

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. **Place additional certification comments, entries, and narrative items on continuation sheets if needed (NPS Form 10-900a).**

1. Name of Property

historic name Jones Brothers Mule Barn

other names/site number Cassingham & Son Hardware Store

2. Location

street & number 101 N. College Avenue

N/A	not for publication
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city or town Warrensburg

N/A	vicinity
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state Missouri code MO county Johnson code 101 zip code 64093

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 at the following level(s) of significance:

national statewide local


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

JANUARY 3, 2011
Date

Missouri Department of Natural Resources
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of commenting official _____ Date _____

Title _____ State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government _____

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

entered in the National Register determined eligible for the National Register

determined not eligible for the National Register removed from the National Register

other (explain): _____

Signature of the Keeper _____ Date of Action _____

5. Classification

Jones Brothers Mule Barn
Name of Property

Johnson County, Missouri
County and State

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply.)

Category of Property
(Check only **one** box.)

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	private
<input type="checkbox"/>	public - Local
<input type="checkbox"/>	public - State
<input type="checkbox"/>	public - Federal

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	building(s)
<input type="checkbox"/>	district
<input type="checkbox"/>	site
<input type="checkbox"/>	structure
<input type="checkbox"/>	object

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1	0	buildings
0	0	district
0	0	site
0	0	structure
0	0	object
1	0	Total

Name of related multiple property listing
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

AGRICULTURE/animal facility

COMMERCE/specialty store

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

VACANT/NOT IN USE

COMMERCE /Business

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

OTHER: Mule barn

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions.)

foundation: STONE

walls: BRICK

STONE

roof: SYNTHETICS/BUILT UP ROOFING

other: CONCRETE BLOCKS

OTHER: Masonite

Jones Brothers Mule Barn
Name of Property

Johnson County, Missouri
County and State

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- 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

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

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 old or achieving significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance

Agriculture

Commerce

Period of Significance

1912-1960

Significant Dates

N/A

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Unknown

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form.)

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 # _____
- recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Name of repository: Johnson County Historical Society

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): _____

10. Geographical Data

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Jones Brothers Mule Barn
Johnson County, Missouri

Summary: The Jones Brothers Mule Barn is located at 101 North College, in Warrensburg, Missouri. It is a red brick building that was built in 1912 as mule sales barn, and later served as a hardware store. It occupies a corner lot on the east side of downtown Warrensburg. The main block of the building measures roughly 118 feet by 100 feet, and there is a long rear ell that measures approximately 100 feet by 60 feet. The front section has a monitor roof with a two-story center and wide one-story side wings. The rear ell is one story with a complex shed roofline. The brick walls rest on a stone foundation, and matching stone is used for accents on the façade, which faces west to College Street. The façade is distinguished by a corbelled brick cornice, stepped parapets and a large keyhole shaped barn doorway. The north side of the façade is filled with display windows that were added when the hardware store took over in the early 1930s. The southwest corner of the building has a recessed open area that was also added for the hardware business. The interior of the building is divided into a few large rooms. The arched front doorway leads to a wide center aisle that is open to a loft above. The rear ell has recently been remodeled; it has newer concrete block on the south wall, and its north and west walls are of brick. The building occupies almost all of the lot, and it is the only resource on the property. The main block of the building has seen no major alterations since it was remodeled for the hardware store in the 1930s. It is intact and in fair condition.

Elaboration:

The barn is located at the intersection of College and Depot Streets, at the southeast edge of the historic commercial center of Warrensburg. It is one block east of Holden Street, which is one of the main commercial streets in downtown Warrensburg. Depot Street runs along the north side of the tracks of the Missouri Pacific Railroad, which first reached Warrensburg in 1864. A depot for the rail line that was built in 1888 is located one block west of the barn, at Depot and Holden Streets. The depot and tracks are still in use for the Amtrak Railroad. College Street, which was originally named Miller Street, crosses the railroad tracks via a bridge located just south of the barn; there has been a bridge at the location since before the barn was built. The lots around the building contain a mix of commercial and residential properties. Commercial properties are concentrated to the west along College, and directly east of the property on Depot Street.

The building sits directly on the sidewalk, facing College Street. The north side of the building is aligned with the lot line, which runs along a small public alley. The lot is slightly wedge-shaped to accommodate the irregular

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Jones Brothers Mule Barn
Johnson County, Missouri

grid of streets in the area, and the barn echoes that shape. The main block of the building is 118 feet wide at the front, and 108 at the back. The south side wall is 102 feet long. The rear ell has a similar layout, with straight south and east walls and a slanted north wall bordered by the alley. (See Figure 1.) The only open land on the lot is a paved parking area to the south of the rear ell, and a narrow strip of grass next to the south wall of main block. This is the only resource on the property.

The building has a stone foundation, and brick walls that are laid in a common bond. The front and rear walls of the building are flat with high stepped parapets that run in front of the sloped monitor roof. Both side walls are separated into five bays; the central bay has a two-story roofline, and the parapets step down along the flanking bays to a single story on the outside edges. (Photos 1 and 4.) The rear ell has a double shed roof; the north slope of that roof is longer than the south one, and there is a small clerestory wall that faces south. The back wall of the ell also is also flat, with wide stepped parapets that echo the lines of the shed roofs. (Photo 5.)

The side walls of the front monitor and the rear clerestory are sheathed with wide modern masonite siding. The siding on the front section was installed right over the rows of windows that originally filled the side walls of the monitor. Five of those openings on the south were left uncovered and given new single light sashes; almost all of the other window sashes remain intact and visible from inside the loft. (Photo 12.)

The façade is the most ornate wall of the building. The corners of the building and the edges of the center bay are accented by brick piers, and the top edges of the roof feature corbelled brick cornices. The tops of the parapets on the north two sections appear to have been parged with concrete at some point. The other parapet edges have ceramic coping tiles.

The central bay has a large keyhole arch entry with wooden double doors. The arch contains a stone block keystone, stone blocks where the arch springs and several rough-faced brick quoins. There is a two-over-two window south of it, and a single glass door north of it. The second floor contains four one-over-one windows that are early but not original. All of the windows of the façade have wide stone lugsills and lintels.

The north side of the façade is filled with storefronts that are sheltered by a flat metal awning. The storefronts replaced a second arched doorway when the building was remodeled for hardware store use ca. 1933. (See Figure 5. for a photo of the building before the remodeling.) The awning was added around 1960. The transom area of the storefronts are covered with plywood that was probably added when the awning was installed. The open lower display windows extend from the bottom edge of the awning almost to the ground.

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The southwest front corner of the building has a recessed open bay that was added for the hardware store, ca. 1933. The open area was formed by removing almost fifty feet of the first floor exterior wall on the west and about 35 feet on the south, leaving the original corner of the building as a heavy support post. The new exterior walls within that bay appear to have been built from the bricks that were removed to make the opening, and the windows there may also have been relocated from the original exterior walls. The west wall of the recess has a row of four-over-four wood windows that are early, if not original to the barn, plus a wide garage door opening with a folding door that was added for trucks ca. 1933.¹ The south side of that recess has nine-light pivot sashes that also appear to have been relocated during the remodeling; they match others that appear to date to 1912. All of those windows have concrete sills and lintels.

The south elevation of the main block has a wide flat-topped barn door opening that appears to be original, along with a row of evenly spaced smaller single windows. The back (east) wall of the main section that is not covered by the rear ell has a similar row of windows. All of those have nine-light pivoting sashes that are early or original. The upper end of that wall has a sheet of metal or plywood that is painted to match the bricks. That sheet contains a square exhaust fan and covers a row of four tall windows that are visible from inside the building. Two of those retain early two-over-two sashes and the other two have been partly bricked-in.

The south wall of the rear ell is constructed of modern concrete blocks. Sanborn maps show that the original wall was frame and it may have been at least partly open to the weather at one point. The current wall contains three garage doors and two single entrance doors sheltered by small open porches, all of which are modern. The brick west wall of the rear ell is flat and simple, with five square window openings that have been bricked in, apparently several decades ago.

The long north wall is partly below grade, and extends in a single line from the back of the rear ell to College Street. The rear ell has six square window openings set high in the north wall; the openings are intact but most of the early sashes have been replaced. The north side of the main building has two taller window openings that are intact, plus seven others that have been bricked in, probably when the building was remodeled for the hardware store. One of the windows that is still open on that part of the wall has an early or original nine-light pivoting sash.

¹ Interview with Nat Cassingham, grandson of the original hardware store owner, Edwin W. Cassingham. (07/23/2010.)

