

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination FormSee instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*
Type all entries—complete applicable sections

For NPS use only

received

date entered

1. Name

historic Kritser House

and/or common Same

2. Location

street & number 115 East Walnut not for publication

city, town Independence vicinity of

state Missouri code 29 county Jackson code 095

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> district	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input type="checkbox"/> commercial
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input type="checkbox"/> educational
<input type="checkbox"/> site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input type="checkbox"/> in process	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> government
	<input type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> N/A	<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military
			<input type="checkbox"/> museum
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> park
			<input type="checkbox"/> private residence
			<input type="checkbox"/> religious
			<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
			<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
			<input type="checkbox"/> other:

4. Owner of Property

name Mr. and Mrs. John Hupman

street & number 3504 Briarwood

city, town Blue Springs vicinity of state Missouri 64015

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Recorder of Deeds, Jackson County, Missouri

street & number Osage and Kansas Streets

city, town Independence state Missouri

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title 1976 Historical and Architectural Survey
has this property been determined eligible? ☒ yes ☐ nodate ☐ federal ☐ state ☐ county ☒ local

depository for survey records

city, town Independence state Missouri

. Description

Condition		Check one	Check one	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> original site	
<input type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> altered	<input type="checkbox"/> moved	date _____
<input type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed			

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

The Kritser House is an L-shaped, one-story brick cottage with an ancillary kitchen wing located at the east end of the main structure. The central portion of the brick portion of the structure faces north on East Walnut Street and is located two blocks south of the Independence, Missouri, public square. Frame additions to the brick portions of the structure of undetermined date are located to the west and south of those brick sections. The main roof is steeply pitched and gabled at the east and west ends.

The main facade includes a serpentine bargeboard at the gutter line of the roof; ridgeline orientation is east/west. The original main doorway is set slightly to the right of the facade center and is comprised of an overhead four light transom and two three-quarter length three light sidelights. The door has a wooden lintel. A window is located to the right of the main door (west). The window has a wooden lintel and sill elements and is of the six light, double hung variety.

Chimneys are located on either end of the roof, one at the east gable and one at the west. The west chimney serves a small fireplace in the main room of the original house. The east chimney in the east room serves a floor to ceiling flue; it does not seem to have been altered and was built evidently for stove heat. A water table of brick construction is coursed around the structure about two to three inches above grade. A substantial bulge is noticeable in the east wall of the kitchen wing.

The interior of the structure, originally quite simple in design has been complicated through years of haphazard addition. No central hallway serves the structure; entry though the main door is into the main parlor. This room is equipped with one fireplace on the west wall which still has its original mantel woodwork. The room is served by one window to the right of the main door and two secondary doors, one on the south wall and one on the east. Woodwork appears to be original; some original hardware exists. The six over six light window may also be original. Plaster has been laid directly over the brick walls which are deteriorating rapidly. Ceilings and floor have been replaced.

8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> social/
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> humanitarian
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)

Specific dates ca. 1850 **Builder/Architect** Unknown

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The Kritser Home is significant according to the criteria of evaluation under B and C, i.e.: it is associated with the life and career of Martin L. Kritser, a person significant to the development and history of the town of Independence, Missouri and Jackson County, Missouri. The home is indicative of a style of American mid-Victorian frontier architecture familiar to middle class residents of west central Missouri during the years of the western migration and the Santa Fe trade. It is one of the few middle class residential structures of this period left in the Independence, Missouri old town area, that at one time comprised the bulk of this particular type of residential building stock of the town prior to the Civil War. Other such examples include the Overfelt-Johnston Home, 305 South Pleasant (ca. 1850) and the Flournoy Home which has been moved to 1233 West Lexington (ca. 1830).⁴ A third example of undetermined construction date at 300 East Walnut is also extant.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only
received
date entered

Continuation sheet KRITSER HOUSE

Item number 8

Page 1

ARCHITECTURE

The Kritser House is an excellent representative example of mid-nineteenth century Victorian middle-class cottage architecture. It is typical in size and style of those residential dwellings built by merchants and traders of Independence involved in the Santa Fe, Oregon and California trails business. (see nomination form: Overfelt-Johnston Home, Independence, Missouri 1975, National Register of Historic Places). The construction of the Kritser house contains some elements that are unique to itself, however; the pitch of the gable roof is steep and is more pronounced than other buildings of its age and type in the area. The serpentine bargeboard located on the front of the structure was probably an element and edged the entire roofline of the original building. An 1868 "Birds-Eye view" map of Independence by A. Ruger shows the Kritser house to be of average size and configuration with other residential building stock of the period. This illustration was executed approximately twenty-one years after its initial construction.

