

## Final Report

Knox

County



FINAL REPORT  
FOR THE  
HISTORIC BUILDING SURVEY  
OF  
KNOX COUNTY

by  
Margaret L. Keller

Survey Project beginning  
6/1/81

Survey Project Ending  
6/11/84

BY  
Linda Donovan Harper  
&  
Margaret L. Keller

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## PROJECT DESCRIPTION & GOALS

A 50/50 matching grant was awarded to the Northeast Missouri Regional Planning Commission by the Missouri State Office of Historic Preservation to inventory the built environment of Scotland & Knox Counties. The contract ran from June 1, 1981 to May 31, 1982. For Knox County, this was to include 1.) a survey of the built environment; 2.) preparation of 250 data sheets with appropriate photographs and maps; and 3.) the compilation of data, maps, & photographs into report form in three copies and the compilation of a Project Report Book in two copies. Other goals included providing technical assistance to individuals and groups within the northeast Missouri Region on subjects related to Historic Preservation.

A second grant was awarded for the survey of Knox and Clark Counties for the timespan April 1, 1982 to September 30, 1982. This was also a 50/50 matching grant from the Missouri State Office of Historic Preservation. Work continued on Knox County through November, 1982. These two contracts were with Linda Donovan Harper, Historic Preservation Specialist.

On October 1, 1983 a 70/30 grant was awarded to the Northeast Missouri Regional Planning Commission by the Missouri State Office of Historic Preservation. This grant was for the Adair County survey. On December 1, 1983 Margaret Keller was hired as the Historic Preservation Consultant for the Northeast Missouri Regional Planning Commission. She finished the work on Knox County on June 6, 1984 as this work had not been completed under previous grants. Work done by Margaret Keller included thirteen township descriptions; thirteen township maps constructed from quadrant maps and coded and numbered to include all structures existing in the county (in triplicate); histories of the towns including Millport, Fabius, Novelty, Knox City, Newark, Hedge City, Hurdland, & Edina; fifty inventories for Center Township, twelve inventories for Jeddo Township, ten for Shelton Township, two each for Liberty and Benton



Townships, twenty-one for Salt River Township, one for Lyon Township, four for Colony Township, and seven inventory reports for Greensburg Township. Also completed was the drawing of site plans for the inventories for Knox County, proofreading of inventory reports, attachment of proper photos to reports and the xeroxing and collating of all work in triplicate. Survey work not noted above was done by Linda Harper.

When the project was finished it included 332 data forms or inventory reports including maps & photos. Knox County has no structures listed on the National Register. The townspeople of Edina would like to see their downtown district nominated now that it has been surveyed. A copy of these reports is available to the public at the Office of Historic Preservation at Jefferson City, at the Northeast Missouri Regional Planning Commission's office (second floor of the First National Bank in Kirksville), and at the Knox Counth Historical Society Museum in Edina (in the courthouse).

Goals of this project included the recognition of sites with historical and/or architectural merit, the updating of previous county histories written in 1887 and 1913, and the compiling of an oral history. It was also hoped that this survey would help to establish the types & styles of architecture in the area.

#### PROJECT STAFF AND EQUIPMENT

Originally the project staff consisted of Linda Donovan Harper, Historic Preservation Specialist as well as secretarial & bookkeeping staff provided through the Northeast Missouri Regional Planning Commission of which Nelson Glasgow is the Executive Director. On December 1, 1983 Margaret L. Keller was hired as the Historic Preservation Consultant for the Northeast Missouri

Regional Planning Commission. She graduated Magna Cum Laude in 1975 from UMC as a pre-architecture student with a major in art and a minor in art history/architecture. After graduating she was involved in the professional art field, teaching fine arts, public relations and grant procurement for art organizations. She became a member of the National Trust for Historic Preservation in 1978.

Dr. David March has been a member of the staff as an historian, advisor, & counselor since the April 1, 1982 grant. His time was a part of the inkind grant.

Vehicles were provided by the employee with travel expenses paid as part of the grant. Office space & general equipment, typewriters, copying machine, etc., were a part of the inkind grant from the Regional Planning Commission offices in Kirksville.

No equipment was purchased with these grant funds. Previous grants had paid for a Canon AE-1 camera with 35 and 50 millimeter lenses, a flash, a Hoya HMC Multicolor Y(K2) filter, and Closeup 1, 2, & 4 enlarging filters. These were used for the photography work. Film utilized was Kodak Plus-X pan, PX 135-36 & PX 135-20 for black & white prints. It was processed by Camera Corner at Rider Drugs at 17¢ per print.

#### SURVEY METHODOLOGY

The methodology used by Linda Harper & Margaret Keller was identical. Linda Harper began the project by intensive research into the 1876, 1898, & 1916 Atlas or Plat books for the county. A combination of maps were prepared for each township except Center. Copies of the USGS 7.5° maps were made & then compared to the county atlases, a red circle or dot was placed on the topographical map & often the name of the early owners were placed by the sites where structures had been in 1876. A penciled triangle corresponded to sites from the 1898 Atlas, and blue ink corresponded to any owners of the site in 1916 if this information was used.

It was decided to start at the eastern townships & work westward through the county as daily trips started from Kirksville. Each township was denoted by using the first letter of its name, in capitals. Within each township sites inventoried were numbered beginning with number one. This was to make the location & identification of sites quicker & easier throughout the project & in its final form. Each county road was driven and buildings were identified on the topographical maps. Those of merit were photographed, a site sketch was made, and a data sheet was filled in. Code letters given to each building related to a key of various styles & types of architecture. This key is discussed in detail in section four.

An attempt was made to interview residents and natives or "old timers" to uncover material that was not to be found elsewhere. This oral history was used along with data from county histories, platbooks post-dating 1916, marriage records, census records, and cemetery records. A combination of material from these sources served to fulfill #43 on the inventory report. The Knox County Courthouse provided access to the abstract records. Other research heavily utilized sources at the Knox County Historical Society Museum and the Knox County Public Library. Files of the Knox County Extension Center were also used.