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Jones Brothers Mule Barn
Johnson County, Missouri

Most of the interior of the building is vacant. Only the rear ell is in use, as modern commercial space. The building has few interior partitions. The large central arched doorway opens to a wide aisle that is partly open to the second floor loft. (Photo 9.) A high ceiling was added to the west end of the aisle in modern times. Large rooms flank that aisle. On the north is a single large open room that served as the main retail space for the hardware store. (Photo 8.) It has mostly modern finishes, with tile floors, plaster or drywall walls and a modern tile ceiling. The modern ceiling is coming off in places, revealing an early pressed metal ceiling above. There is a smaller unfinished storeroom east of the retail area.

On the south side of the center aisle are two fairly large rooms. Each of those rooms has early or original brick walls and windows. The west room has a newer suspended ceiling and the east room has exposed ceiling joists that are early or original. Both rooms have concrete floors that are early, but probably not original. A wide doorway between those two rooms contains a set of wood doors that appear to be the original barn doors that were in the arched doorway that was removed ca. 1933. They have the same rounded framework as the doors that are in the existing arched doorway of the façade. (Photo 10.) The rear ell has recently been completely remodeled; it has all newer interior finishes.

The second floor loft is highly intact. It has seen few changes since the mule barn was in operation. With the exception of the new ceiling over the west end of the first floor, the central part of the loft is open to the aisle below. It has wooden support posts that continue down to the first floor. Three of the posts have large triangular pulley brackets mounted to them. The brackets are on hinges that allow them to swing out over the open aisle below. (Photo 12.) Those brackets and pulleys were used to haul hay and feed up to the loft. The remnants of grain bins are still in place at the east end of the loft. At least one bin still has an early chute that leads down to the first floor, a common feature which allowed for efficient transfer of grain at feeding time. (See Figure 3.)

The loft opening is centered beneath the ridge of the monitor roof, and the side walls of the monitor are lined with nine-light pivot windows that are early or original. Most of the windows have been covered over on the outside with the newer exterior siding, but they appear to be largely intact in spite of (or because of) that change. The five windows on the south that are not covered have newer sashes in the original openings. The loft is floored with wide wood planks that are in fair to poor condition. There are no interior partitions on the second floor. There is a wide open space along each side of the center opening, and the sloped areas beneath the eaves of the side wings are open as well. The flat end walls are of brick. As noted, the front wall has

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four windows that have one-over-one sashes that are early but not original. The back wall contains four windows that have been covered over and partly bricked in.

Integrity

Overall, the building today looks very much as it did after it was remodeled for the hardware store in 1933. It is also immediately recognizable as the original Jones Brothers Mule Barn. An impressive amount of material remains from the days of mule sales, including fenestration such as the signature arched front doorway, most of the early windows, and the entire second floor loft. The building has seen no additions or changes to its overall form, and the modern alterations to the rear ell have had a minimal impact. It clearly evokes a sense of its time and place.

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Jones Brothers Mule Barn
Johnson County, Missouri

Summary: The Jones Brothers Mule Barn, at 101 N. College Street, in Warrensburg, Missouri is locally significant under National Register Criterion A, for significance in the areas of Agriculture and Commerce. It was built in 1912 for Walter and Perry Jones, and served as the Jones Brothers Mule Barn until 1932. It then became Cassingham & Son Hardware Store, and served in that capacity until 2008. In the early 20th century, a strong regional mule market and the barn's proximity to the Missouri Pacific Railroad helped the Jones Brothers build one of the better known mule dealerships in the state. Business peaked during World War I, when the firm is said to have shipped hundreds of mules a month.² In the days before motorized transportation became ubiquitous, mules were an invaluable part of military operations. Missouri-bred mules were considered among the best in the world in the early decades of the 20th century, and tens of thousands were shipped overseas during World War I. The mule business declined with the popularity of horsepower, and the collapse of land prices associated with the Great Depression led to a foreclosure on the barn property in 1932. Ironically, the next occupant of the building, Cassingham & Son Hardware, included a dealership and service center for the same kind of machinery that had hastened the decline of the mule business--farm trucks and tractors. The change in function was accompanied by modifications to the building that included the addition of front display windows and a recessed outdoor space. Those 1930s changes were the last alterations of note the building has seen, and it provides an intact link with agricultural commerce in Warrensburg. The period of significance for the property begins with construction of the mule barn, 1912 and ends at 1960, the arbitrary fifty year cut off point.

Elaboration: Warrensburg is the seat of Johnson County, which was established in 1834. The county was described in 1904 as "one of the great multi-interest counties of Missouri."³ Those "interests" included sandstone quarries, the resort town of Pertle Springs, and education.⁴ The educational focus came from the existence of the State Normal School for the Second District in Warrensburg, which at the time had an enrollment of 1,000. That school later became Central Missouri State University, and is now the

² "Warrensburg Mules Famous," Newspaper clipping from the Johnson County Historical Society, dated Dec. 7, 1965, and Mary Miller Smiser, The Golden Years: 50th Anniversary Jonson County Historical Society, (Clinton, MO: The Printery, 1970) p 135.

³ Walter Williams, The State of Missouri: An Autobiography, (Columbia, MO: E. W. Stephens, 1904) p. 416.

⁴ Pertle Springs was located on the south edge of Warrensburg.

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Johnson County, Missouri

University of Central Missouri. College Street, which runs in front of the barn, is named for that school.

The 1904 description noted that Warrensburg had an important connection to farming as well as the Normal School. In praising the farms of Johnson County with their “ascending-rich agricultural acreage,” the authors called them “second only to schools” in their influence. Livestock topped the list of agricultural products, with 1.3 million head of cattle and “horses and mules a little in advance of cattle.”⁵

Warrensburg gained a link to national transportation networks in 1864, when the tracks of the Missouri Pacific reached the town. Rail construction slowed due to the Civil War, and Warrensburg served as the western terminus until construction resumed a year later. That rail corridor is still in use. A large sandstone depot built for the Missouri Pacific Railroad currently does double duty as the depot for the Amtrak Railroad and the headquarters for the Greater Warrensburg Area Chamber of Commerce and Visitors Center.⁶

Ready access to rail service and the rich agricultural land of the surrounding countryside helped transform Warrensburg into a regional shipping center for livestock and other farm products. By 1907, a stockyard had been established next to the tracks just east of the depot, and several lots on the north side of the tracks contained livery stables and feedlots that could accommodate stock waiting to be shipped out by rail. The 1907 Sanborn map of the area shows that the block of Pine Street located directly north of the stockyard had four large livery or livery and feed operations, as well as two blacksmith shops and a wool and hide warehouse.

It was just east of that block that the Jones brothers built their new sale barn in 1912. (See Figure 4.) They took full advantage of the location. They routinely used rail service to ship mules and horses that had been sold at the barn or to bring in stock for pending sales. One local history even described the Jones Brothers Mule Barn as the “largest shipper of draft stock on the Missouri Pacific system.”⁷

The construction of the mule barn was not the brothers’ first venture into the mule business. By the time they built the mule barn on College Street they had just over a decade of experience breeding and showing mules. Walter L. and Perry A. Jones started breeding and selling mules around the turn of the

⁵ Williams, p. 416.

⁶ Greater Warrensburg Chamber of Commerce, “Our Heritage: Warrensburg, Missouri,” Warrensburg, no date. The existing stone depot replaced the original frame depot in 1888.

⁷ Smiser, p. 135.

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century, and by 1911 were being called “the most extensive and widely known shippers of mules between St. Louis and Kansas City.”⁸

A 1980s interview with their nephew, Keith Jones, provides firsthand insight to how the brothers ran their business; he worked at the barn as a youth and was later a partner with Walter Jones.⁹ Keith Jones recalled that Walter took care of the shows and ran the sale barn while Perry lived on the farms. (The plural is intentional; the brothers owned some 2,000 acres of land at one point.) The recollection is confirmed by population census records. In 1910, for example Perry was living on a farm in the Post Oak township of southern Johnson County, and Walter was living in Warrensburg. Perry’s business was described as “general farmer,” while Walter’s was listed as “horses and mules”.¹⁰ The house Perry lived in near Cornelia was still standing in 1986, albeit long-vacant and in poor condition. The same property also contained the foundation for a large mule stable used by the Jones Brothers.¹¹

Walter L. Jones showed mules at the St. Louis World’s Fair in 1904. He did quite well at that event. While at the fair, he got what was then the highest price ever paid for mules on the St. Louis Commercial Alley, \$250 per head.¹² That price compares favorably to what was then the statewide average of \$77.44 per head.¹³ He also came home with a number of prize ribbons, which he later described as “the biggest thrill of his life.”¹⁴

Walter Jones has even been given indirect credit for helping to launch the use of the term “Missouri mule,” which came into widespread use during the St. Louis World’s Fair. According to an early history of mule breeding in Missouri:

It was the magnificent exhibition of Missouri bred-and-reared mules at St. Louis in 1904 that proved to the world the supremacy of Missouri mules in competition with animals from all parts....The teams were splendid, and the climax was reached with the four and six-mule

⁸ “Walter Jones & Bro,” Johnson County Star, June 23, 1911. (Newspaper clipping on file with Johnson County Historical Society.)