COMMERCE

The merchant class of Independence was an important social grouping of Independence population, particularly in those years immediately following the towns' founding in 1827 and prior to the outbreak of border and Civil War. Outfitting for the Santa Fe trade formed a substantial base on which both the Oregon and California business would be established in the 1840s and 1850s. Landsford Hasting's Emigrants Guide (1845), Josiah Gregg's Commerce of the Prairies (1844), Francis Parkman's The Oregon Trail (1849), and other innumerable letters, diaries, newspaper articles and guidebooks and gazetteers bear out the fact that commercial interests such as Martin L. Kritser's and other mercantile pursuits were of primary importance to the economic life of Independence.⁶ In 1845, promoter William Gilpin lobbied with Washington connections to establish a port of entry at the town of Independence for the Santa Fe trade. His efforts were successful; appointments to the post of Inspector of Customs at Independence, Missouri would continue to be made until it was recommended for discontinuance in 1857.

EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT

Martin L. Kritser was one of the earlier settlers of Jackson County, having migrated to the Independence area in 1838. Kritser evidently plied the trade of merchant and grocer until his resources were such that he managed to purchase substantial farmholdings in the Raytown, Missouri area sometime between his initial acquisition of the property in 1847 from Harry W. and Bersheba Younger (parents of the Missouri outlaw Cole Younger) and his sale of the property in 1858 to local blacksmith David Moore.⁸ It is interesting to

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only
received
date entered

Continuation sheet Kritser House Item number 8 Page 2

note that Martin Kritser, age, 43, is listed in the U.S. census as a grocer with property assessed at six thousand dollars. It is assumed that the structure was erected not long after the acquisition of lot 117 by Kritser.

SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN

The little that is known of Martin L. Kritser seems to indicate that he was typical of many middle class adventurers that comprised the citizens of the town of Independence in the years just prior to the outbreak of the Civil War. Born in Brooke, Virginia in 1806 he moved to Green County, Kentucky in 1824 and Cincinnati, Ohio in 1827. Returning to Mason County, Kentucky briefly he then moved to Jackson County in the spring of 1838, settling in Independence. Previously he had been engaged in the farming and cabinet making trades. As of his move to Independence he began his work in the mercantile business and Santa Fe trade which he worked in for the next seventeen years, during which time he purchased Lot 11 Old Town in 1847.¹⁰ Kritser had taken as a wife, Miss Mary Wilson, August 19, 1832, a native of England born in 1809. It is assumed that their marriage took place in Kentucky; seven of their nine children listed in the 1850 census were born in that state, the two youngest being born in Missouri.

Sometime between 1855-57 Martin Kritser purchased a farm in section seventeen of Brooking township, Jackson County, Missouri. In 1881 this farm was listed as a 240 acre tract, eighty of which was made up of timber. He served as a school director for one term and is recorded as having a deep interest in educational matters. It is unclear exactly when Kritser moved to his farm, however, the 1860 census gives Kritser's occupation as a farmer, although his residence is still listed as Independence.¹¹

As previously stated, by 1860 Martin L. Kritser was still listed as an Independence resident. At age 54 he was listed as having thirteen thousand dollars in taxable real and personal property. His household consisted of his wife, age 48, and nine other persons ranging in age from 24 to 7.

Some time after 1860, Kritser moved to his farm in Brooking township where he lived at the time of the Old Settler's Reunion in March of 1872. The exact date of his death is unknown. Martin L. Kritser's farm bordered lands held by Solomon Young, grandfather of Harry S. Truman.¹²

Martin Kritser was, in many senses, an archetype of the western settler. Originally, from the mid-south, he had practiced farming as his first vocation. He then moved to cabinet making, supposedly amassing enough capital to establish himself in the world and to enable him to marry. By the time of his move to Independence, it can be assumed that Kritser knew of the fortunes that could be made in the mercantile trades and the Santa Fe traffic. Working these situations to his advantage, he was at last able to acquire his farmholding and his piece of the "American Dream".

