

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICENATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

FOR NPS USE ONLY

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DATE ENTERED

SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS  
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS**1 NAME**

HISTORIC

Macon County Courthouse and Annex

AND/OR COMMON

**2 LOCATION**

STREET &amp; NUMBER

Courthouse Square

NOT FOR PUBLICATION

CITY, TOWN

Macon

VICINITY OF

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

#9 - Hon. Harold L. Volkmer

STATE

Missouri

CODE

29

COUNTY

Macon

CODE

121

**3 CLASSIFICATION**

## CATEGORY

☐ DISTRICT☒ BUILDING(S)☐ STRUCTURE☐ SITE☐ OBJECT

## OWNERSHIP

☒ PUBLIC☐ PRIVATE☐ BOTH

## PUBLIC ACQUISITION

☐ IN PROCESS☐ BEING CONSIDERED

## STATUS

☒ OCCUPIED☐ UNOCCUPIED☐ WORK IN PROGRESS

## ACCESSIBLE

☒ YES: RESTRICTED☐ YES: UNRESTRICTED☐ NO

## PRESENT USE

☐ AGRICULTURE☐ COMMERCIAL☐ EDUCATIONAL☒ ENTERTAINMENT☐ GOVERNMENT☐ INDUSTRIAL☐ MILITARY☐ MUSEUM☐ PARK☐ PRIVATE RESIDENCE☐ RELIGIOUS☐ SCIENTIFIC☐ TRANSPORTATION☐ OTHER:**4 OWNER OF PROPERTY**

NAME

Macon County

STREET &amp; NUMBER

Macon County Courthouse, Courthouse Square

CITY, TOWN

Macon

VICINITY OF

STATE

Missouri 63552

**5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION**

COURTHOUSE.

REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.

Recorder of Deeds

STREET &amp; NUMBER

Macon County Courthouse

CITY, TOWN

Macon

STATE

Missouri 63552

**6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS**

TITLE

1. Missouri Historic Sites Catalogue

DATE

1963

☐ FEDERAL ☒ STATE ☐ COUNTY ☐ LOCALDEPOSITORY FOR  
SURVEY RECORDS

The State Historical Society of Missouri

CITY, TOWN

Columbia

STATE

Missouri 65201

## 7 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 Macon County Courthouse, Macon, Missouri is a two-story brick building constructed in the Romanesque Revival style with Italianate detailing.<sup>1</sup> It conforms to a Greek cross plan, though its north wing is shorter than the others.

### EXTERIOR

#### Overall dimensions

The courthouse measures approximately 65' along its north and south wings and 80' along those to the east and west. These measurements include the projections of the flanking wings to each side of each wing.

#### Construction materials and colors

The courthouse is constructed of red brick laid in common bond.<sup>2</sup> The rock-faced, ashlar foundations are of native limestone from Coal Hollow, southwest of the city of Macon.<sup>2</sup> Decorative details on the courthouse facade are of brick, limestone and wood and are painted white throughout. The roof is cross-gabled and covered with white, asphalt shingles.

#### Important design features

South facade. The design of the three-bayed, projecting south facade centers on the main entrance to the building. Here, a double, multi-paneled, wooden door is topped by a transom with wooden mullions and muntins suggesting a double Vendramini window.<sup>3</sup> Surrounding the arched doorway opening are two, wooden, twisted rope moldings. All of these features are enclosed beneath an applied, wooden gable which is adorned with an arcuated corbel table along its cornice line. Flanking this entrance, two, single Vendramini windows with wooden mullions and muntins rise above limestone lugsills which are supported by limestone consoles. Only the lower, two-light sash of these windows is movable. The heads of these openings are enclosed by rollock arches.

At the second floor level, a centralized, double Vendramini window is flanked by two, single windows of the same type. Above, at the attic level, a central, round window pierces the wall. Capping this facade, an arcuated corbel table rests beneath a molded, boxed cornice which is supported by clusters of complex brackets at the gable peaks and corner turnings. The south sides of the east and west wings of the courthouse are also visible on this side of the building. Each has one Vendramini window at the level of each of its two floors.

