

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

1. Name of Property

historic name Bolton, Lewis and Elizabeth, House

other names/site number Winkelmann, Herman and Johanna, House; Belleview Farm

2. Location

street & number 9514 St. Route W. [N/A] not for publication

city or town Jefferson City [X] vicinity

state Missouri code MO county Cole code 151 zip code 65101

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

Claire F. Blackwell 19 July 1995
Signature of certifying official/Title Claire F. Blackwell/Deputy SHPO Date

Missouri Department of Natural Resources
State or Federal agency and bureau

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

Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

entered in the National Register.
See continuation sheet [].

determined eligible for the
National Register.
See continuation sheet [].

determined not eligible for the
National Register.

removed from the National
Register.

other, (explain):

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

**Bolton, Lewis and Elizabeth, House
Cole County, Missouri**

5. Classification

Ownership of Property	Category of Property	Number of Resources Within Property		
		Contributing	Non-contributing	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	1	2	buildings
<input type="checkbox"/> public-local	<input type="checkbox"/> district	0	0	sites
<input type="checkbox"/> public-State	<input type="checkbox"/> site	0	0	structures
<input type="checkbox"/> public-Federal	<input type="checkbox"/> structure	0	0	objects
	<input type="checkbox"/> object	1	2	Total

Name of related multiple property listing.

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register.

N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

DOMESTIC/single dwelling

Current Functions

WORK IN PROGRESS
DOMESTIC/ hotel

7. Description

Architectural Classification

Other: 1 - house

Materials

foundation Limestone
walls Limestone

roof WOOD/ shingle
other _____

See continuation sheet []

Narrative Description
See continuation sheet [x].

**Bolton, Lewis and Elizabeth, House
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8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

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

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

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

Criteria Considerations

Property is:

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

B removed from its original location.

C a birthplace or grave.

D a cemetery.

E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.

F a commemorative property.

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

Areas of Significance

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

ca. 1833

Significant Dates

ca. 1833

Significant Person(s)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Unknown

Narrative Statement of Significance

See continuation sheet [x].

9. Major Bibliographic References

Bibliography

See continuation sheet [x].

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

previously listed in the National Register

previously determined eligible by the National Register

designated a National Historic Landmark

recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey

recorded by Historic American Engineering Record

Primary location of additional data:

State Historic Preservation Office

Other State Agency

Federal Agency

Local Government

University

Other:

Name of repository:

**Bolton, Lewis and Elizabeth, House
Cole County, Missouri**

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 7.066 acres

UTM References

A. Zone 15	Easting 572770	Northing 4255350	B. Zone	Easting	Northing
C. Zone	Easting	Northing	D. Zone	Easting	Northing

[] See continuation sheet

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

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

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Debbie Sheals
 organization Consultant for Jude and Mary Markway date April 5, 1999
 street & number 406 West Broadway telephone 573-874-3779
 city or town Columbia state Missouri zip code 65203

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

- A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- A Sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

Additional Items

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

Property Owner

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

name Jude and Mary Markway
 street & number 4812 Wardsville Road telephone (573) 635-8046
 city or town Jefferson City state MO zip code 65101

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Bolton, Lewis and Elizabeth, House
Cole County, Missouri

Summary: The ca. 1833 Lewis Bolton House near Wardsville, Missouri, sits high on a bluff overlooking the Osage River, in southern Cole County. It is a two story Greek Revival I-house with load bearing stone walls and gable roofs. The house is five bays wide, with a two story central portico. A large original rear ell set to one side gives the house an L-shaped plan. The ell is two stories tall near the front, and one and a half stories tall at the back of the house. Interior features are very much intact. The floor plan has changed little since the house was built, and nearly all woodwork is early or original. Notable interior features include three early mantels, nearly all door and window trim, and most original doors. The very rear part of the ell appears to have been enlarged slightly in the mid to late 19th century, and the addition of a small concrete enclosed porch and bathroom date to 1911. Both the front portion of the house and the large rear ell date to 1833. Subsequent changes have been minor, and the house today appears much as it did in the 1830s. The period of significance has thus been set at the original construction date of ca. 1833. There are two modest frame agricultural outbuildings on the property; both were built after the period of significance and are non-contributing resources. The house, which is undergoing a full rehabilitation, is in good condition, with a high level of integrity, inside and out.

Elaboration: The house sits in a clearing atop a high bluff, facing east-northeast, towards the Osage River.¹ There are currently just over 7 acres associated with the house. The yard around the house slopes down toward the bluff in front, and is fairly level to the rear. The parcel, which fronts on state Route W, includes the level area around the house as well as a steep bluff in front of it. A long drive from the north leads up a hill to the house. The drive, which follows the path of the original approach to the property, has recently been re-installed to replace a later rear entrance. The original lane was removed earlier this century. There are two outbuildings to the rear of the house; a small mid-19th century frame barn with corrugated tin sheathing, and a smaller frame shed less than thirty years old. Both buildings have low gable roofs, and the shed has sheet asphalt sheathing. (See photo 15.) Neither building is a contributing resource. (See Figure One. Site Plan.)

The house is just over 50 feet wide and 56 feet deep. It has load-bearing limestone walls which vary from approximately 22" thick on the main floor to roughly 19" in parts of the second floor. The limestone used for all of the exterior walls is of a uniform buff color. The intersecting gable roofs are covered with wood shingles, and the gable ends of the front part of the house have raking gable copings with end kneelers. (See photos 3 and 4.) The scrolled kneelers, which are carved from single massive stone blocks, help support the roof overhangs and wide wooden cornices found on the front section of the house. The kneelers adjacent to the facade are larger and slightly

¹Although the house is not exactly aligned with the compass points, elevations are referred to hereafter in terms of their primary orientation for the sake of simplicity. e.g. the facade will be referred to as the east elevation.

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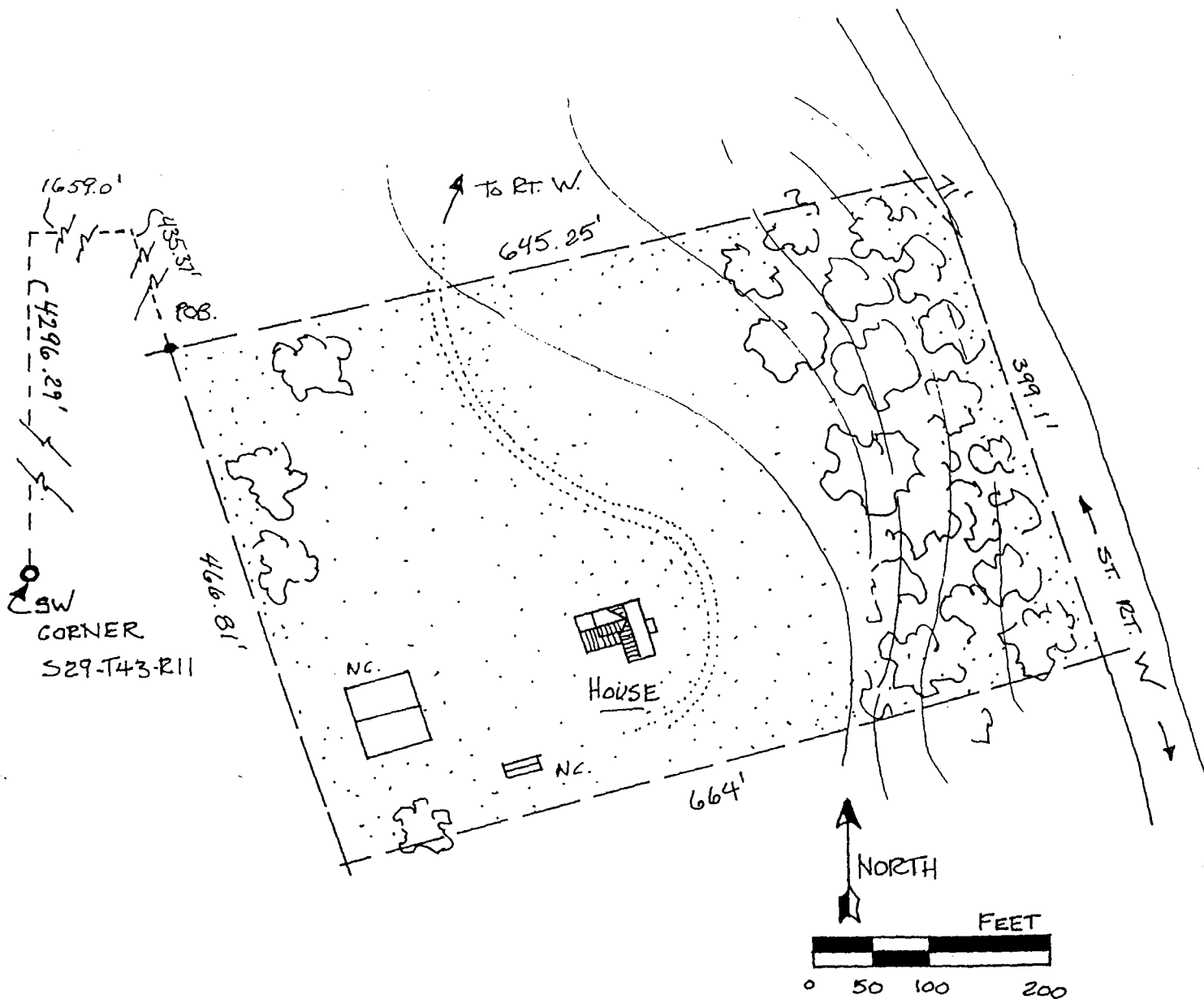
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Bolton, Lewis and Elizabeth, House
Cole County, Missouri