After field work of gathering information and taking photography, this information was researched and then written up. Reports were proof read & photographs were attached. Previous county inventories had photographs attached with rubber cement. Although these papers were at most three years old they were seriously deteriorated in December 1983 due to the use of rubber cement. It caused the papers to turn transparent, yellow and sticky on the opposite side from the photo. Realizing these records about historic preservation themselves needed preservation, a suitable adhesive was ordered. Powdered Methyl Cellulose from the Talas Technical Library Service was used because it was a museum caliber adhesive which would not damage the paper pages or the photographs in these records which should be available in good condition for research in future years.

## Maps

Several maps were used for this project. Platbooks from 1876, 1898, & 1916 were located & were helpful in establishing dates & owners names. Current ownership was often determined by consulting the 1980 Platbook; the 1930 Farm-O-Scope of Knox County was also used. In preparing routes & acting as a guide in driving the county, the General Highway Map for Knox County was an extremely useful tool. The best maps & the ones used for the township surveys were the USGS 7.5 topographical maps. These were copied & used for field work. The following maps were used for the county:

Rutledge	Locust Hill
Edina	Novelty
Knox City	Sue City
Greensburg	Leonard
Deer Ridge	LaBelle
Hurdland	Edina SE
Bible Grove	Newark
Colony	Bethel

Each road was driven & each structure was identified. One overall key was established for the whole county. It is included in each township report. Below is an extended description of that key.

1,2,3, . . . . . Site Surveyed. Numbers on the maps refer to a data form prepared for that property & are found within that township report.

A . . . . . Type A style. This type is 1 or 1½ stories & has a 4 bay front facade with 2 central entrances. It is generally a single pile with an ell to the rear to form either an L or T plan. Most have a gable roof & all have (or had) a central chimney. The flue was located in the central common wall with stoves, back to back, in the 2 rooms of the main block. There usually was a boxed stair. This plan did not include a central hall or central stair. The type was constructed during a long period beginning in the 1870's & continuing post 1930. The entrances were often protected by a porch which reflected the date of construction; chamfered posts & Italianate features from the 1870's - 80's,



Eastlake motifs in the 1890's to 1915, & battered columns of the bungaloid style from 1915 - 30's.

- B . . . . . Bungalow or bungaloid style. Built from 1915 through the 1930's, this style is characterized by a gable roof with the gable end to the front. Eaves are open with exposed rafter ends. The entrance which is often off center is protected by a porch which rests on battered columns. One variation includes the more classical doric columns. The structures are  $1\frac{1}{2}$  stories often with attic dormers. They often sit on a basement which is partially raised so as to expose small half windows at that level. Millwork is oak, trabeated & often has classical motifs. Colonnades & mock fireplaces are common features. Windows are characterized by having multiple vertical panes in the top sash over a large single light bottom sash, ie. 5/1, 3/1.
- Bx . . . . . Box style. The style complements the above type (B). It uses the same features except it is 2 or  $2\frac{1}{2}$  stories & often has a hip or pyramidal roof. Built from 1915 to 1930's the type often leans toward the classical affinities.
- C . . . . . Cottage style. Reflecting the Queen Anne style, these houses were built 1895-1915 and are 1 story. They have a cross gable roof & are generally built on an L or T plan with the entrance or entrances on the irregular facade rather than on the long flat facade as had previously been the norm. Unlike the Queen Anne house, this dwelling is not embellished with large amounts of decoration. It may have Eastlake interior doors or an Eastlake porch. It may also have had bay windows. Houses were included which may have had Queen Anne features but are now covered with vinyl or asbestos siding & retain only the plan. Windows are generally 2/2 & the front facade often has a wide single sash window with a narrow transom. Millwork is oak & ranges from the plain, Eastlake, or trabeated types.

- F . . . . . 1940's - 1950's style. Homes vary but include the 1 story frame, post-war shoebox type, the brick or frame English cottage type, & the larger home with Classical Revival motifs. The common feature is strictly the period of construction. Homes are of both frame & brick.
- G . . . . . Gable Peak. This type seems to be associated with the more prominent families & is an extremely common type. They are 1½ story with a gable roof. Centrally located on the front facade, which may vary from 3, 4 or 5 bays, is a central gabled wall dormer. This dormer may have either an entrance or a window. Due to the long period of construction, c 1880's to 1915's, there are no common window types, millwork, or detailing specific to the style but rather the architectural details complement the date of construction, ie. an Eastlake porch & fishscale singles in the peak area reflect the Queen Anne period (c. 1900). The plan is generally a single pile with a rear ell forming an L or T plan. There are both the central hall type & the double crib type.
- H . . . . . Hip Style. This square or slightly rectangular building is generally a 1 story structure. Roof lines vary & include hip, truncated hip, & pyramidal forms. Early dwellings (1880's) are most often plain in both interior & exterior detailing. Those built in the 1890's - 1915 reflect the Queen Anne Style including Eastlake porches & millwork. Off-center entrances, battered columns & 3/1 windows denote those constructed c. 1915-30's.
- N . . . . . New. Construction from the 1960's & 1970's are included in this category, & the dating is the common motif. Styles vary but include the elongated 1 story ranch type, split level & split foyer homes, and also mobile homes. Many are built of brick or brick veneer.

- NS . . . . . Not surveyed. Due to owner objection or inaccessability of site (roads, weather, etc.) the property noted on the USGS map was not surveyed in any form.
- V . . . . . Vernacular. This category is filled with structures which do not fit into any of the other descriptions. Built by local carpenters, they do not follow a particular style or type. Many are results of continuous additions & alterations. Dating spreads over the full scope of the survey & buildings vary from 1 to 2 stories and generally have irregular plans.
- X . . . . . Property has been razed. The building as indicated on the map is no longer in existence.
- Z . . . . . Type Z style. Generally a single pile, the house may either be a double cell or a double cell with central hall. It always has a central entrance as part of the 3 bay front facade. An ell projecting to the rear may form either an L or T plan. Roof lines vary from gable to hip & houses may be either 1 or 1½ story. Due to a long period of construction ranging from c 1850's - 1915, the houses tend to be embellished both with interior & exterior detailing associated with the appropriate period style.
- T . . . . . Temple style. The distinguishing feature of this style is that the primary entrance is on the gable end. These structures are usually 1½ stories, rarely 2 stories. Their time span ranges from 1865 to the Bungaloid era. These are rarely found in northeast Missouri.

