



**CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY IN  
ANDREW COUNTY MISSOURI**  
For Division of Parks, Recreation, and Historic Preservation  
Missouri Department of Natural Resources  
**FY-1993**

Performed by:  
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# CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY IN ANDREW COUNTY MISSOURI

This Cultural Resource Survey in Andrew Co. had two related but separate phases.

**Phase I** was an intensive survey of the area immediately surrounding the Andrew Co. Courthouse in downtown Savannah. In an intensive survey, each building or structure in a predetermined area is photographed and recorded and a skeleton historic search made for the probable first and subsequent owners and/or occupants.

**Phase 2** was a reconnaissance survey of the cultural resources of a portion of rural Andrew county, in which all roads and/or streets are driven to find the cultural resources which remain. With few exceptions those which remain are photographed and their location recorded. Exceptions might include severely deteriorated buildings and/or those which are inaccessible because of closed farm gates. From those which are located, the buildings and farmsteads which appear significant are selected for preparation of an inventory form. In addition to such information as area of significance, historic function and sub-function, and building, site or structure physical description, the results of research to identify the probable first and successive owners are included on the inventory.

A lack of public records creates difficulties in research on the built environment of Andrew County. Township tax rolls and annual reports of the County Superintendent of Schools have not been preserved. The county is not zoned and to this date does not require building permits. The local newspaper The Savannah Recorder allows access to its microfilm of early papers only to staff members, and microfilm of now extinct small town papers is not available locally. The Recorder of Deeds maintains only grantee/grantor indexes. Without the kindness of Mr. Ed Vaughan of Andrew Co. Title Co., who allowed access to his private abstractor's tract indexes, the surveyor is certain that information could not have been found in a timely manner. There has apparently been no scholarly research on the county, and as is the case with most "vanity" history books those available for Andrew County have selective contents. The surveyor also had to turn to the Missouri Inter-Library loan network to obtain a copy of Allen Nobles's Wood Brick and Stone, Vol II which was suggested as the source for style and form information on rural buildings.

## **PHASE I- SAVANNAH COURTHOUSE SQUARE SURVEY**

Forty-one structures were photographed, researched and had inventory forms completed on them. The intent of the survey was to determine whether an ammendment should be made to the National Register status of the Andrew County Courthouse, creating a Courthouse District. Too many of the historic structures have been massively altered and there are too many intrusions of non conforming contemporary buildings for such an ammendment, in the survyor's opinion. At least one building, the 1872 Farmers State Bank, demands a nomination on its own merit. Now occupied by the Church of Christ, this High Italianate commercial structure appears to be completely intact and in very good shape.

A case could be made for inclusion of the United States Post Office facility in a multiple resource nomination of public facilities constructed during the late 1930's. The neo-colonial style and rolled copper roof are typical of that era's governmental building program.

Although most buildings on and around the courthouse square do not appear to be of National Register quality it would be hoped that the historic information made available by the survey would inspire owners to take appropriate conservation and/or retrofit measures. It would seem that the community should move toward preservation zoning.

## PHASE II - THE RURAL RECONNAISSANCE SURVEY

The surveyor had originally planned the rural reconnaissance for Ranges 33W and 34W of Townships 58N, 59N, 60N and 61N, or Monroe, Rochester, Platte and Empire political townships. During preliminary drives through it became clear that the countryside following US Highway 169 between St. Joseph and DeKalb County has been negatively impacted by subdivision development. Few farm structures of cultural resource merit, let alone National Register quality remain. The countryside in Ranges 33W and 34W which has not been suburbanized, often has been combined into large land holdings with few if any pre World War II buildings. Steel pole buildings and fiberglass silos predominate. A 1978 survey of the county had already located much of what was significant in the built environment of those two Ranges. In consultation with Lee Gilliard, it was decided to include Ranges 35W, 36W and 37W of Townships 60N and 61N, an area of substantial early settlement which appeared to have more rural built environment remaining.

**Phase II--Part 1** The several rural communities of the selected Townships and Ranges (Bolckow, Cosby, Fillmore\*, Rea, Rosendale\*\* and Whitesville) were surveyed first. Commercial activity has diminished in these towns, impacted as they are by the ease of travel to Maryville, Cameron, Savannah or St. Joseph. The remnants of the business districts combine with a wide variety of residential stock in these towns, making it easy for even the stranger to visualize their former vitality. **Possible multiple resource themes would include: the banking industry, the railroad towns, the Round Prairie trail or the work of particular builder craftsmen.**

\* During the rural phase of the survey information was received which prompted the addition of another Fillmore property, which is not numbered in sequence.

\*\* Rosendale was flooded twice during the Flood of 1993 and some resources may have been destroyed.

### PROPERTIES OF INTEREST IN THE RURAL COMMUNITIES INCLUDE:

#### In BOLCKOW

**John Brewer home-** This home was built in 1918 by farmer John Brewer at a cost of \$2000. It was owned from 1925 to 1962 by rural mail carrier Glenn Neely. Postmaster Buhler Sears owned from 1962 to 1992.

**George W. Wells home -** George Wells an ante-bellum settler in Andrew County apparently built this home in 1879. In 1901 the home was purchased by Mrs. William



Craig Dysart and it remained in that family until 1956 when retired farmer James House bought.

**James Johnston home** - This home with its ornate stained glass window was apparently built in 1893. In 1926, Louvvinia Wells Townsend bought and it remained in that family until after the death of her daughter Iola in 1980.

**John Anderson home** - Anderson, who platted the town as St. John and renamed it within the year for a railline engineer, built this home about 1872. He lost the home and considerable other property to a mortgage foreclosure in 1887. Merchant Cyrenious Floyd bought in 1894 and his family owned until 1974. When the present owner bought it was derelict and she had completely renovated it.

**Andrew County Consolidated School #2** - In 1922 the Bolckow school was destroyed by fire and this building replaced it just a year later. With reorganization at this became a part of Andrew Co. R-VI. The building will be looking for a new use since bonds have been passed for a new K-12 building for the District.

**James Dougan home** - This home was apparently built by general merchant Dougan about 1886. The home remained in the family until 1948. Although semi- derelict the home is still occupied.

**Alfred Dodds home** - A. S. Dodds was a doctor in this community from shortly after it was platted until his death in 1900. The house may well have been under construction at the time of his death. Mrs. Dodds who outlived her husband by about 40 years lived here with an unmarried son and daughter. Mrs. Dodd's grandson Logan Woods sold to R-VI principle Jay Edwards in 1974.

**Wm. H. Bedford home** - Farmer William Bedford who was born and grew up a few miles east of town built this home when he retired in 1915. The family owned for 50 years. It is the only 20th C. brick home in town.

**Bolckow Baptist Church** - This brick church structure was built in 1908 for \$9000 by a congregation which had been formed in 1872. The property has been owned since 1970 by the United Methodist church

**Walter Chamberlain home** - this rectilinear Queen Anne home was apparently built about 1895. In 1911 Charles Dysart of the firm of Dysart Cann and Cooper bought and it remained in the family until 1937

**Wm D. Roberts home** - This Eastlake influence home was probably built in 1902 for W.D. Roberts, in whose family it remained until 1938 when Ralph and Margaret Dodds, son and daughter- in- law of Dr. Doods bought.

## In COSBY

**Frank Hegeman home** - Hegeman, member of one of the substantial farm families in this area built this foursquare home in 1909. His widow sold to hardware and farm implement dealer William Bunse in 1921 and that family owned until 1955.

**Oscar Peters home** - Peters, who was for years Cashier of the State Bank of Cosby, and his wife the former Carrie Strock, had this home built in about 1908. After the bank was forced to close in 1928 the Peters sold this home to Rudolph Mandler

**David Hines home** - Hines a carpenter and builder lavished some of his skills on this home which he built in 1902. The home remains in the family.

**Cosby State Bank Building** - This bank had this building built in 1901. The bank failed and in 1928 the Banking Commissioners sold the building which then housed a succession of businesses. During the early 1960's it was the Post Office and is now a residence.

**James Anderson store** - built by one of the earliest of the towns' merchants it was the hardware and implement store of William Bunse from 1921 to 1959.

**Joseph Peters home** - Although built by Peters the longest ownership of this home is that of the Strock family. Newly widowed Minerva Strock bought it in 1910 and her daughter Minnie and son-in-law Postmaster Lafayette Durant bought from Mrs. Strock's estate and owned until 1940.

**Kline General Store/Cosby Lodge A.F. & A.M.** - A fire destroyed this whole business block of Cosby in 1923 and F.E. Kline was the only one who built back immediately. The Masonic lodge leased the 2nd floor. The building which was empty at that time, was purchased by the Cosby Lions Club in 1976.