Figure One. Site Plan.

Site plan drawn by Debbie Sheals, after a survey map done by E. A. Mueller, Jefferson City, MO.



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more ornate than those on the rear wall. All three of the main gable ends also have large internal end chimneys, the tops of which are accented with projecting string courses. The interiors of the large chimneys have separate flues constructed of thin slabs of the same type of stone used elsewhere on the house.

The broad facade of the house features evenly spaced windows and a large two story portico. All of the window frames and openings of the house are early or original, while the actual sash are modern wooden replacements. The current six-over-six windows are recent replacements for badly deteriorated two-over-two sash which were installed ca. 1947. (Several of those windows were missing altogether.) The new sash are of the same configuration as the originals, and are set within the original frames.²

The flat roofed portico is centered on the facade, and provides access to a wide doorway at each floor. Each level of the porch is supported by four square posts, with matching pilasters set against the wall of the house. The posts and pilasters on the ground floor are wider than those above. Turned balustrades run between the posts, and ornamental spandrels are set at the rooflines on both floors.³ The spandrels on the ground floor have shallow pointed arches and Gothic Revival style quatrefoils, while those above consist of smaller scrolled brackets. The styling of the ornamentation would indicate that some parts of the porch were added in the latter part of the 19th century. The main framework of the porch is apparently original, and the posts now in place may be as well.

The portico shelters a wide formal entrance at each level. Each doorway features an original two panel door topped with a transom and flanked by fluted pilasters and sidelights. The four light sidelights are set over small solid panels. (The actual sidelight glazing units were installed recently, utilizing existing frames.) The four light transoms, which are early or original, feature unusual arrow shaped muntins. (See photo 7.) The doorways are set deeply into the thick stone walls, and additional molded panels adorn the sides of the wall openings.

Although the facade is the most formal elevation of the house, the building actually has two principal elevations; the east-facing facade and the north side wall. The placement of the rear ell to the north side of the house creates an extra long side elevation, which makes the building look especially large when viewed from the front driveway. The effect is heightened by the hilltop setting, which causes one to view the house from below upon approaching. (See photo 1.)

² The original windows are described as having "12 glass panes" in an account written by Clementine M. Winkelmann in "Cole County: A Century of Progress 1833-1933, Bolton-Winkelmann." (From a photocopy in the possession of the owners.) Ms. Winkelmann lived on the farm as a child and remembered much about the house and grounds. The date of the two-over-twos came from the previous owner of the property.

³ Many of the balusters and a few of the other porch parts now in place are custom milled replacements for missing or deteriorated originals. The majority of the porch fabric is early or original.

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Additionally, ornamental details of the north elevation are very similar to those of the front and, by the same token, markedly different from those of the other two sides of the house. This is especially true in the details of the stonework.

The L-shaped building looks completely different when viewed from different angles. The surfaces of the two walls which are visible upon driving up to the house are very smooth and uniform, while those on the rear walls are more highly textured. (Compare photos 1 and 4.) The front walls are of ashlar masonry, with finely worked blocks which are nearly identical in size and shape. The walls on the back of the house, by contrast, are of loosely coursed rubble. (See photo 8, which shows the intersection of front wall stones with those on the south elevation.) The door and window openings of the front walls also feature more finely worked surfaces, as well as ornamental lintel pieces. All of the openings on the east wall, and most of those on the north, are topped with large lintels which have projecting corner blocks. (See photo 6.)

Most of the interior walls of the house are also of stone, and extend from the basement up to the second floor. Missing plaster in a few interior locations reveals that as much care was taken in laying up the interior walls as those of the exterior, and that the masonry bond pattern is the same. The major difference appears to be in the color and composition of the stones themselves. Many of the interior walls contain hard gray stones mixed in among those of the softer buff colored stone used on the exterior walls. Native stone was also used for the fireplaces, which feature tooled stone blocks between the fireboxes and the mantles.

The interior of the house has seen very few changes over the years. No major alterations have been made to the floorplan, and most interior woodwork remains in place. The house has a common I-house plan. The front section is one room deep, with large rooms flanking a central stair hall on each floor. The rear ell is one room wide and two rooms deep; it is a full two stories tall close to the front, and a half story lower at the back. A one story side porch along the south part of the ell completes the plan.

The floorplans of the first and second stories are nearly identical, especially in the front part of the house. (See Figures Two, Three, and Four, floorplans.) The front door opens onto the wide stair hall, which has grooved door and window trim and a walnut staircase.⁴ (See photo 9.) Paneled doors lead from there into each of the front rooms, as well as to the back porch. A closet under the stairs is also reached via a paneled door. The doors each have two narrow vertical panels, and matching panels are set into the deep wall openings between the hall and the front rooms.

All of the front rooms retain their early or original doors and woodwork. The door and window trim on the second floor is slightly narrower and flatter than that of the first floor, and the

⁴ Although the early handrail is unchanged, many of the original turned balusters for the stairs were damaged by vandals just before the rehabilitation project began. Replacements modeled after surviving balusters are being custom milled.

