. "Landmark Falls to March of Progress", Mountain Grove [Missouri] Journal, November 15, 1973. p. 1.
7. "Membership Grows in Effort to Save Building", Mountain Grove [Missouri] Journal, June 15, 1978, p. 1.

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depressed economy and the clearing of the land which had begun in preparation for the rapid city growth of the following decades, led to the decline of the fruit industry in Missouri.<sup>8</sup>

At the height of the Missouri fruit era and in answer to the need for expertise to eradicate diseases and pests and to develop new fruit strains specifically adapted to Missouri soils, the Missouri State Fruit Experiment Station was established by an act of legislature in April, 1899.<sup>9</sup> At that time and until 1913 this was the only experiment station in the United States devoted exclusively to fruit culture.<sup>10</sup> N.M. Baskett and D.F. Risk were appointed commissioners of the Fruit Station by the act and were charged with the task of selecting a site for the station.<sup>11</sup> Friendly competition ensued in several south Missouri counties, and in November, 1899 the commissioners selected Mountain Grove as the site, on 190 acres of land which had been donated by the local citizens.<sup>12</sup>

The manager of the station was to be chosen by a board of trustees which was to be appointed by the governor every six years. The first manager so appointed was Prof. J.J. Stinson, a graduate of the Iowa Agriculture College. Stinson had previously served as the horticulturist for the Arkansas Agricultural Experiment Station for nine years, and as Professor of Horticulture at the University of Arkansas for three years. Under his leadership experiments were conducted with various fruits to determine the adaptability of the different varieties to the local soil and climate and to develop new methods of pruning, cultivation, fertilization and control of insects and fungus diseases.<sup>13</sup> The test orchards provided the largest collection of varieties of fruits in the country by 1915.<sup>14</sup>

Since the station's inception in 1899 its fruit breeding work has led to ten new varieties of apples, seven new peaches, eleven new plums, twelve new grapes, a new crabapple and one new raspberry. Most deciduous fruits which are grown in this latitude are found among the station's plantings. The test plots include a large percentage of the fruit cultivars found in nursery catalogues that list fruit adaptable to the Middle West.<sup>15</sup>

In addition to the testing of cultivars for their adaptability to Missouri soils and climate, chief lines of research have grown to include insect and disease control, soil management, pruning investigations, fertilizer experiments, propagation techniques, harvesting procedures and fruit breeding. The testing of new spray materials and hormones for insect and disease control and growth regulations is a primary occupation. Bulletins and circulars relating to all experimental work are published and available free to all Missourians.<sup>16</sup>

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Because of its location within a natural grape environment, the station has been the site of extensive grape experimentation, including some of the first experiments in the United States dealing with grafting rootstocks on to American grapes. Special emphasis has been given to problems in the production of the Catawba and Concord cultivars which are mainstays of the grape industry in Missouri.<sup>17</sup>

Over the years the Fruit Station has won several awards for exhibitions of its fruits. The most prestigious was the Wilder Silver Medal for seedlings of known parentage, the highest award given by the American Pomological Society, Washington, D.C., which was won in 1913.<sup>18</sup>

To house the various activities of the Fruit Station, \$9,350 was appropriated in 1900 to construct the Administration Building, a house for the manager, a cottage for the superintendant and a barn. In the interest of the future, it was decided that the buildings erected should be of first class quality. The project initially had some trouble gaining enough funds to accomplish this, so all the buildings planned were not completed until 1904.<sup>19</sup>

The Administration Building was constructed between June, 1900 and June, 1901.<sup>20</sup> The job was contracted to George E. Matthews of West Plains, Missouri. The cornerstone of the building was laid on June 23, 1900, accompanied by a parade and much pomp and ceremony organized by the Mountain Grove Lodge of the Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons of the State of Missouri.<sup>21</sup> The affair was attended by local citizens, officers of the State of Missouri, the State Horticultural Society, the State Agricultural Association and newspaper editors and agricultural writers. Forty nearby acres were set aside to provide campsites, and the railroads gave special, low rates to passengers bound for Mountain Grove to encourage a large crowd.<sup>22</sup>