**David Newburn home** - This trackside home was built by the Newburns in about 1888. Mrs. Newburn sold to Charles Shubaugh in 1906 and he and his wife converted it into a hotel. In 1928 the family sold to the bank who in turn sold to Fred and Minnie Keller. The Kellers lived here until they moved to Savannah when he was elected Sheriff.

**Franklin Kelley home** - This tract was owned by Nehemiah Kelley, one of the Town of Cosby incorporators. Apparently his son Franklin built this home and it remained in that family until 1990.

**Platte Valley Bank of Cosby** - This was the second bank organized for Cosby and in 1910 they erected this elegant little building. The bank was in the front half and the Post Office in the rear. This bank became insolvent shortly after the State Bank and was sold to William McKee. The north part of the building was converted into store and later a locker plant. In 1982 the building was bought by the Public Water District.

## **In FILLMORE**

**W.W. Spicer home-** The eldest brother of the Spicer family, he was a carpenter/builder and is probably responsible for the several homes with two story carpenter lace porches in and around Fillmore

**W. J. Barnes residence and hospital-** Dr. Barnes and later his son-in-law Dr. Daniel Parks served the community and countryside for perhaps 75 years.

**Round Prairie Bank \*** Previously recorded in the 1978 survey, it is undoubtedly the most interesting building in the community. Of coursed stone and with a mansard roof, an educated guess would suggest it predates the 1892 founding of the bank.

**C.W. Cole Mortuary-** Cole's father Aaron, one of the towns earliest merchants, was the proverbial furniture supplier/mortician. About 1913, Cole built this mortuary which he operated until his death in the mid '30's

**Fillmore District School School # 36/Andrew Co. Consolidated District #1-** The first portion of this building was built in 1895 as the District School. When consolidation of several rural districts with Fillmore took place in the early 1920's the middle section, which bears a District # 1 nameplate, was added to provide space for high school classes. This building will become redundant when a new District building, for which bonds have been voted, is constructed.

**Hardin Messick home-** the identification of this property on the Inventory form may be less than correct. A history of Fillmore written in 1928 by Oscar Cayton, suggests that this may be the second oldest building in the community , dating from before the War. T. Kenyon owned the NW quarter of Section 17, and was one of the incorporators of the Town of Newark (Fillmore), making it probable that the home was originally owned by a member of his family.

**Carlton Spicer home-** The George Barber blueprints for this home are in the possession of the owners.

**Herbert Spicer home-**The second son of the Spicer family, businessman Charles Herbert, bought this lot in 1895 and had this home built, whether by his elder brother or not is unknown, but the carpenter lace and shingling would make one assume such.

**Louella Messick Dysart home-**A probable prenuptial gift from her father Hardin Messick to his youngest daughter. The U shape and the roof cresting are highlights.

**Warren Brown home-** Dr. Brown was one of the very early Fillmore professional men. The two story carpenter lace porch is, according to Cayton, an 1890's addition.

**Edwin Davis home-**Dentist Edwin Davis who had lived in the house next door east since 1898, had this foursquare house built in 1910.



**George Hibbard home-** This 1906 home of dentist George Hibbard must have been a show place before age and deterioration set in. The home remains in Hibbard ownership.

**Farmers Bank of Fillmore-** A short lived bank, the building was constructed by Alex Hanners of hand-made concrete block. This was the last building Hanners built, choosing instead to operate a general store.

**Lincoln Lodge #138 A.F. & A. M. Lodge hall** This Lodge, a reconstitution of the Round Prairie Lodge whose charter had been issued in 1855, bought this tract in 1873 and had this combination storefront and lodge hall built. The Lodge is still active as is the storefront.

**Norton Gregory home-** The home of the Fillmore hardware merchant who owned and operated his store in the ground floor of the Lodge Hall beginning in 1898.

**Old School Presbyterian Church.** Built in 1856 the structure served the Presbyterians until the 1880's. In 1886, the congregation which had been meeting at the Stone Church a mile south of town, bought the building. Today the building serves a combined Christian-Baptist congregation.

**Old School Presbyterian Manse-** This was built as the Presbyterian Manse according to the Oscar Cayton history of Fillmore. The house passed into private ownership in 1873

#### In HELENA

**Harry McEllwain home** - Farmer and town merchant, McEllwain built this home in 1908. Between 1919 and 1930 he and his family lived in St. Joseph where he was employed by Wheeler-Motter Wholesale Hardware. In 1930 he returned to Helena as manager of the Helena Lumber yard.

**R.A. Irwin home** - merchant and banker Irwin built this Queen Anne cottage in 1905 owning until selling to Alice Patton in 1916, when he acquired the W. H. Sharp home. In 1921, G. A. Thomann, who had purchased the Exchange Bank (of Helena), bought the home and owned it until his death.

**Exchange Bank of Helena** - The bank organized as the private Banking Firm of Sharp, Walker and Best, was located in a trackside location until 1916 when they built this structure. In 1948 the bank was acquired by Home Bank of Savannah and in 1950 became the location of the Post office.

**W. H. Sharp home** - One of the partners in the private banking firm, Sharp had this home built in the same block as his bank. The home was later owned by bank Presidents Robert Irwin and Sam Stucki in whose family it remains.



**District #64 Grade and High School** - District #64 is reportedly the second rural school in the county to operate 10 grades. This facility which was built in 1917, later became Consolidated District # 4 and is now a K-6 facility for Savannah R-III.

#### In REA

**Zachary Wells home** - Wells who established the Rea lumberyard when the railroad came through the county, built this home in about 1889 and owned until 1905. In 1908 the home and farm were bought by former Fillmore businessman Franz Cole who was attracted to Rea by its location on a railline.

**Cory Pettijohn home** - Cory Pettijohn, the second owner of the lumberyard, probably built this home as a showplace of his wares in about 1899. In 1909 Joseph Barr bought the home and his family owned until 1923, when William Wyatt bought. From 1943 to the mid 1980's the home was owned by the Ashel Campbell family.

**Rea Lumberyard**- Although now derelict and used only for agricultural chemical storage, this property is representative of one of the most important commercial activities of the 19th C. railroad town. No others are even standing.

**Rea Union Church** - Town founder Louis Holt designated two lots in his plat for construction of a Union Church where all denominations could work together. The congregation is still active.

**Andrew Cain home** - Postmaster, merchant and bank investor Cain bought these lots adjacent to the Banking Company of Rea and had this home built. It remained in the family until 1953.

#### In ROCHESTER

**Rochester Presbyterian Church**- There were several Cumberland Presbyterian congregations organized in Andrew Co during the antebellum years. This 1874 building, still in intermittent use, is the only one of that denomination now standing.

**Dr. William Bryant home** - It is said this house was built with slave labor. The first record found is an 1857 purchase of the lots by Dr. William Bryant. In 1864, Bryant sold to widow Elizabeth Marshall and the home remained in the family until 1968

**J.J. Sigrist home** - John Sigrist a native of Alsace-Lorraine who with a brother Phillip, settled in the area very early, built this home about 1859, and it remained in the family until 1947. John farmed and Phillip was the miller and merchant of the town.

## In ROSENDALE

**Dr. John Hoshor building-** this structure is a remnant of the healthy commercial life which once operated in this railroad town. Built by a doctor, it housed professional offices and drug and sundry stores for most of its life. Now only the east portion is occupied by the U.S. Post Office

**Orizon Cummins storefront-** this building which housed general and later grocery stores is now vacant

**Bales Hardware store/IOOF # 294 Lodge hall-** A common practice in the last decade of the 19th C. was that the local I.O.O.F. lodge would build the second story of a new storefront and own and occupy it as Lodge hall. The building is seriously deteriorated.

**Rosendale Opera House-**The first "opera house" was built on this tract in 1918, that buiding was destroyed by fire, and a community group rebuilt immediately. The building is owned by the town but is unused and deteriorated.

**Rosendale Bank/Rosendale Lodge # 404 A. F. & A. M.-** Built in 1895 by the Rosendale bank Co. it also housed the Masonic Lodge until that Loodge joined the Savannah Lodge in 1992. The bank is the only one now operating in the county other than in Savannah and Country Club Village.

**A.A. Hopkins home-** Bank Cashier A.A. Hopkins built this home, one of the few two story residences in the town.

**Marion Buis home-** Although now altered severely, this home is interesting because of its original octagonal form.

**George Boham home-**Built in 1884 by dry goods merchant George Boham, this elegant Italianate residence remains in the family.

**Maurice Lewellen home-** Bank President Maurice Lewellen, son of one of the original incorporators of the bank, A.E. Lewellen, built this home in 1934 and it remained in the fmily until 1970.

**William Worley home-** this pyramid square home is distinguished by its pattern shingle siding

**Hezekiah Watson home-** The Watson family platted an addition to Rosendale in 1894, and probably built this ornate little home the same year. Long time owners were the William Wachtel family.