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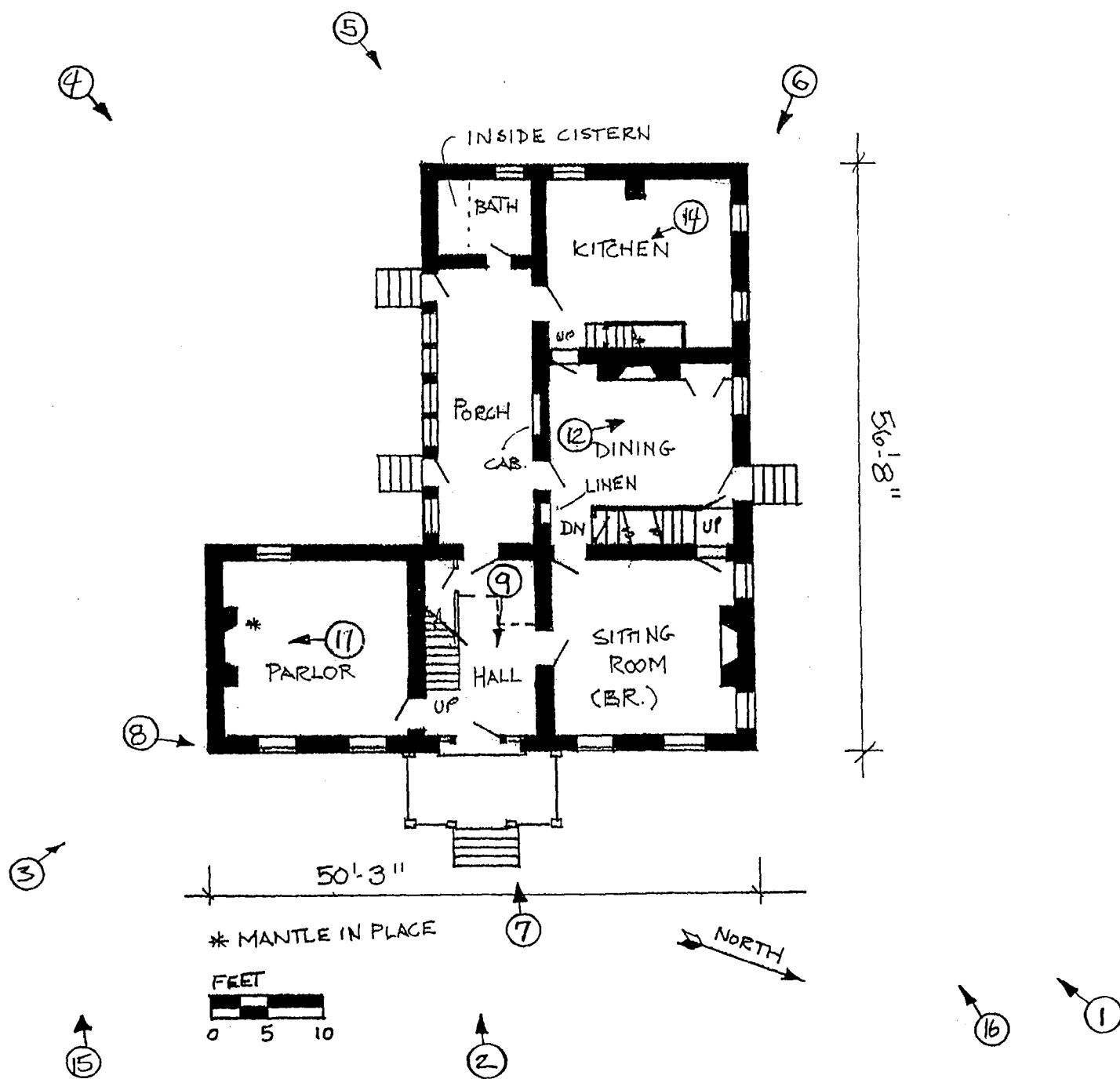
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Figure Two. First Floor Plan and photo key.

Drawn by Debbie Sheals, after a plan done by Laurie Sutton of Scruggs Lumber Co, Jefferson City, MO
Room uses are based upon a description written by Clementine Wnkelmann.



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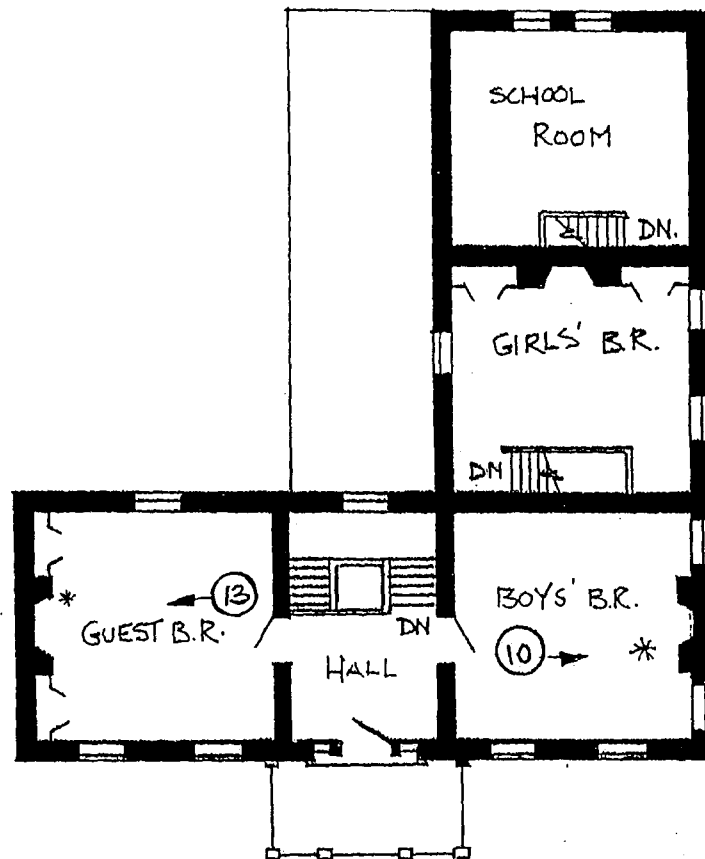
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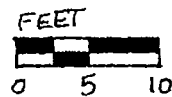
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Figure Three. Second Floor Plan and photo key.

Drawn by Debbie Sheals, after a plan done by Laurie Sutton of Scruggs Lumber Co, Jefferson City, MO
Room uses are based upon a description written by Clementine Wnkemann.



* MANTLE IN PLACE



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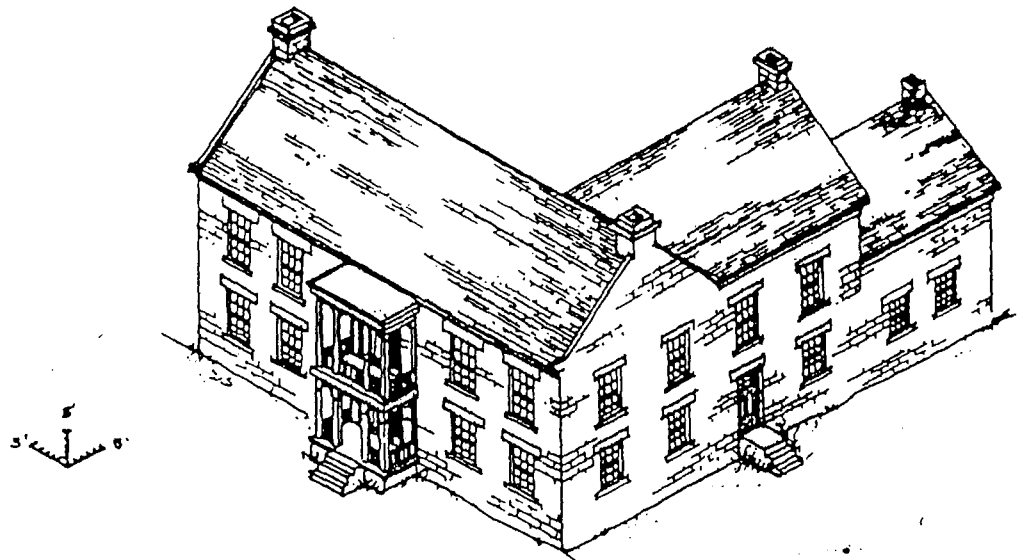
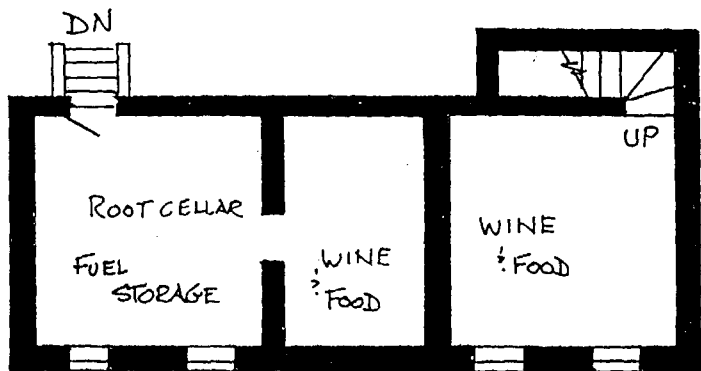
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Figure Four. Basement Plan and Axonometric Drawing of the House.