A small "a" for extremely altered or a small "d" for extremely deteriorated may be placed after a type letter if appropriate; ie. Ba meaning a bungaloid style which as been extremely reworked, added on to, or altered, or Hd which would be a hip style which has been abandoned for a long period of time & is in extremely deteriorated condition.

I . . . . . I house style. This type of house is always two stories. It may have a 3, 4 or 5 bay front with a central entrance. These bays are repeated on the second level. The houses are a single pile deep with later rear additions common. Often there are fireplaces on the side walls. Central halls and stairs are standard. The I house was built from 1840 to 1940 so details are used to date this style. From the 1840's to the 1870's, Greek Revival detailing was used. In the 1850's - 1860's windows were square shaped with 6 panes over 6 panes (6/6) and fireplaces were built on outer walls. Houses were not very deep compared to later I houses, side walls (gable ends) often had returns and no fenestration. By the 1870's the gable ends sometimes had windows which were usually 4/4. This continued into the 1880's. In the 1880's Italianate details were popular. By 1890 and through 1915 Eastlake cutwork detailing & turned posts were used on the porches of I houses. Classical details became very predominate from 1900-1905 as a reflection of the architecture featured at the World's Fair. These classical elements were commonly added to update older homes. I houses built or remodeled from 1915 to 1930 reflect the bungaloid style with battered columns. The I house plan was brought to this area by settlers from the east including areas of Ohio, Maryland, & Virginia.

CC . . . . . Cornbelt Cube style. This type of structure has a square plan & is of two stories. The roof is built in a pyramidal or hip style. These usually date from the late 19th century. Examples have been found from 1870 through the early 1900's. The detailing will date the house. Italianate elements were used in the 1870's & 1880's, the Eastlake features were common from 1895 to 1915. Bungaloid details are found in construction from the 1920's - 1930's. This is a very common type of farm house in the midwest or cornbelt, hence its name.



A property (denoted on the map as an open box) which has no markings placed in association with it is always an outbuilding, ie. barn, storage shed, garage, etc. Those buildings located near a numbered (1,2,3) site are often described or mentioned in item 44 - environment and outbuildings.

Numerous truss bridges are listed as numbered sites (1,2,3) so as to give representative examples. Those not numbered are also included in the key as follows:

III . . . . . Pratt type. Heavy, large verticals in compression, diagonal bracing in tension.

W . . . . . Warren type. Heavy, large diagonals carrying both compression & tensile forces. Verticals serve as bracing for the triangular web system.

Bridges surveyed were all metal truss & most date 1890-1910. They are generally the pony truss type with a few through truss bridges within the county.

By implementing this key on a county wide basis it was hoped that a cohesive quality to the maps would be obtainable. USGS maps were used as a base map so as to place the site in relationship to both its topography & to its surrounding built environment. This coordination of maps & key will hopefully help to establish settlement patterns as well as construction patterns and styles of architecture within a specific area or the county as a whole.

# KNOX COUNTY TOWNSHIPS

Greensburg	Benton	Colony
Lyon	Liberty	Myrtle
<div data-bbox="568 793 669 865" data-label="Text"> <div>Center</div> </div>		
Shelton	Bee Ridge	Jeddo
Salt River	Bourbon	Fabius

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Northeast Missouri Regional Planning Commission -  
Comprehensive Sketch for Edina, 1976  
Knox County Profile, 1977

Personal Extensive Interviews & Letters from Knox County Citizens  
(see each township for specific names)

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Knox County, Missouri, General Highway Map  
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United States Department of the Interior Geological Survey  
7.5' maps for the following quadrangles:

Rutledge, Edina, Knox City, Greensburg, Deer Ridge, Hurdland, Bible  
Grove, Colony, Novelty, Locust Hill, Edina S.E., LaBelle, Leonard,  
Bethel, Newark, & Sue City

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## TOPOGRAPHY

Knox County has approximately 512 square miles or 327, 579 acres and is located in the northeast part of the State of Missouri. It is bounded on the north by Scotland County, on the northeast by Clark County, on the east by Lewis County, on the west by Adair County, on the southwest by Macon County and on the south by Shelby County. The basic topographic characteristic is a smooth plain. The northeast and northwest areas of the county have more abundant streams. The land alternates between sloping woodlands leading down to flat bottom lands along waterways and the plains area elsewhere. Waterways include the North, Middle, South, Little Fabius, and Salt Rivers, and the Bridge & Troublesome Creeks. These flow from a northwesterly direction towards the southeast. The land is fertile and of four major types. The Kilwinning-Putnam type is found on upland areas & is of loessial origin, which means it was formed of particles from the ancient mudflats of the Mississippi and Missouri Rivers. This covers 37% of the county & is extremely fertile; mainly corn, soybeans, small grains, & meadow grasses are grown in this soil. It has poor drainage & tends to erode. The Armstrong-Leonard Association covers 23% of Knox County. It too is an upland type association & is found on moderate to strong sloping topography. Its origin is glacial till & it is suited to the cultivation of corn, soybeans & hay. It is easily eroded. The third sort of soil is the Lindley-Keswick Association which covers 23% of the land. It is found in moderate to strongly sloping situations & is most amenable to pasture & forest. Erosion is a major problem. The final soil type is the highly fertile Piopq lis-Blackoar-Arbela Association which is found along the bottom lands. This covers 17% of Knox County & is excellent for the culture of corn, soybeans, & small grain. The primary problem here for agriculture is wetness due to flooding, low permeability, & a high water table.

Temperatures show great range over the year but are generally favorable to agriculture. With the influx of settlers, native prairie grasses soon were replaced with transplanted bluegrasses. Some prairie growth remains. Forest areas are primarily of deciduous hardwoods including oak, hickory, elm, ash, cottonwood, & gum. There are some pine trees.