North facade: The five-bayed north facade is similar in design to the south. All of its windows are of the single Vendramini type. The single-leaf door has six panels and a Vendramini-style transom. This door, as well as that on the south facade, enters the main north-south corridor of the building.

# **SIGNIFICANCE**

PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW			
PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> COMMUNITY PLANNING	<input type="checkbox"/> LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> RELIGION
1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> CONSERVATION	<input type="checkbox"/> LAW	<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENCE
1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> ECONOMICS	<input type="checkbox"/> LITERATURE	<input type="checkbox"/> SCULPTURE
1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATION	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input type="checkbox"/> SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN
1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> ART	<input type="checkbox"/> ENGINEERING	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSIC	<input type="checkbox"/> THEATER
1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCE	<input type="checkbox"/> EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> PHILOSOPHY	<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNICATIONS	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY)
		<input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION		

SPECIFIC DATES	Courthouse - 1865 Annex - 1895	BUILDER/ARCHITECT	Courthouse - Levi Aldrich Annex - John H. Konefas
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## STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Macon County Courthouse, Macon, Missouri is a significant local example of the Romanesque Revival style of architecture with Italianate detailing, and it has played an important role in the history and organization of its city, county and the state of Missouri.

Beside the Macon county seat, only one courthouse of the nineteenth century survives in Missouri which exhibits characteristics of a similar style. The Clark County Courthouse (Kahoka, 1871) resembles the Macon example with its round-arched windows, plain wall surfaces, brackets and cross-gabled design. In addition, it has a cupola which is embellished with arches flanked by pilasters and capped with decorative brackets in a manner similar to the former cupola of the Macon county seat.

Macon County was established by an act of the Missouri Legislature on January 6, 1837. It was named for Nathaniel Macon, a Revolutionary War hero and a member of the North Carolina Senate, the U.S. House of Representatives and the U.S. Senate. The first meeting of the County Court was held at the home of Joseph Owenby on May 1, 1837. The following July, the court met at the home of Dabney Garth, and it continued to meet there until May 7, 1838.<sup>2</sup>

On April 13, 1838 the county seat was moved to a fifty acre tract which was donated by James Cochran and Daniel C. Hubbard at Box Ankle, Missouri. Special commissioners, who had been appointed by the state legislature in 1837, picked Box Ankle because of its central location within the county. The name of the town was immediately changed to Bloomington, and, at its August term, 1837, the County Court ordered that a temporary courthouse be built there. This building was constructed at a cost of \$209 by William E. Green.<sup>3</sup>

Within a year the temporary courthouse proved to be inadequate. In November, 1839 the court ordered the construction of a brick courthouse two stories in height and 45' square. This building was completed by November, 1841.<sup>4</sup>

Due to its location at the junction of two railroads, the city of Macon was regarded as a strategic key to northeast Missouri during the Civil War and was garrisoned with Union troops. Since the town of Bloomington was Southern in its sympathies, General Lewis Merrill, the commander of the Union troops at Macon, decided that Bloomington's assistance to the southern cause could not be tolerated. He ordered Major Thomas Moody to burn the entire town. Moody, who was reared in the area and had many friends

## 9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

1. Atlas of Macon County, Missouri. Philadelphia: Harrison and Warner, 1875.
2. "County Ready to Mark History at Courthouse." Macon [Missouri] Chronicle-Herald, August 12, 1972, p. 1.

## 10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY Approx. 1 1/2 (62,500 square feet)

QUADRANGLE NAME Macon

QUADRANGLE SCALE 1:24,000

UTM REFERENCES

A 15 545185 43991070  
ZONE EASTING NORTHING  
C           
E           
G         

B           
ZONE EASTING NORTHING  
D           
F           
H         

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION Hudson Addition, Public Square measuring 250' on each side and including part of block 125 to the east and part of block 124 to the west, separated from these on the east and west by North Rollins Street and bordered to the north by Sheridan Street and to the south by Washington Street.