⁹ Bradley, Melvin, and Duane Dudley, “Recollections of Missouri Mules, Vol 4.” (Columbia, MO: University of Missouri Extension, 1991.) Transcript of an interview with Keith Jones 10/13/1981, pp. 1093-1112.

¹⁰ United States Census Records. Census Indexes and Population Schedules for Johnson County, MO, 1910-1920.

¹¹ Roger Maserang, Historic Inventory Forms, “Jones Brothers Mules Stable #157 and Jones House #158,” On file with the State Historic Preservation Office, Jefferson City, MO.

¹² Smiser, p. 135.

¹³ The Missouri Year Book of Agriculture 1921, (Jefferson City: Hugh Stephens, 1921.) p. 320.

¹⁴ “W. L. Jones Has a Birthday,” (Newspaper clipping on file with Johnson County Historical Society) Sept. 27, 1930.

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teams. The six-in-hands were a sight worth seeing. Walter Jones of Warrensburg drove his team with such skill as to take the crowd by storm, and the spectators yelled their unstinted admiration for the intrepid driver, and the well-mated beautiful six...It was at St. Louis on this occasion that the phrase 'Missouri Mule' originated, or at least became international."¹⁵

That same description noted that the Jones Brothers were one of two exhibitors of larger mules that "created such a furore [sic] on that occasion."¹⁶

The favorable response to Missouri mules exhibited at the St., Louis World's Fair reflected decades of mule breeding in the state. Mules are the product of specific cross-breeding between jackasses and horses. A female horse must be bred to a male ass (jack) to produce a mule. The product of a female ass (jennet) and a male horse is a hinny, which has many of the characteristics of a horse.¹⁷ Mules, on the other hand, are distinct from horses above and beyond their trademark long ears. They are stronger and hardier than most horses, and said to be more intelligent. Unlike horses, they are unlikely to be overworked and will not overeat or drink. As one description noted "a horse can be worked to death; not a mule, it will stop. If overloaded, the mule stopped; hence the unfair characterization of stubbornness."¹⁸ Mules also differ from horses in that they are generally sterile, which required large-scale mule breeders to work with jacks, jennets, horses and mules.

Mule breeding and trading in Missouri had its genesis in the opening of the Santa Fe Trail in the early 1820s, when traders brought mules, jacks and jennets back from their trips to Mexico. In 1832, they returned with some four hundred such animals, and by the early 1830s, 1,300 mules were traded in a single season.¹⁹ Jacks in particular were prized in early trading, since horses were already available and a single jack could be bred to numerous mares. Missouri farmers enthusiastically took to breeding the hardy animals and the state developed into a center for mule breeding over the last half of the 19th century. The number of mules in the state rose from 60,988 in 1867 to 245,273 in 1890, when Missouri had the largest mule population in the

¹⁵ John Ashton, "History of Jack Stock and Mules in Missouri," Agricultural History Series, Volume XXII, Number VIII. 1924, pp. 58. The description of the team competition was quoted in that book from an account written by General J. L. Jones (no known relation).

¹⁶ "History of Jack Stock," p. 58. The other exhibitor of large mules was W. A. Elgin.

¹⁷ "What is a Mule," Undated clipping on file with the Johnson County Historical Society.

¹⁸ Nat Cassingham, "A Short History of the Mule," The Bulletin of the Johnson County Historical Society, Inc. Vol. XXXIX No. 2, September, 1993, p. 3.

¹⁹ Ashton, pp. 14-15.

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Jones Brothers Mule Barn
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country.²⁰ (See Figure 8.) By the time the Jones Brothers built the sale barn in Warrensburg in 1912, there were 333,000 mules in the state and the “Missouri Mule” had developed an international reputation for quality.²¹

Mule breeders developed different types and sizes of mules to suit a variety of uses. Sugar mules, the most common type bred in Missouri, were among the largest of four mule types described in a 1921 article titled “The Mule as Ideal Farm Power.”²² Sugar mules were defined as standing about 16 hands and weighing from 1,000 to 1,300 pounds. The author noted that “this type sells highest and is much sought after.” Other mule types described were draft mules, which were also large, and well-suited for heavy work, and cotton mules, which were a little smaller. Cotton mules were 14.2 to 15.2 hands in size, and used for farming, especially in the cotton belt of the south. The fourth type was the mine mule, which could be any size of draft mule, as long as it was rugged enough for heavy work and well-broken and gentle enough to be used in the confines of a mine.

It is likely that all of those mule types were sold by the Jones Brothers over the years. Perry Jones’ daughter Dale remembered the brothers selling small pack mules and cotton mules, and also recalled getting sugar cane from buyers that visited the barn in the fall, presumably to buy sugar mules.²³ The Jones Brothers even had rare white mules that they bought in Utah in 1920 and kept on their farm.²⁴

By the time the Jones Brothers began construction of the mule barn on College Street, they had developed a solid regional base of customers. An article about them that appeared in the Johnson County Star in 1911 noted that they were selling up to 100 mules a month by then and that the “Jones Brothers are known over a wide territory as experts in their line and who are square and liberal in their dealing with the large number of farmers with whom they come in contact.”²⁵ Their contacts were not limited to Johnson County however. Keith Jones recalled that while most of the mules they sold were “from around here in the country” his uncle Walter Jones also traveled out of

²⁰ G. K. Renner, “The Mule in Missouri Agriculture 1821-1950,” Missouri Historical Review Vol. 74, No. 4, July 1980, p.446.

²¹ “Horse and Mules In Missouri 1867-1921” Chart in The Missouri Year Book of Agriculture 1921, (Jefferson City: Hugh Stephens, 1921) pp. 319-320.

²² Wayne Dinsmore, “The Mule as Ideal Farm Power,” in The Missouri Year Book of Agriculture 1921, (Jefferson City: Hugh Stephens, 1921) p. 425.

²³ Ralph Stonner, “Jones Brothers Mules,” C.M.S.U. Mule Skinner. File #Johnson County Historical Society Clipping, file #254, n.d. An interview with Ms. Jones (then Mrs. John C. Bauman) was featured in the article.

²⁴ Stonner, and Smiser, p. 135.

²⁵ “Walter L. Jones & Bro.”

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state for mule sales and shows. He recalled that Walter Jones often went to Denver for sales and “also, he bought a lot of mules in Omaha. That was quite a mule market.”²⁶

With that type of experience and an established business, Walter and Perry were able to erect an impressive and efficient sales barn on the lot north of Depot Street. The large brick barn was oriented with its sloped roof perpendicular to the street, which allowed for the use of tall stepped parapets on the end walls that make the barn look more like a commercial building than a common stock barn. The formality of the façade was enhanced by the corbelled brick cornices and the large keyhole entrance doors. The hung windows and sandstone accents of the façade are also more typical of commercial than agricultural architecture. (See Figure 5.)

The efficiency of the building appears to have been as carefully considered as its appearance. As experienced stock breeders, the brothers would have been quite familiar with the functional requirements for a sales barn, and they were probably up to date on the latest trends in barn construction as well. A comparison of the barn layout with horse barn plans published at the time it was built shows that they paid attention to the most common requirements listed for a horse barn: good access to stalls, ventilation and a way to store and distribute feed for the animals.

Although no original plans have been found, the existence of two large arched openings on the façade indicate that the barn was built with at least two wide interior aisles, which would have allowed multiple rows of stalls and easy access to the animals. That easy access was needed for feeding as well as bringing them in and out of the barn. The brothers often sold more than 200 mules and horses per month and it would have been important to be able to move them in and out efficiently.

Hundreds of mules would also require a lot of food and generate a lot of body heat, making food storage and ventilation important features. The open loft and monitor roof of the Jones barn provided both ventilation and convenient food storage, features identified as requisite by the authors of barn pattern books of the day.²⁷ As one book advised: “Before starting to build, put a little time in on the study of ventilation.”²⁸ Several contemporary barn guides recommended louvered cupolas or some means of venting “the heated foul air”

²⁶ Bradley and Dudley, “Recollections of Missouri Mules,” p. 1097.

²⁷ Those features are touted in William A. Radford, Radford's Practical Barn Plans, (Chicago and New York: Radford Architectural Company, 1909) as well as Farm Buildings, (Chicago: Sanders Publishing Company, 1911.)

²⁸ Radford, p. 197.

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Jones Brothers Mule Barn
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common to stables.²⁹ (See Figure 3.) The large number of pivoting windows used in the monitor and along the side walls of the barn would have allowed almost infinite variations in the amount of air that could be exhausted up and out of the loft.