The architect of the Administration Building was Henry H. Hohenschild, a Democratic State Senator under Governor Lon Vest Stephens (1896-1900) and the State Architect at that time.<sup>23</sup> He was born in St. Louis and received all of his basic education there. It is reported that he studied at several architectural schools, but their names and locations go unmentioned. In 1885 Hohenschild became a charter member of the Western Association of Architects, and after 1899 he was a member of the American Institute of Architects, though he resigned from this body in 1917. In the 1890's he practiced in Rolla, Missouri, but by 1909 he had set up an office in St. Louis. He died in 1928.



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Not much is known of Hohenschild's work, but it is certain that he designed a large number of government buildings in Missouri in his lifetime. These include the county courthouses in Pulaski (1903-1904, Waynesville), Pike (1917-1919, Bowling Green), Scott (1912-1913, Benton), Washington (1907-1908, Potosi) and Pemiscot (1924, Caruthersville) counties in Missouri. Of these, two are designed in the Italianate Style with campanile (Pulaski and Washington, both in brick), one in the Neoclassical Revival Style (Pike, smoothed and coursed cut stone), one in the Beaux Arts Style (Scott, brick, stone and terracotta) and one in what can only be termed the Prairie Classical Style (Pemiscot, brick and terracotta). This building exhibits an unusual blend of Classical details and innovative terracotta pilaster capitals which recall, in a simplified way, the exterior piers of Frank Lloyd Wright's Unity Church in Oak Park, Illinois (1906).

Of the little which is known of Hohenschild's work, the Administration Building remains the only Tudor Revival building attributed to him. Perhaps his use of this style here was meant to allude to the rustic and rural nature of the Fruit Station and its associated philosophy. The Tudor Revival or Late English Gothic Style of architecture, and the Queen Anne and Stick Styles, all of which contributed to the parentage of the Fruit Station, were often employed for country estates in England and America by such architects as C.F.A. Voysey, A.J. Downing, Richard Norman Shaw, McKim, Mead and White and their contemporaries.<sup>24</sup> In addition, a suggestion of the influence of H.H. Richardson may be seen in the simple, brick balustrade on the porch, a characteristic which echoes Richardson's love of stark, unadorned brick or stone, rectangular window surrounds. This type of balustrade can be seen in the designs of other architects working in the Richardsonian Style.<sup>25</sup>

The Administration Building served the Fruit Station until 1968 when the new administration building, which was designed by the architects Kramer and Harms of St. Louis, was constructed to the northeast.

The survey of Missouri's historic sites is based on their selection as they relate to theme studies in Missouri history as outlined in "Missouri's State Historic Preservation Plan". The Administration Building of the Missouri State Fruit Experiment Station, therefore, is being nominated to the National Register of Historic Places as an example of the themes of "Architecture" and "Agriculture".

