

CARTHAGE, MISSOURI: AN ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY  
AND STUDY IN HISTORIC PRESERVATION

by

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CARTHAGE, MISSOURI: AN ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY  
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Summary of Survey Work

Carthage: A Brief History

A newcomer to Carthage, upon getting on the elevator in the Jasper County Courthouse, needs only ask any tourist-like question and the attendant will promptly volunteer a xeroxed sheet by the Carthage Chamber of Commerce that seems to tell it quite well:

Situated on the western border of Missouri about 50 miles north of Arkansas, bounded on the north by Barton County and on the east by Dade and Lawrence Counties, Jasper County was created in 1838 by an act of the Missouri legislature, and was named in honor of Sergeant William Jasper, a hero in the American Revolutionary War. The County Court first divided the area into three townships: North Fork, Center Creek, and Marion. Later it was divided into 15 townships.

A temporary seat of justice was established Thursday, February 25, 1841 in the home of George Hornback, a log cabin 12 X 16 feet, one and a half miles northwest of Carthage on the Spring River. A permanent county seat was chosen in March of 1842 and designated by the name of Carthage, named for the ancient commercial center of northern Africa.<sup>1</sup>

At the opening of the Civil War Carthage had a square, a courthouse, and a thriving commercial section. This state of affairs did not last long. Governor Claiborn Jackson, who in 1861 was a Confederate sympathizer, refused to send troops to Fort Sumter and instead gathered forces and headed for Southwest Missouri, with plans to meet General Sterling Price. A Union force under General Franz Sigel marched from Springfield to intercept Jackson, and at this interception on July 5, 1861, the Battle of Carthage took place. The battle began approximately six miles east of town and ended in what is now Carter's Park on East Chestnut. Although Jackson and the Confederates won the skirmish, Carthage did not profit from this victory, as the town and the surrounding area was desolated by the war:

" . . in order to prevent Carthage becoming a place of shelter for the federal forces they

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<sup>1</sup>Carthage, Missouri Chamber of Commerce, Brief History of Jasper County.

destroyed, at different times in 1862 and 1863, nearly every building in the town, not excepting the courthouse, academy, and jail. During these two years the substantial store houses, public buildings, and private residences became a heap of ruins, and the place a rendezvous, at times, for soldiers of both armies. At one time the Union forces made a fort out of the ruins of the courthouse, in the public square, but it was afterward destroyed by the rebels.<sup>2</sup>

Carthage recovered fairly quickly from this desolation, however. Immigrants were badly needed to repopulate the area, and newspapers, land speculators, railroads, and private citizens all contributed to a barrage of propaganda enticing eastern settlers to Southwest Missouri. By 1872 the cost per acre in Jasper County had risen 300%. "Before the Civil War, Southwest Missouri had been almost totally agriculturally oriented. After the War, the area developed manufacturing extensively . . . It was not until after the War that the mining industry became firmly established in the region."<sup>3</sup>

Lead and zinc mining in the areas of Joplin and Webb City caused a boom that was to have a great impact on Carthage. Many Carthaginians who had money to invest found themselves millionaires overnight. These men wanted their family life in a quieter, more seclusive environment than the raucous mining camps, and consequently, Carthage's many mining mansions were built. From this point on, Carthage became the home of a close elitist society that was to control the city.

In the 1880's the first marble was quarried, and this new industry firmly established Carthage's economic base. The Carthage Marble Quarries were hailed as the largest gray marble quarries in the world.<sup>4</sup> Expert stonecutters were attracted from great distances, and their skill is evident in many of Carthage's finest buildings. Carthage marble has since become an everyday word, and a building material common to fine architecture everywhere. Just one example of Carthage marble construction is the Missouri State Capitol Building in Jefferson City.

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<sup>2</sup>F.A. North, The History of Jasper County, Missouri. (Des Moines, Iowa: Mills & Company, 1883), p. 233.

<sup>3</sup>L. Steven Demaree, "Post-Civil War Immigration to Southwest Missouri, 1865-1873," Missouri Historical Review 69 (January 1975): 186-188.

<sup>4</sup>Mrs. Bruce Robertson, Carthage Souvenir Book. (Quasqui-Centennial Committee of the Carthage Chamber of Commerce, 1967).

By 1890 Carthage had grown to 9,323 people, and had become a third-class city.<sup>5</sup> Business was booming, and culture flourished. Msgrs. Leggett and Platt rose from humble beginnings peddling bedsprings from a horse-drawn wagon to the establishment of their own plant in 1883.<sup>6</sup> Leggett and Platt, Inc. is still a thriving business in Carthage, with plants in five other cities as well. William Myers in 1870 built the Carthage Woolen Mills, the first woolen mill west of St. Louis. Even earlier than this, the Morrow Mill Company, Carthage's oldest industry, started as a small mill on the Spring River in 1848. It is still run by the Morrow family.<sup>7</sup> And, where there is wealth, there will always be people living off this wealth such as bankers, lawyers, doctors, and tradesmen. In 1900 Carthage gained a notoriety that has lasted to this day: it was touted as the richest town per capita in the United States; it had one millionaire per thousand people, and the population was below 10,000.<sup>8</sup>

The city of Carthage is an invaluable resource to the people of Missouri. Walking down the shady avenues, one notices that the streets, curbstones, sidewalks, and the foundations of the buildings are all made of Carthage stone. There are still many hitching posts lining the streets--and then there are the homes. The homes are very powerful reminders of a wealthy Victorian society: a carved pick and shovel stands out through the trees on a facade, a lion's head growls in stone, and stained glass doors glitter with jewels. These homes are for the most part exquisitely well-kept and elegant. Many of the old names and much of the old wealth is still in Carthage, although today it is more likely to be invested in the stock market than in a mine. That all this occurred in a small town that remained a small town is a phenomena that deserves a master's thesis. The population today is 11,035, not much over the 10,000 mark of 78 years ago.

The Square is still the hub of activity, revolving around the magnificent Jasper County Courthouse. Built in 1894, the courthouse is listed on the National Register of Historic Places and is one of Missouri's finest courthouses. The closest shopping center is in Joplin, approximately 14 miles away. The town's growth is orderly, and largely confined to existing thoroughfares. It has been suggested that this beautiful state of preservation was due to the

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<sup>5</sup>Joel T. Livingston, A History of Jasper County, Missouri and its People, 2 vols. (Chicago: Lewis Pub. Co., 1912), p. 154.

<sup>6</sup>Personal Interview, Marion Powers Winchester.

<sup>7</sup>Robertson, Carthage Souvenir Book.

<sup>8</sup>Personal Interview, Mr. Marvin Van Gilder.



Carthage, White Way. Made From Carthage, Stone

Weaver, Photo

extraordinary elite that kept a firm hand on both development and newcomers.

However, even this "firm hand" was not enough to save Carthage from intrusion and encroachment in the 50's and 60's. Although Carthage did not lose all her old neighborhoods, did not lose her Square, and was not seriously affected by urban renewal, she did not remain totally untouched by ill-planned development. In 1957 the Highway Department placed Highway 96 directly through the middle of Carthage's posh late nineteenth century addition known as Cassill Place. The highway took the three rows of trees on each side of the street, trees which had stood for over fifty years. It also took most of the lawn of Cassill Place's beautiful homes. Today, all that remains of Cassill Place is one block of houses, several of them in various states of deterioration. This block is surrounded on both sides by land zoned commercial, and needs immediate attention if these homes are to be saved from commercial encroachment. (See In Memoriam file for details on Cassill Place.)

Garrison Street, Carthage's primary north-south thoroughfare, became Highway 71 and now roaring semis belching smoke tear past, rocking some of Carthage's most beautiful older homes. The "strip" type of growth has occurred at the city limits of Central (Highway 96), intruding upon the remnants of Cassill Place. The city limits of Garrison (Highway 71) have also been developed; at its southern end the development has not been disruptive. However, at the northern end of Garrison the development has intruded upon an old residential neighborhood, resulting in many fine older homes being replaced by fast-food establishments and motels (See In Memoriam file, Harrison home.) This development does seem confined to these areas for the moment and poses only a major threat to Cassill Place. However, no sufficient protection has been provided against the encroachment of undesirable development on the older portions of town, and therefore this encroachment could very easily occur in the future.

Carthage's finest residential areas other than Cassill Place on Central are on Grand Avenue, South Main, and Macon Streets, still intact and well kept for the most part. As they are still largely owned by wealthy Carthage families, an intrusion into these neighborhoods is unlikely. The middle and lower class neighborhoods have not been so lucky. There are many beautiful historical homes in this category that, with small amounts of restoration work, would provide very pleasing environments for any family or elderly couple. Unfortunately, the trend seems to be buying new, recently built housing out in the suburbs of Carthage. These houses are products, mass-produced, of a developer, and of course in terms of construction, environment, and architectural quality cannot compare with the housing already available in the city proper. The construction of this type of housing

initiates a dangerous exodus away from the city, a problem that could become a serious threat in the future. Already lovely old homes in middle and lower class neighborhoods can be seen marked with the proverbial "beginning of the end" for older homes--"apartments." Carthage does have an asset in this area that seems largely denied many other close cities, in particular, Joplin; that is a Community Development Director, Mr. Marvin Kolb, who is sensitive to Carthage's historical and architectural heritage and to the concept of historic preservation.

Many Carthage residents still shop in the Square. Quite a few of the older buildings in the Square do stand, although some have been altered almost beyond recognition. The Square has lost some of its key buildings such as the Harrington Hotel, the Caffee Block, and saddest of all, the old First National Bank Building, the oldest National Bank Building in Jasper County, and second only to the Courthouse in architectural significance (See In Memoriam File). The remaining structures of historical and architectural interest are largely constructed of gray Carthage marble and form a very attractive uniformity which, when viewed in relation to the Jasper County Saurthouse in the center of the Square, produces a strikingly beautiful business community. However, much of the attractiveness of these Victorian buildings has remained unnoticed and ignored by the businesses themselves. False fronts, garish signs, and brick veneer is commonplace, and some of the new intrusions on the Square are especially unsuccessful in terms of architectural compatability with the Square's original Victorian theme.