Drawn by Debbie Sheals; plan is after one done by Laurie Sutton of Scruggs Lumber Co, Jefferson City, MO
Room uses are based upon a description written by Clementine Wnkelmann.



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baseboards there are shorter, measuring roughly 6", as opposed to the 12" baseboards on the first floor. Also several of the ground floor openings, including the front door trim, have "bull's-eye" plinth blocks. Three of the early or original mantels remain in place as well. The two second floor mantels are nearly identical, with simple grooved trim and a wide top shelf. (See photos 10 and 13.) Built-in cupboards flank the fireplaces in two of the upstairs bedrooms. (See photo 13.) The mantel in the downstairs parlor is the most elaborate one in the house. It features pairs of slender engaged stylized Ionic columns on either side of the firebox. The columns are of a lighter shade of walnut than the body of the mantel. (See photo 11.)

The dining room is located in the first ground floor room of the rear ell. It has plaster walls, and beadboard wainscoting which appears to date to the early to mid-1900s. The fireplace was covered when the wainscoting was installed; a stove flue remains exposed. (See photo 12.) The other woodwork of the room is similar to that of the front rooms, and there is a built-in cupboard to one side of the fireplace that is comparable to the ones of the front second floor bedroom. Enclosed stairs between the dining room and the front of the house lead down to a cellar, and up to a bedroom above the dining room. There is also a small built-in linen cabinet opposite the door to the cellar steps.

The steps to the cellar, which are made of stone, lead to a food storage area. It is a single room which has fairly tall ceilings and plastered walls. The stairs to the second floor were originally only accessible from the front room; a doorway installed in the mid-1900s now allows access from the dining room as well. That staircase provides the only access to the bedroom above. (See Figure Three.) Woodwork and built-in cupboards in that room are similar to that of the south front bedroom, except that the mantel is missing.

The very back ground floor room of the rear ell served as the kitchen. That room has beadboard wainscoting like that found in the dining room. The window trim found there consists of simple flat boards only. There is a small "hanging" chimney for a stove flue on the west wall which has a beadboard cupboard built in beneath it. An enclosed stairway off the kitchen leads up to a small room above. The second floor room has sloping ceilings covered with beadboard, and fairly tall grooved baseboards. There is no trim around the windows, and wall stones are exposed on the inside window sills.

A one story enclosed porch runs along the south side of the rear ell. The porch was installed during a 1911 remodeling.⁵ Every room that adjoins the porch has a door into it, which would indicate that the porch replaced something similar. (The original porch was used as a doctor's office.) The ceiling joists of the porch are set into pockets in the stone walls of the original house; they

⁵ The remodeling date is mentioned in a description of the house written by Clementine Winkelmann in "Century Old Homes," St. Stanislaus Parish (Wardsville, MO: St. Stanislaus Catholic Church, 1980) p. 163, and Geraldine Winkelmann remembers the date "1912" being marked in the concrete steps off that porch, presumably as the date the project was completed.

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could be the original porch joists, or replacements installed in the original openings.

The exterior walls of the porch are nearly all filled with windows or doors, while the interior walls are plastered. The plaster is scored to look like large blocks, presumably in imitation of the exterior stonework. There is a paneled wall cabinet, similar to the linen cabinet in the dining room, recessed into the inside wall. It is said to have functioned as a medicine cabinet from the earliest years of the house's existence.⁶

A door on the west end of the porch leads to the only bathroom in the house, also a 1911 addition. The bathroom was built to include an interior cistern, which occupied roughly one half of the space. The cistern, which was essentially just an open tank, was divided from the bathroom by a concrete wall which has since been removed. At least part of the walls of the bathroom/cistern are constructed differently than those of the rest of the house. They consist of roughly coursed stones on the outside, and poured concrete on the inside. The exterior wall stones have experienced some spalling in this area, probably as a result of excess moisture in the walls from the cistern. No bathroom (or kitchen) fixtures remain in place.

All of the rooms in the house have plaster walls and wood floors which are early or original. Ceiling plaster and lath, which was deteriorated throughout, has been removed from most rooms. Mechanical systems will be installed prior to ceiling replacements, and the new ceiling surfaces will be similar to the originals. Also, the flooring in the ground floor rooms of the rear ell has been temporarily removed to allow installation of mechanical systems, an occurrence which revealed otherwise hidden details of the floor framing system for the rear ell. (There is no basement beneath those rooms.)

The floor joists of the dining room were hand hewn, and cross members are joined in with pegged mortise and tenon construction. (One such joint is just visible in photo 12.) The joists of the kitchen, on the other hand, are sawn, and of much more uniform size, a difference which would indicate that the kitchen floor is newer than that of the rest of the house. There are also other indications that this room has seen some alterations. The doorway between the kitchen and the dining room has a wide stone threshold more typical of exterior doorways than interior passages, and there is a small place in the stonework of the exterior rear wall of the kitchen which shows what appears to be the original line of a lower gable end.

These construction details help explain an early description of the house: "Through a large door with wide rock sill at the back one could reach a wooden porch which adjoined a large kitchen, and both were protected by a single roof....[the kitchen]...was connected to the house."⁷ It appears, therefore, that the house originally had a different porch and a slightly smaller kitchen in the same

⁶ Winkelmann, p. 2.

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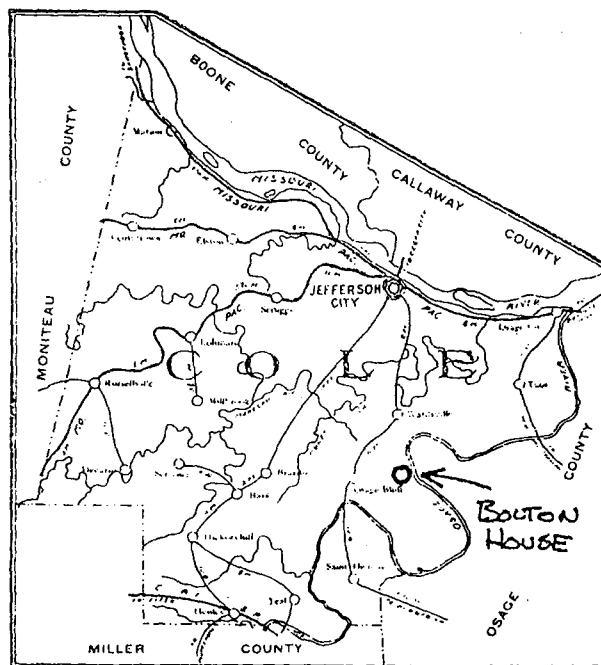
location.

Two of the cellar rooms under the front part of the house are reached from outside, via a steep set of stone stairs off the southwest corner of the front part of the house. The stairs were covered with a bulkhead door at one point, the poured concrete walls of the bulkhead remain in place. Those rooms have unfinished stone walls and dirt floors. The south room is lighted by small windows on the front wall. (See Figure Four.)