**Andrew County Consolidated School District #2-** This 1938 school building replaced an 1895 structure. Now a part of the Andrew County R-VI District it serves as the High School., but will be seeking a new use when the new R-VI building is constructed.

**W. B. Wood homes** -In 1907, W. B. Wood bought the Rosendale Lumber Yard and in 1911 built the home on the N side of Locust west of Line, in which he showed off the wares of his lumber yard. In 1920, he and his wife built the first "modern" house in Rosendale, the bungalow on the east side of Elm south of Sylvan, and sold the older home to W. D. Coffman.

**Peter Hunter home**-This home with its mansard roof was apparently built by blacksmith Peter Hunter about 1874. Interestingly, there is a 2nd Empire influence home in Bendena. Doniphan Co., Kansas built in the same time frame by blacksmith Jacob Bastian.

#### In WHITESVILLE

**Whitesville Lodge # 162, A.F. & A. M.** \* Not included in this survey since it was already cited in the 1978 one. Unfortunately, since that time the building has been sided and much of the detail obscured. A current picture of the property has been included.

**Whitesville School District # 21-** This 1913-14 building was one of the first in the county to house 10 grades of education. The building has not been occupied since the district joined in Reorganization.

**Phase II-Part 2 Reconnaissance** of the countryside was delayed, first by heavy winter snowfalls which drifted county roads shut, then by the almost incessant heavy rains which would result in the flooding of the summer of 1993 and which demolished bridges and culverts and turned the county roads into quagmires. The two most northwesterly political townships, Clay and Jackson, were completed. In these two townships an abundance of pre-World War II cultural resources remain to illustrate what it was like in the countryside prior to the revolution in farming and housing styles at the end of that war. There are also some few 19th Century properties. **There appear to be no single properties which are of National Register quality but there are properties which would contribute to multiple resource themes such as the dairy industry, the beef production industry, historic rural residences or rural secondary structures.**

These townships are prone to the destructive forces of tornadoes and/or violent wind storms. Many of the underground cellars which were built for the dual purpose of food storage and storm protection have been maintained on area farms today to provide protection from the windstorms. Because of the numbers of cellars and the variety of their entrances, many of them have been inventoried as a possible theme for a multiple resource nomination to the National Register.

A cultural anomaly in Andrew County is the number of now disused and unkempt family cemetery plots. Some which began as family plots have had a significant number of internments and have come under care of the county or a nearby church. As many as were accessible have been inventoried. A possible community activity for some county group would be to secure easements for rights-of-way into the cemeteries and provide for their upkeep.

A record has been made of several deteriorated properties in order that information pertaining to the history of the county may not be forever lost.

## **THE ROUND PRAIRIE TRAIL**

In 1825, The United States had signed a treaty with several tribes of Eastern Immigrant Indians granting them the land between the western boundary line of the State of Missouri and the Missouri River "in perpetuity". European settlers, who had emigrated into the original territory of the state of Missouri had long been casting an envious eye on that



roughly triangular piece of Indian held fertile land. The settlers could not see why they shouldn't be given access to the land and its waterways, continuously urging The United States to abrogate the treaty and add the tract to the state. In 1837 the Platte Purchase became a reality and the first of the settlers began arriving well before Andrew County was established. Settlers had to register their land parcels at the Land Office in Plattsburg, a trip which could take as much as four days. Early land survey maps show how widely scattered those early farms were, usually being located on one of the early trails or at a spring or on a free flowing creek.

Important to the settlement of the western part of Andrew County was the **Round Prairie Trail**. An Indian trail leading to the Round Prairie hunting ground, known not only to indigenous tribes but to hunters as far away as Indiana and Ohio, it soon became a valuable access route to the pioneer settlers. The trail entered the Platte area on the original western boundary about where the community of Gower now is. It crossed the Platte River at Agency ford and made for Robidoux's Trading Post on the Missouri River (St. Joseph). Heading north out of Robidoux's trading post the trail followed the ridge of the river bluff, entering what would become Andrew county near the place I-229 now enters it. Still following the ridge of the river bluffs the trail passed an access point on the Missouri River in Section 36, Twsp 59N, Range 36W (Amazonia). Amazonia, which had the two earlier names of Nodaway City and Boston, would become a major supply point for northern and western Andrew County and southern Nodaway County after its 1842 establishment by Charles and William Caples. After passing by the river access the trail continued northwesterly where it would eventually pass along the center line of the south half of Section 29, Twsp 60N, Range 36W where John Lincoln, cousin of the President, would establish a claim, smithy and grist mill beginning in 1838. The next landmark on the trail was a free flowing spring in the NW quarter, SW quarter Section 29. Mexican War veteran, Reuben Tipton, converted the spring into a well which would serve the area into the 20th century. After passing the spring the trail turned directly north crossing a major creek, later named for Lincoln. Here the trail forked, with a branch to the left leading to a ford of the Nodaway River, and thence into what would become Holt County. The main trail continued north going past what would become the site of Fillmore to its conclusion at "a large rock near an elm tree on the Ogg farm" (SW quarter SW quarter Section 21, Twsp 61N Range 36W).

## THE WATERWAYS

Andrew County's pioneer settlers also followed waterways to their chosen place of settlement. In the area surveyed the free flowing creeks Owl, Arapahoe, Pedlar, and Lincoln flow into the Nodaway River, which in turn flows into the Missouri between Sections 28 and 29, Twsp 59N Range 36W, near the southwest corner of the county. Two of the early grist mills of the developing county were located on the Nodaway River but unfortunately nothing remains of either. Duncan's Ohio Roller Mill would have been in Section 26, Twsp 61N Range 37W on the Andrew County side of the river, while the Hollister Mill would have been in Section 11, Twsp 60N Range 37W on the Holt County side. The changes in landscape made by frequent flooding and 20th century channelization have made it impossible to mark a certain location.

## CLAY TOWNSHIP

is located in Ranges 36W and that part of 37W east of the Nodaway River old channel, of Township 61N A portion of the 3752 acre NODAWAY VALLEY WILDLIFE AREA, owned and managed by the Missouri State Conservation Commission is located in Range 37W and is devoid of cultural resources. The area purchased by the Commission, although it had been intensively farmed had few permanent structures because of frequent flooding by the Nodaway River and its tributaries.

### Of special interest in Clay Township are:

11) **The farmstead of Robert Messick** The land had been owned since 1869 by the Messick family. In 1890 Robert Messick bought it and developed this farmstead in the last decade of the 19th C. The farmstead, owned by Messick's grandson, Keith Thrasher, is so complete that it it would make a good historic district.

12) **The W.A. Roberts house** and its dependencies. Roberts, whose family had settled in the county before the War bought the SW quarter in 1876 and built this home. In 1902 he sold the quarter to his son-in-law Allison Gressley and that family remains the owner. The home which has lost its large front porch, is in prime condition as are a shop and cellar to the rear.

13) **The Leonard Mendenhall home** - Mendenhall's wife died during the 1919 influenza epidemic, and he blamed the drafty frame house they lived in for being at least partially responsible for her illness. In about 1920, he built this home of concrete block, with a full basement, feeling that it would be beneficial for the health of his children. In 1934, Mendenhall had returned to his native Nodaway County and his father-in-law sold the property to John Hancock Life in satisfaction of a mortgage.

14) **The James Logan Dysart home** In 1850 brothers W.L and J.B. Dysart bought, along with other land, all of Section 16. W. L. developed a farmstead on the NE quarter and in 1913 built this handsome foursquare home. During the depression he lost the farm to Prudential Life Insurance, but the family remained in residence. In 1944, J. L.'s son Howard bought the farm back and it remains in the family today, with his granddaughter in residence.

25) **The W. K. Debord basement barn** In 1859, William Debord, bought the N half and in 1860 the SE quarter of this section, and in 1867 acquired the SW quarter. Although now in a distressed condition, the stone work on the ground floor of this barn is unparalleled. Debord's heirs sold the quarter to Frank Kneale in 1903. According to Willie

Burns whose father bought the farm from Kneale, the upper stories of the barn burned during his ownership and a new barn built on the old foundation. The quarter is still owned by the Burns family. The south half of this quarter is a part of the **Round Prairie**.

30) **The Adolph Ueligger dairy barn** In 1923, Swiss native, Adolph Ueligger, bought the SE quarter and S half NE quarter, moving here from Lincoln Twsp. In 1927, Ueligger had this "state of the art" dairy barn, with its lower level of ceramic tile block, built. Also in place on this farmstead, although not in use, is an **acetylene gas pit**, with which farmers were able to provide lighting for their homes and barns prior to rural electrification.