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FOOTNOTES

1. C.H. Dutcher, The Leading Facts in the Development of the Fruit Industry in Missouri (Kansas City: American Pomological Society, 1905), pp. 2-5.
2. Milton D. Rafferty, "Agricultural Change in the Western Ozarks", Missouri Historical Review, LXIX (April, 1975), 300-309.
3. The soil and climate of southeast Missouri have been cited as particularly conducive to large and successful fruit crops. The area was once the bed of a continental sea which received rich and very fine grained calcareous and mineral deposits. Without having other deposits formed over these, the area was uplifted to an altitude high enough to provide good drainage to the nearby Gasconade River and Missouri River tributaries and to ensure the late blooming of fruit trees, a protection from late frost on tender blossoms. The limey soil and the minerals on the surface become dissolved in rainfall and create a sort of fertilizer, so that additional fertilization is often not necessary. In addition, the red, porous, gravelly subsoil in this area holds the moisture even through seasons of drought. See H.D. Mackay, The Soil of the Ozark Region and Its Adaptability to Fruit Growing (Kansas City: Hudson-Kimberly Publishing Co., 1893), pp. 1-11, F.A. Behymer, "Ozarks Found Well Adapted to Fruit Growing", St. Louis [Missouri] Post-Dispatch, July 23, 1951, p. 6A, "Heart of the Peach Belt", Mountain Advertiser, September 13, 1901, p. 1 and L.A. Goodman, Missouri For Fruit (Columbia: E.W. Stephens Publishing Co., n.d.), p. 9.
4. The importance of the railroads in this connection has been cited in "Fruit Raising in Wright County", Mountain Advertiser, April 19, 1900, p. 1, "Agricultural Change in the Western Ozarks", p. 306 and Annual Report of the Board of Trustees, State Horticultural Society of Missouri (Jefferson City: State Printers, 1900), p. 44 and Annual Report of the Board of Trustees, State Horticultural Society of Missouri (Jefferson City: Hugh Stephens Printing Co., 1904), p. 53.
5. Floyd C. Shoemaker, Missouri and Missourians, Volume 2. (Chicago: Lewis Publishing Co., 1943), p. 472.
6. "Fruit Raising in Wright County" and "Mountain Grove Fruit Wins", Mountain Advertiser, November 17, 1898, p. 1.
7. Missouri and Missourians, Volume 2, p. 179 and Biennial Report of the Board of Trustees of the Missouri State Fruit Experiment Station 1901-1902 (Springfield: Jewell Publishing Co., 1902), pp. 5-8.

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8. Milton D. Rafferty, "Agricultural Change in the Western Ozarks", p. 308.
9. Missouri and Missourians, Volume 2, p. 179.
10. Walker B. Stevens, Missouri: The Center State, Volume 3 (St. Louis: S.J. Clarke Publishing Co., 1915), pp. 483-484.
11. First Annual Report of the Missouri State Fruit Experiment Station (Jefferson City: State Printers, 1901), pp. 1-3.
12. Mountain Grove is twenty miles southeast of Hartville on the Frisco Railroad, formerly called the Kansas City, Fort Scott and Memphis Road. It sits on the most elevated ridge of the Ozarks and has an elevation of 1685 feet above sea level. In 1851 a post office and store was established at this place, which was then called Hickory Springs, by S.C. Hardin who was the first man to enter into business in this area. In later years, the town was known as both Mountain Store and Fyan, but in 1886 the town of Mountain Grove was officially established. The settlers who populated this region were primarily from Kentucky, Tennessee and Virginia. See Beatrice Pierce, "History of Mountain Grove" (Mountain Grove: 1915) (Mimeographed), Howard C. Conard, ed., Encyclopedia of the History of Missouri, Volume II (St. Louis: Southern Historical Co., 1901), p. 531 and "Welcome Address by Joel F. Short, Mayor of Mountain Grove" Mountain Advertiser, October 11, 1911, p. 1. In addition to the land, the citizens of Mountain Grove donated \$1,000 in cash to the Fruit Station as an added inducement to its locating there. See program for the Masonic Cornerstone Laying Ceremony, New Administration Building, Mountain Grove, Missouri, September 15, 1968.
13. In the early days of the Station, Prof. Stinson was a pioneer in the demonstration of methods of pest control in the rural areas of the state. He fitted out a Frisco Railroad car with an exhibit of pumps and spraying equipment in order to educate fruit farmers in remote rural areas on the benefits and procedures of proper insect and disease control. See "Experiment Station Spray Car Exhibit", Mountain Advertiser, January 16, 1902, p. 1. Other past directors of the Station include Dr. Paul Evans, Fred W. Faurot and Paul Shepard. Dr. Kenneth W. Hanson is the current director, and he has served in this capacity since 1963. He spent the previous three years at the American University in Beirut, Lebanon where he was involved in all phases of their horticultural program except sub-tropical. Before going to Lebanon, Dr. Hanson spent over six years on the staff of Cornell University and two years at the University of Georgia. See "National Demand Grows for Catawba Grape", (Mountain Grove: Missouri State Fruit Experiment Station, n.d.).