The house in general has seen remarkably few changes over the years, and is structurally quite sound. The stone walls are as tight and plumb as they were in the 1840s, and interior surfaces are largely intact, if in need of attention. The current rehabilitation project, which halted years of slow deterioration, has been carefully planned so as to retain and preserve nearly all original fabric. New mechanical systems will be installed as unobtrusively as possible, the kitchen and ground floor bathroom will continue to serve as such, and new upstairs bathrooms will be tucked into the corners of existing bedrooms. The house's new function as an owner-occupied bed and breakfast will be especially fitting, as it was home to large families for most of its history. △

Figure Five. County Location Map.

From Walter Williams, The State of Missouri, (Columbia, MO: E. W. Stephens Press, 1904) p. 367.



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Bolton, Lewis and Elizabeth, House
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Summary: The Lewis Bolton House is significant under Criterion C, in the area of ARCHITECTURE. The large five bay I-house was built ca. 1833, by one of the county's first Euro-American settlers. It is remarkable for its early construction date and high quality load-bearing stone construction. It also provides an intact, especially impressive example of a Greek Revival style I-house in Missouri. It has seen only minor alterations over the years, and appears today very much as it did in the 1830s. The rear ell was enlarged slightly sometime around the late 1800s, and a side porch addition brought the house to its current form in 1911. The later additions were all relatively minor; the period of significance is therefore the original construction date of ca. 1833. The house occupies a blufftop lot consisting of just over 7 acres of land; a pair of non-contributing outbuildings near the back of the lot are the only other resources on the property. The Bolton house exhibits a notably high level of integrity of design, materials, craftsmanship, workmanship, feeling, setting and association.

Elaboration: The establishment of permanent Euro-American settlements in Cole County coincided roughly with the onset of steamboat travel on the Missouri River in the late 1810s. Cole County is bounded by two navigable rivers: the Missouri on the northeast, and the Osage on the southeast. The rivers provided a vital link with the rest of the world, and it was along their banks that many of the earliest settlers made their homes. The Bolton house is located in the eastern part of Cole County, near a favored early crossing of the Osage River, (which soon came to be known as Bolton Shoals.) and just a few miles south of its intersection with the Missouri River. (See Figure Five.) The blufftop location of the property allows sweeping views of the Osage River valley, and from the front porch of the house it is possible to see a good distance both up and down the river itself.

U. S. surveyors began laying out the cadastral system in the area in 1819, and the first townships in Cole County were opened for entry in 1820. The organization of the county went into effect January 1, 1821, and the first recorded sale of land there dates to 1823, just 10 years before the Bolton House was built. It was, however, another 9 years before any entry was made for the section upon which the Bolton house is located. Records show that an Andrew J. Walker was the first to file for land in Section 29, T43, R11, with entries dating to September and October of 1832.⁸ Walker filed for the land which contains the house on October 8 of that year, and just 8 days later sold it and an adjacent tract to Lewis Bolton.⁹ (See the chronology in Appendix One.)

The sales price of \$400 for the 80 acres indicates that there was already some sort of dwelling or other improvement upon the property at that time. (By comparison, Bolton paid just \$50 for 40

⁸ Goodspeed Publishing Company, History of Cole, Moniteau, Benton, Miller, Maries, and Osage Counties Missouri, (Chicago: Goodspeed Publishing Co, 1889), pp. 212, 217, 218, and the property abstract, prepared by Cole County Abstract, Realty and Insurance, 1947.

⁹ Abstract, p 22. Cole County Deed Book B, p. 150.

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acres south of that tract in 1838.) It would appear, therefore, that Walker had been occupying the land prior to filing his claim, and had erected some sort of building at the site. The price suggests a much smaller dwelling than the one there today. It is likely that the first building on the property was of log construction, and that it remained in place after the stone house was built. One description of the farm as it appeared in the early twentieth century mentions several substantial log buildings. Ms. Clementine Winkelmann, who grew up in the house in the early 1900s, wrote that one of the second floor windows in the house "overlooked one of the two story log cabins, caulked snugly.....Mother told me there was a similar structure.....in the orchard to the back, quite comfortable too."¹⁰ The Boltons probably lived in one of those early log houses while the stone house was being built.

Meriwether Lewis Bolton was a native of North Carolina who is said to have come to Missouri in 1831, at which time he would have been 32 years old.¹¹ The similarity of his name to the famous explorer appears to be mere coincidence; his father's middle name was Meriwether. He is almost always referred to as Lewis in historical accounts and deeds. He was born in Person County, North Carolina in December of 1799, and married Elizabeth Lansdown in Caswell County of the same state in 1826. The couple had several children, at least four of which were still living when the Bolton household was recorded for the 1850 census. Elizabeth died in 1848, possibly in connection with the birth of her last child, Nancy L. Bolton, who was born that year.

Lewis Bolton wasted little time finding a new wife. He married widow Anna Darnes in September of 1848. Darnes brought at least two children by earlier marriages to the household, and had another three children with Bolton, two of whom died young.

The North Carolina branch of the Bolton family was well represented in the area in the early years of settlement, and one early county history contains numerous references to Boltons in the area. Lewis Bolton's brother William Bolton, a doctor, had a practice in Jefferson City before 1833, and later went into practice with an apparent relative of Elizabeth Bolton's, G. W. Lansdown.¹² William Bolton's large brick I-house, which was built near Jefferson City later in the 1830s, is still standing.¹³

¹⁰ Winkelmann, p. 2.

¹¹ U. S. Census records, and the Bolton family geneology files of Jefferson City resident and Bolton descendent Mr. James McHenry, which are referred to hereafter as the "McHenry Collection." All family history in this passage is based upon these two sources.

¹² Goodspeed, p. 282.

¹³ "Colonel Bolton's House," newspaper clipping from unidentified Jefferson City paper, labeled 1933. In the private collection of Ms. Geraldine Winkelmann, Wardsville, MO. The clipping identified the stone house, and then described the house built by his brother, supposedly of bricks brought from Pennsylvania by steamboat

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His brother-in-law, Thomas Lawson Price, was also an early area resident; he partnered with Bolton in at least one land purchase and later served as the administrator of his estate.¹⁴

Lewis Bolton also spent time in the local military, serving in the 6th Division of the Missouri Militia around 1838¹⁵. One county history gives his rank there as major-general, although he is more often referred to as "Colonel Bolton" in local historical accounts. He owned a good deal of land in the county, and was the first owner of many of the parcels in the area near the house. Landholdings in the immediate vicinity of the house included land across the river in Osage County which he bought in 1833, as well as several hundred acres surrounding the farmstead. Much of his land adjoined the Osage River, and he had at least some river related business dealings; in 1857 his estate contained a warehouse on the bank of the Osage. The blufftop location of his house would have allowed him to watch for important shipments from his front porch.

The house site appears to have functioned as his home from the time he bought the property until his death in 1855; it was referred to as his "homestead" in his estate papers.¹⁶ Work on the stone house begun soon after Bolton bought the land in 1832. A letter written by his stepdaughter, Martha Corbin Bolton, who was living on the farm in 1860, noted that the house was built "in the early part of 1832 or 34."¹⁷ Winkelmann family history also puts the construction date in the early 1830s, and a Jefferson City newspaper clipping from 1933 refers to it as being "built 100 years ago."¹⁸ The construction date has thus been set at ca. 1833, with the assumption that work on the house would have begun in earnest the spring after Bolton purchased the property.

It is possible that preparation of the building stone started even earlier. A brief history of the house which appeared in the Jefferson City paper in 1976 noted that "stone for the house was quarried nearby and shipped by barge to St. Louis where it was dressed and shipped back to the farmstead."¹⁹ This seems likely; it would undoubtedly have been difficult to find specialized stone cutters in rural Cole County at the time, and Bolton's proximity to the river would have made shipping the rough stone a fairly simple matter. The wide variety in the masonry construction

¹⁴ Goodspeed, p. 217, and the property abstract, p. 26.