35) **Lance log cabin**- S 30 acres NW quarter Section 29, Twsp 61N, Range 36W. Isaac Lance patented this quarter and in 1848 deeded the south half to Adam Lance who probably built this cabin. Adam's estate was partitioned with Carey Wardlow, whose mother had been a Lance, acquiring the S half of 29.

40) **The Charles Kennedy home** in the SW corner of Section 33, Twsp 61N, Range 36W. Kennedy had visited the House of Seven Gables on a visit to Salem, Massachusetts and came back to Andrew County wanting to build a multi-gable home. This now derelict structure was the result. It is believed that Fillmore carpenter Oscar Shores was the builder

43) **The W.H. Ferguson home** in the SW quarter of Section 36, Twsp 61N, Range 36W. Ferguson bought this quarter section in 1904. In 1921, the farmhouse was totally destroyed by fire and Ferguson proceeded to build a "fireproof" home of ceramic tile block faced with stucco on the foundation of the earlier one. The present owner, who bought the farm in 1964, says the home is also warm in winter and cool in summer.

22,49,52) **Gordon-Van Tine Co. pre-cut homes**. Each was finished on site by Charles Waegle, including the one he built for himself and his family. The homes were shipped by rail flat car from Davenport, Iowa to Maitland, Mo., then transhipped to Andrew county by horse drawn wagon. Charles Waegle's son Kenneth remembers going to Maitland with three horse wagons to bring their home to the house site.

47) **The Samuel Warner home**, This I house, now derelict, has two doors on the six bay front facade. The pattern is window, door, window, window, door, window. In addition, the foundation is cut coursed stone. The early history is murky, but this is one of the tracts bought by Caroline Spicer and owned by her until her death.

48) **The Oak Grove Methodist church** -the church structure has been moved about one-third mile and converted into a barn. It retains parts of its ornamental front facade and its apse in the rear. The church was organized in about 1892, the year Trustees, G.W. Praisewater, A.C. Duncan, Hiram Phillips, William Hays and William Swartz bought an acre of land in the SW quarter of Section 24,61,37 for church purposes, and had



apparently ceased existence by the 1920's, since it is not shown on the 1926 Atlas. The moving and/or retro-use of rural structures is a frequent occurrence in the thrifty midwest.

50) **The Neese/Praisewater home** The quarter was bought in 1844 from patentee Elisha Wells by early day miller Albert Hollister, who owned until 1865, when he sold to Samuel Neese. The ground floor of this home, which may have been built by Hollister, is cut coursed stone, and is above ground only on the south and east, putting it in the best tradition of the earth sheltered house. In 1881, Lots 2,3 and 13 of the Neese partition were bought by Neese's grandson George Praisewater. Praisewater was a licensed Methodist "preacher" and sometime Missouri State Representative. The frame portion of the home probably dates from his ownership. The home remains in the family, now owned by George's granddaughter, and Charles Waegele's daughter, Mrs. Wm Gamble.

52) **The Ralph and Ethel Waegele barn** The Waegele's owned one of the Gordon-Van Tine homes and one wonders if the inspiration for the atypical Swedish gambrel roof could have been one of the Gordon -Van Tine Co. catalogues.

## JACKSON TOWNSHIP

is located in Ranges 36W and that part of 37W east of the Nodaway River old channel of Township 60N. Much of Range 37W is also Nodaway River flood plain, which although intensively farmed, has development only on the eastern bluffs of the river's meander.

### **Properties of special interest in Jackson Township include:**

2) **Isaac Simmerly home** in partial Section 6 -Simmerly was one of the ante-bellum settlers in Andrew Co. and he and later his son owned this center gable home

3) **Denney family home and barns** - The E 72 acres of the SW quarter Section 7 were bought by County Judge Joseph Denney in 1883. The rear portion of the house and multi-purpose barn probably remain from his ownership. The foursquare portion of the home and the barn with the ceramic tile lower level almost certainly date from the ownership of Judge Denney's son Edwin

6) **Jesse Elifrits home**- Ellifrits, who had farmed successfully in this area for years, built this home on the road to Fillmore for his wife and himself after their family was grown. It is now owned by the granddaughter and grand son-in- law.

13) **School District #34 Schoolhouse**-at least the third generation of schoolhouses for this district, it was one of the last to join in either consolidation or reorganization. The building has been converted into a residence.

15) **Perry Hoshor basement barn**- Perry , whose brother would become a doctor and nephew a pharmacist in Andrew county, remained on the land purchased by his father . He acquired the N half SE quarter Section 14, as his share of his father's estate and had this barn built.

17) **Caroline Spicer tenant home** - Mrs. Spicer, widow of the early day Fillmore Doctor, became an investor in farm land and by 1904 was identified as the lsrgeest single tax payer in the county. She would not have been involved in the farming herself, but would have had a tenant whom she housed.

22) **Peter Doersam home** - Doersam was a true life Horatio Alger who emmigrated as a young man from his native Germany and became not only wealthy, but also was elected a County Judge (Commissioner) This i one of several homes in the Fillmore area with ornate two story carpenter porches.

24) **James Kneale bungalow** - This residence is probably high style enough to be inventoried under the Bungalow/Craftsman Style designation. It is unknown whether the interior has been altered.

27) **Clyde Bradford home** - this vernacular bungaloid form home was built for the newly married son of one of the earliest families of the county, and the present owners are only the second.

31) **John Hoshor home** - John Matthia Hoshor a native of Germany as was his wife, settled in Andrew County right after The War and developed a large farm operation. He and his wife had nine children, as the size of this house would suggest.

32) **David Brock home** - now empty and becoming derelict this house which stands on a quarter patented by its first owner, appears to be ante-bellum, a rarity in the Platte Purchase. It is probably not appreciated by its owner.

35) **Joseph Fritchman home and icehouse/cellar** - Fritchman was married to J. M. Hoshor's daughter Emma and they built this home near her birthplace. An unusual secondary building on the farmstead is the combination cellar/icehouse.

38) **Oren Stanton home and barn** - This quarter section was patented by Thomas Stanton in 1838 and remains in the family. The barn was built by William R., son of the patentee, and the house by Oren C. son of William. Oren's son now owns and occupies.

42) **Chandler bungalow** - this residence is on the quarter section of land patented by John Lincoln, cousin of the President.

49) **James Hart home** - This quarter was patented by Hezekiah Hart and in 1895 the E half was inherited by James Hart who probably built this home. The house tract was purchased in 1989 by Jessie Chappel, who had had it painted in shades of yellow and brown, highlighting the carpenter trim.

50) **Alva Chandler scale house** - One of the more important farmstead features of the early 20th century farm was the scale house, this scale house retains its working parts.

52) **Miller highway market** - Once a feature of the highway scene, markets such as this have all but disappeared. This building is now a residence and the market has moved a mile up the road to a contemporary building.

59) home in section 33

60) **Moses Tucker home** - Tucker, who is listed in the Goodspeed history as an early settler bought the W half SW quarter in 1851 and almost certainly built at least part of this house. The young couple who are renovating it have discovered unpeeled log framing and there is a rock cellar under the west part. Edmund Wright who owned 1869-1883 may well have enlarged to its present size, although there have been later alterations.

62,64) **John Shelton Duff barns** - Two imposing barns built in the early and late 1920's, to house the beef production of this major farmer of southern Jackson township

63) **State Road Union Church reuse** - a combined residence and garage built by the Martin family of the materials from the church building which had served the area prior to World War II

In summary, Andrew County with some exceptions has not valued its built environment highly, a value system which is reflected in these two townships. It is a county intensely affected by the suburban development of its neighbor to the south, St. Joseph. The county is also caught up in the mechanization of farming and the resultant decimation of population. Residents are, however, intensely proud of their ancestry and of connections to the early settlers. It will be well if the recording of the remnants of the built environment raises that same pride of ownership in the physical history of the county.



CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY

ANDREW COUNTY

&

INVENTORY OF SAVANNAH

COURTHOUSE SQUARE

## INTRODUCTION

A Cultural Resource Survey of Andrew County was suggested by Beverly Ann Fleming, Coordinator of the Kansas City Regional Office of the Department of Natural Resources Historic Preservation Program. A very limited inventory of about 50 county structures was completed in 1978, but an intensive survey of the county has not been performed. In addition, there has been little historic information recorded about the area which immediately surrounds the National Register listed Andrew County Court House.

The continuing disappearance of the rural built environment has become a major concern of the historic preservation community. This disappearance gained impetus following World War II. Farming styles changed substantially, suburbs spread outward from the cities in increasingly wide circles and small town commerce was unable to compete with easily accessible malls and discount stores. Meanwhile, farm families tended to become smaller. Each of these singly and all of them combined contributed to the disappearance of rural churches, schools, lodge halls, commercial activities, farming structures and residences. If we wish to have direction for the future by becoming more aware of the past, it is incumbent upon us to search out and record that which remains. The Missouri Historic Preservation Program is aware of this necessity, hence the request for a survey from Miss Fleming. Nancy Sandehn, Preservation Planner of Mo-Kan Regional Council submitted a proposal to perform a rural survey of the eastern two ranges of the county and to prepare an Inventory of the business buildings surrounding the Court House in downtown Savannah. The proposal was funded and the survey will be completed within the fiscal year.