The loft also provided ideal storage space for hay and feed, which was also recommended in barn publications. The massive pulley brackets along the edge of the loft opening made it easy to move feed and hay from the ground floor to loft storage, and the wide front doorways allowed wagons to pull right into the barn to be unloaded. The loft retains parts of feed bins on the east end, as well as at least one feed chute. (See photo in Figure 3.) According to Keith Jones, the brothers grew some of the feed they used on their farms and they were also “one of the biggest buyers of feed around.”³⁰

There are also two large wooden barrels still in the building that appear to have been used for moving items to the loft. Each of the barrels is fitted with a metal handle that is similar to the handle of a bucket. The handles can be locked in place while being raised to the second floor, then unlocked to swivel, which allows the contents to pour out while the barrel is still suspended. It is likely that those barrels were used to haul loose grain and other small items up to the loft.

The pulley brackets also provided for an unusual type of mule training. Keith Jones recalled a common assignment that he and his cousin were given when they worked in the sale barn as youths.

And then on Saturdays, we'd work with these mules. They'd tie 'em on an alley and we'd have a pulley up on a rafter; and they put a big belt around us and tie these mules close together on an alley and we'd walk back and forth, getting' 'em gentle and used to people bein' around 'em, and we were just suspended in the air there with this pulley.³¹

The auctions themselves were held in the street in front of the barn. According to Keith Jones, “they'd block the main street right in front of the barn and sell 'em there.”³² There was also an article in the Warrensburg Star-Journal in 1919 that described a sale held in front of the barn as “one of the largest that has ever been held in this part of the state and would compare with any in the state.” The author of that article noted that the street was

²⁹ Breeders Gazette, p. 92.

³⁰ Bradley and Dudley, “Recollections of Missouri Mules,” p. 1104.

³¹ Bradley and Dudley, “Recollections of Missouri Mules,” p. 1093.

³² Bradley and Dudley, “Recollections of Missouri Mules,” p. 1097.

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Jones Brothers Mule Barn
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covered with sawdust just before the auctioneer went to work and that it took hours for the sale to be completed.³³

Many of those buyers were from out of the state. They shipped the animals they purchased through the nearby railroad depot. An article on the Jones Brothers mule barn that appeared in the Bulletin of the Johnson County Historical Society described the shipping process followed by the Jones brothers:

When the auction was over and the day's receipts were being counted, the mules and horses were returned to their pens. At 10 o'clock at night a house pony would lead the mules docilely down Railroad Street hill to the off track loading west of the depot....They would go to states like Georgia, Illinois, New York, Tennessee, Mississippi, and Arkansas. Some, mainly the 'Sugars', even went to foreign countries...³⁴

Many of the mules destined for foreign countries were purchased by military buyers. Mules had been extremely useful to British forces during the Boer War between the British and the Dutch in the first years of the 20th century. Tens of thousands of the mules and horses used in that conflict came from a Missouri town less than 100 miles from Warrensburg. The tiny town of Lathrop, Missouri just north of Kansas City was home to Guyton and Harrington, a firm that shipped more than 75,000 mules and an equal number of horses for service in the Boer War.³⁵ The firm also secured a contract with the British to supply mules during World War I, and sold to the military of other countries as well during that conflict. At their height, they had facilities that could handle 17,000 horses and mules on a daily basis.³⁶ That massive volume of mule trading naturally created a regional market, and did much to advance the reputation of the Missouri mule with military buyers from home and abroad.

Mules were especially suitable for military maneuvers, and were prized in the days before motorized transportation. Smaller mules were useful for

³³ "Mule Team Brings \$1175 at Big Sale," Warrensburg Star-Journal, Aug. 20, 1919.

³⁴ Nat Cassingham. "The Jones Brothers' Mule Barn," The Bulletin of the Johnson County Historical Society, Inc. Vol. XXXIX No. 2, September, 1993, p. 4. Mr. Cassingham interviewed Keith Jones for that article.

³⁵ "Missouri Mules and Horses in War Time: How a Small Missouri Town Became a Chief Factor in the Settlement of the Late Boer War," Profitable Framing and Rural Life Vol XII, No. 16, October 1, 1912, p. 1.

³⁶ Renner, "The Mule in Agriculture," pp. 452-453.

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hauling smaller pieces of equipment such as machine gun carts, while the larger animals were used for artillery and ammunition trains. They came to be valued by the American military for intelligence as well as strength and endurance. A "World Tribute to the Mule," written by the Quartermaster General of United States War Department was included in the 1921 Annual Report of the Missouri State Board of Agriculture. That account praised the "powerful, upstanding" mules of the Midwest and noted that "while there was as much hee-hawing, kicking, balking, biting and other mulish tricks as might be expected, the army mule lived up to his reputation for enduring, sacrificing and dying like a soldier."³⁷ Another source noted that some 10,000 mules were killed on the battlefields of World War I.³⁸

Like most Missouri mule dealers, the Jones Brothers enjoyed a high demand for mules throughout World War I. Dale Jones remembered that "a lot of our mules were sold directly to the U.S. government right before World War I."³⁹ In 1915-1916 alone, the Jones Brothers are said to have shipped 6,500 mules and horses out of Johnson County.⁴⁰ Walter Jones traveled extensively during that time period. An article about him that was written in 1931 noted that he "has gained fame all over the United States and overseas as a mule dealer, for he has sold mules in nearly every state in the Union and in Spain as well."⁴¹

The brisk business the Jones Brothers enjoyed during the war led to an expansion of the company, which included an addition to the sale barn and the construction of new buildings on the back lots to the east. They bought additional lots east of the barn in 1920, and by 1924 they had added the large rear ell to the original barn, and constructed a complex of frame support buildings behind that.⁴² (See Figure 5.) The new buildings included a long hay storage shed, a blacksmith shop and a smaller pen that was called the "hospital" which was used for sick animals.⁴³

The late 1920s brought a notable decline in the mule market. The end of the war meant a sharp drop in the military market and at the same time, trucks and tractors were becoming a significant source of power on the farm.

³⁷ "A World Tribute to the Mule," in The Missouri Year Book of Agriculture 1921, (Jefferson City: Hugh Stephens, 1921) p. 428.

³⁸ "A Short History of the Mule," p.3.

³⁹ Stonner.

⁴⁰ Golden Years, p. 135, and "Warrensburg Mules Famous," Clipping on file with the Johnson County Historical Society, dated Dec. 7, 1965.

⁴¹ "W. L. Jones Has a Birthday."

⁴² Johnson County Deed Records record the addition of at least two extra lots in 1920. (Deed Book 211, p. 235.) The 1924 Sanborn Map in Figure 5 shows the new construction.

⁴³ Cassingham, "The Jones Brothers' Mule Barn," p. 4.

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An interview with Perry Jones' daughter Dale noted that after the war, "we still shipped out about three train car loads a week, but it just wasn't the same. Instead of the buyers coming to us, we went to the buyers."⁴⁴ She also noted that as tractors became popular, the mule business declined even more. "People just started buying tractors."⁴⁵

That observation is backed up by census figures. The United States Census of Agriculture shows that while the number of mules on farms throughout the country declined more than 27% between 1920 and 1930, the numbers of trucks and tractors on farms increased by a staggering 450%. (See Figure 8.) The trend continued into the middle part of the century. Between 1920 and 1950 the number of mules on farms in Missouri dropped from 295,778 to just 63,237. (See Figure 8.)

Matters were made worse by rapidly deflating land values. Farmers that had mortgaged land to gain operating capital found themselves holding loans on property that was no longer worth the amount of the loan. The Jones Brothers were among that group, and their nephew Keith Jones felt that the loss of land value had more impact on the Jones Brothers' mule business than a declining market for the animals: "Everybody thought they lost money on mules; but where they lost their money was on the land. They'd have land mortgaged for \$100 an acre and it was worth \$30."⁴⁶

Deed records show that the brothers mortgaged the barn property in 1930 for \$12,000, possibly to help offset declining values of their farmland. (They had paid \$26,000 to build the barn in 1912.) They were apparently unable to keep up with those payments. The mortgage went into default, and the property was sold in a foreclosure sale in 1932.⁴⁷ That sale did not completely end the mule sales by the Jones Brothers, however. They continued to operate the sale business from the smaller frame barns behind the main barn, and were still using that space when the property was mapped by the Sanborn Company in 1945.⁴⁸ (See Figure 7.)

Walter Jones went into business with his nephew Keith Jones after the big barn was sold, and they operated out of the back barns until Walter died in 1939. Keith Jones stayed on until the 1940s, when he sold the business and

⁴⁴ Stonner, "Jones Brothers Mules."

⁴⁵ Ibid.

⁴⁶ Bradley and Dudley, "Recollections of Missouri Mules," p. 1103.