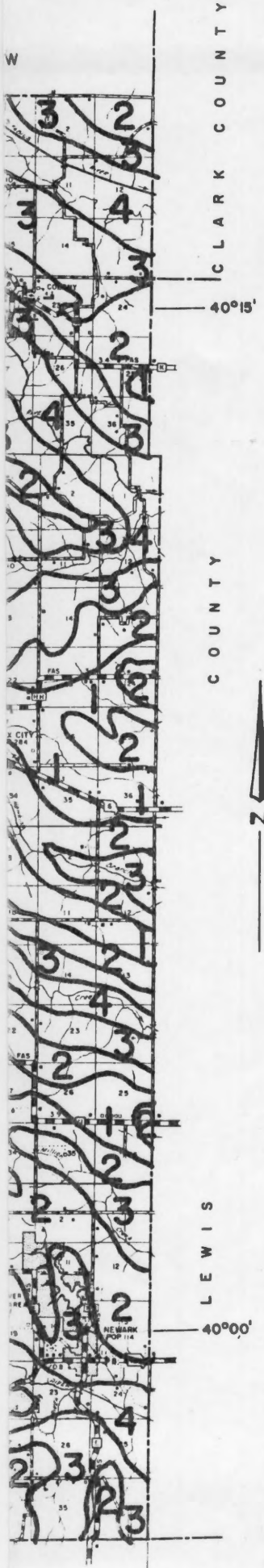


EXHIBIT 4

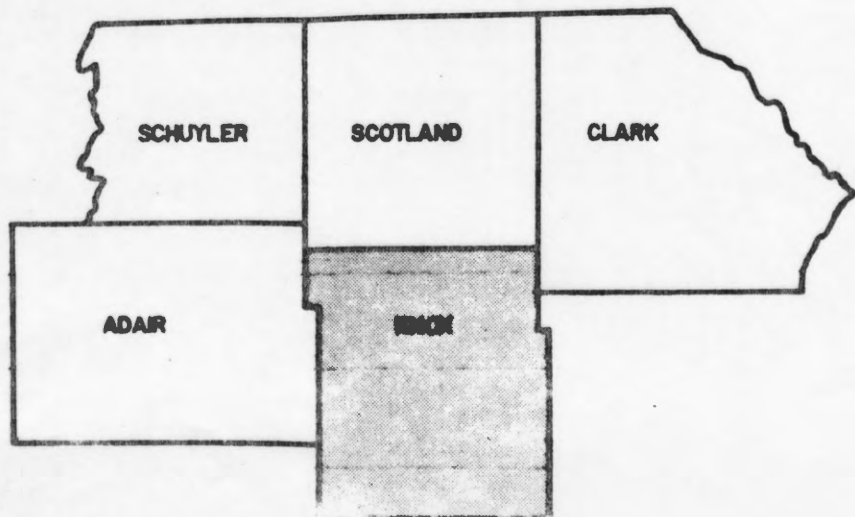
# KNOX COUNTY

## GENERAL SOIL ASSOCIATIONS

### LEGEND

- 1 MEXICO-PUTNAM ASSOCIATION
- 2 ARMSTRONG-LEONARD ASSOCIATION
- 3 LINDLEY-KESWICK ASSOCIATION
- 4 PIOPOLIS-BLACKOAR-ARBELA ASSOCIATION