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only
received
date entered

Continuation sheet KRITSER HOUSE

Item number 8

Page 3

Also, during the 1850s, according to local researchers, the Kritser home was located in an area of Independence known before and after the Civil War as "Brady Town"—an Irish shantytown named after a Brady who allegedly had sponsored many Irish immigrants. The immigration of the late 1840s and the advent of the Pacific Railroad project (ca. 1864) in Independence would have had the potential to have increased the immigrant population of Independence by a significant percentage. Saint Mary's Church, originally founded as Holy Cross Parish in 1845 by Father Bernard Donnelly had been initially founded as a French and Indian mission by Jesuit missionaries in the 1820s. By the 1850s a substantial number of the parish membership were Irish and German. Pastors appointed to the church by the diocesan office in Kansas City were nearly exclusively Irish until the 1950s. Two blocks to the north of the Kritser house or lot 59 was a block of German households. McCartys, Doughterys, Bradys and others comprised the dominate ethnic group on lots 116, and 117. Residents of German extraction dominated the majority of lot 59. More study needs to be accomplished concerning the ethnic sub-groups of Independence, their disposition in the physical make up of the city and their contribution to the history of the town. The Kritser home became a part of this ethnic community as of its sale by Kritser to Moore in 1858.

TRANSPORTATION

The center for the Santa Fe trade (1827-1867) at its eastern terminus was Independence, the county seat of Jackson County, Missouri. Founded in 1827 within months after the county's organization in December of 1826, the town quickly began to develop as an outfitting center for Santa Fe trade and fur trapping companies. Commercial interests were paramount for this settlement, particularly those interests having to do with transportation. George Champlin Sibley's survey of the Santa Fe Road (1825) had passed through the area of the future county seat. Averett's Landing, later known as Wayne City or Upper Independence Landing, two and one-half miles north on the Missouri River and Blue Mills Landing six miles to the northeast would become increasingly important as steamboat traffic developed between Independence and Saint Louis. In 1845, a port of customs was secured for the town of Independence and operated until ca. 1857. Wagon shops and blacksmiths were also of prime importance to the transportation concerns of Independence.

Pioneering merchants such as Martin L. Kritser on the Santa Fe Trail heralded the way for Oregon and California emigrants in the 1840s and 1850s as they passed through Independence to their final destination and new homes in the west.

By the close of the Civil War, railroads had snaked their way to the town of Independence. The Pacific Railroad project was the first to reach town; however, in 1875 right-of-way for the Wyandotte, Kansas City and Northwestern Railway Company was acquired

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only
received
date entered

Continuation sheet KRITSER HOUSE

Item number 8

Page 4

from the owners of the Kritser Home at that time--Patrick and Margaret McCarthy. McCarthy, a saloonkeeper on the public square had purchased the home from David Moore in 1859. Moore had purchased the home from Kritser in 1858. Railway right-of-way cut the original lot much smaller and created a pie-shaped configuration. Legend records that Mrs. McCarthy held the railroad negotiation team at bay with a shotgun until her husband could return from the square to conclude the negotiations. Although the story may be apocryphal, it nevertheless illustrates the general feeling of western settlers in the United States during those years immediately after the Civil War concerning railroad companies and their acquisition of land.¹⁵

ECONOMICS

The home of Martin L. Kritser represents a tangible link with the aspiring merchant class of Independence in those hectic years between the founding of the town and the outbreak of the Civil War. Although some merchants existed solely as such, many others, particularly those involved in freighting on the Santa Fe Trail operated outfitting stores as either sidelines, auxiliary businesses or secondary professions. Many only pursued the trade as a vehicle by which dreams of farm property holdings and established agrarian pursuits could be realized in a relatively quick manner. All wished to make as much money as quickly as possible off the trail's traffic; when border warfare brought this traffic to a standstill, the economy of the town plummeted. The Kritser Home represents a middle class dwelling of the type that comprised a goodly portion of the housing stock in Independence between ca. 1845 and 1865, built as a direct effect of the trails on the local economy.