⁴⁷ Johnson County Deed Records. Book 244, p. 97 (mortgage) and Book 257, p. 102 (trustee sale). The original construction cost was listed in "E. W. Cassingham Buys Jones Barn," Warrensburg Star-Journal, April 27, 1933.

⁴⁸ Bradley and Dudley, "Recollections of Missouri Mules," p. 1111.

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joined the Army. None of the frame buildings he and his uncle used have survived to modern times.

The large brick sale barn took on a new function in 1933, when a former clerk of the Jones Brothers bought it and converted it to a hardware store. An article announcing the sale in the local paper was subtitled "Building Widely Known in Central Missouri As a Result of Mule Sales Will Be Remodeled."⁴⁹ The remodeling project converted the building into a hardware store. The storefronts and retail showroom were added to the northwest corner, and the southwest corner was modified for vehicle displays and access.

That work was done for Edwin W. Cassingham, who bought the property on May 11, 1932.⁵⁰ Cassingham bought only the lots that contained the brick sale barn. The lots to the east that the Jones Brothers occupied in the 1930s and 40s were not part of that purchase.⁵¹ The article about the sale shows that the barn had become a local landmark. It claimed that the "Jones barn is probably one of the most widely known buildings in Central Missouri."⁵² Mr. Cassingham was interviewed for the article, which noted that he had served as a clerk for sales at the barn in years past. Cassingham was quoted as saying that some of those sales had brought in more than \$100,000 in a single day.

Edwin Cassingham probably served as a clerk for the sales only occasionally; he had a solid background in the hardware business when he took over the sale barn. He had owned a hardware store with Estill Stone since at least 1910, and Mr. Stone may have been involved with the store when it opened in the new location as well.⁵³ By 1940, the business was known as Cassingham & Son, after Edwin and his son, Chester Snider Cassingham. The business retained that name into the 1980s, although it was also commonly referred to as Cassingham's.

Although the nature of the business conducted in the building changed when Cassingham's moved in, it is likely that many of Cassingham's customers had been there when the Jones Brothers occupied it. The hardware store catered to area farmers. An ad for the store that was published in the local paper in 1940 declared that "Whether it's a camping trip or a neighborly chat

⁴⁹ "E. W. Cassingham Buys Jones Barn," Warrensburg Star-Journal, April 27, 1933. (Clipping on file with the Johnson County Historical Society.)

⁵⁰ Deed Book 260, p. 72.

⁵¹ The deed for the sale of the back lots was not found. The Jones Brothers may have bought them back at the foreclosure sale or simply rented the property.

⁵² "E. W. Cassingham."

⁵³ Shirley Ellis, "Backward Glances," Warrensburg Star-Journal, Jan. 29, 1980. (Quoting an article first published Jan 29, 1910) and interview with Edwin Cassingham's grandson Nat Cassingham. Stone does not appear on the 1933 deed of sale.

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between farmers, the conversation will turn to Cassingham's." ⁵⁴ (See Figure 10.)

The offerings of the hardware store reflected the growing popularity of trucks and tractors on area farms. Although they sold harnesses and some equine equipment when they first opened, they also sold and serviced International brand trucks. According to Nat Cassingham, the recessed area and garage door that were added to the southwest corner were designed specifically to accommodate those trucks, which he referred to as farm trucks.⁵⁵ He also recalled that the harness line was closed out and the remaining stock was auctioned off relatively early in the store's history. Other early advertisements for Cassingham's show that they catered to truck and tractor owners at least through the 1950s. A 1939 ad announces a sale on John Deere implements, and in 1950, they had a big sale on Seiberling tractor and truck tires and tubes.⁵⁶

The building was home to Cassingham's Hardware Store for more than half a century. The Cassingham family sold the business in the late 20th century, but retained ownership of the building. The hardware store closed in the early 2000s, and Nat Cassingham sold the building to the current owner, Jason Elkins, in 2008. This nomination is the first step in a planned rehabilitation of the property.

⁵⁴ Ad for Cassingham and Son Hardware Store, July, 1940.) Clipping on file with the Johnson County Historical Society.)

⁵⁵ Interview with Nat Cassingham, and assorted advertisement clippings on file with the Johnson County Historical Society.

⁵⁶ Vertical File, "Cassingham's,"

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Jones Brothers Mule Barn
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Significance of the Jones Brothers Mule Barn

The Jones Brothers Mule Barn is a local landmark in Warrensburg. It played a widely recognized role in local history, and brought hundreds of visitors to the city in the early decades of the 20th century. The Jones Brothers sale business is widely credited with giving Warrensburg a regional reputation as a “Mule Capital,” thanks to the thousands of mules that passed through its doors while it was a sale barn.⁵⁷

Even though mules gradually faded from prominence in area agriculture, the community is still aware of the mule barn’s role in area history. A Cassingham’s ad published more than 30 years after the hardware store moved into the building directed customers to “The Ole Mule Barn on College Avenue.”⁵⁸ Nearly twenty years after that, the doors of the distinctive keyhole entryway gained a new painted sign that featured a large mule’s head and the words “Through these portals passed the meanest mules on earth. CMSU Mules.”

That association has continued to the present. The building is featured in a modern promotional brochure published by the Chamber of Commerce, with the note that “Warrensburg was considered the ‘Missouri Mule Capital’ because of the Horse and Mule Barn operated by the Jones Brothers.”⁵⁹ The University of Central Missouri has also long recognized the connection. As noted in The Missouri Mule: His Origin and Times: “So great is the mule heritage of this city that its college athletic teams are named ‘Mules’ and ‘Jennies’.”⁶⁰ The university teams inspired the painting on the front doors in the 1980s.

In 2008, the significance of the property was also recognized by outside sources. A Cultural Resource Survey of the historic core of Warrensburg completed that year identified this building as one of just 20 properties that

⁵⁷ The city is referred to in several local publications as the “Missouri Mule Capital.” (See “Our Heritage: Warrensburg, Missouri,” Warrensburg Chamber of Commerce, Warrensburg, no date, p. 1.) While the statewide title may be hard to support, it is clear that mules were an important part of the city’s history, thanks to the Jones Brothers.

⁵⁸ Johnson County Historical Society clipping dated Dec. 16, 1964.

⁵⁹ “Our Heritage: Warrensburg, Missouri.”

⁶⁰ Bradley, p. 299.

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Jones Brothers Mule Barn
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appeared to be individually eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places.⁶¹ The building has seen no changes of note since it was converted to a hardware store by Edwin Cassingham, and it looks much as it has for the past century. The original form and footprint of the building remains intact, and most original windows and exterior doors also survive. It is clearly recognizable as the Jones Brothers facility, and it presents an intact link to 20th century agricultural commerce in Warrensburg.

⁶¹ Sally Schwenk Associates, "Final Survey Report: Cultural Resources Survey—Phases I & II Warrensburg, MO," (Report on file with the Missouri State Historic Preservation Office, Jefferson City, MO, 2008) pp. 97-98.

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Jones Brothers Mule Barn
Johnson County, Missouri

Verbal Boundary Description

All of lots 129, 130, 131 and 132 in Benjamin W. Grover's Depot Addition, as shown by the plat recorded in Plat Book 9, page 1 in Warrensburg, Johnson County, Missouri, and the north 10 feet of Railroad Street, per Ordinance #1494, as shown in deed book 441, page 16, in the deed records of Johnson County.

Boundary Justification

The current boundaries encompass all of the land currently and historically associated with the building that retains integrity. Although the property at one time included at least two more lots to the east, they are now a separate property that contains no historic resources.

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Jones Brothers Mule Barn
Johnson County, Missouri

Photo Log

Name of Property:	Jones Brothers Mule Barn
City or Vicinity:	Warrensburg
County:	Johnson
State:	Missouri
Name of Photographer:	Debbie Sheals
Date of Photographs:	June 02, 2010
Location of Original Digital Files:	29 South Ninth St. #204 Columbia, MO
Number of Photographs:	12

List of Photographs

See photo key for description of camera angle.