¹⁵ Goodspeed, p. 250.

¹⁶ Property abstract, p. 28.

¹⁷ McHenry Collection, typescript copy of a letter written to the War Department in 1909, seeking compensation for losses to Federal troops during the Civil War.

¹⁸ Clipping in the possession of Geraldine Winkelmann.

¹⁹ "Historical Society Makes Study of Five Old Homes," Jefferson City News Tribune, Sun, Dec. 3, 1976.

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methods used on the house also indicates that it is the work of more than one set of craftsmen.

It appears that only the front walls utilize that "imported" stone. As mentioned in the above description, even though all of the house appears to have been constructed of the same type of stone, the finishing details and construction methods used on various parts of the house vary widely. The blocks used on the two main elevations are quite uniform in size and shape. These are characteristics that would have been necessary if the blocks were dressed off-site, and it is likely that they are the stones Bolton had finished in St. Louis.

The blocks of the front walls are quite skillfully worked. Although close examination reveals that they were finished with hand tools, the surfaces are nearly uniform enough to have been sawn. The quality of the work on the kneeler stones and front lintels is especially high; they are the smoothest and most elaborate pieces on the building, and it is extremely likely that they also are the work of specialized stonemasons.

The more randomly shaped blocks used for the rear walls of the house, on the other hand, appear to have been dressed pretty much as they were laid into the walls. Since it is unlikely anyone would send stone halfway across the state merely to be shaped into coarse blocks, it has been assumed that most of that stone was dressed at the quarry or the building site.

Even those rear stones show marks of careful hand tooling. Most major corners of the building have moderately smooth quoins, and many of the wall stones have precisely cut edges which would have required a skilled hand. Some rear wall stones show marks of a stone axe and a large point, (both tools were commonly used to remove large irregularities from blocks of stone.) The window sills and lintels on both the front and back walls are also carefully dressed, with the sills on the rear being nearly as highly finished as those on the front. The main plane of each of the window sills and lintels was decoratively dressed with a bush hammer, and small borders around the edges appear to have been done with a tooth chisel with small teeth. (Bush hammers make sets of evenly spaced dimples, while tooth chisels leave parallel grooves.)

The variation between construction methods is by no means an indication that the work is in some manner substandard. The stonework throughout the building is of high quality, a fact which is attested to by the excellent structural condition of the house today. It should be noted that although the roughly coursed rubble construction of the rear walls yields a more casual appearance, it is a construction method which actually requires a higher level of skill on the part of the stone mason who builds the walls. It is more difficult to lay up a structurally sound wall of stones which are of widely varying sizes than it does to build one from the type of uniform blocks found on the front of the house. (Those blocks of course require a good deal more finesse from the stone cutters involved.)

Regardless of just where the individual stones were shaped and who laid the walls, the final product is impressive. The house today stands as a significant example of some of the finest and earliest vernacular stonework in Cole County.

That significance is heightened by the fact that early examples of load bearing stone

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construction in rural Cole County are rare. A specialized regional survey of 19th century vernacular stone buildings in the area, which was done in the early 1990s, identified only ten Cole County properties with such buildings.²⁰ Additionally, archival research associated with the project uncovered little evidence that stone construction was ever prevalent in the region. (The study area encompassed parts of four counties in Mid-Missouri, including nearly all of Cole County.) It was estimated at the time that the surveyed properties accounted for as much as 75% of all such buildings to have been built during the study period.²¹ The Bolton house is one of only four of those properties which was identified as being built by or for British-Americans, and it was determined at that time to be one of the largest and most impressive such dwellings in the study area.

The house is also significant as a particularly fine example of an ante-bellum Greek Revival style I-house. The I-house is one of the most enduring vernacular house types in Missouri history; I-houses were built in the state from the earliest days of settlement into the first decade of the twentieth century. I-houses are by definition one room deep and at least two rooms wide, with the wide part of the house set parallel to the road to create the broadest possible facade. Roofs are generally either side-gabled, or hipped. One and two story rear ells are common.²² I-house plans come in a variety of configurations, one of the most common of which is the central hall plan used for the Bolton House.

The I-house was one of the first vernacular house types to receive scholarly attention, and the type has been described as "by far the most widely distributed, notably as a rural dwelling."²³ The term "I" house was coined by geographer Fred Kniffen in the 1930s, based on his observation that the builders of such houses in Louisiana often came from Illinois, Indiana, and Iowa. Also, as he noted, "the 'I' seems a not inappropriate symbol in view of the tall, shallow house form it describes."²⁴

The Boltons would have been quite familiar with the I-house form, which was popular in their home state as well as most the states they would have had to pass through to reach Missouri. In a now-classic study of material folk culture, Henry Glassie noted that in the "source area of the Chesapeake Tidewater....the folk houses are one room deep..." and "...the most common type is the

²⁰ Sheals, Debbie. "British-American Stonework in Mid-Missouri; A Study in Vernacular Architecture," (Master's Thesis, University of Missouri-Columbia, 1993) pp. 19-22.

²¹ Ibid, p. 12.

²² Fred Kniffen, "Folk Housing: Key to Diffusion." *Annals of the Association of American Geographers*, Vol. 55, No. 4, Dec. 1965, p. 553-557.

²³ Kniffen, p. 553.

²⁴ Kniffen, p. 553.

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two story I-house."²⁵

A more locally specific study of vernacular architecture was done in the "Little Dixie" region of Missouri (which covered territory north and east of Cole County) by Howard Marshall in the 1970s. Marshall's research documented the widespread popularity of the I-house in the region, as well as the way various vernacular housing forms reflected the southern roots of their builders. According to Marshall, "the most telling house type in Little Dixie is the I house, which developed in lowland areas and the Kentucky Bluegrass (though it has clear antecedents in Britain) and was carried to Missouri and planted firmly as the main farmhouse of the successful settler."²⁶

Although I-houses are essentially vernacular buildings, they are commonly embellished with at least vestigial high-style characteristics. The Greek Revival style, which was widely popular in America from the 1820s into the 1860s, was naturally a popular choice for Missouri builders of the period. Ante-bellum I-houses with Greek Revival characteristics have been documented in many parts of the state. There are, for example, at least two Multiple Property Submissions to the National Register which include contexts for such property types: "The Antebellum Resources of La Grange, Missouri" (1999), and "Antebellum Resources of Johnson, Lafayette, Pettis, and Saline Counties, Missouri" (1997).²⁷

Greek Revival attributes commonly found on Missouri I-houses, including the Bolton house, include such things as wide cornice bands, prominent straight lintels over doors and windows, and full door surrounds with rectangular transoms and skylights. Doors and windows are evenly spaced, and on masonry buildings are almost always topped with straight lintels of stone or wood.²⁸ (The style emphasized a literal interpretation of historical models, and arches were not used in Greek construction.) The following passage from A Field Guide to American Houses shows that the Bolton house exhibits several features typical of the style:

"elaborated door surrounds are a dominant feature of Greek Revival houses. The door itself is either single or paired and most frequently divided into one, two, or four panels. The door is usually surrounded on sides and top by a narrow band of rectangular panes of glass.....not uncommonly door and glass are recessed behind the

²⁵ Henry Glassie, Pattern in the Material Folk Culture of the Eastern United States, (Philadelphia: University of Pennsylvania Press, 1968) pp. 65-66.

²⁶ Howard Marshall, Folk Architecture in Little Dixie, (Columbia and London: University of Missouri Press, 1981) p. 32.

²⁷ Both nominations are on file in the Cultural Resource Collection of the Missouri State Historic Preservation Office. Jefferson City, MO.

²⁸ McAlester, Lee and Virginia, A Field Guide to American Houses, (New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1986) pp. 179-193..