*NOTE: From a windshield survey of the eastern two ranges, driving only the paved roads, the disappearance of the historic built environment is particularly evident. At least 50% and perhaps as high as 80% or 90% of the pre 1940 built environment has already disappeared. It appears it will be appropriate to survey a larger area. If a larger survey area is necessary the extension will be to the west line of the county in Townships 60N and 61N. A second paved road windshield survey shows this area to be much richer in historic built environment.*

It is well to define historic contexts within which the remaining cultural resources may be evaluated. Historic contexts may be described as broad patterns of history which are reflected in the built environment. Three apparent contexts for Andrew County which will be used are:

- 1) the Platte Purchase to the coming of the railroads 1837-1875
- 2) the spread and decline of railroads as person and goods movers 1868-1935
- 3) The Development of the Missouri highway system 1917-1944

The survey of the rural areas will discover and record that part of the built environment which reflects one or more of the historic contexts and will be of many differing types of property, from the residence to dairy barn or hog farrowing house, from the crossroads church to the saloon where generations of inhabitants have found entertainment.

In the rural area the occurrence of National Register quality structures will probably be lower than a typical metropolitan location and will not begin to match the Savannah Court House square with its contiguous late 19th C and early 20C business buildings. It is necessary to remember that this part of the state does not have the wealth of antebellum construction which the earlier part of the state may have. What development there was prior to the Civil War was of the frontier and there appears to be little or no remnant. It is indeed difficult to imagine that much remains of the built environment of the pre-railroad days, which began shortly after the cessation of hostilities.

The inventory of the Courthouse square will be intensive, that is each and all buildings will be recorded and their probable builders and their use(s) will be researched. Alterations will be noted and commented on.

The rural survey and the courthouse square inventory are related by being in the same county and of the railroad era context but are two very different projects which have differing aims and product. It would be hoped that the inventory of the Savannah Court House square could lead not only to the addition of the properties to the National Register but also to a local ordinances district with design controls, thus protecting the environment of the already listed Andrew County Court House.

Many residents of Andrew County are adamantly opposed to zoning, so the primary result of the rural survey may well be a consciousness raising about the importance of the built environment of the county. Typically the residents of a county take the built environment for granted or actually deride it. When those residents see the historic patrimony through the eyes of the person who has not been previously familiar with it, an appreciation grows with a resultant desire to save the best.

Copies of work previously done by the Preservation Planner in both Missouri and Kansas given to libraries and historical societies are frequently used for reference and planning. The information provided to the state office will be a basis for their planning of future activity in historic preservation.

## HISTORIC CONTEXT

A roughly triangular tract of land between "a meridian line which passes through the mouth of the Kansas River where the latter enters into the Missouri River" and that river as it flows northwestward between what is now the states of Kansas and Nebraska on the left and Missouri on the right was not included in the state when it was admitted to the Union. At that time the area was designated a reserve for the Eastern Immigrant Iowa, Sauk and Fox Indian tribes. A treaty between those tribes and the United States signed in 1836, ceded that reservation and removed the tribes to Indian Territory beyond the west bank of the Missouri.

In 1837 the area was added to the state, however it had only sparse settlement prior to 1840. The earliest settlers in the Platte Purchase were largely those who had come to Missouri from the southeastern states and were pioneers in the true sense of the word, imbued with the desire to move ever onward to the unsettled lands. Those pioneers picked locations near the Missouri River, at fords of major waterways and occasionally near springs with an abundant flow of water. What would become Andrew County is bounded on the west by the Missouri and Nodaway Rivers, while the One Hundred and Two River flows north and south near the center of the county and the Platte River flows north and south through the eastern third of the county. Numbers of free flowing creeks are within the watersheds of these rivers. Unlike many of the prairie land counties at the western edge of the original state, this county was blessed with abundant timber except in the northeast corner. The timber, easy access to water and rich soil had been attractive to those settlers in the northwestern portion of the original state who had consistently pressed for its inclusion.

Andrew County was organized on January 29, 1841. There is disputation over whether it was named for General Andrew Jackson or for Andrew Jackson Davis a prominent St. Louis. Until the watershed in farming and living styles which occurred in the late 1940's the county seat was seldom a part of the daily life of the rural resident who lived more than a few miles away. There were scattered through the countryside crossroads settlements and communities which, platted or not, provided the services necessary to daily living. Some of these had



residential structures and some did not, but generally they had commercial structure(s), church(es) and lodge hall(s). The communities which were platted would usually have a school within the city limits.

### **From the Platte Purchase to the Coming of the Railroads 1837-1868**

The northwest portion of the county had its first permanent settlement immediately following the Platte Purchase, but before that time there had been trappers, traders and adventurers squatting there. The Lewis and Clark party camped overnight north of the mouth of the Nodaway River in 1806, after having come upriver on the west side for a considerable distance. An early settler of record was New Hampshire native James Dunlap, Jr., who had followed the Round Prairie Trail to the area. Round Prairie, the prairie land north, east and west of the present town of Fillmore, was widely known to the indigenous Indians as a place where hunting drives culminated. The trail to this roundup site crossed the Platte River at the ford which would become the site for the Indian Agency and the town named for that agency, ran northwestward through what would be Buchanan and Andrew Counties past the blacksmith shop of Abraham Lincoln's cousin John in Section 29 Twsp 60N Range 36W, then north toward the Round Prairie passing on its way Dunlap's home in Section 18 Twsp 60N Range 36W. When settlement began in earnest the overland route was followed, but the area was also easily reached via the Nodaway River and its tributaries or the Missouri River landing near present day Amazonia.

By 1840 Methodist circuit riders had established several Classes which met at schoolhouses near the present site of Fillmore. In 1845 Levi Churchill, F. K. Chambers, John Griffith and Indiana Kenyon recorded a plat of 100 lots for the town of Newark in the contiguous corners of Sections 7, 8, 17 and 18 Twsp 60N Range 36W. (By 1855 the name had been changed to Fillmore.) As soon as the town was platted G. W. Baker erected a small store and Elisha Huffman a wagon shop. In the late 1840's or early 1850's Lincoln Lodge # 138 A. F. & A. M. was meeting at the Dunlap home. In 1866 the Lodge moved into the growing town of Fillmore. Soon after the 1848 split of the Methodists into northern and southern organizations the Methodist Church South built a \$6,000 stone and brick building designed to house a church on the ground floor and school on the first and second. After 1862 the Fillmore Seminary and later the Hollister Hotel occupied this building. The upper stories of the building were severely damaged by a tornado in 1941 and had to be demolished but the stone ground floor has been converted into a residence.

The Round Prairie Bank was organized at Fillmore in 1895 and occupied the stone Mansard roofed structure at the SW corner of the main intersection of town. In 1926 the bank had capital and surplus of \$40,000 but was destined to fail during the depression of the 1930's. A late blow to the town's pride has been the necessity of its school district to join the larger North Andrew R-IV

Although much of the built environment of the community is of the railroad historic context this town existed without benefit of railroad services closer than Rosendale. This was the commercial center for the rich farming community in the area surrounding the Round Prairie. The several impressive homes on both sides of Cross Street (Route A) reflect the vitality of the town's commerce.



Before the Platte Purchase was opened to European settlement a rock ledge ford of the Platte River in Section 23, Twsp 59N Range 34W, was well known to persons traveling through the area. As soon as settlement began a saw/grist mill was located on the river by the Kibbey Brothers and by the time the county was organized there was a thriving community there. In 1848, James Barnes recorded a town plat, calling it New Rochester. The community had more than one general store, a wagon factory, a brewery, two hotels, two lodges and at least three churches. The Presbyterian Church may be the only remnant of the earliest historic context.

Much of the town's commercial activity moved away when the railroad was built through the county, but when U.S. Highway 169 was built in 1955 it skirted Rochester rather than the two nearby railroad towns. One of the combined filling station /garage/ general stores which cropped up during the time of the third historic context is located at Rochester. The Platte River ford has long been a recreational site for the area, and access was made easy by the presence of the highway.