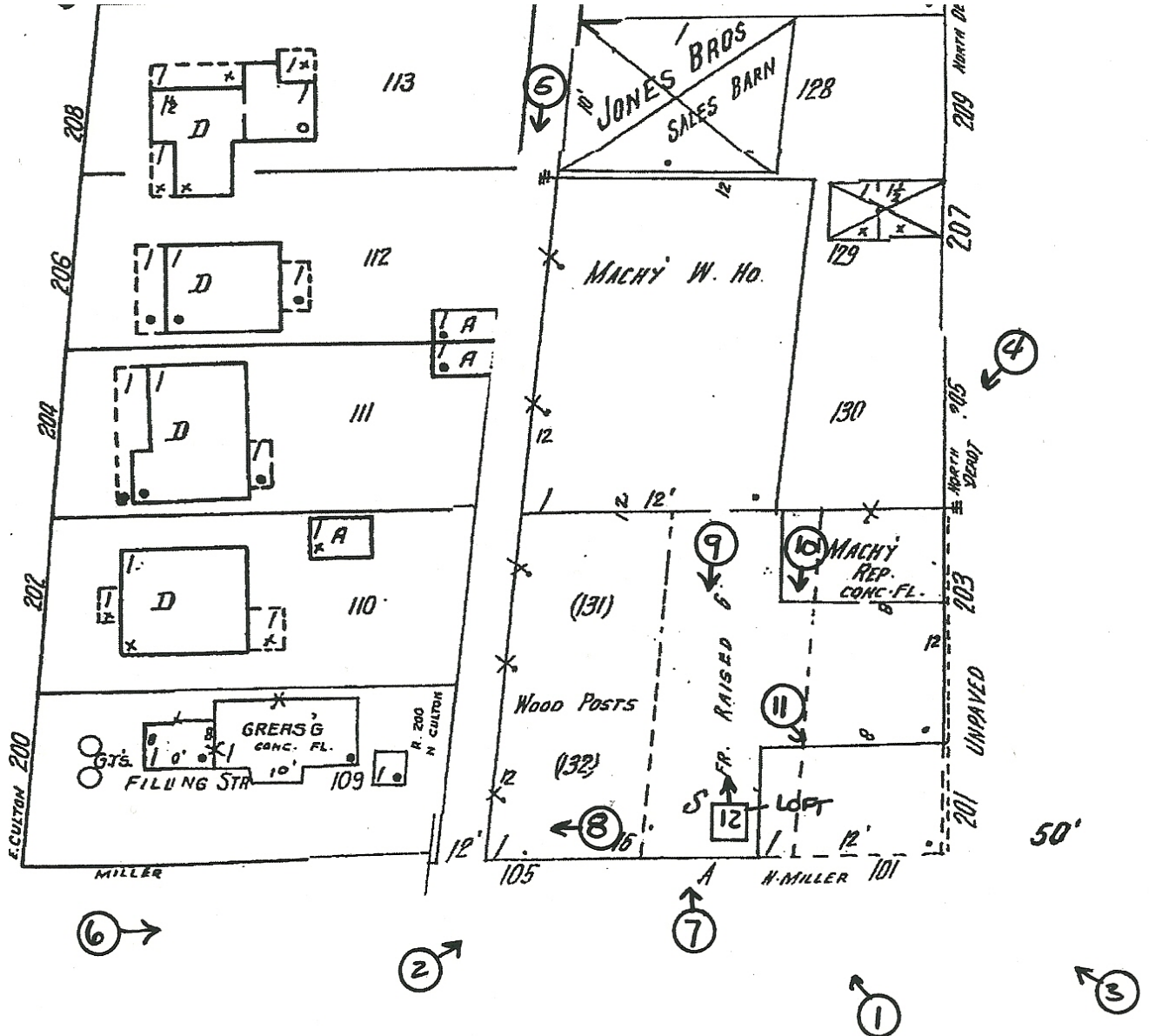
1. Façade, west wall.
2. Northwest corner, looking south on College Street.
3. Southwest corner, looking north on College Street.
4. Southeast corner and east wall of main block, looking west on Depot Street.
5. Northeast corner, looking west from the alley.
6. Looking south on College Street.
7. Center bay of façade.
8. Interior of north shop space, looking north.
9. Ground floor of main aisle, looking west.
10. Repurposed front doors in southwest room of the main building.
11. Garage doors opening to the recessed truck bay.
12. Loft, looking northeast, pulley bracket on the right.

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Jones Brothers Mule Barn
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Photo Key.



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Jones Brothers Mule Barn
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Figures.

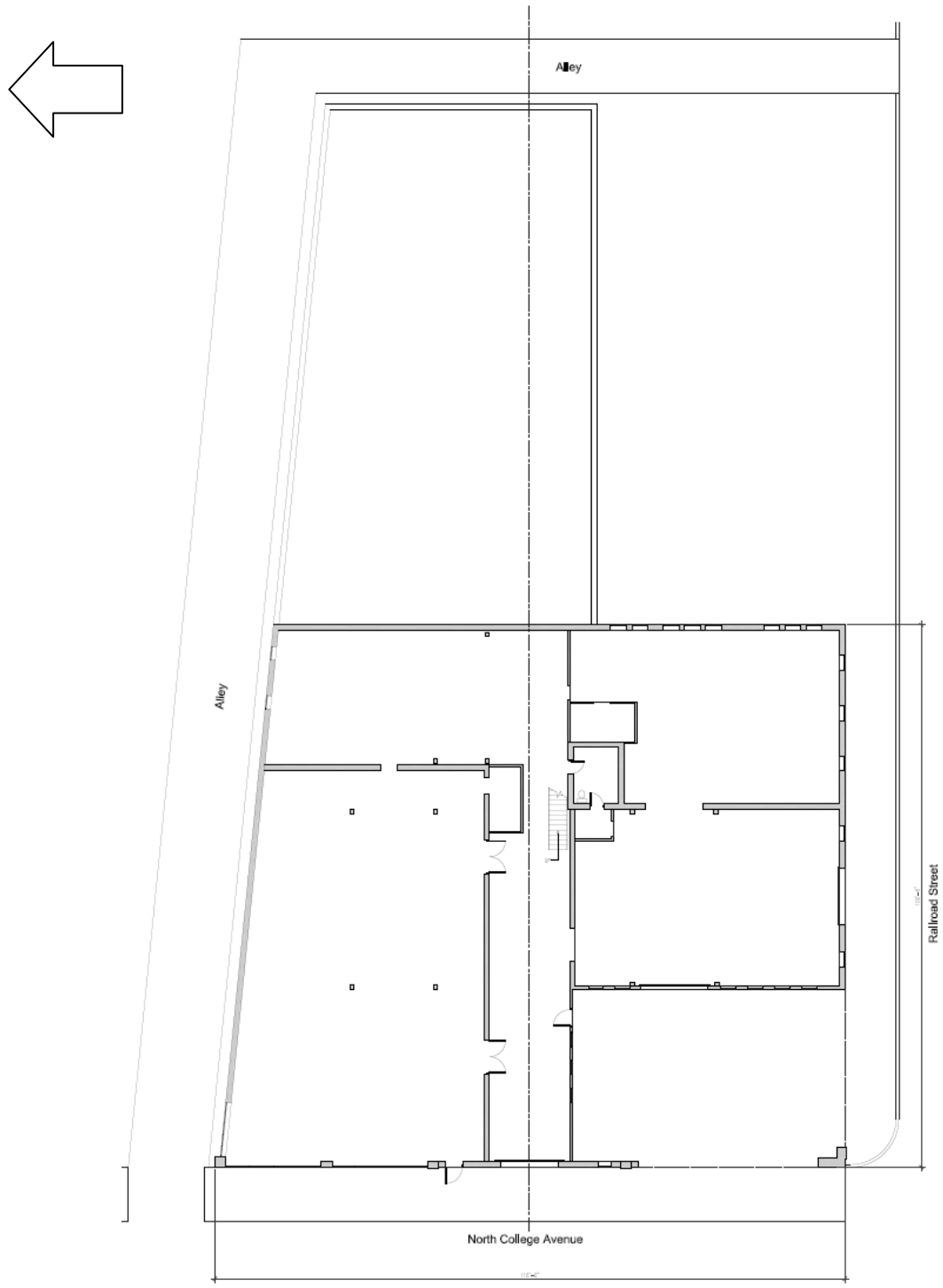
1. First Floor plan.
2. Loft Floor Plan.
3. A. Cross section of a horse barn published in 1909, with a photo of the existing loft. B. Cross Section of the Jones Brother barn.
4. 1914 Sanborn map, showing the mule barn and adjacent properties.
5. Historic photo of the mule barn, taken ca. 1915.
6. 1924 Sanborn map.
7. 1945 Sanborn map.
8. Charts of Census Figures for Mules, Tractors and Motor Trucks on Farms.
9. Photo of Keith Jones in front of the mule barn.
10. 1940 Newspaper ad for Cassingham & Son Hardware Store.