There seems to be a great amount of devotion and interest in Carthage's colorful history, but little real involvement. The Jasper County Historical Society is a group largely interested in genealogies. The Carthage Chamber of Commerce in the past sponsored tours of the older homes which did raise quite a bit of response from the community, but due to the increase in sheer numbers of visitors from year to year, and to understandable difficulties such as security problems and the structural fragility of staircases, etc. in older homes, they were discontinued.

Younger generations of Carthaginians whom it is thought would particularly treasure such a heritage seem to be totally untouched. Many of the children are sent to college, and I saw very little evidence that any of them returned to Carthage. During the summer of 1977 in Carthage there was a distinct void of young people in the 20-30 range. Carthage has many elderly citizens, and because of its beauty and tranquillity remains a favorite town of retirement for people from all over the United States.

Carthage is a charming and elegant small town that holds many surprises. Due to the efforts of a strong and active Chamber of Commerce, Carthage is very progressive when its size and isolation from more metropolitan areas are considered.



Its schools are of a high standard, and its civic buildings are very impressive. Central Park, Carthage's oldest park on Garrison Street, is well kept and retains much of its beautiful Victorian serenity; there are several other inviting parks, revealing the fact that Carthage's city government is both efficient and productive. Most of all, Carthage combines progress with its old Victorian lifestyle--its lazy, shady-street ways that it had at the turn of the century--a combination that makes it a very rare and attractive environment in America today.

## Survey Information

The architectural survey conducted in Carthage, Missouri in the summer of 1977 was intended to gather extensive information on Carthage's architecture and history, and to determine the feasibility of establishing a historic site in Carthage. Every street within the city limits was to be documented; every building over fifty years old was to be recorded by a photograph and by some basic identification on a historic inventory sheet. The determination of whether the house was fifty years old was left to the discretion of the surveyor. As can be seen upon the examination of these historic inventory sheets, any information that was discovered through research, interview, or personal inspection on any building was recorded on the form.

The total number of buildings surveyed was 851. The buildings are filed in alphabetical order by street name, then by street number. Beneath the street number the geographical location of the structure is further identified by lot and block numbers. These lot and block numbers were computed from the 1925 Sanborn maps of Carthage. These maps recorded the primary areas of Carthage; they sometimes did not extend to the outer regions of the city limits. Therefore, if there are not lot and block numbers on the forms, it means either the maps did not cover that area, or they could not be determined from the available information. A red mark in the upper right-hand corner of the form designates the building as being within the proposed historic district.

There will often be two names for the building; the first the name it is currently known by, and the second its historical name. The Specialty File Buildings are listed by their historic names, but are cross-referenced in the comprehensive historic inventory file by street number. Names listed as the owners of the structures were taken from the 1977 Polk City Directory. These names change as the occupancy of the buildings change, and therefore some of these names are, even now since September when the survey was completed, obsolete.

The floor plans attached to the Specialty Files and other priority structures are also from the 1925 Sanborn maps, and therefore do not include any major architectural alterations that may have occurred since that date. In addition to the comprehensive historic inventory file and the Specialty Files, the other files are:

- 1) Carthage, Missouri, general information--includes maps, general historic information, telephone directory, and miscellaneous pamphlets.
- 2) Copies of old negatives--many of the photographs of the buildings in the old sources were copied and placed with their respective inventory sheets. This file houses the negatives of these copies.
- 3) Slides--includes two slide trays of significant structures and several duplicate sheets of slides.

- 4) In Memoriam File--information on buildings that have been lost. Includes Cassill Place, and goes through the main historic sources, providing information on the various structures.
- 5) Publicity File--clippings of the publicity given to the survey.

## Specialty Files

These structures were selected on the basis of their historical, cultural, and architectural significance. Most of the files contain a photograph of the original building, any newspaper clippings available, and record all information gathered on the structure from research, including the original owners, architect, and date of construction.

<u>Building</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>Owner</u>
1. Horace Baker Home	205 West Macon	Dr. O. Chamberlin
2. Wm. Brinkerhoff Home	1141 Grand Avenue	Mr. Fred Logan
3. Carmean Home	1615 Grand Avenue	Mrs. E.L. Oexman
4. Carter's Bluff (Dr. J.A. Carter)	1201 East Chestnut	Mr. & Mrs. George Colpin
5. Cowgill Home	1155 Grand Avenue	Mr. Herbert C. Casteel
6. T.N. Davey Home	1130 Grand Avenue	Mr. Bennett Wilson
7. Drake Home	115 Airport Drive (moved from 713 S. Main)	Mr. Lewis Hedrick
8. Dr. Flower Home	901 Grant	Elsie M. Purdy
9. David Goucher Home	1309 S. Main	Mr. Allen McReynolds
10. Ground Home	1128 S. Garrison	Mr. Harold Brown
11. H.H. Harding Home	813 Clinton St.	Mrs. Fanny B. McMichael
12. Major J. Herrin Home	728 Central	Mr. Virgil Long (Kansas City)
13. Frank Hill Home	1157 South Main	Mr. George Easson
14. Irwin Home	1327 South Main	Mrs. Kenneth Elliff
15. Kendrick House	1 mile N. of Carthage	Mr. A.J. Janney
16. Leggett Home	1106 Grand Avenue	Mr. H.M. Cornell
17. Platt Home	1131 Grand Avenue	Mrs. F.B. Williams
18. The Linden (G.A. Rose Home)	1320 South Main	Mrs. Evelyn Stegall
19. Luke Home	1335 S. Main	Mrs. W.H. Woestman
20. Mitchell Home	903 S. Main	Mr. George M. Flanigan
21. Eugene O'Keefe Home	743 Central	Mr. and Mrs. Fred Homan
22. Wm. H. Phelps Home	1146 Grand Avenue	St. Ann Catholic Church
23. A.W. St. John Home	204 West Macon	Mr. James Woestman
24. Clinton Spencer Home	1163 Grand Avenue	Mr. John Williams
25. F. Scott Tower Home	1321 S. Main	Mr. Ben Johnson
26. Wetzel's Folly	1205 S. Main	Mr. Edward Rogers
27. E.S. Williams Home	811 S. Main	Rev. Bob Lyttle
28. Dr. Whitney	311 West Seventh	Mr. George Easson
29. Curtis Wright Home	304 West Macon	Mr. Robert McClendon

It must be noted that there were many other homes, especially on Grand Avenue, that were architecturally significant but no historical sources could be found. These homes are made note of in the comprehensive historic inventory file.

Carthage's architectural significance lies in the fact that its homes are textbook examples of the various Victorian modes of construction. The building of these homes started in the 1870's and continued until shortly after the turn of the century. Six homes stand out as particularly significant stylistic examples:

- (1 Italianate, circa 1870--D. Goucher home, C. Spencer home
- (2 Second Empire, circa 1875--Wetzel's Folly
- (3 Romanesque, circa 1887 --Frank Hill Home
- (4 Queen Anne, circa 1893--Curtis Wright Home
- (5 Classical Revival, circa 1900--C.B. Platt, Luke Homes

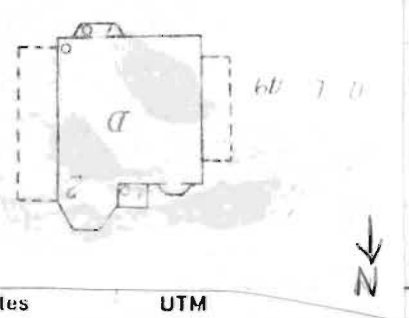
It must be noted that it is very difficult to place a building under a stylistic category; many architects of the post-Civil War period combined the aspects of different styles. The above homes, while exhibiting the dominating characteristics of one particular style, will most assuredly have other stylistic influences evident also.

#### Italianate

The Italianate mode of architecture was begun before the Civil War but its influence continued for several decades afterward. Many homes in Carthage exhibit the brick construction, hipped roof, segmentally-arched windows, and bracketted cornice of this style: the Brinkerhoff home, prior to remodelling; the H.H. Harding home; and the J.A. Mitchell home, to name three. Two particularly fine examples of this style are the Clinton Spencer home and the David Goucher home. Both homes exhibit the exterior characteristics of the Italianate style as well as the interior characteristics, which include a symmetrical floor plan, a single, rather modest stairway, marble fireplaces (both of these homes have Carrara marble fireplaces) and plaster medallions and borderwork on the ceilings.