In December, 1846 Kritser and a party of nine men with two wagons left Independence for Santa Fe. According to Louise Barry's research, Kritser is reported to have returned to Independence on or about the fifteenth of February 1847--in the midst of the Mexican War. In fact, Kritser may have been in Santa Fe at the time of the killing of Governor Charles Bent at Taos January 19, 1847.¹⁶

Kritser and other Independence merchants would have had the opportunity to make better than average profits in 1846-47; both the Mexican War and the westward immigration would have guaranteed clientele in both the public and private arenas. The U.S. government needed supplies and livestock for the war. Emigrants needed the same for travel. Independence merchants were only too happy to supply both--and other things as well.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only
received
date entered

Continuation sheet

KRITSER HOUSE

Item number 8

Page 5

Although 1847 marked the year in which Independence began sharing a substantial amount of the emigrant traffic with Saint Joseph, Kansas Landing and Westport, nevertheless, it was reported that 200 families and 433 wagons left Independence for the west during the 1847 spring season.¹⁷

Although listed as a trader in the 1847 entry in February in Louise Barry's The Beginning of the West, Kritser was listed in the 1850 census for Independence as a grocer. In the 1860 census he is listed as a farmer. A gazeteer for 1860 lists four grocers for the town of Independence, fourteen dry goods establishments, four banks, plus other luxury amenities such as a billiard parlor, China store, milliner, baker, newspaper depot, jeweler (four), a photographer and a piano dealer. Clearly the trade that had brought the Kritser home into existence had profited the town. Now embroiled in border warfare, the next four years would wreck its economy and even jeopardize its physical existence altogether.¹⁸

FINAL COMMENT

The Kritser home is a structure that is a tangible relic of those days when Independence enjoyed a reputation for being the preeminent starting point for the Santa Fe, California and Oregon Trails. Martin L. Kritser's career as a Santa Fe trader and Independence merchant was typical of many who came west to make their fortune in connection with the trails traffic. His home is typical of those middle class dwelling houses in the original town of Independence, once so common, the bulk of which are today non-existent.

The merchant class of Independence, their practices in connection with trails traffic, the rise and subsequent competition and decline of Independence as the primary point of departure, together with many sub-areas of interest, are subjects beginning to be explored in detail by western historians in a quantitative manner. The results of such research is enlightening; for example the practices of Independence and Saint Joseph merchants relative to their emigrant customers, the impact of such traffic on the economy of western Missouri, the competition of trail towns such as Independence and Saint Joseph—all are elements that are enjoying renewed interest and analysis by western historians. The Kritser house represents a tangible link to an important era of American history and development. This application is submitted in recognition of that significance.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only
received
date entered

Continuation sheet Kritser House

Item number 8

Page 6

FOOTNOTES

1. City of Independence, Missouri, Planning Department, "1976 Architectural and Historical Survey, 115 East Walnut" Passim; Historic Preservation Officer, City of Independence, Missouri, Planning Department, Field Survey, June, 1984.
2. Historic Preservation Officer, Planning Department, City of Independence, Missouri, Field Survey, June, 1984.
3. Ibid.
4. City of Independence, Missouri Planning Department, 1976 115 East Walnut, 305 South Pleasant, Passim; 1233 West Lexington, Passim; Office of the Secretary of the Interior, National Register of Historic Places, Nomination Forms: Overfelt/Johnston Home, 305 South Pleasant, Independence, Missouri 1975. pgs. 1-6.
5. IBID; Map: Bird's Eye View of the City of Independence, Jackson County, Missouri 1868 Notation in lower left corner "Drawn By A Ruger".
6. John D. Unruh, Jr., The Plains Across: The Overland Emigrants and The Trans-Mississippi West 1840-60, (Chicago: University of Illinois Press, 1979), p. 68, 70-72, 111-117 Passim; J.S. Holliday, The World Rush In: The California Experience - An Eye Witness Account of a Nation Heading West, (New York: Simon and Schuster, 1981), p. 87-211 Passim; Landsford W. Hastings, The Emigrants Guide to Oregon and California, Charles Henry Carey, ed. (Princeton: 1932), Passim; Josiah Gregg, Commerce of the Prairies, Max L. Moorhead, ed. Norman: (University of Oklahoma Press, 1954), p. 22-26.
7. William Gilpin to Robert Walker, 845 National Archives, Appointments Division: Office of the Secretary of the Treasury, Record Group 56; Ibid, Passim.
8. History of Jackson County, Missouri, Birdsall and Williams, ed. (Kansas City: Union Historical Publishing Company, 1881), pgs. 990-91 hereafter referred to as HJCM; Abstract: Part of Lot 117, Old Town, Independence, Missouri, N. Pag, Passim.
9. United States Census: 1850 - Jackson County, Missouri, hereafter referred to as USC - 1850; Hattie Popino, ed. N.P., p. 73; Louise Barry, The Beginning of the West: Annals of the Kansas Gateway to the American West 1540 - 1854, Forward by Dale L. Morgan, (Topeka: Kansas State Historical Society 1972), p. 663-664. Hereafter referred to as BOTW; Ibid. p. 665; BOTW, p. 664; HJCM, p. 990-001.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only
received
date entered