SCALE 1 0 1 2 3 4 5 MILES

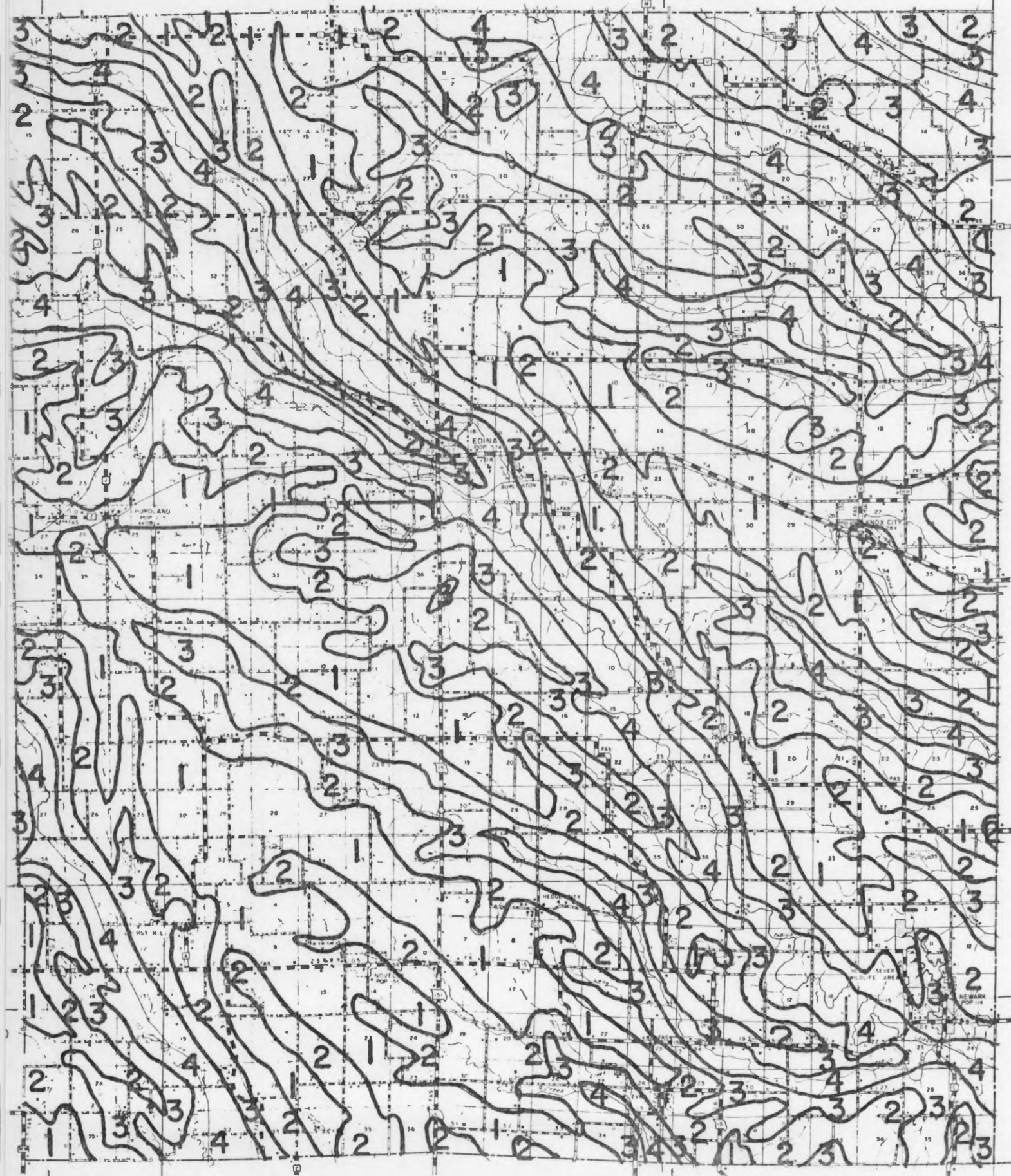


## C O U N T Y

R 12 W

R H W

R I O W



S H E L B Y

C O U N T Y



## SETTLEMENT

Probably the earliest settler in Knox County was James Fresh who entered land in October 1833 just west of Newark. By June of the following year Fresh had started a mill here on the Fabius River. There was not sufficient water power at this site so Fresh later moved his mill about a quarter of a mile downstream.

*Fresh Mill*



Other early settlers were John Watts & Robert A. Davis who also located around Newark. Stephen Cooper settled near Millport in the north, the McReynolds came to the Colony vicinity, and the Randolphs were in the northwestern area by 1835. There were perhaps fourteen additional families by that year but 1836 marked the influx of scores of settlers who came into Knox County by way of the southeast corner & who settled there also. As 1838 ended the pioneers had extended settlement to the western portion of the county; they were in Shelton Township & west of Edina. Even though some of this western land was not allowed to be officially entered until 1840 the settlers had a claim system of their own. They pledged to protect each other until their entries were legal. By 1840 Knox County had a population of perhaps 1,500-1,800. At this time the county had been explored, Newark & Edina were laid out, and roads existed between major settlements. The large Irish settlement was taking place & timbered areas were cleared while prairie was cultivated. These early settlers were primarily from Kentucky, Maryland, Ohio, other areas of Missouri.

Fewer numbers came from Virginia, Tennessee, & North



Carolina while foreigners were limited to Norwegians, Germans, & Irish.

This county had been a part of Ralls County prior to 1845 as had Lewis, Clark, & Scotland Counties. They were later attached to Marion County. In 1845 Knox County was founded and Edina was designated as the county seat. Edina was not incorporated until 1851 & her population was less than 800 before the Civil War. The war had a large effect on this area although little battle action was seen. The county was mainly Union but the secessionists were very active & tenacious. Growth & much of the economy along with public education & religion came to a virtual standstill in these years. However by 1870 the Quincy, Missouri, & Pacific Railroad was planned and by 1872 the line was completed. This directly led to the growth of Knox County and created the towns of Knox City & Hurdland. By 1900 193,368 miles of railroad track crisscrossed America & often towns were "jerry-built" right on the lines, in the middle of nowhere, because the locomotives needed water, usually every forty miles. In 1887 the Atchison, Topeka, & Santa Fe Railroad began construction of their line through Knox County. By the end of that year work was nearly complete. Baring was an outgrowth of this. Expecially in Edina, the area was advertised as a wonderful place to live and as full of opportunity. This led to a large influx of Irish & Germans in these decades.

#### ECONOMY

The economy remained primarily agricultural although commerce grew, due to the railroads, during the decades before the turn of the century. Knox County was known as a fine dairy county. It also had an abundance of corn, oats, wheat, sheep, goats, sorghum, honey, & beeswax. Land sold for \$50-\$80 an acre in 1911. Knox County highbred cattle were said to be hard to surpass as were the horses, hogs, & poultry. That year cattle & corn brought in two million dollars, horses & mules brought in one million & hogs, timothy grass & blue grass were worth one half of a million dollars. Apples, peaches, pears, plums, cherries, & apricots were grown to perfection. The county sounded like

a garden of Eden according to descriptions in the 1911 Edina Sentinel Souvenir Issue. Larger farms were established with the coming of the railroads and stock & crops were now raised for the market place rather than just for family consumption. Before the close of the nineteenth century rural to urban migration had begun. This was a result of the growing mechanization of agriculture & of society's increased mobility. Today's economy in Knox County remains based upon agriculture. Although the farm population has decreased in relation to the town population within the last seventy years, the field of agriculture is still the main source of employment in the county & in the northeast Missouri region. The average farm size has been increasing while the total number of farms is decreasing. Corn & soybeans are the major crops yet commercial crop production has declined such that livestock is now the area's main agricultural income producer. In 1970 Knox County had 1,005 farms which sold \$8,684,000 worth of livestock & \$4,558,000 worth of crops. Retail trade business has increased, this business is found primarily in Edina. Other towns show decreased retail trade business due to loss in population. Baring, Knox City, Hurdland, Novelty, & Newark all decreased in population between 1900 & 1970. Edina had a small loss in population but the other towns showed drastic losses. This seems to have leveled off & population increases are projected for all towns by the year 2000. There is very little manufacturing in the county. Edina has had a factory which produced soap & then gloves since 1915. Knox County had five manufacturing firms in 1967 which employed 243 people. In 1970 the total labor force of the county was 2,002 so manufacturing emerges as a small part of the economy.

#### CHURCHES & SCHOOLS

The first religious services held in Knox County were classes of the Methodist Episcopal Church South in 1835 near Newark & near Colony. The official organization of the congregation was in 1844. By 1847 they had erected the first church building in Knox County. This was a log structure near Colony & was known as Wesley Chapel. The Methodist Episcopal Church South was the most prosperous protestant group in the county until the Civil War. By 1887 they had three circuits (Edina, Novelty, & Colony) & churches had also been built in Edina, Newark, Novelty, & Mount Tabor.