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE

## 11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE

1. Noelle Soren, Architectural Historian

March 14, 1978

ORGANIZATION

Office of Historic Preservation, Dept. of Natural Resources

STREET & NUMBER

P.O. Box 176

TELEPHONE

314/751-4096

CITY OR TOWN

Jefferson City

STATE

Missouri 65101

## 12 STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER CERTIFICATION

THE EVALUATED SIGNIFICANCE OF THIS PROPERTY WITHIN THE STATE IS:

NATIONAL   

STATE   

LOCAL X

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

TITLE Director, Department of Natural Resources, and  
State Historic Preservation Officer

DATE

FOR NPS USE ONLY

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PROPERTY IS INCLUDED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

DATE

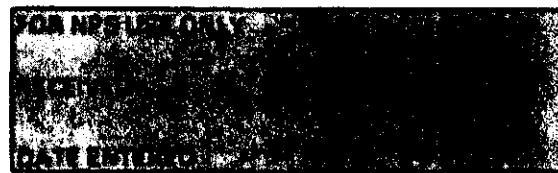
KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

ATTEST:

DATE

CHIEF OF REGISTRATION

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE



**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
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MACON COUNTY COURTHOUSE AND ANNEX

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- 
2. Missouri State Historical Survey  
1977-1978 state  
Department of Natural Resources  
Office of Historic Preservation  
P.O. Box 176  
Jefferson City, Missouri 65101
- 

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2. Mr. J. Parker Stokes  
Macon County Historical Society  
605 North Rollins Street  
Macon, Missouri 63552

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East and west facades. Each of these is five bays wide and nearly identical in design to the north facade. The only difference rests in the slight asymmetry of the east and west sides; the central bay of each is placed slightly off center toward the north. In addition, the part of the south wing which is visible on the west side of the building is plain except for one, small, square window at the ground floor level. At the corresponding area on the east side, a single rectangular window at the first floor level has been modified into another of the Vendramini type. Each of the east and west facades has a doorway which is identical in style to that of the north facade. That on the east enters directly into the ancillary east-west corridor, while the west door provides access directly into the ladies restroom only.

INTERIOR

The interior of the Macon County Courthouse has been completely renovated within the last four years. There is no basement.

First floor. The first floor houses the offices of the County Court, Clerk, Treasurer and Collector and those of the Circuit Clerk and Voter Registration. In addition, two restrooms are located here. All of these rooms are grouped around a central, north-south corridor. Some of the original woodwork, which is carved with decorative moldings, remains in this area. In the Voter Registration Office, a small closet survives which is framed by a Greek Revival surround.

Second floor. The second floor is reached by a double-wide stair west of the main entrance. Located here are the offices of the Circuit Judge, the Juvenile Court and the Circuit Courtroom. In the courtroom, the original judge's bench survives. Its design resembles a T-shaped pylon in form, and it is decorated with molded panels.

Attic. An unfinished attic caps the building. Light is provided here by the four, round windows which pierce each of the four sides of the building. Access to the attic is provided through the ceiling at the south end of the second floor. This portion of the building is presently topped by a communications tower located at the gable crossing.