Continuation sheet Kritser House Item number 8 Page 7

10. Ibid; United States Census: 1860 - Jackson County, Missouri - Hattie Popino, ed. N.P., p. 139; Hereafter referred to as USC - 1860.
11. Ibid; An Illustrated Historical Atlas Map Jackson County, Missouri, (Philadelphia: Brink, McDonough and Company, 1877), Reprinted by the Jackson County Historical Society, 1976. p. 44 Hereafter referred to as IHAMJCM; United States Census: 1860 - Jackson County, Missouri - Hattie Popino, ed. N.P., p. 139.
12. IHAMJCM, p. 44; HJCM, p. 990-991.
13. Pearl Wilcox, Independence and 20th Century Pioneers (Independence: By the author), pp. 226-227; History of Saint Mary's Parish Independence, Missouri 1823 - 1964, (Mary Fitzgerald Green, compiler, N.P. 1964).
14. City of Independence Heritage Commission, Independence, Missouri; Independence, Missouri, (Independence: Independence Press 1979), Passim; Survey of "The Santa Fe Road Between Fort Osage, Missouri and Santa Fe, New Mexico", Joseph Brown, Surveyor. 1825-27 National Archives, Record Group; W. Patrick O'Brien, "The River Landing in the Nineteenth Century: Wayne City, Missouri"; unpublished paper, N.P. Passim; National Archives, Treasury Department, Record Group, Passim. The Plains Across, p. 98-99; The World Rushed In, p. 88, 98-103.
15. Abstract: Part of Lot 117, Old Town, Independence, Missouri, Patrick McCarty and wife Margaret to Wyandotte, Kansas City and Northwestern Railway October 16, 1875; "1976 Independence ARchitectural and Historical Survey, 115 East Walnut" p. 2; BOTW, p. 663-664.
16. Bird's Eye View of the City of Independence: BOTW, p. 663-664.
17. Ibid.
18. Ibid.; USC - 1850, p. 73; USC - 1860, P. 139; Jay Monaghan, The Civil War on the Western Border 1854 - 1865, New York, Crown Publishers, 1955, Passim; Mike Gillespie, "A Guide to the Civil War In Jackson County," Passim; W.L. Bone to _____, December 22, 1983 as quoted in research by Pauline Fowler for Ron Cockerill, Historian, National Park Service, "Preliminary to Truman Home Historic Structure Report", 1983, United States Department of the Interior; George Caleb Bingham to Hon. Ames Rollins/Hon. Wm. A. Hall February 12, 1862 as quoted by C.B. Rollins in "Letters of George Caleb Bingham to James Rollins" Part V Letters: January 22, 1862-November 21, 1871 Missouri Historical Review (Vol. XXXIII No. 1 October 1938,) p. 50-58; Missouri State Gazeteer, (Saint Louis: Sutherland and McEvoy, 1860) p. 125-130.

9. Major Bibliographical References

See Continuation Sheet

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of nominated property less than one

Quadrangle name Independence

Quadrangle scale 1:24,000

UTM References

A 1 5 3 7 7 6 4 0 4 3 2 7 4 6 0
Zone Easting Northing

B
Zone Easting Northing

C

D

E

F

G

H

Verbal boundary description and justification

Independence, Jackson County, Missouri, Old Town, lot 117; beginning at the northwest corner of lot 117, then east 51½ feet; then south to Missouri Pacific Railroad Row; then ~~in a southwesterly direction with said Row to east line of Lynn Street; then north to place~~ of beginning.