Office of Historic Preservation, P.O. Box 176, Jefferson City, Missouri 65101

# HISTORIC INVENTORY

1 No		4 Present Name(s) McReynolds Home		1 No
2 County Jasper		5 Other Name(s) David Goucher Home		
3 Location of Negatives				
6 Specific Location 1309 South Main Lot 49 Block 270 (12A)		16 Thematic Category		2 County
7 City or Town If Rural, Township & Vicinity Carthage		17 Date(s) or Period 1873		
8 Site Plan with North Arrow 		18 Style or Design Italianate		
		19 Architect or Engineer		4 Present Name(s)
		20 Contractor or Builder		
		21 Original Use, if apparent residential		
		22 Present Use residential		5 Other Name(s)
		23 Ownership Public <input type="checkbox"/> Private <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
		24 Owner's Name & Address, if known Mr. Allen McReynolds 1309 South Main		
9 Coordinates UTM Lat Long		25 Open to Public? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>		1 No
10 Site <input type="checkbox"/> Building <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Structure <input type="checkbox"/> Object <input type="checkbox"/>		26 Local Contact Person or Organization		
11 On National Register? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		27 Other Surveys in Which Included		
12 Is Eligible? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				1 No
13 Part of Estab. Hist. Dist.? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				
14 District Potent'l? Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>				
15 Name of Established District				1 No
42 Further Description of Important Features Very fine example of Italianate architecture. All walls made of locally porous brick 25" thick. Windows from France; beautiful white carrara marble fireplaces, one with the marble summerfront. Bay on south side of the house has an interior flat arch. Chandeliers from the House of Lords in Joplin. This house and the Wetzel house were rumored to be the first on South Main's 1300 block. Parquet floors throughout, oak and maple woodwork, grained. Plate glass still extent. Roof not attached to main building but is attached to open fretwork. Originally had slate roof; this is under the present roof.		28 No. of Stories 2		
		29 Basement? Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>		
		30 Foundation Material stone		1 No
		31 Wall Construction brick		
		32 Roof Type & Material hip as. sh.		
		33 No. of Bays Front Side		1 No
		34 Wall Treatment		
		35 Plan Shape		
		36 Changes (Explain in #42) Addition <input type="checkbox"/> Altered <input type="checkbox"/> Moved <input type="checkbox"/>		1 No
		37 Condition Interior excellent Exterior excellent		
		38 Preservation Underway? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>		
		39 Endangered? By What? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>		1 No
		40 Visible from Public Road? Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>		
		41 Distance from and Frontage on Road		
43 History and Significance		46 Prepared by Mary J. Matthews		1 No
44 Description of Environment and Outbuildings		47 Organization State Parks & Rec.		
45 Sources of Information SEE SLIDES. Personal interview, Mr. and Mrs. Allen McReynolds First Carthage Historical Home Tour Booklet, 1970 Jasper County Democrat Souvenir Booklet, p. 72. Carthage City Directory, 1888. The Carthage Book, p. 64. Carthage Press, 1/31/52; 1/5/56; 12/20/56.		48 Date 6/23/77 49 Revision Date(s)		



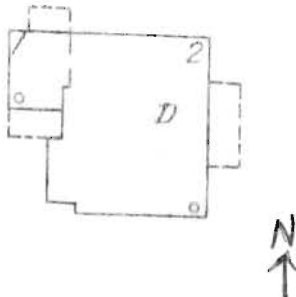


RESIDENCE OF D. R. GOUCHER



Office of Historic Preservation, P.O. Box 176, Jefferson City, Missouri 65101

# HISTORIC INVENTORY

1 No		4 Present Name(s) Mr. John Williams Home		1 No
County Jasper		5 Other Name(s) Clinton Spencer Home		
3 Location of Negatives		6 Specific Location 1163 Grand Avenue Lot 3 Block 233 (5A)		2 County
7 City or Town II Rural, Township & Vicinity Carthage		16 Thematic Category		
8 Site Plan with North Arrow 		17 Date(s) or Period 1870		4 Present Name(s)
		18 Style or Design Italianate		
9 Coordinates UTM Lat Long		19 Architect or Engineer		5 Other Name(s)
10 Site I Building X Structure II Object II		20 Contractor or Builder		
11 On National Register? Yes I No X		21 Original Use, if apparent residential		6 Other Name(s)
12 Is II Eligible? Yes X No I		22 Present Use residential		
13 Part of Estab Hist Dist? Yes I No X		23 Ownership Public I Private X		7 Other Name(s)
14 District Potent'l? Yes I No I		24 Owner's Name & Address, if known Mr. John Williams 1163 Grand Avenue		
15 Name of Established District		25 Open to Public? Yes I No X		8 Other Name(s)
42 Further Description of Important Features This house was supposedly the first to be built on Grand Avenue. It was financed by embezzled funds; Clinton Spencer was the Jasper County Sheriff and his books in 1873 came out over \$7,000 short. His home was used as collateral for repayment of these funds, and consequently was seized and resold to James E. Hardin, A Carthage lawyer. The home was never completely finished; perhaps because Mr. Hardin was shot dead in a clandestine affair between he and William H. Phelps. The sitting room and dining room did not get the fancy molding, Carrara fireplaces, and woodwork that the south side of the house received. The lovely interior that remains, however, is very Italianate.		26 Local Contact Person or Organization		
43 Historical Significance		27 Other Surveys in Which Included		9 Other Name(s)
44 Description of Environment and Outbuildings SOURCES: Carthage Historical Homes Tour Carthage Press Files Personal Interview with Mr. John Williams		46 Prepared by Mary J. Matthews		
45 Sources of Information Covered extensively by Mr. Dean Weber in his thesis Residential Victorian Arch. in Carthage, Missouri. SEE SLIDES.		47 Organization State Parks & REC		10 Other Name(s)
		48 Date 49 Revision Date(s) 6/30/77		







## Second Empire

The Second Empire style was popular in the 1860's and 70's; its main stylistic characteristics are projecting and receding surfaces, an asymmetrical towered floor plan, round-arched windows, and a mansard roof. The Wetzel home, built circa 1873, has a slightly vernacular version of a mansard roof on its tower, but has gabled projecting wings. At a very early date there is thought to have been extensive construction done on the home, and there is evidence of structural changes in the roofline from the interior. The Wetzel house could be characterized as also having Italianate influences; however, the Second Empire dominates. The Wetzel home has a magnificent spiral stairway in the tower, the only one observed in Carthage. Carthage's other wonderful Second Empire building was the Harrington Hotel, a picture of which is in the In Memoriam File.

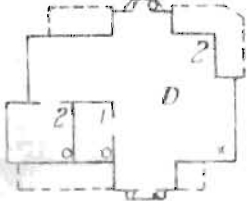
## Queen Anne

Queen Anne architecture was prominent from the 1870's to the 1890's. In Carthage most of the building done in this mode took place from 1885 to 1900. The Queen Anne style is characterized by contrasting materials: brick and stone was often used with clapboard or decorative shingles. Other characteristics include large, medieval-type chimneys; steep gables; turrets; and encircling verandas with spindle ornamentation. The interiors also made use of these spindle ornaments, and dark woods used in panelling, double staircases, and richly carved fireplaces replaced the plaster ornamentation, single staircases, and marble fireplaces of the Italianate.

There is evidence that an architect very accomplished in the Queen Anne mode built several of Carthage's beautiful homes in this style; the Horace Baker home, the Eugene O'Keefe home, the Thomas N. Davey home, and the Dr. Whitney home are all fine Queen Anne examples. Carthage's most prominent Queen Anne mansion is the Curtis Wright home. This home was restored in 1965; it is truly a textbook example of Queen Anne with its decorative shinglework, asymmetrical floor plan, and its magnificent interior woodwork. The stone carvings done on the exterior of the house reflect the owner's interests--Mr. Wright was a very enterprising individual and had interests in both mining and the Carthage marble industry.

Office of Historic Preservation, P.O. Box 176, Jefferson City, Missouri 65101

# HISTORIC INVENTORY

1 No		4 Present Name(s)		1 No
2 County		5 Other Name(s)		
3 Location of Negatives		Wetzel's Folly: Colonel Wetzel House		
6 Specific Location		16 Thematic Category		2 County
1205 South Main Lot 45 Block 270 (12A)		17 Date(s) or Period		
7 City or Town If Rural, Township & Vicinity		18 Style or Design		
Carthage		19 Architect or Engineer		4 Present Name(s)
 <p>O. L. 45</p>		20 Contractor or Builder		
		21 Original Use, if apparent		
		22 Present Use		
9 Coordina		23 Ownership		1 No
Lat		24 Owner's Name & Address, if known		
Long		Mr. Edward Rogers 1700 Grand Avenue		
10 Site <input type="checkbox"/> Building <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		25 Open to Public? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No		1 No
11 On National Register? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No		26 Local Contact Person or Organization		
12 Is II Eligible? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No		27 Other Surveys in Which Included		
13 Part of Estab Hist Dist? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No		14 District Potent'l? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No		1 No
15 Name of Established District		28 No. of Stories		
		3		
42 Further Description of Important Features		29 Basement? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No		1 No
<p>The Wetzel house and the Goucher house are supposedly the first houses on the block; building date is 1873. The house was started by an unknown person who soon fell into debt with the immensity of the project and it was left uncompleted. Colonel Wetzel, a prominent Carthaginian, decided to complete the structure; it was then dubbed Wetzel's Folly.</p>		30 Foundation Material		
		stone		
		31 Wall Construction		
43 History and Significance		32 Roof Type & Material		1 No
<p>Unfortunately the house underwent remodelling of the interior at some unknown date. The house has been made into apartments, but very tastefully. Significant details include a beautiful curving stairway into the tower, cut glass, brass hardware, and inlaid newell post. The owners are very interested in the preservation of the home, and Mrs. Deeman who lives in the house expressed particular pride in the home.</p>		33 No. of Bays		
		Front Side		
		44 Description of Environment and Outbuildings		34 Wall Treatment
<p>Carthage Press, May 12, 1887 (old picture); personal interview with Mr. and Mrs. Rogers and Mrs. Deeman; D.R. Weber, <u>Residential Victorian Arch. in Carthage, Missouri</u>. SEE SLIDES.</p>		35 Plan Shape		
		36 Changes (Explain in #42)		
		45 Sources of Information		37 Condition
<p>Carthage Press, May 12, 1887 (old picture); personal interview with Mr. and Mrs. Rogers and Mrs. Deeman; D.R. Weber, <u>Residential Victorian Arch. in Carthage, Missouri</u>. SEE SLIDES.</p>		Interior <u>excellent</u>		
		Exterior <u>excellent</u>		
		46 Prepared by		38 Preservation Underway? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Mary J. Matthews		39 Endangered? By What? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No		
47 Organization		40 Visible from Public Road? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No		
State Parks & Rec.		41 Distance from and Frontage on Road		1 No
48 Date		49 Revision Date(s)		
6/23/77				