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MISSOURI STATE FRUIT EXPERIMENT STATION, ADMINISTRATION BUILDING

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14. Official Manual of the State of Missouri (Jefferson City: Hugh Stephens Publishing Co., 1915-1916), pp. 38-39.
15. "National Demand Grows for Catawba Grape". Some of these new varieties are discussed in Paul H. Shepard, New Fruit Varieties Originated and Introduced by the Missouri State Fruit Experiment Station, Mountain Grove, Missouri (Mountain Grove: Bulletin 33, Missouri State Fruit Experiment Station, 1948). Some of these varieties have become nationally important. A new variety of apple, the Ozark Gold, was perfected at the station a few years ago and there are currently between 15,000 and 20,000 trees of this type in the state of Washington alone. Dr. Hanson predicts that it may become the number four apple in the U.S. In addition, by far the most important of all the new varieties developed at the Station, according to Dr. Hanson, is the Loring Peach, one of the leading peach varieties in the trade today. Other varieties developed at the Fruit Station include Jonagram, Wright and Whetstone apples; Bonnie, Bluebell and Twilite plums; Roubidoux, Eleven Point and Ozark Prize grapes; Osage, Ozark and Poppy peaches; the Kent crabapple and the Somo Raspberry. See Dr. Kenneth Hanson, personal correspondence with the Office of Historic Preservation, Department of Natural Resources, August 8, 1978.
16. Official Manual of the State of Missouri (Jefferson City: Von Hoffman Press, Inc., 1975-1976), p. 613 and Official Manual of the State of Missouri (Jefferson City: Von Hoffman Press, Inc., 1955-1956), pp. 603-604.
17. "National Demand Grows for Catawba Grape" and F.A. Behymer, "Ozarks Found Well Adapted to Grape Growing", St. Louis [Missouri] Post-Dispatch, July 23, 1951, p. 6A.
18. Walter Stevens, Missouri: The Center State, Volume 3, pp. 483-484. Other awards are on display at the Fruit Station. They include 2 awards for displays at the Pan American Centennial Exposition (1915) and an horticultural award from the Trans-Mississippi Exposition (1898).
19. First Annual Report of the Missouri State Fruit Experiment Station, pp. 4-6 and Biennial Report of the Trustees of the Missouri State Fruit Experiment Station, 1903-1904 (Springfield: Jewell Publishing Co., 1904), pp. 1-2.
20. "State Fruit Station", Mountain Grove [Missouri] Journal, June 28, 1901, p. 1.

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21. The ceremony was originally planned for June 24, the birthday of St. John the Baptist, the patron saint of the Masons, but, since this was a Sunday, the ceremony was held on the 23rd. When the building was to be demolished in 1973, the corner stone, which contained a time capsule, was opened. In it were found a program for the ceremonies, some money from the period, by-laws for several fraternal organizations in Missouri, a few old newspapers and a carbon copy of the contract for the building. "Corner Stone to be Laid", Mountain Advertiser, May 3, 1900, p. 1 and "Landmark Falls to March of Progress", Mountain Grove [Missouri] Journal, November 15, 1973, p. 1.
22. "June 23, 1900 is the Date of the Big Celebration", Mountain Advertiser, May 24, 1900, p. 1.
23. The following information about Henry Hohenschild is taken from Missouri's Legislative Officers (Jefferson City: Scroggs and Davis, 1898), p. 55, Henry F. and Elsie Withey, Biographical Dictionary of American Architects, Deceased (Los Angeles: New Age Publishing Co., n.d.), p. 292, John Albury Bryan, Missouri's Contribution of American Architecture (St. Louis: St. Louis Architectural Club, 1928), pp. 52, 142 and "H.H. Hohenschild, 65, President of Former Night and Day Bank Dies", obituary from the files of the Missouri State Historical Society, Jefferson Memorial, St. Louis, Missouri.
24. For examples see Henry-Russell Hitchcock, Architecture: Nineteenth and Twentieth Centuries (Baltimore: Penguin Books Inc., 1971), pp. 291-308, 358-363, and 378-379.
25. A clear example of a Richardsonian window surround of this type can be seen in the Glessner House, Chicago, See Henry-Russell Hitchcock, The Architecture of H.H. Richardson and His Times. Hamden: Archon Books, 1961), pl. 105. A balustrade of a similar type can be seen on the east facade of the Richardsonian German American Bank in St. Joseph, Missouri which is a pending nomination to the National Register of Historic Places from this office.