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front wall."²⁹

The field guide also identifies a wide cornice band as an identifying feature of the style, which, paired with a rectangular door surround, distinguishes Greek Revival houses from those of the preceding Early Classical style. Also, while all of the straight lintels found on the house are typical of Greek Revival buildings, those of the primary elevations are especially notable, and are of a type described as "decorative crowns" by the McAlesters.

The Bolton house stands out as a particularly early example of the style in Missouri, especially as applied to a vernacular form. Architectural histories generally credit the mid 1820s to early 1830s as the starting point for the widespread popularity of the Greek Revival style in America. The McAlesters put the starting date at 1825, while it is noted in *What Style Is It?*, that "during the 1830 and 1840s the style flourished" in America.³⁰ The Bolton house, therefore, exhibits what was at the time the latest style, even for high style buildings being constructed on the East Coast. The fact that it was built in a rural location in a Midwest county less than 15 years old is quite remarkable.

Bolton retained ownership of the house and farmed the surrounding land for the rest of his life. He is listed in the 1850 census as a farmer, with a property value that far outpaced any of his neighbors, who included then state treasurer Peter B. Glover.³¹ A letter later written by his step-daughter described a diverse set of products which were produced on the farm, including tobacco, corn, and oats, as well as hogs and cattle.³²

The house also served as an early doctor's office. From the early description of the house written by Clementine Winkelmann: "The Doctor's office with wooden plank porch, waiting benches at wall nestled in space provided off the reception hall and dining room. A large medicine wall closet on present cement closed-in porch marks the spot of the original doctor's office site."³³ (The cabinet is still there.) The office may have been used early on by Lewis Bolton's brother William, who may have practiced at the farm when he was not in Jefferson City. Also, the 1850 census for the Lewis Bolton household shows that 25 year old Thomas J. Bolton, a doctor from North Carolina, was living there at that time.

Lewis Bolton died in 1855, leaving an estate which included the house and well over 400 acres of land. (The exact acreage was not determined. The property abstract includes information on just

²⁹ Ibid, p. 180.

³⁰ Ibid, and John C. Poppeliers, et. al. *What Style Is It?*, (Washington, D.C.: Preservation Press, 1984) p. 36.

³¹ U. S. Census records on microfilm, State Historical Society of Missouri, Columbia.

³² McHenry Collection, Martha Corbin Bolton letter, Nov. 7, 1907, typescript copy.

³³ Winkelmann, p. 2.

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the land immediately around the house, but notes that other lands were included in the estate.) Documents which set aside 430 acres out of the estate as a dower interest for his widow Anna Bolton were filed in 1857.

Anna Bolton died in 1869, and the house and ownership of the property became tied up in legal entanglements for almost 20 years. (See chronology.) It reportedly sat empty for part of that time, seeing only occasional use as the site of dances. Clementine Winkelmann reported that "according to local tradition the house was vacant for a brief period and the large rooms used for dancing halls—as permitted by the Bolton heirs."³⁴ Finally, in 1888, it passed into the hands of the family that was to own it for the longest part of its history.

In February of 1888 Herman Winkelmann and his cousin Herman Adrian bought the Bolton farmstead. They soon after divided the property into two parcels; Winkelmann kept the house and more than 300 acres. Herman Winkelmann, was a native of Westphalia, in nearby Osage County, who moved to Wardsville in 1887, at the age of 23. A few months after he bought the farmstead, he married Johana Melies, also a Missouri native, and they moved into the house that was to be their family home for decades. All eight of their children were born on the farm, and most of them grew to adulthood there.

The house was reportedly in poor condition when they took over the property, which is not surprising considering that length of time that it was tied up with legal problems. The needed repairs no doubt also included some remodeling, and it is under Winkelmann's ownership that the house took on its present form. It has been assumed that they were responsible for adding at least some of the Victorian style ornamentation to the front porch, and that they enlarged the kitchen part of the rear ell. The front porch changes were probably made right away, while the kitchen enlargement may have waited a few years.

Winkelmann is said to have added the room above the kitchen specifically to serve as a classroom for area children, including his own, and it is known that the room was used as such until around 1916.³⁵ If he made the room addition specifically for his children, it would date to sometime after 1896 or so, when his first daughter reached school age. The Winkelmanns also added a bathroom and replaced an earlier side porch, a project which was done in 1911. That change, which Geraldine Winkelmann credits to her mother's influence, included the installation of an interior cistern for a gravity operated indoor plumbing system. It was the last major change to be made to the house prior to the current rehabilitation project.

Herman Winkelmann spent most of his life farming, and was active in various aspects of the farming business. He was instrumental in founding the Cole County Farm Bureau, and was an

³⁴ Winkelmann, p. 3.

³⁵ "Historical Society Makes Study of Five Old Homes."

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active proponent of Agricultural Extension work in the area.³⁶ He raised shorthorn cattle and saddle horses, and the map of the farm which was included in the 1914 Cole County Atlas included the title "Up-to-Date Shorthorn Stock Farm."³⁷ A photo of the house and family, titled "Bellevue Farm" was published in a different section of the same atlas. The name "Bellevue," was given to the property by Johana Winkelmann's nephew, Rev. John Melies.³⁸ The 1913 photo, which was taken by family friend and area photographer Carl Deeg, was done on the occasion of the Winkelmann's silver wedding anniversary. (See photo 16. The little girl in the white dress in front of the house is Geraldine Winkelmann.)

Hermann Winkelmann operated the farm until his retirement in 1922, when he turned the business over to his sons Edmund and Otto, and moved to Wardsville. (His daughter Geraldine still lives in the house he bought for his retirement.) Johana Winkelmann died in 1933, and two years later Winkelmann moved back to the farm. His son Edmund had died, leaving Otto to run things alone during the difficult years of the Depression, and his help was needed. Herman died in 1946, and the farm house and land were sold to Ed and Mary Heckman in 1947.

The Heckmans occupied the house until 1963, and members of their family continue to farm some of the surrounding land. Wardsville residents Jude and Mary Markway purchased the long vacant house in 1998 and began an extensive rehabilitation project. The badly overgrown lot was cleared and the Markways began the long process of bringing the house back to livable condition. The rehab is slated to be completed by late spring of 1999.

The house has a long history as a center of family life. It has, remarkably, been in the possession of only four families in its 160 year history, and one of those owned it only for a short time. The recent change of ownership returned the house to the Winkelmann family. Jude Markway is the great great grandson of Herman Winkelmann. Winkelmann's youngest daughter Geraldine, who now lives in Wardsville, has been involved in the rehabilitation project and has proven to be a valuable source of information about the early workings of the house and farm. The Markways and the Winkelmanns plan to continue the tradition well into the next century, and the ongoing rehab project will ensure decades of continued service from the still impressive stone house on the bluff. ▽

³⁶ Obituary for Herman Winkelmann, unmarked clipping in the personal collection of Geraldine Winkelmann, Wardsville, MO.

³⁷ George Ogle and Co. Standard Atlas of Cole County, Missouri, (Chicago: George A. Ogle and Company, 1914) p. 27.

³⁸ Interview with Geraldine Winkelmann, April 1, 1999.

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Chronology

1821 Cole County, MO is officially organized.

1823 First sale of land in Cole County.

1826 Lewis Bolton marries Elizabeth H. "Lizzie" Landsdown. (1826-1848)

1831 The Boltons come to Missouri from North Carolina.

1832, October 8. Original tract for house lot (SE 1/4 NW 1/4 S 29) filed by Andrew J. Walker. Walker got tract due north on Sept 11 of same year.

1832 October 16. Andrew Walker sells 80 acres, including house tract, to Meriwether L. Bolton for \$400. Price indicates some improvement on the land already, possibly a log dwelling.

1833 (ca.) House built for Colonel Lewis Bolton

1833 Lewis Bolton files patent for land to north of original house-lot, in sec20. He also acquired other Cole County land, as well as acreage in Osage County.