The Methodist Episcopal Church was organized in 1851 & buildings were erected near Edina (1860), Novelty (1866) & Newark (1870). Two earlier groups were the Baptists who had worshipped here since 1836 & who had erected their first structure in 1851 at Newark and the Presbyterians who were organized in 1837 & had erected a brick church on Newark's public square by 1851. Knox City shared a church with the Union congregation & Edina had a Presbyterian Church by 1872. The Christian Church was organized in Newark in 1850 & by 1855 they had erected a frame church. The Christian Church erected a religious edifice in Edina in 1870 although informal worship had commenced there as early as 1840. The Catholic faith held its first mass in Knox County in 1843 in Edina. That same year they built a log church which by 1857 had been replaced by a brick structure. The present day church, St. Joseph, was built in 1873.

Education in early Knox County was not a benefit available to the general public. The first schools were subscription schools. Although the government had a provision calling for the support of a public school system by setting aside for education purposes the sixteenth section of land in every township, not much use was made of this until later. First schools were held in log structures that were often vacant houses. The sessions were short & irregular, & often only in the winter months. It is thought the first schoolhouse was built in Edina in 1840 as elections are recorded as having been held there. By 1853 Knox County had its first school commissioner, E.V. Wilson. The decades of the 1870's & 1880's saw the educational system of the county fairly well organized. In 1886 74% of the white children & 84% of the black children attended public schools; there were 30 white schools & 3 "colored" schools. One hundred teachers were employed at the pay of \$30 per month. Other educational institutions included the Knox Collegiate Institute, Oaklawn College, St. Joseph's Academy, & St. Joseph's College. The Knox Collegiate Institute (Edina Seminary) was established in 1878 in Edina, Oaklawn College offered a general education in Novelty & had been established in 1876. The Sisters of Loretto operated the St. Joseph's Academy as a boarding school for young ladies since 1865 & St. Joseph's College had educated the young men of the area since 1883. St. Joseph's school is in operation today although in a new building.

## TOWNS & POPULATION

The population of Knox County increased from 1860 to 1890 but by 1900 it began a decline which was not halted until 1980, when a small increase was shown. It is projected that the population will increase through 2000. The 1980 population of the county was 5,508. As mentioned previously, the population of the towns in Knox County has declined in every case since 1900. Edina's decline was small yet Baring's, Knox City's, Hurdland's, Novelty's, & Newark's approach 50% or more. Current populations are Edina, 1,520; Baring, 206; Knox City, 281; Hurdland, 227; Novelty, 187; & Newark, 105. The populations of the townships have declined between 51.8% & 76.7% since 1900. These towns & smaller communities are discussed in detail within the appropriate township report.

## ARCHITECTURAL STYLES & THEIR SIGNIFICANCE IN KNOX COUNTY

### Construction Materials

Early settlement began in the 1830's & continued into the 1840's. The pioneers used log structures for residences, barns, schools & churches during these years. In Edina brick & frame construction was noted in the 1840's while the remainder of the county did not reach this degree of sophistication in construction materials until the 1860's & 1870's, with a few exceptions. Lyon Township has several brick residences dating from 1848-1865 (Ly 4, 5, 11 & 12) and Salt River has a brick I-house built in 1845. Other early extant buildings in the county which are not log structures are from the post 1860 timespan. Following the Civil War saw mills developed and made possible the proliferation of frame construction. Many homes were still built on hewn, mortise and tenon log sills. Some framing was done in heavy timber. These buildings had rough stone or brick foundations. Homes were now sheathed in clapboarding often attached with square nails. Roofs were of wooden shingles. Clapboarding continued to be the predominant exterior building material for Knox County through the 1870's, 1880's, 1890's, 1900's, & 1910's. Outbuildings were built of large hewn logs or sawn timbers that were mortised, tenoned, & pegged together. Traditional truss work patterns were used. Board & batten siding was used on the exteriors.