ALTERATIONS

Old views of the courthouse reveal that the building once had a system of heating which involved chimneys.<sup>4</sup> These were removed in 1895 when the annex was built at the southwest corner of the courthouse square. At that time, steam heating facilities

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were installed in the basement of the new building, and pipes were laid connecting this system to the courthouse. It has served both buildings since that time.<sup>5</sup>

Old views of the courthouse reveal that the original design included rose tracery in the round window on the south facade and an Italianate cupola which supported a clock tower at the gable crossing. This cupola was adorned with arcuated openings which were flanked by pilasters capped with decorative brackets. In addition, the same views show that arched shutters originally flanked each window.<sup>6</sup>

Renovations of 1940 caused some changes in the design of the courthouse. The cupola and clock tower were removed, and the shutters were taken down and stored in the attic.<sup>7</sup> Inside, two, curving staircases, one to the east and one to the west of the main entrance, originally led to the courtroom upstairs. These were removed at this time and replaced by the present staircase.<sup>8</sup> In addition, new floors were laid and new seats were added to the courtroom.<sup>9</sup>

In the summer of 1971, the exteriors of the courthouse and annex were given a lift. The brick walls of the courthouse were painted red, and the corbel tables there, and the trim on the annex, were painted white.<sup>10</sup>

In 1974 the interiors of the courthouse and annex were completely renovated.<sup>11</sup> The county spent over \$18,000 to have the buildings carpeted, painted, paneled and air conditioned. In addition, new lighting fixtures were installed and the ceilings were lowered, hiding much of the woodwork and the upper portions of the ornate windows.

In the courtroom on the second floor of the main courthouse, a new public address system was installed, and the jury's box and judge's bench were moved from the east to the west side of the courtroom. As a part of this work, the original judge's bench, which was first used in 1864, was restored. It was stripped of its plywood sheathing, painted and given a new top surface.

CONDITION

Due to the recent renovations, the condition of the building is excellent.

THE ANNEX

This building, which was constructed in 1895 at a cost of \$7,000<sup>12</sup> by John H. Konefas and Son<sup>13</sup>, is southwest of the courthouse on the courthouse square. It is constructed of red brick with limestone, wooden and cast iron trim. Its plan

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is T-shaped with the trunk of the T jutting to the south, forming the central, three-bayed portion of the south facade. A truncated hip roof caps its northern portion, while a medium hip tops the trunk of the T to the south. Its roof is covered with white, asphalt shingles.

The five-bayed, south facade is formed by a three-bayed, central projecting portion and two, recessed, flanking bays. All of the important decorative features of the building are to be found here. The coursed, rock-faced, ashlar foundation of limestone rises approximately three feet to a wide course of smoothed, limestone, ashlar blocks. A staircase six risers in height leads to the main entrance, a double, multi-paneled door which is topped by a fanlight transom. The muntins of this transom form a radiating, lanceolate pattern. The entrance rests beneath a brick arch which is six headers in width. Alternating bricks in the third row of this configuration are raised to form a radiating corbel table. The sixth row is raised again and forms a hood mold which terminates on each side of the doorway in a tripartite corbel stop. This arched motif continues to either side where it caps each of the niches which flank the entrance. Each of these niches sits on a limestone lugsill.

At the second floor level, three, arched windows rest on a limestone string course. Each is composed of double-hung sash and a round-arched transom with wooden muntins which form a lanceolate pattern similar to that in the fanlight over the main entrance. These windows are arched and molded in a manner virtually identical to the features on the first floor.

Each corner-turning on the exterior of the annex is adorned with a monumental, brick pilaster which rises from the smoothed, limestone, ashlar course to the cornice level. Each pilaster is capped by a row of dentils formed from projecting headers. Between the pilasters, at the same level as these capitals, a corbel course, which is composed of two rows of headers, runs across the south facade and surrounds the building. The molded, denticulated cornice, which sits above, is formed from cast iron and painted white.

The decoration of the north, east and west sides of the annex is similar to the south. In these areas all windows are capped by segmental arches, and those at ground level are double-hung without transoms. In addition, there is one double chimney at the center of the northern portion of the hip roof.



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INTERIOR

The basement of the annex houses the heating equipment for this building and the courthouse. At the first floor level is the office of the County Recorder, while the second floor is the location of the Probate Court and related offices. The interior of this building was renovated in 1974 in a manner similar to the courthouse.