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Jones Brothers Mule Barn
Johnson County, Missouri

Figure 1. First Floor Plan. Drawing by William T. Derington, architect, Springfield, MO

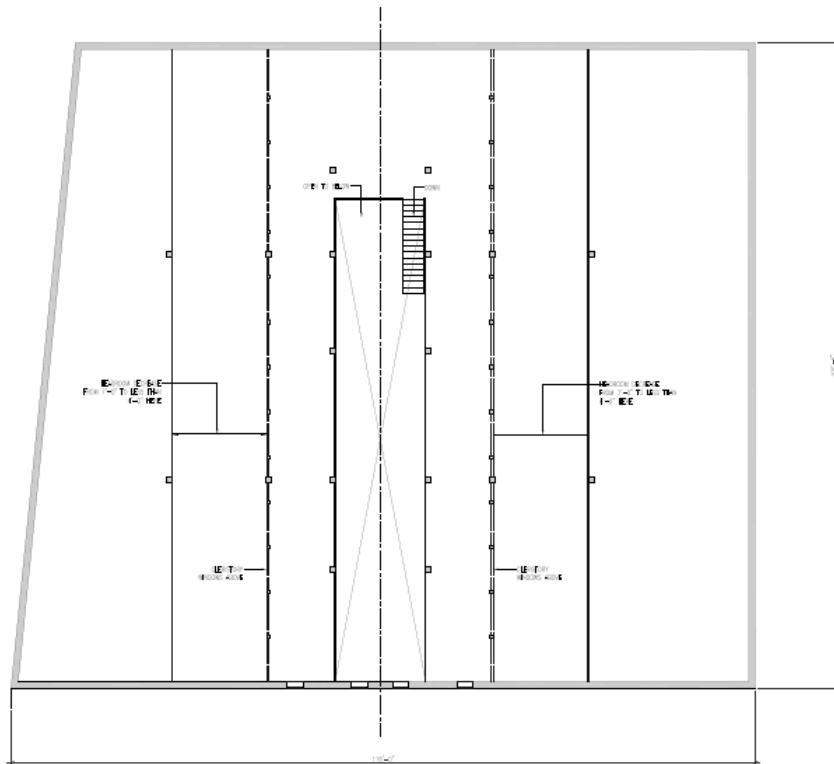


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Jones Brothers Mule Barn
Johnson County, Missouri

Figure 2. Loft Floor Plan. Drawing by William T. Derington, architect, Springfield, MO



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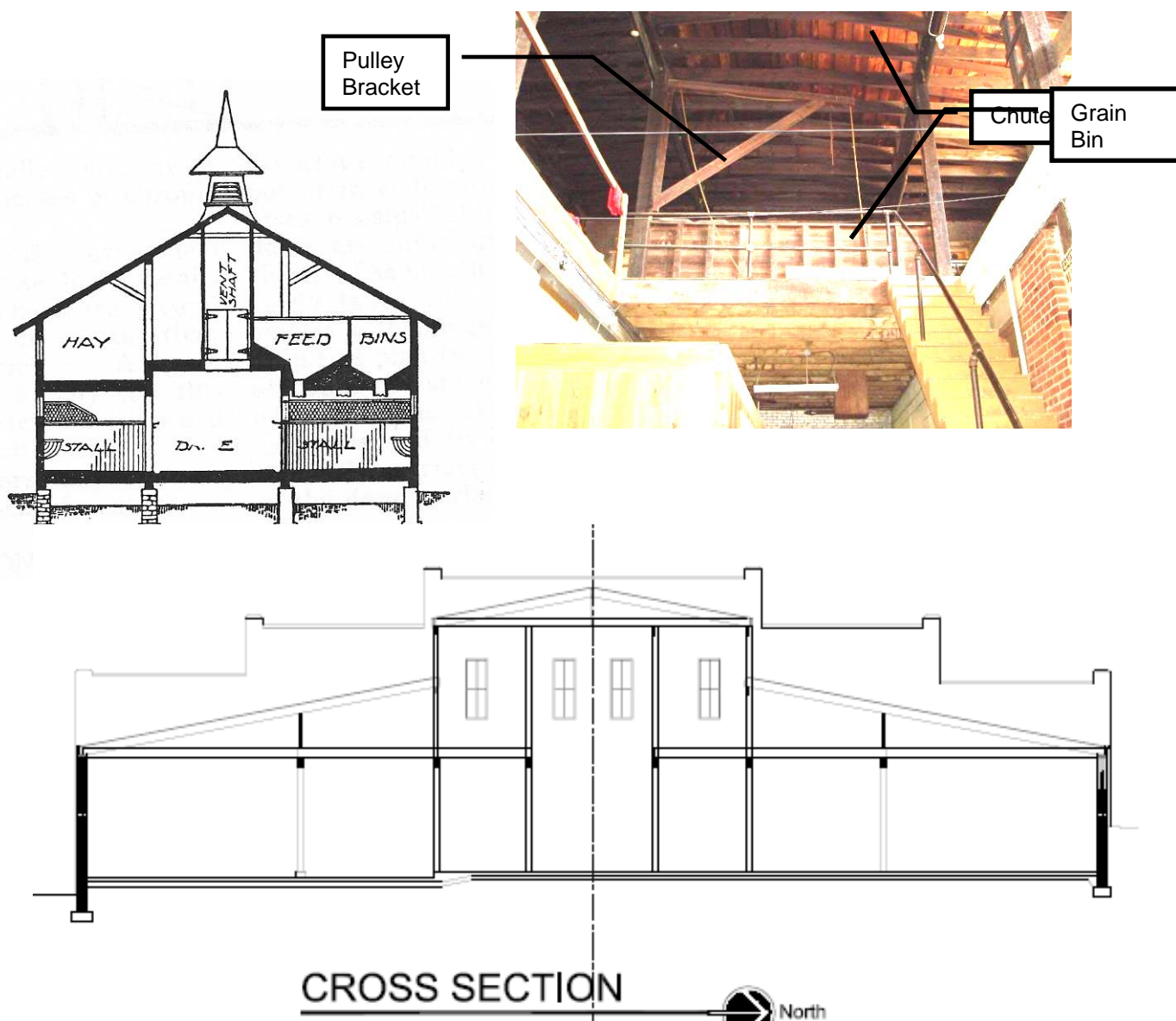
Jones Brothers Mule Barn
Johnson County, Missouri

Figure 3.

Top Left: Cross Section view of a standard horse barn plan published in 1909. (Radford, William A. Radford's Practical Barn Plans. Chicago and New York: Radford Architectural Company, 1909.)

Top Right: Photo of east end of loft, showing feed bin walls, pulley bracket and chute to first floor.

Bottom: Cross Section of the barn, looking to the front wall.



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Jones Brothers Mule Barn
Johnson County, Missouri

Figure 5. Historic Photo, taken ca. 1915. Johnson County Historical Society.



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Jones Brothers Mule Barn
Johnson County, Missouri

Figure 6. 1924 Sanborn Map, showing rear addition. North is left, the railroad tracks are to the right of this image.



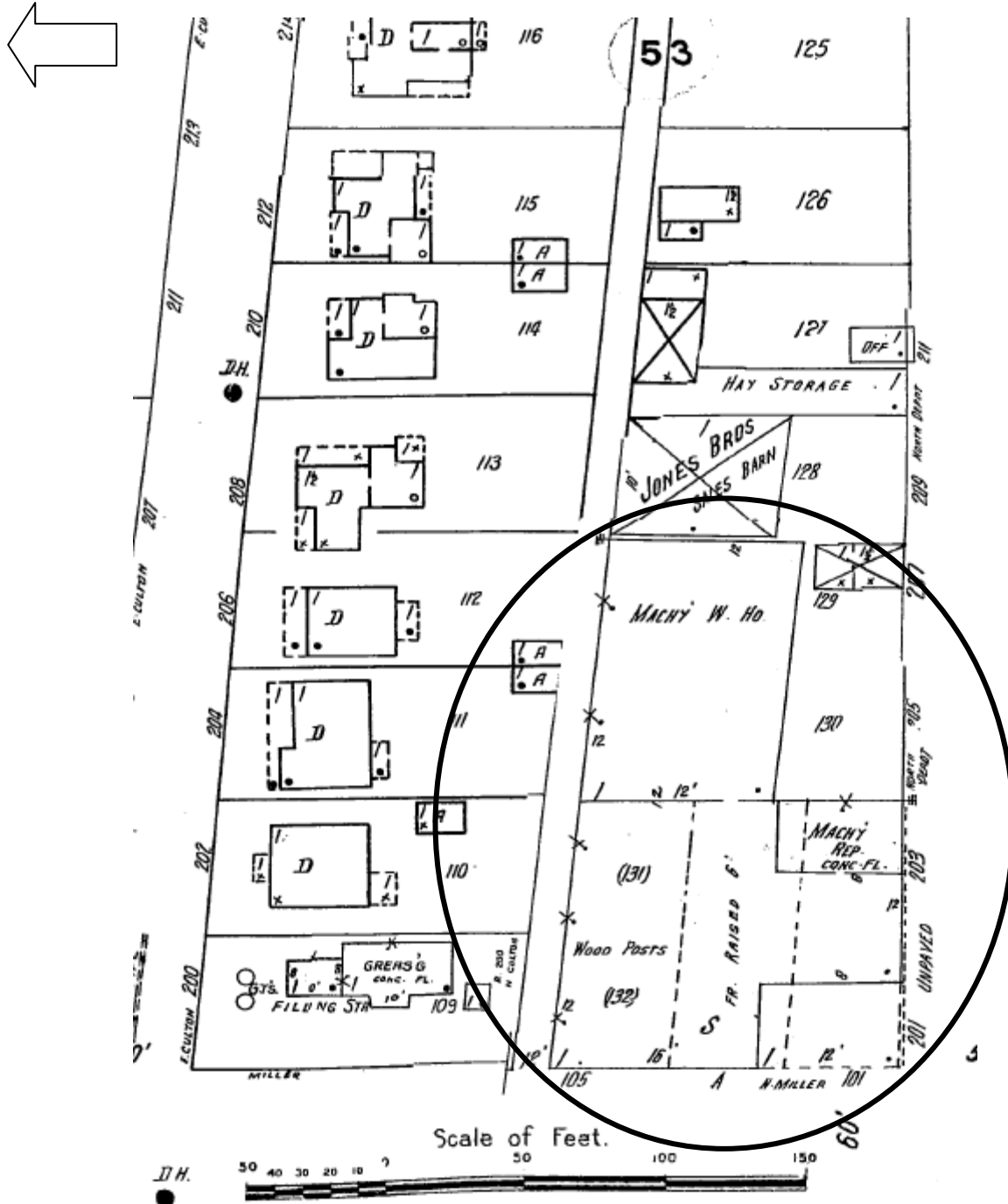
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Jones Brothers Mule Barn
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Figure 7. 1945 Sanborn Map. The current building is circled. Note the barn and hay storage buildings to the east (above).