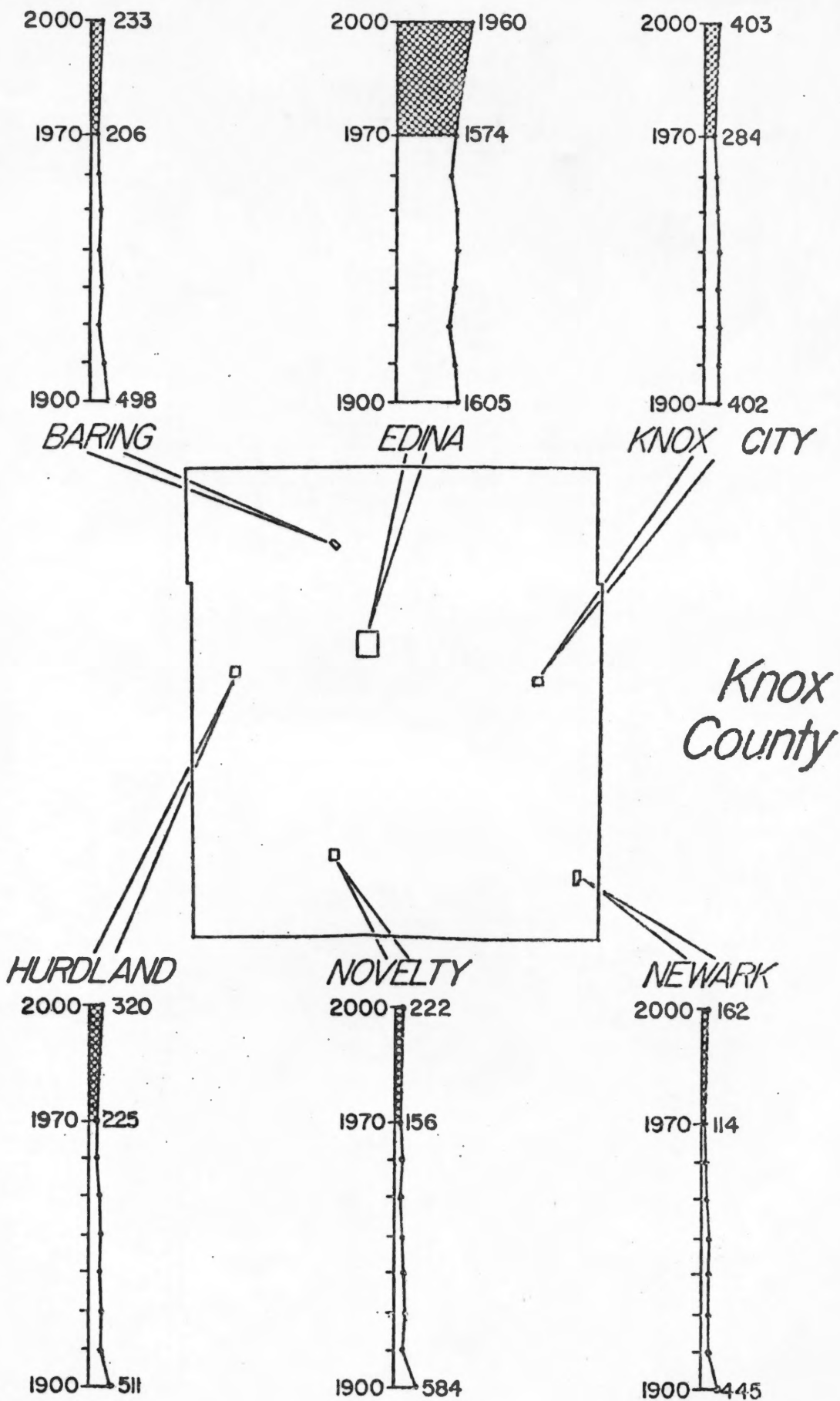


EXHIBIT 39  
KNOX COUNTY  
POPULATION HISTORY AND PROJECTIONS

YEAR	POPULATION	CHANGE (INCREASE OR DECREASE)	PERCENTAGE INCREASE OR DECREASE			
			COUNTY	REGION	MISSOURI	UNITED STATES
1860	8,727	---	---	---	---	---
1870	10,974	+ 2,247	+25.7%	+24.9%	+45.6%	+26.6%
1880	13,047	+ 2,073	+18.9	+19.2	+26.0	+26.0
1890	13,501	+ 454	+ 3.5	+ 7.1	+23.6	+25.5
1900	13,479	- 22	- 0.2	+ 5.2	+16.0	+20.7
1910	12,403	- 1,076	- 8.0	- 7.8	+ 6.0	+21.0
1920	10,783	- 1,620	-13.1	- 8.3	+ 3.4	+14.9
1930	9,658	- 1,125	-10.4	-12.7	+ 6.6	+16.1
1940	8,878	- 780	- 8.1	- 1.2	+ 4.3	+ 7.2
1950	7,617	- 1,261	-14.2	- 9.3	+ 4.5	+14.5
1960	6,558	- 1,059	-13.9	- 5.0	+ 9.2	+19.0
1970	5,692	- 866	-13.2	- 0.7	+ 8.3	+13.3
1975	5,500	- 192	- 3.4	+ 4.1	+ 1.8	---
1980	5,535	+ 35	+ 0.6	+ 0.4	+ 9.3	---
1990	5,707	+ 172	+ 3.1	+15.6	+13.1	---
2000	5,838	+ 131	+ 2.3	+15.2	+13.1	---

Source: Northeast Missouri Regional Plan, Current Population Reports, Forecast of Socio-Economic Data, and Missouri Population Estimates.

# City Population Trends & Projections



## Urban and Rural

Urban and rural components of the county and regional populations are also detailed in Exhibit 13 and graphed in Exhibits 15 and 17. On the regional level, Adair County has the only urban population group. These figures and trends show a steadily decreasing rural population and an increasing urban population. This could be caused by rural to urban migration and the rise of the larger more mechanized farm which needs less labor to operate.

## Townships

Another indicator of the historical movement of people is the changes in population undergone by the townships. Figures detailing this are shown in Exhibit 18. In 1900 no township had under 500 people. In 1970 there were nine such townships. In 1900, there were seven townships of over 1,000 in population. In 1970 there was only one - Center township (containing the City of Edina). These population movements are shown graphically in Exhibits 19 and 20. The shifts can be attributed to rural to urban migration.

EXHIBIT 18: TOWNSHIP POPULATION CHANGE SINCE 1900

	Population			
<u>Townships</u>	<u>1900</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>Change</u>	<u>% Change</u>
KNOX COUNTY				
Bee Ridge	734	171	- 563	-76.7
Benton	788	180	- 608	-77.1
Bourbon	773	260	- 513	-66.3
Center	1,605	1,574	- 31	- 1.9
Colony	857	233	- 624	-72.8
Fabius	1,108	332	- 776	-70.0
Greensburg	1,375	567	- 808	-58.7
Jeddo	502	130	- 372	-74.1
Liberty	775	282	- 493	-63.6
Lyon	1,345	647	- 698	-51.8
Myrtle	1,199	552	- 647	-53.9
Salt River	1,401	449	- 952	-67.9
Shelton	1,017	315	- 702	-69.0

Source: The Economy of the Northeast Missouri Region

Historic Photo of Edina's West Side



After new construction- 1891



Historic Photo-"Ida Burk Home"



Historic Photos from Novelty's Past



Lee Greenley Home



Lester Kincaid Home, moved 1956

Historic Photos of Knox County Homes



"J. S. Taylor Home-Novelty"



"Charles Miller Home"

By the 1890's house construction was implemented with sawn, pre-fabricated, balloon frame lumber (i.e. 2" x 4" standard framing), round-headed machine made nails, and molded concrete blocks. Architectural details were readily available in mass produced forms such as scroll brackets, decorative shingles, spindles for friezes & vergeboards, newel posts, & millwork. The availability & low cost of these ornaments led to the abundance of Queen Anne style houses in the county, or houses with Queen Anne detailing.

By 1910 poured concrete was a common foundation material. Car siding was used at this time. During the 1930's - 1940's stuccoing was popular. More modern materials from this time forward include asbestos shingles; composition, vinyl, & masonite siding; and metal roofing.

Brick was used with scarcity in the rural areas. The most prosperous citizens built in brick and several of these homes remain show places today. In the non-rural areas (Edina), brick is more common. It was used for residential & commercial structures. The earliest extant brick commercial structure in Edina dates from 1865. The most common type of construction through the 1930's - 1980's was the bungalow, vernacular, & ranch type home.