Flag Springs, in Sections 12 and 13, Twsp 60N Range 34W, had permanent settlement, drawn there by an abundant spring, prior to the organization of the county. Although never platted, the hamlet was the location of a steam saw/grist mill, a short lived woolen mill and a general store. A Cumberland Presbyterian congregation, which first met in a schoolhouse south of the settlement, was organized in the 1840's. In the 1850's the congregation built a church in the NE quarter SE quarter Section 14, Twsp 60N Range 34W and established a cemetery. In 1871 the Presbyterians and a Methodist Episcopal class (organized in 1864) which had been meeting at the Presbyterian church joined together to move the church structure into the village and remodel it. While they held separate services they co-sponsored a Union Sunday School. In 1870 the Flag Springs Baptist Church was built to house a congregation which had been meeting since 1855. Neither of these buildings remains. In later years a brewery and distillery were operated here using the water of the spring. The entrance to the storage cave is still visible.

Millers Lyman Hunt from Massachusetts and John D. White from Ohio established a grist/flour mill on the Platte River in Section 27, Twsp 61N Range 34W in 1846. Two years later they recorded a plat for the town of Huntsville near the mill. In 1850, when applying for a Post Office, Hunt and White discovered that the name Huntsville had already been assigned and so they renamed their town Whitesville. The early day town had, in addition to the mill, general stores, a hardware store, the Post Office, a harness shop, Baptist and Christian churches and Whitesville Lodge #162 A. F. & A. M. which received its charter in 1855. A German Baptist (Dunkard) church was located one half mile east of the community. When a railroad by passed Whitesville by less than a mile and the town of Rea was platted the town did not "move" to Rea, continuing to have a school and numbers of businesses until the 1970's. The commercial structures are now gone, the Baptist Church worships in an altered 1883 church and Lodge meets in an 1885 hall.

In 1846 Bethel Allen bought a tract of land in Section 34 Twsp 61N Range 35W. He was granted permission to build a dam on the 102 River 10 rods north of the center point of the Section, where he built a water powered saw mill. In 1848 he sold the mill to Benjamin (James) Ogle who added a grist mill. "Forty niners" often would camp on the mill grounds while waiting for grain to be ground. In 1854, A.C. Miller established a general store near the mill. The mill and store attracted other businesses and a trading hamlet known as Ogle's Mill grew up there. There is no apparent remnant of the trading hamlet, although the mill remained in operation until 1933. The building was torn down in 1934 and the material used to build a feed warehouse in St. Joseph.

The northeast corner of the county was prairie and not immediately attractive to early settlers. In 1856 David Bonham, a native of England who had settled in Wisconsin came to Andrew County where he bought 1500 acres of land in Twsp 61N Range 33W. The land agent who sold the land to Bonham commented that he had "quite an empire there" and Bonham decided to call his holdings, some six by eight miles in extent, Empire Prairie. In 1859 the Empire Prairie post office with Jobe Powell as Postmaster was established. It appears to have been located on Bonham land in the SE quarter of Section 28, Twsp 61N Range 33W. In 1869 Clementine Fry platted the town of Empire Prairie in the SE corner NW quarter Section 32, Twsp 61N Range 33W. During the railroad era, this town which had never grown to any size simply ceased to exist. In 1873 a congregation which had been organized in 1861 as the Union Old School Presbyterian church in the Flag Springs area bought a tract of land in the SW corner of Section 28, built a frame church building and renamed their congregation Empire Prairie. The 1873 building served the congregation until 1919 when the congregation built a new structure which has since burned. The Empire Cemetery is the only remnant of the church or the town.

Rural churches which were located at some distance from any community, served as a social and cultural center for those who lived in their vicinity. Today they are a place of homecoming for descendents of the earlier members, no matter how far flung they are.

In the early 1840's the daughter of a pioneer family traveling through Andrew County died and was buried near Long Branch creek. Settlers in the area wishing to build a church selected a site near her grave and in 1844 built a log meeting house on land owned by Albert Stephens. Following the Civil War the church board of trustees bought two acres of land in the SE corner NW quarter Section 29 Twsp 59N Range 34W and built a frame church structure. The congregation worships in a 2nd generation building.

Bethel Baptist Church was organized in July 1840 with 7 charter members. Their convener was John M. Evans. Louis Allen, in whose home the group met until 1845, was the first pastor. In 1846 the congregation bought three acres of land in the SW corner SE quarter Section 5, Twsp 58N Range 33W from Wm Snoddy. They did not build a church until 1850 but continued meeting in the homes of members, usually that of John Kimberlin. The congregation organized the first Sunday School in the area and did much to help the children of the settlers with their education when the schools were disrupted because of the War. The congregation now worships in a much enlarged 1885 church building.

Two German speaking immigrant groups settled in the southeastern corner of the county between the mid 1840's and late 1860's, where they established a dairy industry which exists to this day. Many of the farms of these dairymen had German style barns with basement byres.

In 1854, several of the families who had emigrated from Switzerland met at the home of Christian Schneider and organized a congregation of the Reformed Church of their homeland. Before the group built a log cabin church in the W half SW quarter Section 17, Twsp 58N, Range 34W in 1859, the group gathered in the homes of members. Unaware that the Reformed church had other congregations already established in the U. S., they met, worshipped and instructed their children in the faith without benefit of other than itinerant missionary preachers of various denominations. In 1865 a young Reformed minister, R. Luscher, visited, found the lively congregation and helped them become incorporated in the Reformed Church of the United States in 1866. The congregation which had been named Hope Reformed Church built a frame structure in the E half SW quarter Twsp 58N, Range 34W in 1869. Now a part of the United Church of Christ, the congregation worships in a 1914 structure.

In 1868, settlers who had come from the principality of Waldeck (western Germany) were attracted to the Evangelical Association by the preaching of Association missionaries Matill and Wuerth. During that winter the group of about 40 persons held revivals at the home of Henry Theis, who donated land for a church in the SW corner of Section 18, Twsp 58N Range 33W in the spring of 1869. First known as the Platte River Class the name later was changed to Zion. Having outgrown the first church building the congregation built a new one in 1889. Now a part of the United Methodist Church and yolked with a congregation in Cosby, the group worships in a 1924 structure at the SE corner of Section 13 Twsp 58N Range 34W.



## **The Growth and Decline of the Railroads as Person and Goods Carriers 1868-1935**

After the railroad system had been built through an area, the nearest rail siding was the place around which daily life revolved. Land owners donated land to the various companies to secure these sidings. Some sidings remained just an access point to the railroad and its fast and dependable transportation, while others became the catalyst for development of a town. A siding and accompanying depot would attract merchants, who might move their business from a settlement era community or establish a new one. Residents would follow the merchants because of employment opportunities. Banks would be established, newspapers born, and churches and lodges would follow. The mix of commercial activities in these "railroad towns" would usually include a stock yard and lumberyard. In Andrew County the towns which were established or platted as the result of railroad construction include Rosendale and Bolckow on the Kansas City, St. Joseph and Council Bluffs (Creston Branch, C. B. & Q.) RR; Helena and Cosby on the Chariton Branch, Chicago, Burlington and Quincy RR; and Cawood, Rea and Wyeth on the St. Paul, Chicago and Kansas City (Chicago, Great Western) RR.

**The Kansas City, St. Joseph and Council Bluffs RR was the first rail line to be built across the county.** The K.C., St.J. and C.B. was successor to the Platte County RR which had reached Savannah before the Civil War and in 1867-68 constructed two branches. One branch ran north and west out of St. Joseph passing through the southwest corner of the county as it followed the course of the Missouri River. The other branch was built north and east from Savannah toward the Nodaway County county seat Maryville.

On Dec. 1, 1868, Benjamin Conrad and John Anderson platted the town of St. John on the contiguous corners of Sections 2, 3, 10 & 11 Twsp 61N Range 35W. Conrad and Anderson then gave alternating lots to the railroad company and by the end of the month decided to change the name of their town to Bolckow, for Carl Bolckow, Chief Engineer of the railroad. The newspaper "The Herald" was published at Bolckow from 1869 until World War II. One of the most widely known businesses of this community was the department store established by the Floyd brothers in 1873 which continued in operation until well after the end of the railroad era.

In 1856 shoemaker John Gaemlich, a native of Saxony, Germany had bought the SW quarter, Section 35, Twsp 61N Range 34W, just east of Ogles's Mill. When it was announced that the railroad would be built through the county, Gaemlich platted a part of his quarter, named it Rosendale for the wild roses growing in the 102 River bottoms, and secured a siding by giving half of the lots in his town to the rail company. In 1874-75 a woolen carding, spinning and weaving capacity was added to the four story mill building. For many years the community was served by four passenger trains daily, but mail and passenger service was discontinued in 1959 and the last freight service in 1967. The bank at Rosendale cites in its public relations information that it is the only bank in the county which did not close during the depression of the 1930's. Organized as the Rosendale Bank in 1895 it remains in the two story brick building built at that time. During a 1921 reorganization the bank's name was changed to Farmer's State Bank. Rosendale Lodge #404 A. F. & A. M., organized in 1896, maintains its lodge hall on the second floor of the bank building.