SITE

Macon County Courthouse and annex are located on the courthouse square in Macon, Missouri. This area measures 250' square and is bordered on the east and west by two branches of North Rollins Street, on the north by Sheridan Street and on the south by Washington Street. To the south of the courthouse, a granite monument has been raised which lists the Macon County dead of World War I. To the southeast, a similar monument lists the fatalities of World War II. To the southwest, between the courthouse and the annex, an historic marker has been placed near the curb on Washington Street. In addition, several large trees are located to the east and north of the courthouse.

A concrete sidewalk borders the square along the curb, and branches of it follow the axes and diagonals of the building and lead to the entrances on each side. In addition, diagonally placed sidewalks give access to the annex and surround the courthouse, connecting each of the main access walkways.

To the north, east and west, the courthouse square borders on a residential area of large to middle-sized, older homes. To the south, the two branches of North Rollins Street join in front of the courthouse and continue south through downtown Macon. This placement of Macon County Courthouse in a public square which is located at the terminus of a major thoroughfare so that it may be viewed directly, even from downtown, has been noted as a prime example of effective courthouse design and city planning in the Middle West.

PRESENT STATUS

The courthouse and annex are not threatened at the present time, and the county has no plans to abandon them.

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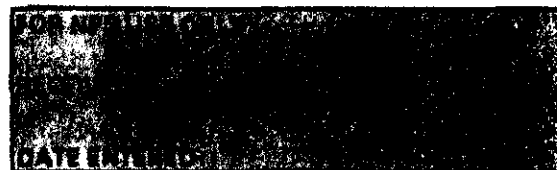
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FOOTNOTES

1. Using the criteria given in Marcus Whiffen, American Architecture Since 1780: A Guide to the Styles (Cambridge: M.I.T. Press, 1969), pp. 61-67, this building can be shown to be part of the Romanesque Revival which began ca. 1840 in the United States. Paul Goeldner in "Temples of Justice: Nineteenth Century County Courthouses in the Midwest and Texas," (unpublished Doctor's dissertation, Columbia University, 1970), p. 151 and pp. 158-160, however, calls the style of the Macon County Courthouse Italian Classicism since it combines Romanesque details with characteristics, such as the complex, decorative windows, which he sees as derived from Italian Romanesque, Gothic and Renaissance prototypes. A more Italianate image is presented by the building as it originally appeared with its cupola intact.
2. "County Ready to Mark History at Courthouse," Macon [Missouri] Chronical-Herald, August 12, 1972, p. 1.
3. This term is taken from the description of the Macon County Courthouse in Goeldner, "Temples of Justice," p. 151. It describes a double, round-arched window topped by a round light which is flanked by two batement lights. The whole is then enclosed beneath a round arch as is seen on the Palazzo Vendramini-Calergi in Venice, Italy (1509). See Peter Murray, The Architecture of the Italian Renaissance (New York: Schocken Books, 1963), pp. 91-92.
4. Two old views can be seen in Atlas of Macon County, Missouri (Philadelphia: Harrison and Warner, 1875), p. 100 and History of Randolph and Macon Counties, Missouri (St. Louis: National Historical Co., 1884), p. 699.
5. Statement by J. Parker Stokes, personal interview, March 9, 1978.
6. Supra, note 4.
7. Data excerpted from the National Register Inventory-Nomination Form for the Macon County Courthouse, completed by J. Parker Stokes, Macon County Historical Society, January 31, 1976.
8. "Courthouse to be 100 Years Old Soon," Macon [Missouri] Chronicle-Herald, August 17, 1965, p. 1.
9. "County Ready to Mark History at Courthouse."

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10. Ibid. Whether or not the corbels were originally painted white is unknown, though, strictly speaking, the Romanesque Revival style would have demanded that they be unpainted. In the old view of the courthouse in the Macon County Atlas, p. 100, however, they appear to be lighter than the rest of the building.
11. The information in the following paragraph is taken from "The Renovation," Macon [Missouri] Chronicle-Herald, January 10-11, 1975, p. 5.
12. "County Ready to Mark History at Courthouse."
13. Statement by J. Parker Stokes, personal interview, March 22, 1978.
14. Goeldner, "Temples of Justice," p. 30.