### Styles

Knox County has a great diversity of styles including the full range of those found in northeast Missouri. These are noted in the key included in this report. There are not significant numbers of pure types such as noted in text books. Mostly the architecture has touches or details from more defined types. Lyon township has Federal, Federal Greek Revival, & Missouri German style I-houses. Throughout the county are examples of the Italianate style although these are not found in great numbers. One structure in Liberty Township and one in Bee Ridge exemplify the Carpenter Gothic style. Largely the architecture falls into the vernacular category. Many Cornbelt Cube, "Z", "A", Gable Peak, Triple Gable, & Hip style structures appear. The Temple style appeared only once. Queen Anne influence is extremely common & is manifested primarily in detailing.

The Cottage style house is also very common as is the Bungalow style.

The only architects or builders who may have designed what they built were Louis Weishar, Michael Stableins, & Jake Bishoff, all of Edina. No major architect worked in Knox County; construction was by local carpenters & builders. Knox County has a significant number of I houses, 55 were included in this inventory. The gable peak and triple gable peak style residence became very common by the mid 1870's. The I house was often the residence of a very prominent person while the gable or triple gable style house was often the house of the comfortable upper middle class. The hip roofed house was built in great numbers by all segments of society. It was frequently the residence of the common man along with the A, Z, & Cottage style houses.

Houses which do not fit into any categories listed above & are often composites of several additions & alterations are labeled vernacular. Also listed in this category are structures which have changes reflecting several different periods of construction. Plans for the styles found in Knox County are discussed on the key at the front of this report.

Commercial structures usually reflect the preferred style at the time of construction. Most are rectangular blocks with tall front parapets. Architectural detailing occurred on the front facade because of the use of common side walls. Cast metal facades including pilasters, columns, hood-molds, sills, & cornice/parapet embellishment were found after 1876. Tendencies after 1900 were toward textured brickwork, bichromatic brickwork & tile accents. Italianate motifs are the most common.

Early churches & schools were much the same style. A one room structure with a gable roof, set with the gable end to the front, had a single leaf central entrance with 3-5 bays of windows on the side walls. A raised platform was often at the end of the room opposite the entrance. Churches sometimes added the variation of a shallow polygonal bay for the altar, and the occasional use of a double leaf entrance and often the addition of a square belltower.



By 1900 this basic simple style was often highlighted by Queen Anne & Eastlake decorative detailing. Schools were divided into more than one room & included vestibules. By 1910-1920 the bungaloid style was common in schools. Raised basements, a squarish plan, grouped windows, & exposed rafters are all characteristics of this style.

### Significance

The early settlers in Knox County came mainly from Kentucky, Maryland, Ohio, & other areas of Missouri. Lesser numbers arrived from Virginia, Tennessee & North Carolina. Many eventually immigrated from Ireland & Germany. The County had some southern influence. The southern style dog-trot cabin does exist here (F-33). Log cabins & barns use all the various notching types: square, V, & Half dovetail. Houses with fireplaces often had interior chimneys which would seem to be a northern influence. Many of the settlers had first lived in other areas of Missouri or the central eastern portion of the country. This could explain the abundance of the I House.

Carpenters followed rural, individual styles & motifs. No major or outstanding characteristic emerged; each part of the county was built by the local common man. As noted before architectural styles did not follow pure forms. Only when pre-fabricated materials became readily available at lumber yards were homes built in contemporary style - the Queen Anne style. Yet even this "style" left alot up to the individual. Separate components were very flexible & could be combined in creative ways. Before this time, circa 1890, Knox County's construction lagged behind the style of the period by decades. In spite of the large Irish & especially German settlement no real characteristics of those culture's architecture occur.

Knox County has several Centennial farms, these are detailed in the township reports. Often families in the county were found to have great longevity & to remain on the original (or nearby) family farm for generations. Often

the older home still stands & will either be inhabited & modernized or will be abandoned & sit next to a new, modern home.

Prosperity, status, & sometimes family size can be deduced from the type or style of house & even from its location. Early homes were near a water supply. Families that prospered built more suitable homes in the 1870's, 80's, & 90's. By the 1920's & 1930's these structures were often replaced because of continued prosperity & the desire for modernization. This occurred again in the 1960's. Areas with many large quality homes reflect a well-to-do population while small vernacular homes indicate a less materially satisfying life. The county as a whole shows great diversity and a full range of styles.

#### PRESERVATION ACTIVITY & RECOMMENDATIONS

The Knox County Historical Society is active in preserving records, photographs, & artifacts pertaining to the history of the county. The Historical Society participates in National Historic Preservation Week: they had a window display, slide program, and newspaper articles in both 1983 & 1984. Presentations on preservation have been given to several groups including the Rotary Club & the Historical Society. A workshop was held on commercial revitalization in 1983. The Historical Society has a museum in the lower level of the courthouse & has regular meetings. This is the only preservation activity in the county. Little effort for or awareness of preservation exists among the common man. Some of the building owners around the square & other individuals are interested in improving Edina's appearance & restoring the commercial district around the square. The county has a very rich heritage of architecturally significant structure yet most people remain unaware of this. Many of these structures are abandoned yet still in sound structural condition. Insensitive efforts at modernization, such as the application of wide siding or shingles, do much to obscure valuable architectural details. No structures have yet been nominated to the National Register of Historic Places yet there are a great number which are eligible.

This survey has revealed a wealth of both historical information & architectural significance. Ideally, a program for public awareness should now begin or this will remain only a resource & research document.

In retrospect it seems obvious a project of this scope necessitates more time than it was originally allocated. For that reason the work was continued through four grants before it was complete. An educational program should follow the completion of the survey. Local citizens often perceive their rural areas as having no buildings of importance partially because the remaining ones are often in run-down condition. Many buildings have been razed or are slated to be razed. During the course of the survey at least three buildings in one township were destroyed before they were surveyed.

In conclusion it is hoped this survey will serve as a record of the historic built environment of Knox County & as a source of historical information not previously readily available. It should also serve as a planning tool, an educational resource, and a cultural asset and will hopefully lead to Knox County's involvement in the preservation effort.