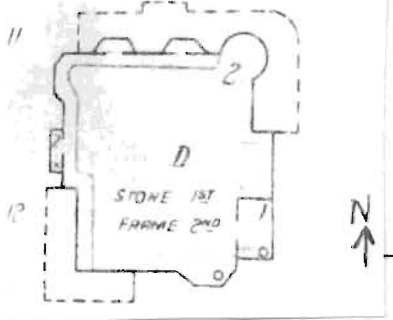





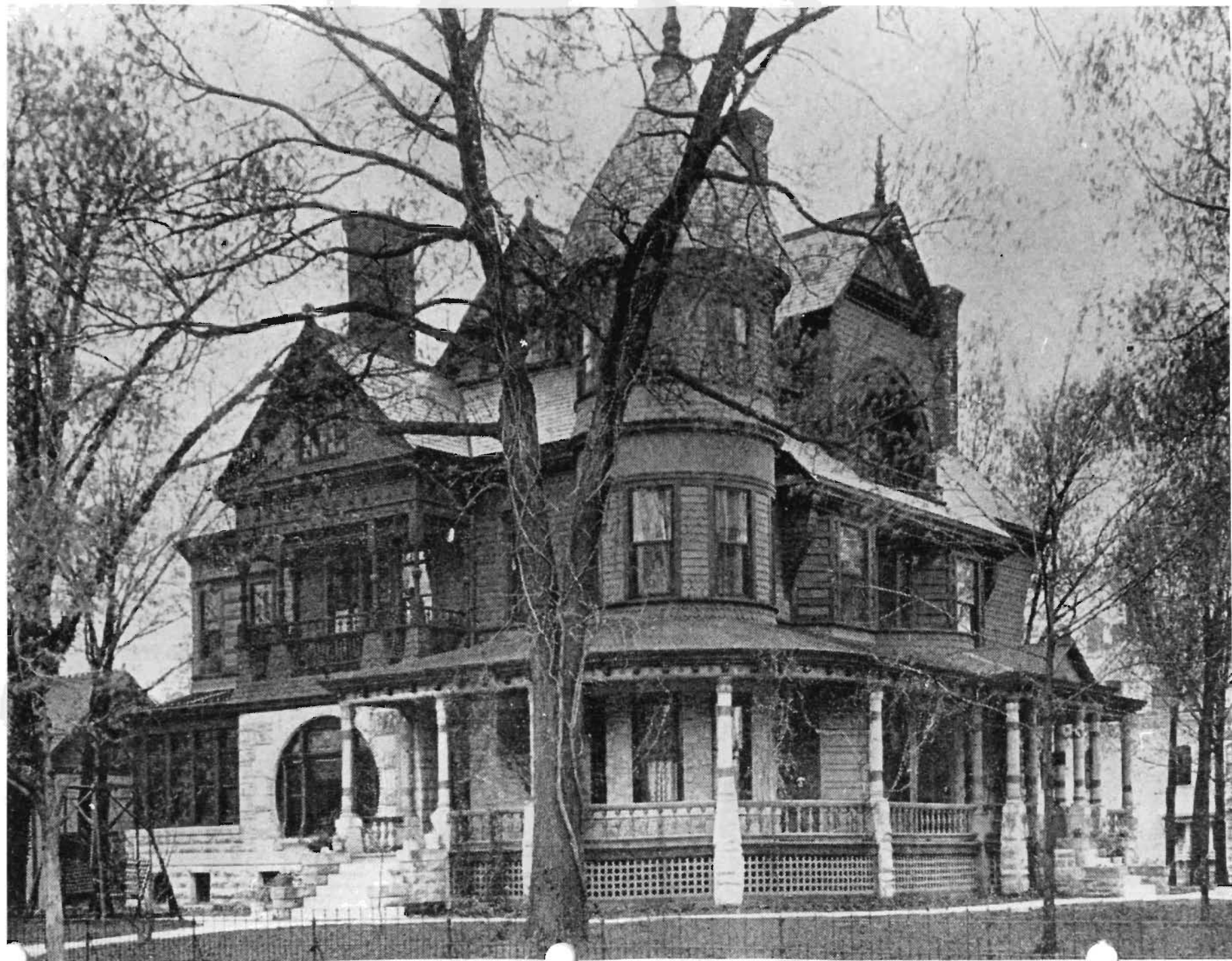




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# HISTORIC INVENTORY

1 No		4 Present Name(s) Robert McClendon Home		1 No
2 County Jasper		5 Other Name(s)		
3 Location of Negatives		Curtis Wright House		
6 Specific Location  304 West Macon Lot 11,12 Block 268 (10A)		16 Thematic Category		2 County
7 City or Town If Rural, Township & Vicinity		17 Date(s) or Period 1893		
8 Site Plan with North Arrow		18 Style or Design Queen Anne		
		19 Architect or Engineer		4 Present Name(s)
		20 Contractor or Builder		
		21 Original Use, if apparent residential		
22 Present Use residential		23 Ownership Public <input type="checkbox"/> Private <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		5 Other Name(s)
24 Owner's Name & Address, if known Mr. and Mrs. Robert McClendon 304 West Macon		25 Open to Public? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
26 Local Contact Person or Organization		27 Other Surveys in Which Included		
28 No. of Stories 3		29 Basement? Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>		6 Other Name(s)
30 Foundation Material stone		31 Wall Construction frame, stone		
32 Roof Type & Material mod. hip/slate		33 No. of Bays Front Side		
34 Wall Treatment		35 Plan Shape		7 Other Name(s)
36 Changes (Explain in #42) Addition <input type="checkbox"/> Altered <input type="checkbox"/> Moved <input type="checkbox"/>		37 Condition Interior excellent Exterior excellent		
38 Preservation Underway? Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>		39 Endangered? By What? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>		
40 Visible from Public Road? Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>		41 Distance from and Frontage on Road		8 Other Name(s)
42 Further Description of Important Features  Undoubtedly one of Carthage's most significant pieces of architecture, both historically and architecturally. The builder, Curtis Wright, came from Indiana where he had massed a fortune in the furniture industry. When he had this house built, it has been rumored that the interior woodwork came from his furniture factory. In 1893 the house was completed at a cost of \$21,500. Mr. Wright was successful in both mining and was a partner of W. N. Logan of the Carthage Stone Company. Records show a Mr. Boley as the artist who did the stonework. In 1965 Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Frank bought and restored the home. The house changed hands to its present owners				
43 History and Significance The house was successful in both mining and was a partner of W. N. Logan of the Carthage Stone Company. Records show a Mr. Boley as the artist who did the stonework. In 1965 Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Frank bought and restored the home. The house changed hands to its present owners				
44 Description of Environment and Outbuildings in the summer of 1977. Significant arch. features include: skylight over stairway; woodwork; art glass and cut glass; asymmetrical floor plan; fireplaces with English tiles; stonework on exterior.				9 Other Name(s)
45 Sources of Information SEE SLIDES. Interviews with Mrs. Robert McClendon and Marion Powers Winchester, granddaughter of Curtis Wright. Curtis Wright's genealogical study in the Carnegie Library (see Research Sources); Carthage Book, page 77. Carthage Press Curtis Wright file; Historical Tours Book.		46 Prepared by MARY J. Matthews		
47 Organization State Parks & Rec		48 Date 6/23/77		
49 Revision Date(s)				



## Romanesque Revival

Romanesque Revival is a style of architecture created by Henry Hobson Richardson, and, as interpreted by him in the 1870's and 1880's became a uniquely American style. The Frank Hill home, built in 1887, exhibits many Romanesque features as well as a porch with Eastlake influences. The round arches framing the windows and doors, the rough texture of these arches, the deep-set door opening, and the squat column beneath the turret are all features of Romanesque architecture.

The Hill home was constructed by a St. Louis architect, which explains its singular style in the Carthage community. The style of the Hill home, with its dark interiors and stained glass and dark brick exterior highlighted by gingerbread porches, is duplicated in only two other Carthage structures: the Cowgill home, and the magnificent Carthage Collegiate Institute, which has been destroyed (See In Memoriam File).

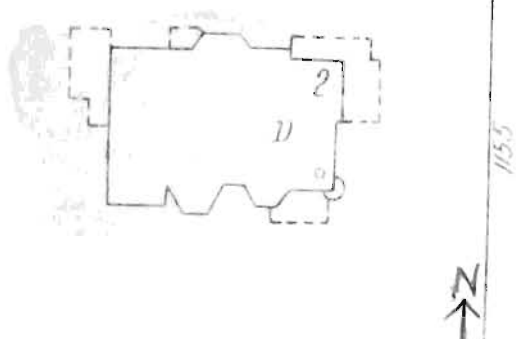
## Classical Revival

Classical Revival architecture began around the turn of the century. It was a return to a more classical type of construction, and was characterized by a symmetrical floor plan, a smoother surface modulation, a use of classical vocabulary on porches and interiors, and the use of light-colored serene building materials. The C.B. Platt house and the Luke home both are excellent examples of this type of architecture. Built in 1903, the exterior of the Platt home is of gray Carthage marble. The porches feature ionic capitals and a dental frieze. The Luke home is built of a golden yellow brick and also makes use of this same classical vocabulary; capitals and a colonnaded porch combine with a dental cornice and inset marble lintels to give this home an orderly, rational appearance. Both homes present symmetrical, serene facades to the viewer.

Other Classical Revival homes in Carthage include the J.P. Leggett home, the A.W. St. John home, and the William O. Phelps home.