**The second rail line built through the county was the St. Joseph and Des Moines narrow gauge which was built from St. Joseph to Albany in Gentry County in 1878.** In 1883 the line was abandoned and in 1885 was bought by the Chicago Burlington and Quincy RR. which installed standard gauge track and straightened the route.



Henry Snowden and H. C. Webster, owners of adjacent farms in Rochester Township, platted the town of Helena in the NW and SW quarters of Section 19 Twp 59N Range 33W. They gave land for a depot to the railroad company and Snowden became the first depot agent. The town was first named Florence for Snowden's daughter but was changed to Helena when the Post Office already had a Florence in Missouri. At one time the Wolcott Creamery which specialized in the making of butter did business of \$3,000 to \$4,000 a month. In 1885 a major fire in the settlement era town of Rochester burned out most of that town's business district and the lodge hall of Rochester Lodge # 248 A. F. & A. M. which had been organized in 1863. The Masons and many of the merchants elected to move to Helena rather than rebuilding in Rochester. The Rochester I.O.O.F. Lodge which had become inactive was reorganized as Elk Lodge #66 when it moved to Helena

In 1877, Hiram Miller who owned the larger part of Section 1 Twp 58N Range 34W deeded right of way through his land for \$1.00 to the St. Joseph and Des Moines narrow gauge RR, with the proviso that the rail line would build a station on his property. A rail line official named the station Cosby for Miller's young son, and Wm. Moberly was appointed the first Station Agent. In 1868, Moberly had bought a mill and five acres of land on the east bank of the Platte River in the SE quarter of Section 3, Twp 58N Range 34W, where he operated a water powered grist mill. The 1877 Atlas designates the site as Moberly Mills. In 1882 the mill was bought by O.L. Nims and Co. who added a roller flour mill in 1886. In 1880, Moberly had bought a tract of land adjacent to the ROW from Miller and in 1882, having disposed of his mill, he platted the town of Cosby on either side of the ROW at the station. When the abandoned ROW was purchased by the C. B. & Q. and the route straightened, the townsite was left a mile from the railroad. In October, 1885, a new townsite was platted in the SE quarter Section 2 and NE quarter Section 11 Twp 58N Range 34W and the businesses and residents moved to the new location.

**The final railroad to be constructed through the county was the Chicago, St. Paul and Kansas City which pushed southward out of Iowa toward St. Joseph and Kansas City in 1887-88. The line was renamed the Chicago, Great Western in 1892 by its developer,**

Cawood was platted in 1887 by landowner Wm. Cawood in the SE quarter, SE quarter Section 5, Twp 61N Range 34W. Although it did not develop into a "railroad town" it did have a stock yard, Post Office, store and Christian Church. Today it takes imagination to realize that the corner was ever a community. Descendents of Wm. Cawood still own the surrounding land.

Also in 1887, Louis Holt platted the town of Russell adjacent to the ROW in the NW quarter, SW quarter Section 29, Twp 61N Range 34W. When application was made for a Post Office the name Russell was found to be already in use and the townsite was renamed for the town's first Postmaster Jonathan Rea. The commercial activity of Rea was at its height in the years before World War I, having the ubiquitous lumberyard, stock yard, depot and livery stable as well as 2 grocery stores, two drug stores, 2 hardware stores, 2 hotels, a bank, and school and various other shops and services. The church at Rea is on land donated by the Holt family in 1891. Built at a cost of \$1,000 it was designated a Union church open to all denominations and remains so today. In 1931 the assets of the Bank of Rea were combined with those of the newly chartered Home Bank of Savannah and like so many of the smaller towns of the Midwest the community ceased to have the commercial creativity of a bank.

Wyeth, first known as Rush, was platted in 1890 by land owner P. C. Rush who had previously deeded the right of way in the SW quarter Section 11, Twp 60N Range 35W to the railroad company. At the turn of the century the Wyeth Hardware firm of St. Joseph suggested to the residents that they rename their community Wyeth in return for which the

company would build a horse collar and harness factory there. The community became known as Wyeth, however the factory was never built, the siding dissappeared and so has the town.

During the railroad era Star Chapel Methodist and Antioch Christian churches were added to those of the settlement era which functioned as neighborhood centers.

In 1877 Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Crouch deeded a tract in the SE corner W half SE quarter Section 17, Twsp 61N Range 33W for construction of a Methodist Church. The congregation outgrew it first church building and in 1916 a new structure which is still in use, was dedicated. The 1897 Atlas shows an I. O. O. F. Lodge. a smithy and a store on the other corners of the intersection.

In 1892 a group of farmers living north of Fillmore met at the District # 79 Schoolhouse to consider the organization of a Christian church. The committee which was appointed by that meeting selected property owned by George Lambright at the SE corner NE quarter Section 18 Twsp 61N Range 36W as the preferred location for their church. The church stands north across a county road from a two and one-half acre cemetery which has graves dating back to the 1860's. Delos Frazee who owned the SE quarter Section 18 Twsp 61N Range 36W in 1880, deeded the tract to Andrew county as a public burial ground.

A considerable remnant of the built environment of the railroad historic context remains in Andrew County, although much of it has been seriously altered or is now in a state of advanced deterioration. This historic context will be that which has the most representation in the survey.

## The Development of the Missouri Highway System 1917-1944

Prior to 1917 the construction and maintenance of roads was a county or township matter and roads tended to be ribbons of dust or mud depending on the season. Rural Free Delivery of mail was threatened by the impassibility of many roads. The first move toward a state highway system was made in 1906 when the State Board of Agriculture spearheaded a movement to involve the State in highway matters. Interest in this was so high that more than a thousand people attended a "Good Roads Convention" called by the Governor and held in Chillicothe that year. Although by 1913 the Legislature had created a State Highway Department the construction and maintenance of roads remained a county matter, with the state officials acting only in an advisory and public relations mode. In 1916 Congress passed the Federal Highway Act, which provided matching funding to states and set construction and maintenance specifications for roads built with that funding.

The passage of the Hawes Law by the Missouri General Assembly in 1917 provided assent to the federal law, created a four member bi-partisan State Highway Board which was empowered to appoint a State Highway Engineer and set up the first highway fund. The Engineer and the Board were to designate not less than 3500 miles of state roads which were to be uniformly marked and have rights of way of no less than 40'. In 1920, the General Assembly passed the Centennial Road Law which shifted the focus of highway construction from the counties to the state level, by giving the bi-partisan State Highway Commission created by the law comprehensive and discretionary powers to locate, design, construct and maintain a "state highway system". The system was to include some 1500 miles of primary roads and 6000 miles of secondary roads. In the years following well over \$100 million in highway bonds were authorized by Missouri voters, resulting in the hard surfacing of miles of road in each county, the State Highway Patrol was created and drivers licenses began to be required. One of the earliest state construction projects in Andrew County, built in 1923, was a segment now a part of Business route U.S. 71 which began at the northwest city limits of Savannah and extended 1 and 1/4 miles north of the junction with present day U. S. 59. The first two lanes of U. S. 71 between Savannah and the south Andrew County line were built in 1926 and the portion from M-48 to the north county line in 1928-29. Construction of U. S. 169, then called Route 4, began in 1925 with the segment between the south county line and Avenue City, and the segment from Rochester to just short of the east county line. The highway was completed through the county in 1930-31. An interesting note on the Highway Department map shows that Route D from Avenue City to Route E was paved by the county with WPA funding.

As the miles of hard surfaced roads increased the populace turned to the automobile for transportation, the "filling station" was built at every junction of paved roads. Farmers who lived on these roads who show off their new easy access by building a new home, most frequently one of the several forms of bungalow. The steadily increasing paved road mileage had a negative affect on the towns which derived their importance from being a railroad access point. Livestock was no longer driven to the railroad but was loaded onto trucks for transport. Commercial life became less viable as it was to compete with the larger assortment of goods and services available in county seat towns and metropolitan centers. The changing life style was compounded by the depression of the early 1930's and the drought of the late 1930's. Without the local banks to spur economic development and with the continuing crop failures many of those who had lived in the countryside fled to the metropolitan centers. Trade in the rural communities decreased as people left and those which remained lacked spending money. Rural school districts consolidated and then were reorganized resulting in localities losing the community building thrust of the local school. The lively little towns became shadows of themselves with some disappearing almost entirely.



The "filling station" soon added garage service and frequently became a neighborhood general store and cream and egg station. In Andrew County there are several of these enterprises which have been closed or have had new buildings erected. One of these built in 1936 at the junction of M-48 and Andrew Co. Route M, by Mrs. Arthur Brown was called Prairie Center by its owner. Now known as Lippard's Store it remains in operation in the original building. The station/store is immediately north of where the Empire Prairie Presbyterian Church once stood.