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in Bloomington, did not wish to obey the harsh order. He came up with an alternate plan to lessen the influence of the town without destroying the property of the citizens or the county records stored there. He proposed to General Merrill that he be allowed to run for the state legislature. If elected, he promised to introduce a bill to move the county seat from Bloomington to Macon. In 1863 Moody was elected to the Missouri Legislature, and he secured the passage of a bill providing for the removal of the county seat to the junction of the North Missouri and the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroads at Macon. The bill was adopted by the legislature within forty-eight hours after its introduction on March 18, 1863 as an act of military necessity.<sup>5</sup>

On May 4, 1863, J.M. Love and W.T. Gilman, agents who had been appointed by the County Court to find a suitable place for holding court in Macon, reported to the court that they had arranged for the county to rent Allen Academy,<sup>6</sup> a school at the corner of Jackson and Union Streets, to serve as the county seat.

The County Court met for the first time in Macon at the Allen Academy on June 1, 1863.<sup>7</sup> Cases included civil disputes (debt actions, real estate conflicts, divorces and naturalizations, among others) and criminal complaints (murder, grand larceny, robbery, gambling and selling liquor, among others).

On October 7, 1863 three proposals were made for a permanent location for the county seat after a study of the possibilities in the area. The first of these proposals was accepted,<sup>8</sup> and in February, 1864 Fred Rowland was appointed to superintend the building of a courthouse in the center of the public square on Rollins Street.<sup>9</sup>

In 1864 Union soldiers took possession of Allen Academy. Court was subsequently held in a small school house nearby until September, 1865.<sup>10</sup>

The present Macon County Courthouse was designed and built by the architect Levi Aldrich. Little is known of this man, but he is believed to have been a Missourian, and he also built, and probably designed, the Chariton County Courthouse in Keytesville, Missouri (1866; burned in 1973 and not rebuilt).<sup>11</sup> Similarities between the two courthouse designs include their brick construction, paired and widely spaced brackets, and arcuated corbel tables in which each corbel is given a base of one projecting header. In addition, each building has a central bell tower, though their derivations are quite different.<sup>12</sup>

During the construction of the building, Fred Rowland, who had been named superintendent in 1864, resigned and was succeeded by Harvey Patton. Erected at a cost

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of \$30,000, the building was ready for occupancy in September, 1865, and it has served as Macon County Courthouse since that time.<sup>13</sup> To provide additional space, the two-story annex was erected on the public square in 1895 to house the Probate Court and the Recorder's Office.<sup>14</sup>

In the 1930's the security of the courthouse was threatened. Federal money became available, and a group in Macon moved for the construction of a new courthouse. Interested people in the town organized, however, and the building was saved. A \$15,000 federal appropriation was spent on redecoration, new floors and seats in the courtroom and other improvements instead of in redesigning, drastically changing or demolishing the building.<sup>15</sup>

The survey of Missouri's historic sites is based on their selection as they relate to theme studies in Missouri history as outlined in "Missouri's State Historic Preservation Plan." Therefore, the Macon County Courthouse and annex are being nominated to the National Register of Historic Places as an example of the themes of "Architecture", "Political Affairs" and "Urban Design".