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# HISTORIC INVENTORY

1 No		4 Present Name(s)		1 No
2 County <b>Jasper</b>		5 Other Name(s)		
3 Location of Negatives		<b>Frank Hill Home</b>		
6 Specific Location  <b>1157 South Main Lot 15 Block 232 (6A)</b>		16 Thematic Category		2 County
7 City or Town If Rural, Township & Vicinity <b>Carthage</b>		17 Date(s) or Period <b>1887</b>		
8 Site Plan with North Arrow  		18 Style or Design <b>Romanesque</b>		
		19 Architect or Engineer <b>J.P. Legg, St. Louis</b>		4 Present Name(s)
		20 Contractor or Builder		
		21. Original Use, if apparent <b>residential</b>		
		22 Present Use <b>residential</b>		5 Other Name(s)
		23 Ownership Public <input type="checkbox"/> Private <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
		24. Owner's Name & Address, if known		
Lat Long		25. Open to Public? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
1 Site <input type="checkbox"/> Building <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Structure <input type="checkbox"/> Object <input type="checkbox"/>		26. Local Contact Person or Organization		
11 On National Register? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		27. Other Surveys in Which Included		
12. Is It Eligible? Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>				
13 Part of Estab Hist Dist? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				
14. District Potent'l? Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>				
15 Name of Established District				
42. Further Description of Important Features  This is a very significant house in architectural terms. Mr. Hill was in the milling business; it was in the Hill family for quite a long time when Mr. Blair bought it. From Mr. Blair it passed to the present owners. Most of the history of the home was obtained from Mrs. Cowgill Blair.				5 Other Name(s)
43 History and Significance				
44 Description of Environment and Outbuildings  Interview, Mrs. Cowgill Blair; Judge Cowgill Blair; Mr. & Mrs. George Easson Carthage Book See Slides.				
45 Sources of Information				
46. Prepared by <b>Mary J. Matthews</b>				
47. Organization <b>State Parks &amp; Rec</b>				
48. Date <b>6/28/77</b>				
49 Revision Date(s)				

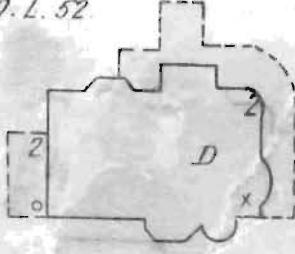






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# HISTORIC INVENTORY

1 No		4 Present Name(s)		1 No
2 County Jasper		5 Other Name(s)		
3 Location of Negatives		Original Platt House		
6 Specific Location  1131 Grand Avenue Lot 52 Block 233 (5A)		16. Thematic Category		2 County
7 City or Town II Rural, Township & Vicinity Carthage		17 Date(s) or Period 1903		
8 Site Plan with North Arrow  		18 Style or Design Classical Revival		
		19. Architect or Engineer Joe Prather		4 Present Name(s)
		20. Contractor or Builder		
		21. Original Use, if apparent Residential		
		22 Present Use Residential		
		23 Ownership Public <input type="checkbox"/> Private <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
		24. Owner's Name & Address, if known Mrs. F.B. Williams 1131 Grand Avenue		
9 Coordinates UTM Lat Long		25. Open to Public? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		5 Other Name(s)
10 Site <input type="checkbox"/> Building <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Structure <input type="checkbox"/> Object <input type="checkbox"/>		26. Local Contact Person or Organization Mrs. Williams		
11 On National Register? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		27. Other Surveys in Which Included		
12. Is II Eligible? Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>		36. Changes (Explain in #42) Addition <input type="checkbox"/> Altered <input type="checkbox"/> Moved <input type="checkbox"/>		
13 Part of Estab Hist Dist? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		37. Condition Interior <u>good</u> Exterior <u>good</u>		
14. District Potent'l? Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>		38. Preservation Underway? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>		
15 Name of Established District		39. Endangered? By What? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
40. Visible from Public Road? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>		41. Distance from and Frontage on Road		
42 Further Description of Important Features  This house and the Leggett home across the street are "twins", both done by the same architect from Carthage, Joe Prather. Mrs. Williams, who was once a Leggett, has the original blueprints to the home. It was very pleasant speaking with her about old Carthage, and she is very interested in preservation in Carthage.				5 Other Name(s)
43 History and Significance  The house was remodeled in the later years by Percy Simpson. The Logsdon family did the stonework on the house.				
44 Description of Environment and Outbuildings  On Grand Avenue, Carthage's famous residential district; house has a very nice carriage house.				
45 Sources of Information  Interview, Mrs. Bruce Robertson Interview, Mrs. F.B. Williams Carthage Book, page 74 Carthage Press, 9/13/56				
46. Prepared by Mary J. Matthews				
47. Organization State Parks & Rec.				
48. Date 6/30/77				
49. Revision Date(s)				

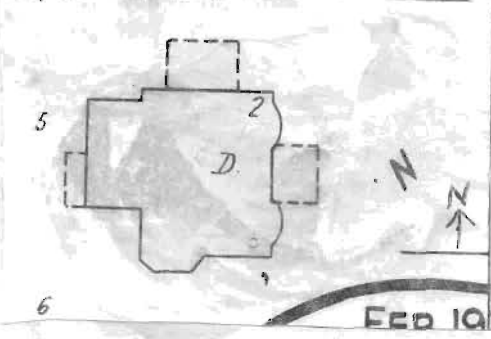







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# HISTORIC INVENTORY

1 No  2 County Jasper		4 Present Name(s) Mrs. W.H. Woestman Home		1 No		
3 Location of Negatives Luke Home		5 Other Name(s)			2 County	
6 Specific Location  1335 South Main Lots 5,6 Block 270 (12A)		16 Thematic Category  17 Date(s) or Period early 1900		28 No. of Stories 3		4 Present Name(s)
7 City or Town If Rural, Township & Vicinity  8 		18 Style or Design Classical Revival		29 Basement? Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>		
9 Coordinates UTM Lat Long		19 Architect or Engineer  20 Contractor or Builder Joe Prather		30 Foundation Material stone		
10 Site Building <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Structure Object <input type="checkbox"/>		21 Original Use, if apparent Residential		31 Wall Construction brick		
11 On National Register? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		22 Present Use Residential		32 Roof Type & Material mod. hip as. sh.		
12 Is Eligible? Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>		23 Ownership Public <input type="checkbox"/> Private <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		33 No. of Bays Front <input type="checkbox"/> Side <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
13 Part of Estab Hist Dist? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		24 Owner's Name & Address, if known Mrs. W.H. Woestman 1335 South Main		34 Wall Treatment		
14 District Potent? Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>		25 Open to Public? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		35 Plan Shape		
15 Name of Established District		26 Local Contact Person or Organization		36 Changes (Explain in #42) Addition <input type="checkbox"/> Altered <input type="checkbox"/> Moved <input type="checkbox"/>		
27 Other Surveys in Which Included		37 Condition Interior <input type="checkbox"/> Exterior <input type="checkbox"/>		38 Preservation Underway? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
42 Further Description of Important Features  This and one other house in Carthage, 1055 S. Garrison, are built in this same style and in the yellow brick. Mr. Oren Ralston, the owner of the Garrison home, has the blueprints and architect's specifications on his home. Undoubtedly much could be learned about the Luke home from these plans. The Luke home is a very		39 Endangered? By What? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		40 Visible from Public Road? Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>		
43 History and Significance beautiful work of classical revival architecture		41 Distance from and Frontage on Road		46 Prepared by Mary J. Matthews		
44 Description of Environment and Outbuildings  The Luke home is in Carthage's fancy South Main Street residential neighborhood, and sits next to the Irwin home; it has a lovely carriage house in the back.		47 Organization State Parks & Rec.		48 Date 6/24/77		
45 Sources of Information SEE SLIDES Interview, Mrs. W. H. Woestman Interview, Mr. Oren Ralston		49 Revision Date(s)				



## Recommendations for Preservation

### Historic District

Due to Carthage's unique history and very significant architecture, implimentation of a historic district should take place immediately; when the Cassill Place situation is taken into consideration the issue is an even more urgent one. The Office of Historic Preservation, Department of Natural Resources, has had material filed in preparation for a historic district nomination since 1972, but up to this time other priorities have prohibited any real action. If the Department of Natural Resources cannot provide the personnel necessary to complete such a task, the community should consider hiring a professional to do so immediately. The Office of Historic Preservation could then aid in the funding of such a project.

The enclosed map gives the outline for a suggested historic district. There would be three main areas involved: Cassill Place, a residential area, and a commercial area. Due to Cassill Place's geographical separation from the other two areas, and also to its distinctive problems, it is treated as an area separate from the other residential neighborhoods. All three of these areas would combine to form one historic district.

### Local Organization

A second plan of action would be the organization of a competent preservation group that would not only be involved in the area of public relations but also would be capable of establishing legal guidelines to protect Carthage's historical landmarks. This organization should have the firm support of the community and should promote such activities as:

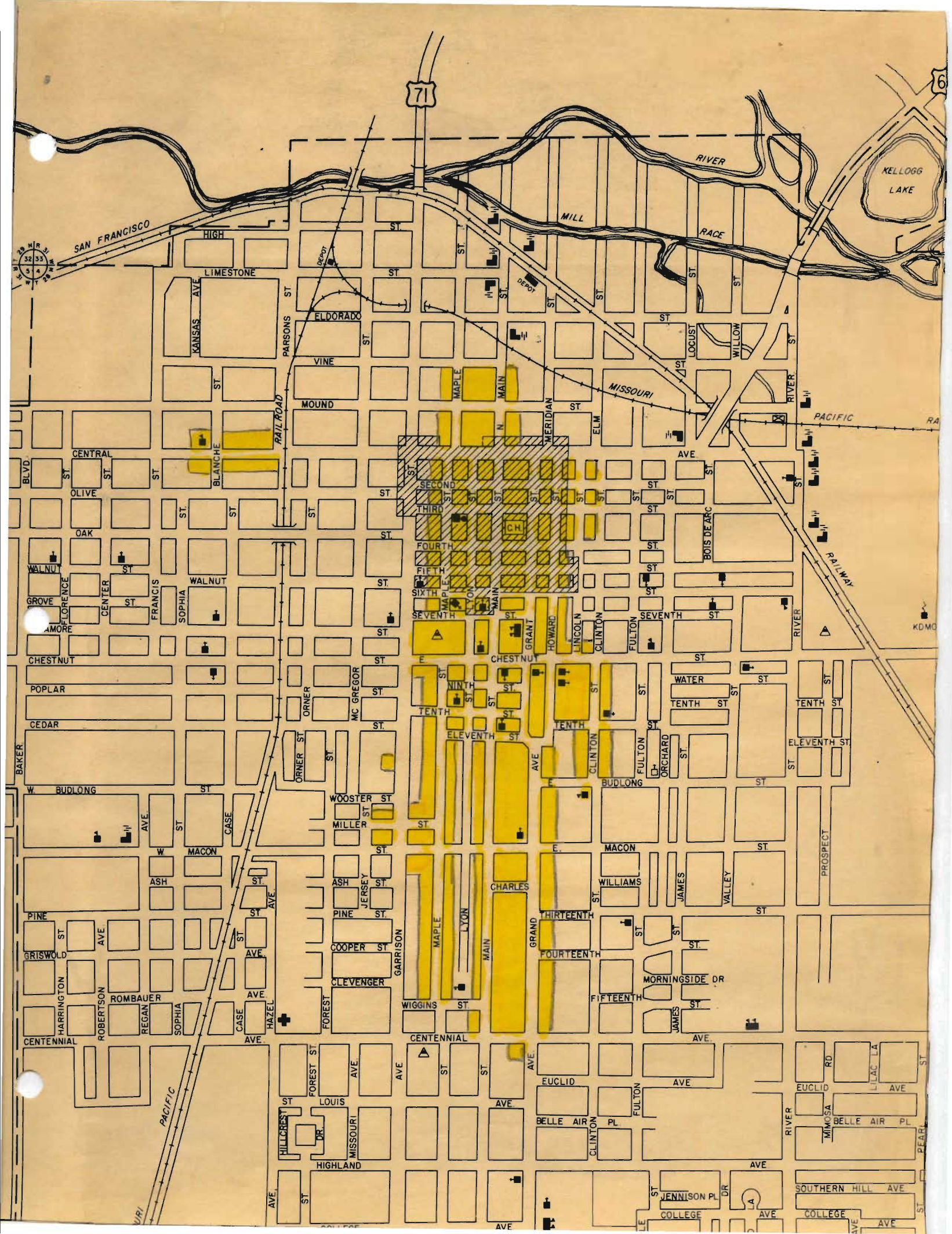
- 1) Carefully regulating zoning so that it is compatible with historic areas
- 2) Adaptive reuse of older structures as an alternative to demolition or neglect
- 3) Remodelling of older buildings done in a manner that retains the building's architectural integrity and is compatible with the surrounding architectural environment. To explain alternatives to such common disfigurements as false fronts, siding on older homes, and ill-designed additions.
- 4) Education in preservation principles--to notify owners of historic properties as to tax incentives and new restoration techniques; to make the general public aware of the fact that preservation pays.
- 5) To discourage movement to the suburbs and instead point out the values of living in an older neighborhood in an urban environment.

- 6) To impliment special programs to attract the youth of the community to preservation concepts and to urge them to a greater appreciation of their historical environment.

At this very moment in Carthage there are several very significant houses sitting vacant and deteriorating; the Horace Baker home at 205 West Macon, and the Major Joseph Herrin home on 728 Central, to name two. If this deterioration is allowed to continue, the buildings will inevitably get to the point that they cannot be saved. There should be a group of concerned Carthage citizens that will not allow a crime such as this to happen. When one old Carthage home is lost through neglect or ignorance, the entire community loses some of its heritage. In an area as cohesive as Carthage in terms of architecture, the entire community should manifest a sense of pride and a responsibility for the community as a whole.

In preservation often an incentive is needed, an impetus, to make people aware of what they have; or, in sadder cases, of what they had. Such an impetus has been sparked in Carthage. One of Carthage's most beautiful Queen Anne homes, in Cassill Place, the Eugene O'Keefe home, has for many years been neglected and abused. After inspecting the home in the spring of 1976, restoration seemed an impossible task. Then, at the end of August, 1977, the house suddenly sold--to a couple from California who have since been lovingly restoring it to its former grandeur. The results have been immensely rewarding. The effect on the community has been tremendous; the Homans report a steady stream of visitors and well-wishers, all expressing their delight at seeing the home restored; it has received radio, television, and newspaper coverage; and they have received letters, visits, and information from people from all over the United States who once lived there or knew someone who did. Most of these people were contacted through Carthage relatives. They have even received gifts from people who merely said the items "belonged" in the house! The restoration of the O'Keefe home has sparked an interest in preservation that should not be permitted to die.







## APPENDIX

## Comprehensive list of all structures surveyed

<u>Second</u>	802	<u>Fifth</u>	751	<u>Thirteenth</u>
west	807	east	831	311
308	808	609	835	404
314	811	610		412
east	812	611	<u>Seventh</u>	421
611	833	613	west	502
612	839	614½	203	519
616	844	615	207	528
622	864	618	209	1031
623	866	706	215	1110
707		807	301	
708	<u>Fourth</u>	815	305	<u>Baker</u>
711	west	819	311	1743
717	121	831	321	1925
	122	835	east	
<u>Third</u>	226		408	<u>Blanche</u>
west	202/204	<u>Sixth</u>	713	119
201	205	west		209
207	208	210	<u>Ninth</u>	213
226	214	212	109	217
301	220	303	110	
308	east	304	202	<u>Bois de Arc</u>
309	100	307	215	106
317	110	310		112
east	112	311	<u>Tenth</u>	309
119	120	317	109	314
121	136	321	110	317
129/133	146	408	210	321
135	204	415	211	322
141	210	501	213	325
231	213	502	214	326
327	214	507	311	403
603	229	508	518	405
606	231	509	522	415
609	301	513	701	
610	325	518	702	<u>Budlong</u>
611	331	601	705	514
612	403	620	709	519
617	407	708	712	522
622	505	711	721	526
623	509	721	727	601
702	510	722	728	602
710	513	728	737	605
719	514	730		613
721	517	736	<u>Eleventh</u>	619
722	521	742	109	700
726		744	121	722
729		750	209	727
			203	728

<u>Budlong</u> (Cont.)	517	east	1010	1029
803	525	210	1013	1053
812	530	310	1018	1113
819	534	313	1019	1122
825	721	509	1023	1127
	728	515	1024	1135
<u>Case</u>	729	517	1027	1245
318	734	518	1028	1309
416	742	522	1031	1317
420	743	526	1032	1409
610	east	608	1035	1419
611	802	613	1036	
617	811	704	1039	<u>Garrison</u>
805	812	705	1040	north
816	1018	718	1045	115
1114	1024	727	1104	208
1122		751	1110	211
1146	<u>Chestnut</u>	800	1111	214
	west	809	1113	215
<u>Cedar</u>	115	821	1116	218
410	202	830	1125	222
510	214	842	1128	230
602	302	1201	1135	231
616	308		1220	307
701	420	<u>Clevenger</u>	1227	311
706	431	414	1229	315
709	514	415	1233	319
710	520	418	1237	323
714	525			324
720	530	<u>Clinton</u>	<u>Cooper</u>	329
731	531	111	415	south
805	608	116	419	407
809	612	120	422	617
902	705	321	503	623
908	710	603	504	631
923	713	604	508	709
1022	726	606	509	715
1030	818	709	521	801
1031	826	710		900
1034	831	812	<u>Elm</u>	906
	903	813	102	911
<u>Centennial</u>	912	818	108	923
125	913	827	116	1002
422	914	828	120	1010
620	1001	831	127	1011
918	1007	900	206	1012
1120	1011	901		1019
	1024	904	<u>Euclid</u>	1026
<u>Central</u>	1029	908	314	1031
west	1030	913		1037
512	1038	1002	<u>Forest</u>	1043
516	1102	1003	1023	1045
	1109	1009	1027	1046
				1051

<u>S. Garrison</u> (Cont.)	203	<u>Grant</u>	<u>Macon</u>	
1052	303	610	west	1234
1055	307	614	204	1238
1058	310	700	205	1247
1063	316	706	208	1406
1069	320	710	213	
1072	322	722	303	<u>Kansas</u>
1107	326	803	304	425
1112	400	806	419	
1113	404	807	502	<u>Keller</u>
1129	414	809	505	1208
1128	503	815	509	1209
1208	515	907	east	1214
1209	609	910	312	1233
1221	613	911	315	1234
1226	705	1003	317	1236
1229	713	1006	411	1239
1233	717	1007	532	1243
1234	811	1008	533	
1241	818	1011	602	<u>Limestone</u>
1245	1003		603	827
1301	1011	<u>Hazel</u>	702	
1304	1021	1821	722	<u>Lincoln</u>
1308	1041		813	128
1314		<u>High</u>	822	204
1318	<u>Grand</u>	429		210
1323	1106		<u>James</u>	309
1418	1113	<u>Highway 71</u>	1020	704
1419	1130		1021	710
1502	1131	<u>Highway HH</u>	1024	716
1509	1141		1025	
1515	1146	<u>Howard</u>	1029	<u>Lyon</u>
1524	1155	300	1033	324
1620	1163	406	1034	340
1634	1180	419	1036	416
1639	1213	601	1037	813
1727	1301	605	1040	1003
1728	1302	611	1041	1005
1813	1404	615	1044	1015
1818	1407	704	1045	1103
1821	1422	705	1050	1127
1834	1427	707	1051	1131
1839	1431	708	1054	1135
1847	1500	717	1055	1141
2202	1503	718	1058	1143
	1512	813	1059	1147
<u>Fulton</u>	1519	817	1114	1155
north	1521	819	1115	1165
123	1615	820	1121	1171
131	1623	821	1122	1177
south	1631	904	1131	1179
107	1645	910	1205	
114	1701	911	1223	<u>Main</u>
117	1819	1001	1224	north
118	1900	1002	1230	115
202				200