Passage of the Interstate Highway Act in 1944 created the multiple lane limited access roads which slash across the countryside and altered the Federal government's participation in funding highway construction. With more and better roads and highways connecting the rural community with the metropolitan center there is a move outward from the center. While this suburbanization tends to destroy the rural built environment it also offers an opportunity for new community building to the rural town which may well keep it from fading away.

These three historic contexts, then, will be used as a basis for the survey as it progresses.



## PROPERTY TYPES

The built environment of an area is reflective of the historic contexts of that area, i.e. the surveyor should be aware of the lumberyard shed in the typical "railroad town". In addition the ethnic orientation of those who settled and lived in the area will have its affect on the architecture, i.e. the barns of varying upper floor styles which have the European inspired byre.

Within the broad scope of an area's built environment there will property types which occur again and again while others will be infrequent if not absent. This applies not only to residential property types but to farm structures.

It is incumbent on the surveyor to record the infrequent property type and to record the best or most historic of the common property types.

### PIONEER CONSTRUCTION

The first permanent settlers in the Platte Purchase built their homes and agricultural buildings out of whatever material was available; sod in the prairie areas of the county and log in the forrested parts. There was no one cultural or ethnic background of the persons who settled Andrew County, therefore styles and methods of construction are varied. There may be log construction hidden under later sheathing and it will take a serendipitous circumstance to identify such.

### POST PIONEER RESIDENTIAL CONSTRUCTION

The bulk of the built environment of Andrew County is vernacular, the product of the skilled carpenter/builder rather than the architect/builder combination. By far the most common building material is wood although there was early use of stone and there is some brick construction.

Vernacular residential forms may be roughly grouped into four types, each with several variants. These types are eave front; gable front; L or T and square

#### THE EAVE FRONT TYPE INCLUDES:

**The single pen--** gable roof, one story, one room with center front entrance

**The double pen--** gable roof, one story, two rooms with center front entrance

There is a one and one-half story variant of this which has the two rooms on the first floor and either one or two rooms on the upper.

**The center gable --** gable roof with front facing center gable, usually one and one-half stories, one or two rooms in depth, two rooms with center half in width.

There is an infrequent one story variant of this form

**The I-house--** gable roof, two story, one room in depth, two rooms in width. This form may be either symmetrical with center bay door or asymmetrical with side bay door.

A variant of the I-house may have five bays on its primary facade

**The Four-over-four--**gable roof, one and one half or two story. two rooms in depth, two or more rooms in width.

The earliest of the four-over-four homes are usually of masonry construction whose walls can bear the weight of the deeper roof.

A variant of the four-over-four has a truncated hip roof

**Bungaloid**-- irregular massing, one or one and one-half stories, roof frequently extends over front porch. frequent use of stone and shingle for accent

**THE GABLE FRONT TYPE INCLUDES:**

**The shotgun**--one story, three or more rooms in depth, one room wide

**The hall and parlor**--one and one-half or two stories, one room with side hallway in width, several rooms in depth, usually has one story porch across facade

A variant of this is the Greek Revival influence gable front which has no porch and features Revival door surround

**The upright and wing**--Hall and parlor form with one story wing attached to center or rear of eave side

**The center entrance gablefront**- two or two and one-half story, two rooms and hall in width, several rooms in depth, usually has one story porch across facade. Frequent use of shingle for accent

**The porticoed gablefront**--one and one-half or two stories with roof extending over porch area.

**The Bungaloid**--one, one and one-half and infrequently two stories, irregular massing, frequent use of stone and shingle for accent

**THE "L" OR "T" TYPE INCLUDES:**

**The eave front with rear wing**--one and one-half or two stories, both wings are same number of stories (interior spaces differ from I House with addition)

**The gable front T**--one and one-half or two stories, both wings are same number of stories

**The gable front with side wing in center of eave side** -- one, one and one-half or two stories, both wings are same number of stories, one story porch in front ell, may also have porch in rear ell.

**The gable front with side wing at rear** -- one, one and one-half or two stories, both wings are same number of stories, usually has one story porch on front facade of wing.

All of these forms have one story variants

All of these forms may have a truncated hip roof.

**THE SQUARE TYPE INCLUDES:**

**The half cube**-- one story, four rooms, one or two entrances on front facade, roof may be full or truncated hip and may be belcast.

**The half cube and wing**-- half cube has gable roofed wing extending from rear of side, many porch variants, not irregular enough in forms or ornate enough to be considered Queen Anne influence

**The cube**--One and one-half, two or two and one-half stories, center entrance, roof may be full or truncated hip and may be belcast.

The cube has many variants most of which are stylistic influences.

Both the half cube and cube have a roof variant which has a gablet on the flat area of the truncated hip roof.

**The Mansard Roof**--one and one-half or two and /one half stories, one or more dormers on each roof slope.

**The cube with extensions**--Two or two and one-half stories, full or truncated hip roof, one or two shallow wings with gable roofs, usually has Queen Anne stylistic influence including ornate porches.

In addition to the vernacular forms which are the bulk of the rural architectural stock the surveyor may find a few architect designed high style properties. It is probable that considering the historic contexts defined for the area that these homes would be Queen Anne, Foursquare or Bungalow.

## **POST PIONEER AGRICULTURAL CONSTRUCTION**

The barn which is the most important agricultural property on a farmstead may be codified by architectural variants such as presence or lack of basement level, the silhouette formed by the height of side walls and the roofline, and location of wagon entrances. Barns have infinite variations since most were built to a particular farmer's specifications and the surveyor will almost certainly find buildings which do not fit this scheme of codification. Additional codifying may be on the basis of the type of door on the wagon entrance i.e. hinged or sliding, single or double leaf; and/or the type of hay door i.e. bottom hinged (upright or slanted), double leaf or vertical sliding

### **THE BASEMENT BARN TYPE INCLUDES:**

**High side wall, center side wagon aisle, gable roof --full basement, ramped wagon aisle entrance**

A variant has basement under only one end of the barn

A variant has ground level wagon entrance

**High side wall, gable end entrance, gable roof --full basement, ground level wagon entrance**

**Medium side wall, gable end entrance, gambrel roof - full basement, ground level wagon entrance**

**High side wall, multiple wagon entrances, gable roof, L form--full basement , ramped and ground level wagon entrances**

### **THE BARN WHICH HAS NO BASEMENT TYPE INCLUDES:**

#### **These Common silhouettes:**

Gable roof on high side walls

Gable roof on medium side walls

Broken Gable roof on medium side walls

Broken Gable roof on low side walls

Gable on Hip roof on low side walls

Gambrel roof on medium side walls

Gambrel on Hip roof on low side walls

Gambrel and Shed(s) roof on low side walls

Vault roof on medium side walls

Salt Box roof on uneven side walls

#### **Wagon entrance variants of these silhouettes include:**

No wagon entrance

One wagon entrance on side of gable end

On wagon entrance on side of both gable ends.

Wagon entrances on both sides of gable end

Wagon entrance in center of gable end

Wagon entrances at center and side(s) of gable end.

Wagon entrance at side(s) of eave side, probably extending across barn

Wagon entrance at center of eave side.

Wagon entrance(s) in shed(s)

**Other agricultural buildings which will be looked for and recorded include:**  
Grain cribs; pole barns; poultry brooders and laying houses; dairy parlors, stock  
cattle loafing parlors; and swine farrowing houses.

The Savannah Courthouse Square has a mixed bag of structures. The oldest is the Italianate influence bank on the south side of Court Street. There is a wide variation of Victorian Vernacular, almost all of which has had extensive first floor alteration. The mix is added to by early 20th C. business blocks with a slightly Sullivanesque flavor, a late 1930s' Colonial Revival Post Office, two Victorian churches and several contemporary intrusions.



## PRODUCTS

The forms provided by the Missouri State Historic Preservation Office, department of Natural Resources will be used for this survey. Survey forms will be completed on the following types of properties.

- 1) Any property which is potentially eligible for individual listing on the National Register.
- 2) Any property which is potentially eligible to become a contributing structure in a National Register District.
- 3) Structures which would not be considered intrusions in a National Register District.
- 4) Structures which are necessary to develop historic context and/or property type.
- 5) Structures which might be potentially eligible for local historic designation.

Forms will not be completed on obviously non-historic properties or those which could not contribute because of loss of integrity

During the rural survey phase all photographs will be developed and contact prints made before the decision is made on which properties will have forms completed.

## PHOTOGRAPHY

One set of 5" X 7" black and white photographs will be included with the set of survey forms. The photographs will become the property of the Missouri Department of Natural Resources.

## MAPS

Maps showing the location of the rural survey properties and a more detailed map of the Savannah Courthouse Square will be supplied with the finished survey.

## FINAL REPORT

The final report will summarize the findings of the survey and will make recommendations for further actions on historic listings.