North



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Jones Brothers Mule Barn
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Figure 8. Charts of Census Figures for Mules in Missouri. 1867-1950

Chart A. Mules in Missouri, 1867-1930. (MO State Board of Agriculture to 1920, Agricultural Census to 1930.)

Year	1867	1870*	1880*	1890*	1900**	1910**	1920***	1925	1930
Mules	60,988	80,200	191,900	230,097	165,026	343,000	378,000	371,568	295,778

* Highest in the nation **Second highest in the nation ***Third highest in the nation

Chart B. Mules vs. Tractors and Motor Trucks on Farms in Missouri, 1930-1950.
 From 1930 and 1950 Agricultural Census Figures.

Year	1930	1940	1950
Mules	295,778	193,565	63,237
Tractors	Not available	45,155	125,536
Motor Trucks	Not available	31,771	77,250

Chart C. Mules and Horses vs. Tractors and Motor Trucks on Farms in the United States, 1930-1950. From 1930 and 1950 Agricultural Census Figures.

Year	1920	1930	1950
Horses & Mules	25,199,552	18,885,856	7,634,185
Tractors	248,083	845,335	2,525,206
Motor Trucks	139,169	900,385	1,840,391

Figure 9. Keith Jones in front of the building in the 1980s or early 1990s. Photo by Melvin Bradley, published in The Missouri Mule: His Origin and Times, Vols. I and II. Columbia, MO: University of Missouri Extension Division, with the Missouri Muleskinners Society, 1993.



National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

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Jones Brothers Mule Barn
Johnson County, Missouri

Figure Ten. Ad for Cassingham and Son Hardware Store. July, 1940. Clipping on file with the Johnson County Historical Society, Warrensburg.



Whether It's A



CAMPING



Trip

Or A Neighborly Chat

Between Farmers

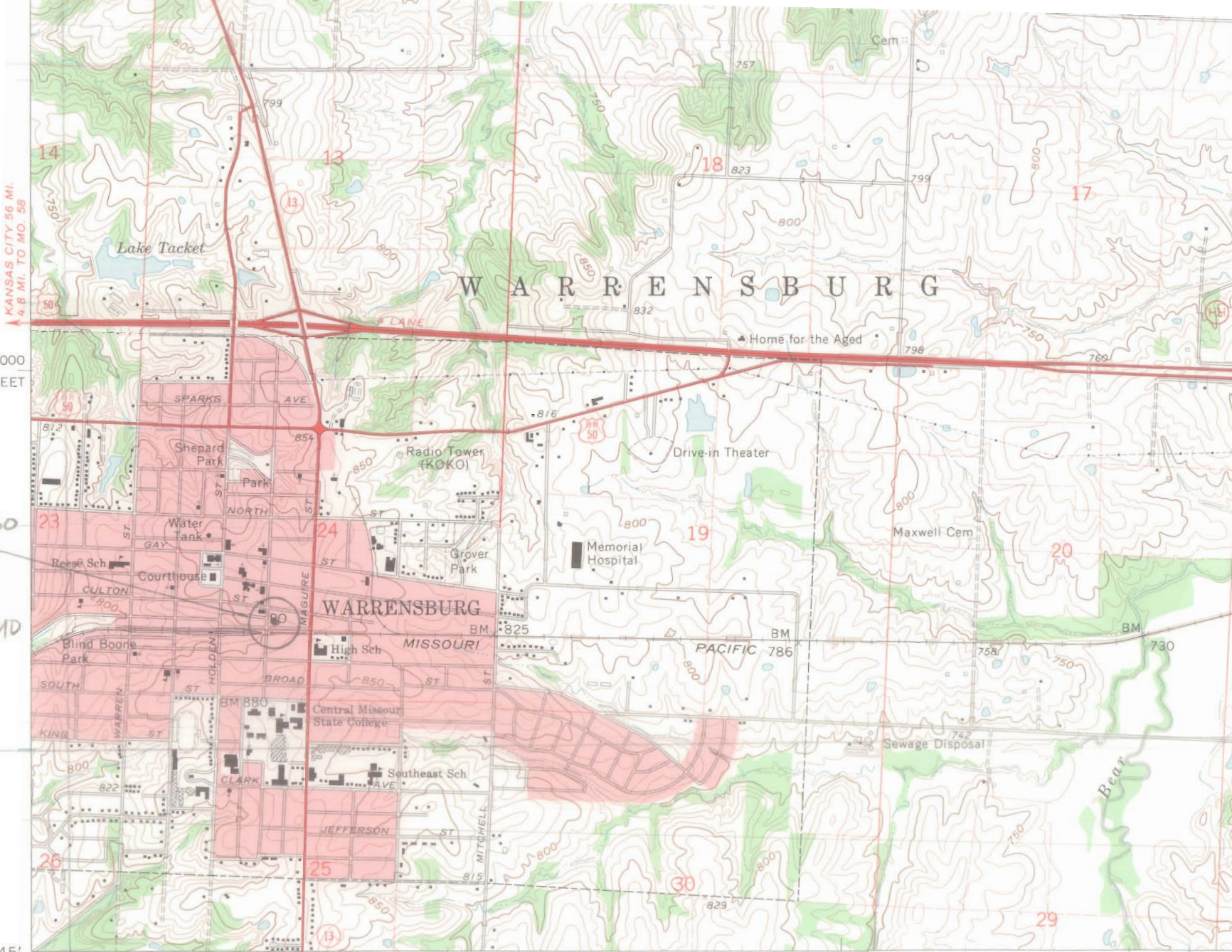


The
Conversation
Will Turn To
Cassingham's

Johnson Outboard Motors . . . South Bend Fishing
Tackle . . . Winchester and Remington Arms and Am-
munition . . . Seiberling Tires . . . Willard Batteries . . .
American Fence . . . J. I Case Tractors and Farm Im-
plements . . . Kelly Cutting Tools . . . Coleman Lamps
and Irons . . . Farnsworth Radios . . .

CASSINGHAM & SON

TELEPHONE 33



KANSAS CITY 56 MI.
4.8 MI. TO MO. 58

950 000
FEET

JONES BROS
MULE BARN

UTM:
15 / 435940 / 4290560

101 N. COLWEGE
WARRENSBURG
JOHNSON COUNTY, MO

38° 45'

93° 45'

435000

CORNELIA 7.6 MI.
CLINTON 27 MI.

R. 26 W.

720 000 FEET R 25 W.

42' 30"

(CON)

Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey

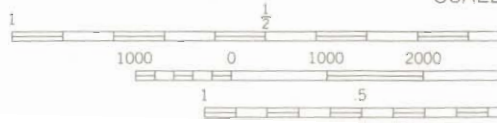
Control by USGS and USC&GS

Topography by photogrammetric methods from aerial
photographs taken 1958. Field checked 1962

Polyconic projection. 1927 North American datum
10,000-foot grid based on Missouri coordinate system, west zone
1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks,
zone 15, shown in blue

ICENTERVIEW)

7 1/2°
TRUE NORTH
MAGNETIC NORTH



CONTOUR IN
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