<u>N. Main</u> (Cont.)	1335	1116	226	<u>Morningside Dr.</u>
201	1349	1122	310	702
209	1415	1123	314	
215	1418	1129	315	<u>Mound</u>
219	1422	1135	318	east
224	1426	1136	320	213
225	1436	1139	south	227
231	1500	1142	109	231
232	1504	1146	115	west
300	1513	1149	306	108
301	1519	1152	315	109
307	1627	1153	322	117
309	1700	1155	411	312
502	1747	1156	416	323
south	1921	1164	417	419
811		1165	420	
812	<u>Maple</u>	1178	426	<u>Oak</u>
902	north	1218	612	419
903	109	1224	620	425
910	114	1227	631	519
914	119	1228	705	529
1102	123	1232	713	533
1103	129	1239	807	702
1109	131	1245	811	703
1116	200	1302	817	711
1119	201	1310	902	715
1128	205	1311	918	717
1129	209	1314	921	718
1133	212	1317	1001	727
1134	215	1318	1004	819
1139	216	1322	1008	822
1143	223	1330	1009	823
1150	229	1400	1012	829
1157	309	1401	1013	830
1165	315	1406	1017	900
1170	323	1409	1023	904
1178	south	1415	1026	915
1183	121	1417	1027	919
1184	815	1423	1037	1018
1205	817	1441	1045	1025
1208	901	1631	1048	1032
1212	905	1647	1049	1101
1216	911	1718	1050	1105
1220	915	1734		1109
1226	1003	1737	<u>Meridian</u>	1117
1302	1007	1800	112	1123
1303	1012	1812	115	1125
1306	1013		119	1520
1309	1017	<u>McGregor</u>	122	1532
1312	1102	north	201	1542
1320	1104	119	219	1621
1321	1108	123	222	
1327	1111	200	223	
			231	

<u>Olive</u>	317	518	528	<u>Wooster</u>
409	321	521	709	423
412	324	701	718	427
418	325	702	827	419
422	401	708	1013	516
431	402	713	1016	
509	411	714	1017	<u>Walnut</u>
519	500	730	1100	420
523	606	909	1108	421
524	1101	920		424
531	1109	1002	<u>Valley</u>	518
532	1113	1011	701	519
607	1116	1039	705	524
701			709	525
704	<u>Orner</u>	<u>Prospect</u>	721	527
705	309	802	814	530
709	310	803	903	531
713	312	809	905	720
716	403	813	913	726
717	422	820	918	729
720	514	831	1001	730
724	623	1001	1002	820
725	627	1006	1019	821
737	631	1011	1023	910
802	703	1114	1035	914
810	715	1134	1039	1010
812	803	1201	1119	1030
827	807	1230	1123	1033
833	812		1223	1101
830		<u>River</u>		1105
839	<u>Parsons</u>	816	<u>Vine</u>	
901	425	1017	303	<u>Water</u>
904		1046	313	701
907	<u>Pine</u>	1047	319	705
909	410	1122	424	821
913	415	1126	428	
917	418	1130	508	
918	419	1209	720	
1002	501	1219		
1006	509	1522	<u>Wiggins</u>	
1012	520		118	
1013		<u>Sophia</u>	122	
1015	<u>Poplar</u>	417	302	
1018	415	1014	312	
1019	419	1017		
1025	429	1117	<u>Williams</u>	
1029	511		505	
1100	515	<u>Sycamore</u>	510	
		420	512	
<u>Orchard</u>		426	516	
310		430	517	
313		524	523	
314		527		

## Contacts

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Radio station KDMO
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5. Homan, Fred and Dorothy  
743 Central  
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6. Kolb, Marvin & Associates  
Community Development  
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12. Thornton, Rachel  
Executive Secretary  
Carthage Chamber of Commerce  
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13. Van Gilder, Marvin  
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Former historian, Carthage Press
14. Winchester, Marion Powers  
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Granddaughter of Curtis Wright, valuable local history source.

I would like to express my sincere appreciation to all of the people in Carthage who so generously and graciously opened up their homes and their histories to me. A special word of thanks to Michael Thompson, formerly of the Carthage Press, whose photographic assistance to the project was invaluable; and to Miss Rachel Thornton, who tutored me in Carthage history and architecture throughout the summer.

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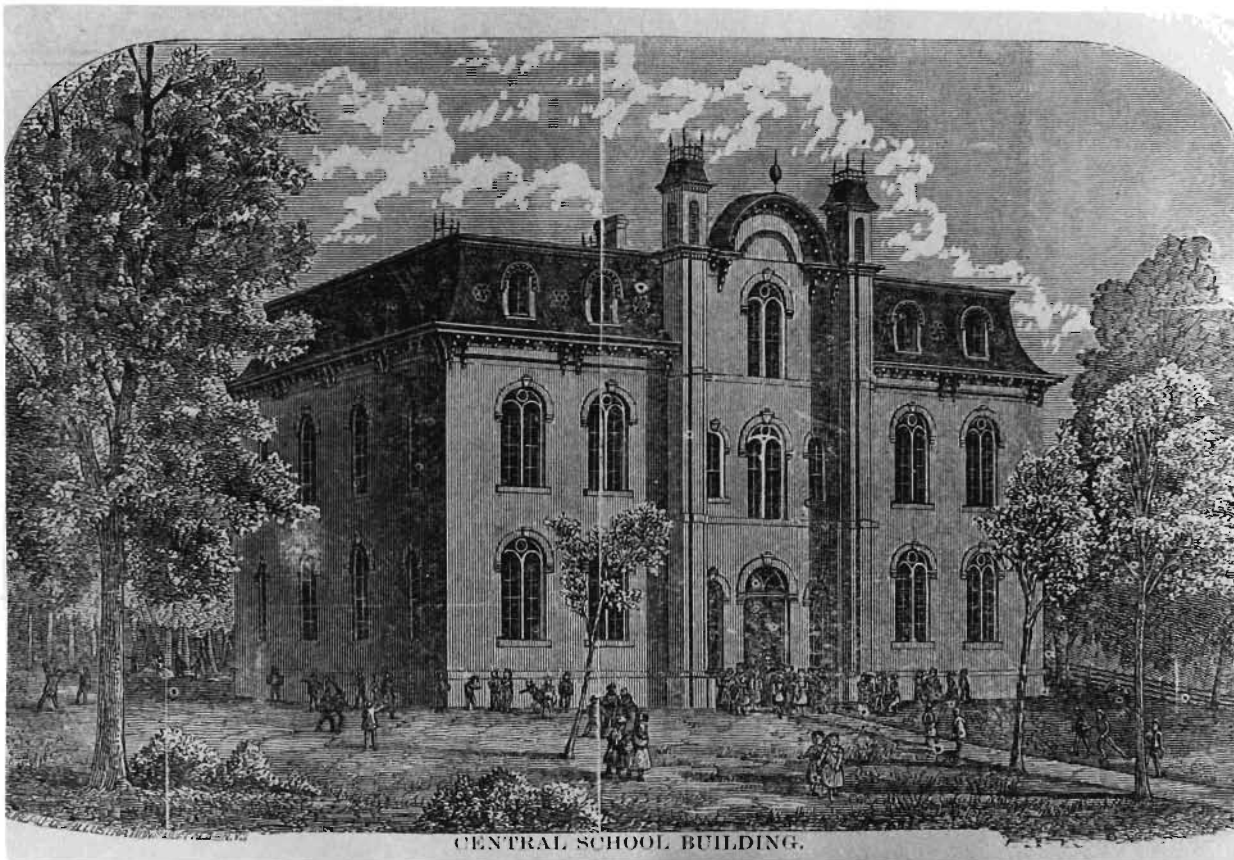
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## IN MEMORIAM

This file lists structures in Carthage, historically or architecturally significant, that are no longer extant.

1. Central School Building-picture from 1888 Carthage City Directory, page 30. Also in J.C.D. Souvenir Album, page 4; the Carthage Book, page 6. This building was torn down and replaced with the present Carthage High School on South Main Street. It is one of two Carthage structures we have photographs of that are in the Second Empire style. The other structure is the Harrington Hotel.



2. The Harrington Hotel, page 14 The Carthage Book; pages 30, 31 of the Jasper County Democrat Souvenir Album. Carthage's most elaborate hotel, built in 1882 on the northeast corner of the square, the Harrington was demolished for a new commercial structure including a tire store.



THE HARRINGTON HOTEL.

3. W.E. Hall Boarding and Sale Stable-This delightful piece of Richardsonian Romanesque architecture was destined to go down with the demise of the horse and buggy. The location, on Garrison and West Fourth, was also a prime factor for its destruction; Garrison is now Highway 71, cutting through one of Carthage's most prominent residential and commercial areas, and replacing houses and stables with Kentucky Fried Chickens and Mobile gas stations. This building has been replaced by an automobile dealership and gas station. Carthage seems determined to eradicate the memory of W.<sup>E.</sup> Hall; Mr. Hall built a very grand home on Garrison that was three stories, with a reputation for beautiful parquet floors (see picture in the J.C.D. Souvenir Album, p. 80.) This home was demolished in 1956 for a library extension (it was located on the same block, at the corner of Sixth and South Garrison;) the extension was never built. Many people in Carthage mentioned the Hall home to me with regret, and I had a personal interview with Mr. Roscoe Powers of Carthage who was on the destruction crew tearing the house down. This picture of the Stable is from the J.C.D. Souvenir Album; there is also a picture on page 55 of the Carthage Book.

page three  
In Memoriam



W. E. HALL'S BOARDING AND SALE STABLE.



RESIDENCE OF FRANK HARRISON.

4. Frank Harrison Home- Clearly one of Carthage's significant architectural accomplishments, this home was allowed to disintegrate and was demolished. Replaced by an apartment complex, on the corner of Walnut and Garrison. Picture, pg. 69, J.C.D. Souvenir Album.