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state N/A code county code

state code county code

11. Form Prepared By

name/title W. Patrick O'Brien, Historic Preservation Officer

organization City of Independence

Planning Department

date July 18, 1984

street & number 111 East Maple

telephone 816-836-8300

city or town Independence

state Missouri 64051

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

 national

 state

X local

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature

John Karel
John Karel, Director & Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer, Division of Parks and Historic Preservation

date 2-22-85

For NPS use only:

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register

date

Keeper of the National Register

Attest:

date

Chief of Registration

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only
received _____
date entered _____

Continuation sheet

Kritser House

Item number 9

Page 1

BIBLIOGRAPHY

1. Abstract, Part of Lot 117, Old Town Independence, Missouri. Buchanan Abstract Company. N.P. No Date.
2. Brown, Joseph. "The Santa Fe Road Between Fort Osage, Missouri and Santa Fe, New Mexico, 1825-27." National Archives, Record Group 77, Civil Works Map File, Washington, D.C.
3. City of Independence, Missouri, Heritage Commission. Independence, Missouri. Independence: Independence, Press, 1979.
4. City of Independence, Missouri, Planning Department, Historic Preservation Office - Field Survey, June 1984.
5. City of Independence, Missouri, Planning Department "1976 Architectural and Historical Survey."
6. Fowler, Pauline. "Research Notes Prepared for Ron Cockerill, PS, Pursuant to Historic Structures Report, Harry S Truman National Historic Site, Independence, Missouri." N.P. 1984.
7. Gregg, Josiah. Commerce of the Prairies. Max L. Moorhead, ed. Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1954.
8. Hastings, Landsford W. The Emigrant's Guide to California. Charles Henry Carey, ed. Princeton: 1932.
9. History of Jackson County, Missouri. Birdsall and Williams, ed. Kansas City: Union Historical Publishing Company, 1881.
10. History of Saint Mary's Parish. Birdsall and Williams, ed. Kansas City: Union Historical Publishing Company, 1881.
11. Illustrated Historical Atlas Map Jackson County, Missouri. Philadelphia: Brink, McDonough and Company, 1877.
12. Missouri Historical Review Vol. XXXIII No. 1 October, 1938.
13. Missouri State Gazeteer, Saint Louis: Sutherland and McEvoy, 1860.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet

Kritser House

Item number 9

Page 2

14. Monaghan, Jay. The Civil War on the Western Border 1854-1865. New York, Crown Publishers, 1955.
15. National Archives, Washington, D.C., Appointments Division: Office of the Secretary of the Treasury, Record Group 56.
16. National Register of Historic Places, Nomination Forms: Overfelt/Johnston Home, 305 South Pleasant, Independence, Jackson County, Missouri 1868.
17. Ruger, A. Bird's Eye View of the City of Independence, Jackson County, Missouri 1868.
18. United States Census: 1850-1860, Hattie Poppino, Compiler N.P.
19. Unruh, John D., Jr., The Plains Across: The Overland Emigrants and the Trans-Mississippi West 1840-1860. Chicago: University of Illinois Press, 1979.
20. Wilcox, Pearl. Independence and 20th Century Pioneers. Independence: By the Author, 1979.



A detailed topographic map of Independence, Missouri, showing a grid of streets, various schools, and elevation contours. The map includes labels for streets such as Walnut, Main, and Broadway, and schools like Ott, Christian, and Hawthorn. Elevation contours are marked with values such as 900, 950, and 1000. The map is oriented with North at the top.

KRITSER HOUSE

115 East Walnut

Independence, Jackson County, Missouri

U.S.G.S.

7.5'

Scale: 1:24,000

"INDEPENDENCE, MO."