1838 February 6 (not filed until 1840) Bolton buys the 40 acres south of the house lot for \$50. Also around this time that he served in the Missouri Militia, sixth division.

1841 and 1842 Bolton files patents for more land in the area.

1848 Wife Elizabeth dies, possibly in childbirth? (The last of her 8 children was born 1-1-1848)

1848 Sept. 19, Lewis Bolton marries Virginia native and twice widowed Anna Darnes.

1855 July 2, Lewis Bolton dies. His brother-in-law Thos. L. Price becomes the administrator of his estate.

1857, Nov 30. Dower share for Anna Bolton set aside in court documents. Refers to property as a "homestead" and starts legal description from the corner of a warehouse on the river bank, (the warehouse would have been quite a bit northeast of the house.) 430 acres all told, with land in Sections 29 and 30.

1860 Bolton's widow Anna is apparently still living on the farm, as her occupation is listed as "Farmer," in the 1850 census.

1864, October. General Sterling Price crosses the Osage at Bolton Shoals, en route to Jefferson City, which he

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decided at the last moment not to invade. The farm was occupied by 6,000 Union troops.

1869 Anna Bolton dies.

1871 Bolton heirs file deed for land given to Anna Bolton for her dower share.

1872 Court orders land to be sold and proceeds divided among heirs

1873, Dec. Property sold to Green C. Berry and Henry Meyer (or Meier) for \$5,116.81. (It appears that Green C. Berry was one of the heirs.)

1879 June. Meier and Berry sell lands for \$7,839 to James E. Carter.

Carter apparently dies very soon after and the property gets tied up in his estate until 1888.

1888, February. Herman Winkelmann and Herman Adrian (cousins) purchase the Bolton estate for a total of \$5,800. They divide it into two farms that August. Winkleman kept the part of the property with the house.

1888, May 1. Hermann Winkelmann marries Johanna Melies and moves to the farm. Front porch ornamentation and room above the kitchen probably added sometime during their tenure.

1911 Winkelmann remodeled part of the house, and added a bathroom and indoor cistern.

1930 Herman and Johanna Winkelmann sell to Otto and Edmund Winkelmann (their sons).

1935 Herman Winkelmann buys back the property.

1946 Will of Herman Winkelmann, dec'd. recorded.

1947 Ed and Mary Heckman buy the property for \$13,000. They replace the original windows soon after, and live there until 1963.

1998 Jude and Mary Markway, and Gene and Cheryl Boessen purchase the property, and begin a full rehabilitation project. Jude Markway is the great-grandson of Herman Winkelmann. △

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Verbal Boundary Description

Tract Three of Bolton Shoals Subdivision in Cole County, Missouri, consisting of 7.066 acres, more or less.

Boundary Justification

The current boundaries encompass all of the land that is still associated with the house.

Photographs

The following information is the same for all photographs *except* number 16:

Bolton, Lewis, House

Route W.

Cole County, MO

Debbie Sheals (#16 Carl Deeg.)

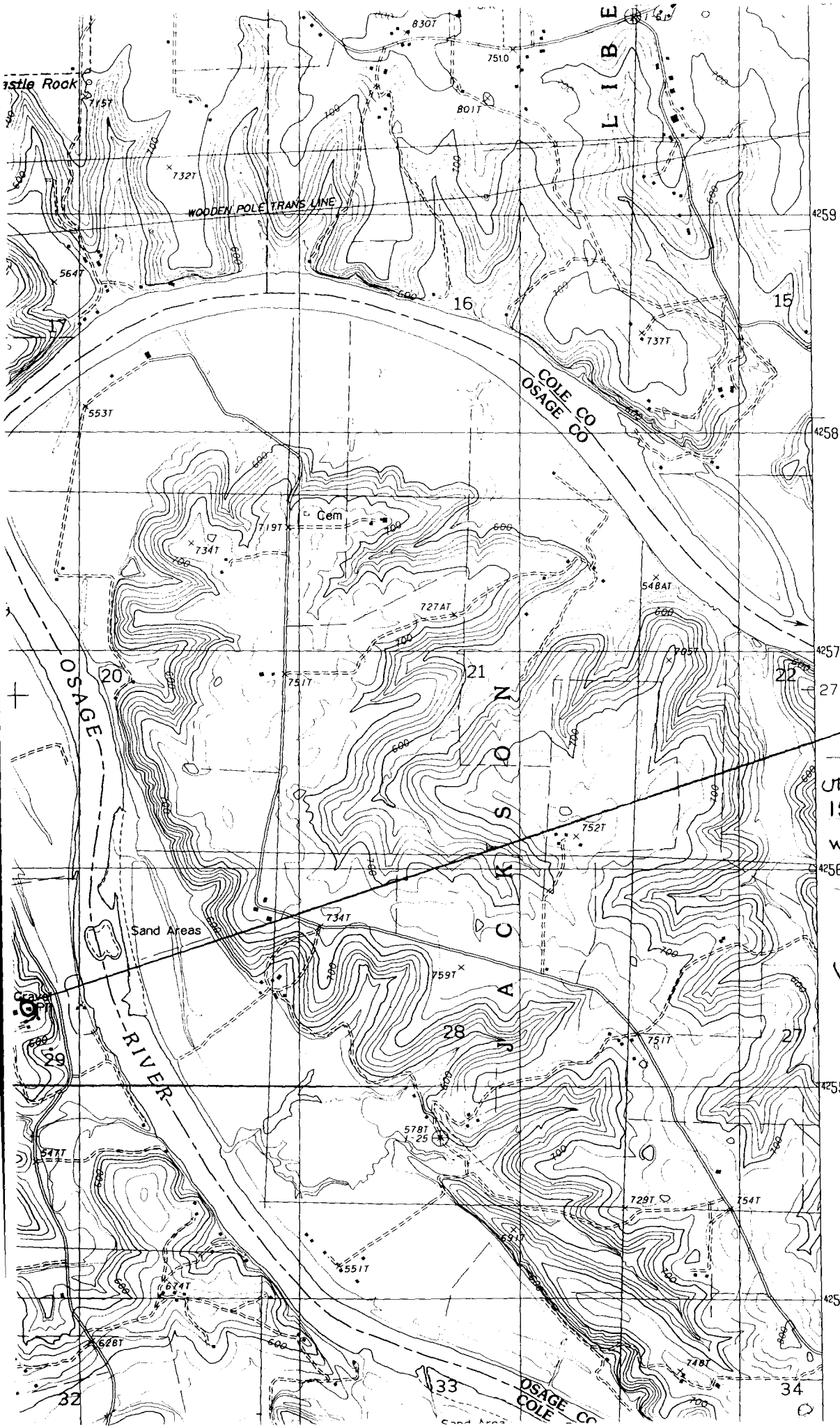
February, 1999 (#16 1913)

Negative on file with Debbie Sheals, 406 W. Broadway, Columbia, MO (#16, Jude Markway)

List of Photographs

See Figures Two and Three for indications of camera angles.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. Primary elevations, north corner | 9. Hall, first floor. |
| 2. Facade | 10. North front bedroom, second floor. |
| 3. south elevation. | 11. Parlor fireplace. |
| 4. Rear, southwest. | 12. Dining room. |
| 5. Rear. | 13. South front bedroom, second floor. |
| 6. Detail of north wall. | 14. Kitchen, looking to porch. |
| 7. Porch detail. | 15. Outbuildings. |
| 8. Stonework detail, south wall at front corner. | 16. Historic photo, primary elevations, with Winkelmann family. |



BOLTON, LEWIS,
HOUSE
UTM
15/512770/4255350
WARDSVILLE VIC.
COLE COUNTY, MO

WARDSVILLE QUAD
7.5 MIN.