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3. Behymer, F.A. "Ozarks Found Well Adapted to Fruit Growing", St. Louis [Missouri] Post-Dispatch, July 23, 1951, p. 6A.
4. Biennial Report of the Board of Trustees of the Missouri State Fruit Experiment Station. Springfield: Jewell Publishing Co., 1902.
5. Bryan, John Albury. Missouri's Contribution to American Architecture. St. Louis: St. Louis Architectural Club, 1928.
6. "City Offers to Take Imperiled Landmark", Mountain Grove [Missouri] Journal, November 22, 1973, p. 1.
7. Conard, Howard C. Encyclopedia of the History of Missouri, 6 Volumes. St. Louis: Southern Historical Co., 1901.
8. "Corner Stone to be Laid", Mountain Advertiser, May 3, 1900, p. 1.
9. Dutcher, C.H. The Leading Facts in the Development of the Fruit Industry in Missouri. Kansas City: American Pomological Society, 1905.
10. "Experiment Station Spray Car Exhibit", Mountain Advertiser, January 16, 1902, p. 1.
11. First Annual Report of the Missouri State Fruit Experiment Station. Jefferson City: State Printers, 1901.
12. "Fruit Raising in Wright County", Mountain Advertiser, April 19, 1901, p. 1.
13. Goodman, L.A. Missouri For Fruit. Columbia: E.W. Stephens Publishing Co., n.d.
14. Hanson, Dr. Kenneth W. Personal correspondence with the Office of Historic Preservation, Department of Natural Resources, August 8, 1978.
15. "Heart of the Peach Belt", Mountain Advertiser, September 13, 1901, p. 1.
16. "H.H. Hohenschield, 65, President of Former Night and Day Bank, Dies". Obituary from the files of the Missouri State Historical Society, Jefferson Memorial, St. Louis, Missouri.

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18. ----- . The Architecture of H.H. Richardson and His Times. Hamden: Archon Books, 1961.
19. "June 23, 1900 is the Date of the Big Celebration", Mountain Advertiser, May 24, 1900, p. 1.
20. "Landmark Falls to March of Progress", Mountain Grove [Missouri] Journal, November 15, 1973, p. 1.
21. Mackay, H.D. The Soil of the Ozark Region and Its Adaptability to Fruit Growing. Kansas City: Hudson-Kimberly Publishing Co., 1893.
22. Masonic Cornerstone Laying Ceremony, Program, New Administration Building, Mountain Grove, Missouri, September 15, 1968.
23. "Membership Grows in Effort to Save Building", Mountain Grove [Missouri] Journal, June 15, 1971, p. 1.
24. Missouri's Legislative Officers. Jefferson City: Scroggs and Davis, 1898.
25. "Mountain Grove Fruit Wins", Mountain Advertiser, November 17, 1898, p. 1.
26. "National Demand Grows for Catawba Grape". Mountain Grove: Missouri State Fruit Experiment Station, n.d.
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36. Southwest Missouri State University. Cost estimates for repairs to the old Administration Building at the Fruit Station, 1976.
37. "The Experiment Station", Mountain Advertiser, April 12, 1900, p. 1.
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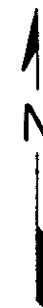
U.S.G.S. 15' Quadrangle  
"Mountain Grove, North, Mo." (1951)  
Scale: 1:24,000  
Missouri State Fruit Experiment Station,  
Administration Building

UTM REFERENCE: Latitude: 37 9 11.00  
15/565490/4111902 Longitude: 92 15 45.00

T. 29 N.

T. 28 N.

MAIN FLOOR PLAN  
MISSOURI STATE FRUIT EXPERIMENT STATION  
ADMINISTRATION BUILDING  
MOUNTAIN GROVE, MISSOURI



NOT TO SCALE