Quadrangle (1964)

UTM Reference Point:

A. 15/337640/4327460

FLOOR PLAN
MARTIN L. KRITSER HOUSE
INDEPENDENCE, MISSOURI

NOT TO SCALE

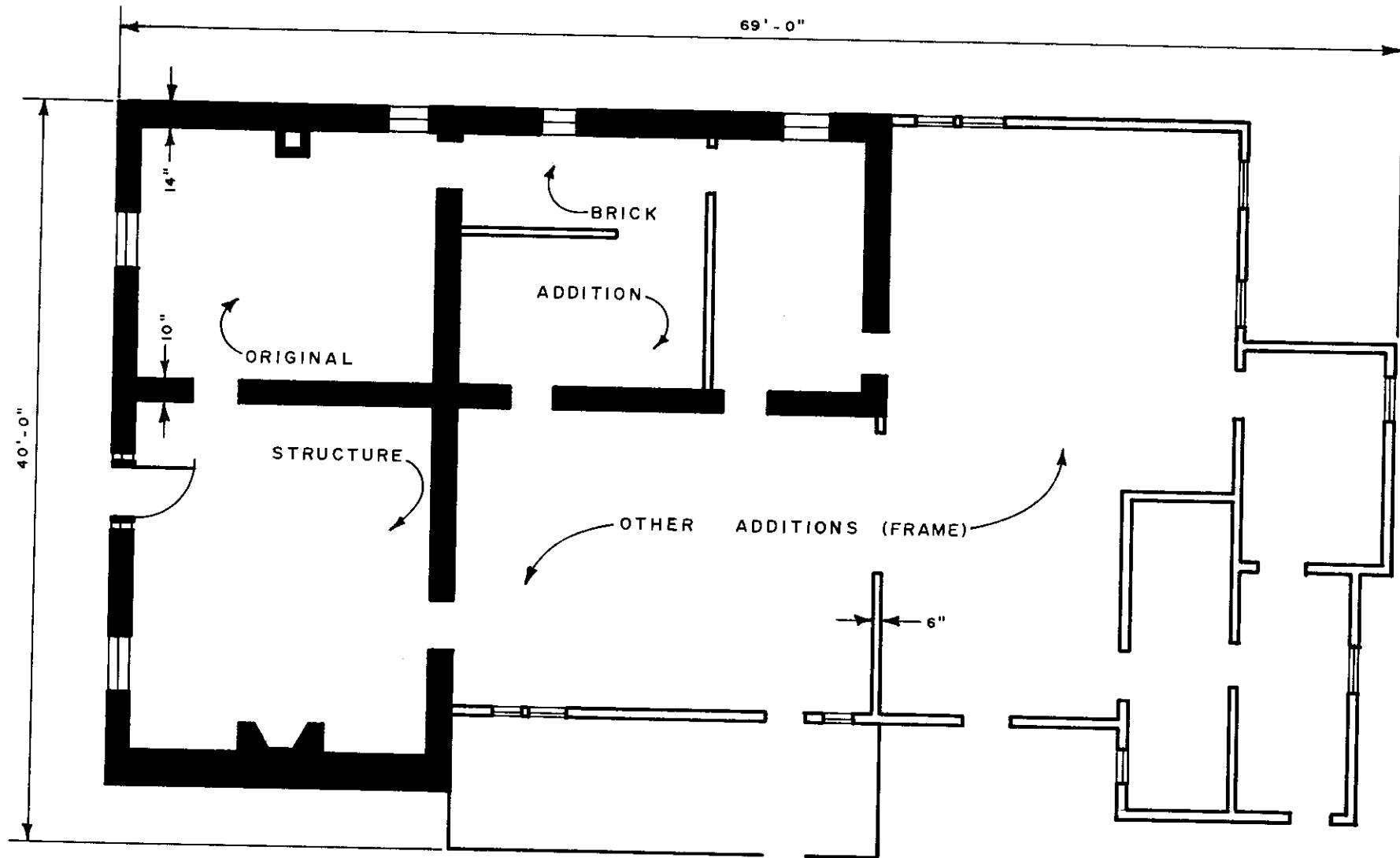


Photo Log:

Name of Property: **Kritser House**

City or Vicinity: **Independence**

County: **Jackson County** State: **MO**

Photographer: **John Hupman**

Date

Photographed: **May 1984**

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:

- 1 of 5. View of the primary façade, looking S.
- 2 of 5. Detail of the entranceway, looking S.
- 3 of 5. Detail of the transom and vergeboard, looking S.
- 4 of 5. View looking E of W elevation.
- 5 of 5. Interior view of fireplace and mantel, looking W.