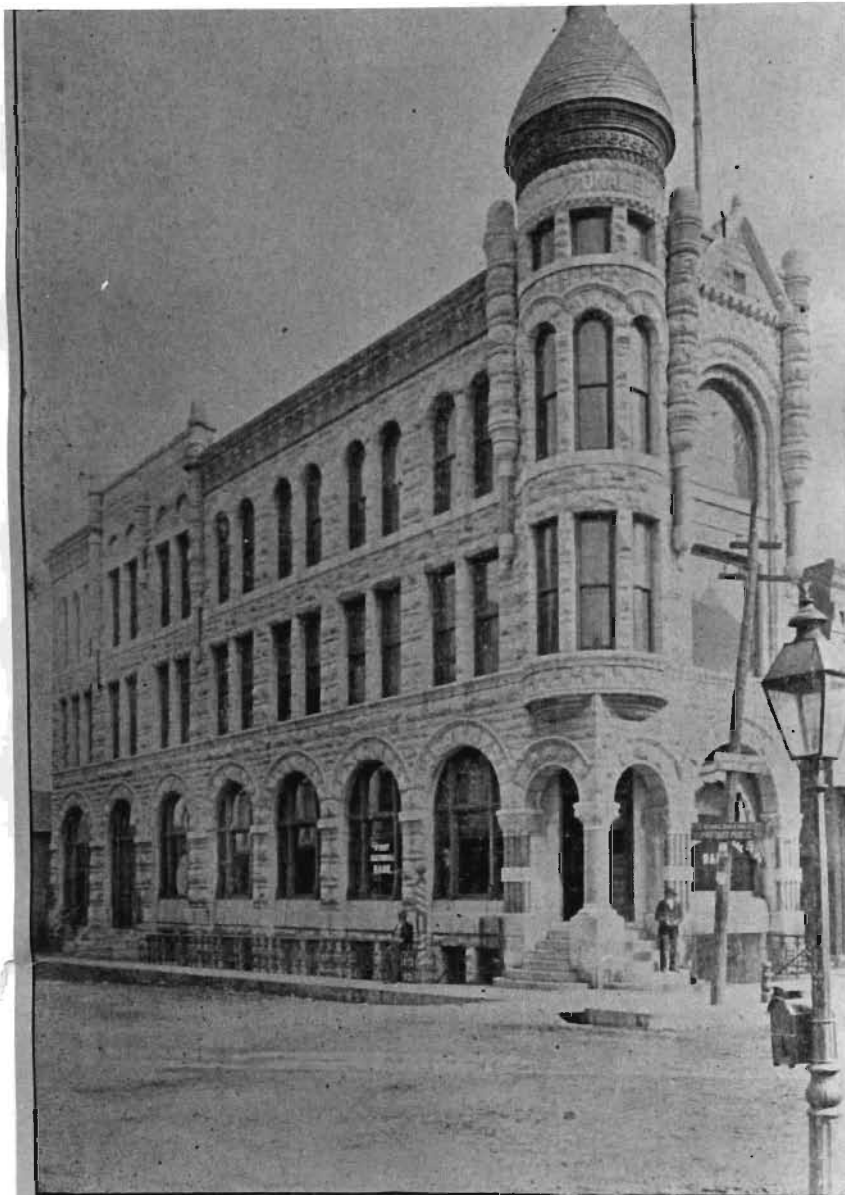
5. The Caffee Block, pg. 25, J.C.D. Souvenir Album; pg. 39, the Carthage Book. A monumental building constructed of Carthage marble, and a part of downtown Carthage's architectural cohesiveness on the square. Many of the buildings were composed of Carthage marble, in this style, including the First National Bank Building, the Bank of Carthage, and the Myers and Garland Building. It once stood on the northwest corner of the square; it has been replaced by a very nondiscrept Bank of Carthage.



THE CAFFEE BLOCK

6. The Carthage Collegiate Institute. Picture from the Carthage Collegian; available in the Carnegie Library. Also, page 7, The Carthage Book; Page 237, A History of Jasper County, Missouri and its People by Joel T. Livingston. This last reference has some valuable information pertaining to the building, including a very ironic dedication speech. This beautiful building was built by the same architect as the Frank Hill Home (see Frank Hill file). A building of primary importance in the Carthage community for many years, many old Carthaginians fondly remember their parents' accounts of activities at this building. They are inevitably able to pull out a roll book or some other memorabilia concerning the building. It was allowed to deteriorate until it was finally torn down in the 1930's and replaced by the Mark Twain School, 1435 South Main Street. Mr. Ward Schranz, the historian for the Carthage Press at that time, was said to have stood and watched as the walls came down, after a futile effort to get the town to save it. This is truly one of Carthage's most deep felt losses.





FIRST NATIONAL BANK BUILDING.

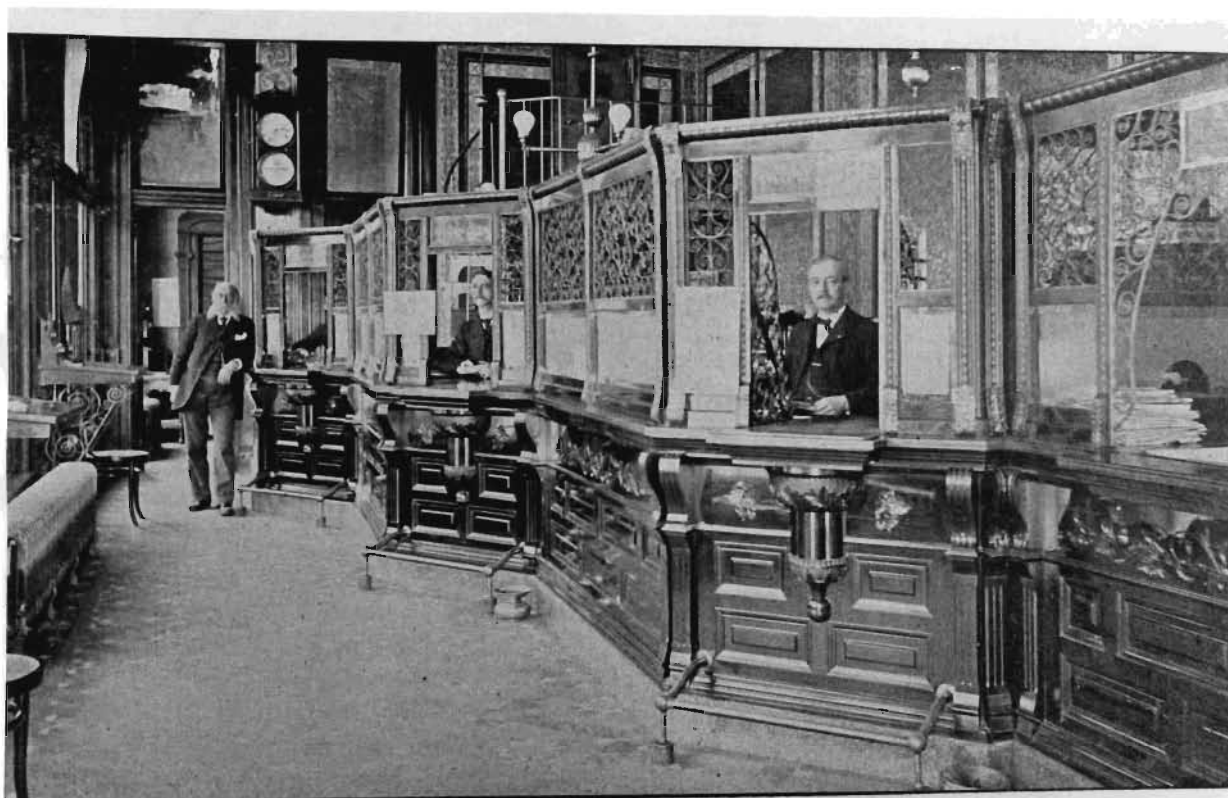
7. The destruction of the First National Bank Building is without a doubt the largest crime ever perpetrated on the Carthage architectural community. Three stories high, a primary part of the Square's cohesive architectural style, this building was a very fine example of Richardsonian Romanesque. These pictures are from the Carthage Book, pages 18 and 19. It is also listed in the J.C.D. Souvenir Album on page 18, and is in a promotional pamphlet put out by the Carthage Marble Co. in the early 1960's. In this pamphlet it is displayed proudly as "one of the first buildings built of Carthage stone." It is pictured in every Carthage Souvenir and travel booklet through the 20's, 30's, and up to its destruction in the 60's. Every panorama of downtown Carthage inevitably shows the tall minaret of the First National Bank Building towering over the Square. It was demolished for a glass and plastic inept Central National Bank Building.



page six  
In Memoriam



postcard from  
personal collec-  
tion, Mary J.  
Matthews



INTERIOR FIRST NATIONAL BANK BUILDING.

7. Cassill Place- see Eugene O'Keefe file.

The following are significant structures in the two main sources, The Carthage Book and the Jasper County Democrat Souvenir Album, from the Carnegie Library, that are known to be no longer extant. However, just because a particular building is not on this list does not mean it is still there- and vice versa. It just means that I did not research that particular building due to lack of time.

page number	The Carthage Book
5	Cassil Place no longer exists; see O'Keefe, Eugene.
6	All the old schools are gone.
23	The Calhoun Conservatory of Music no longer exists.
29	Evening Press Bldg., Morning Democrat Bldg. " "
62	H.C. During home
67	The Mattenlee Sanitarium was on 1131 South Main in 1902.
78	T.B. Hobbs residence- replaced by Mr. Quick, 125 North Garrison
79	A.H. Caffee- replaced by Safeway on South Main
83	W.J. Sewall
85	T.B. Tuttle burned; was 1110 South Main