FOOTNOTES

1. The architect of this building is unknown. Report on the Clark County Courthouse in the "Clark County Courthouse File," Office of Historic Preservation, Department of Natural Resources, Jefferson City, Missouri.
2. "Historic Missouri Courthouses - Macon County Courthouse," Missouri Historical Review, LIX (July, 1965), 545.
3. It was to be constructed ". . . on lot 1, block 3, agreeable to the plan of Joseph Owenby, supervisor, to wit: 20 feet wide and 30 feet long; one room 18 X 20; one 12 feet square; one room 8 X 12 feet; the lower floor to be of good seasoned oak plank, jointed and nailed down; the upper floor to be laid with loose plank, with sufficient joints; 4 doors and 3 windows; one stack chimney where the walls separate each room. The work to be done in workman-like manner; to be covered with good shingles; chinked and plastered with good lime." From History of Macon and Randolph Counties, Missouri (St. Louis: National Historical Co., 1884), p. 733.
4. Ibid.
5. "Courthouse to be 100 Years Old Soon," Macon [Missouri] Chronicle-Herald, August 17, 1965, p. 1.

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INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

MACON COUNTY COURTHOUSE AND ANNEX

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 8 PAGE 3

6. Macon County Court Record, May 4, 1863.
7. Macon County Court Record, June 1, 1863.
8. This proposal concerned "...the N.W.S.E. qr. of section 16, T 57, R 14 and that part of the N.E.S.W. qr. section 16, T 57, R 14, lying east of the North Missouri Railroad tract upon condition after the same has been deeded to the county that said tracts of land be laid out into town lots with a Public Square upon which the courthouse shall be permanently located." From Macon County Court Record, October 7, 1863.
9. Macon County Court Record, February 5, 1864.
10. Data excerpted from the draft National Register Inventory-Nomination Form for the Macon County Courthouse, completed by J. Parker Stokes, Macon County Historical Society, January 31, 1976.
11. Paul Goeldner, "Temples of Justice: Nineteenth Century County Courthouses in the Midwest and Texas," (unpublished Doctor's dissertation, Columbia University, 1970), p. 450.
12. The Macon County example was derived from Italian campanile. Goeldner states that the Chariton tower was derived from the Menshikov tower in Moscow, U.S.S.R. (1764-1767). See Goeldner, "Temples of Justice," p. 160.
13. "Historic Missouri Courthouses - Macon County Courthouse," Missouri Historical Review, LIX (July, 1965), 545.
14. Ibid.
15. These were the renovations of 1940. See "County Ready to Mark History at Courthouse," Macon [Missouri] Chronicle-Herald, August 12, 1972, p. 1.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

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MACON COUNTY COURTHOUSE AND ANNEX

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 9 PAGE 1

3. "Courthouse to be 100 Years Old." Macon [Missouri] Chronicle-Herald, August 17, 1965, p. 1.
4. Data excerpted from the National Register Inventory-Nomination Form for the Macon County Courthouse. Prepared by J. Parker Stokes, Macon County Historical Society, January 31, 1976.
5. General History of Macon County, Missouri. Chicago: Henry Taylor and Co., 1910.
6. Goeldner, Paul. "Temples of Justice: Nineteenth Century County Courthouses in the Midwest and Texas." Unpublished Doctor's dissertation, Columbia University, 1970.
7. "Historic Missouri Courthouses - Macon County Courthouse." Missouri Historical Review, LIX (July, 1965), 545.
8. History of Randolph and Macon Counties, Missouri. St. Louis: National Historical Co., 1884.
9. Macon County Court Record. Macon County Courthouse, 1863-1865.
10. Murray, Peter. The Architecture of the Italian Renaissance. New York: Schocken Books, 1963.
11. "The Renovation." Macon [Missouri] Chronicle-Herald, January 10-11, 1975. p. 5.
12. Whiffen, Marcus. American Architecture Since 1780: A Guide to the Styles. Cambridge: M.I.T. Press, 1969.

STATE ( )  
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY  
WALLACE B. HOWE

U.S.G.S. 7.5' Quadrangle (1971)  
 Scale: 1:24,000  
 Macon County Courthouse and Annex  
 UTM REFERENCE:  
 15/ 545185/ 4399070



#330

MACON COUNTY COURTHOUSE AND ANNEX

COUNTY: Macon

LOCATION: Courthouse Square  
Macon

OWNER: Macon County

ADDRESS: Macon County Courthouse, Courthouse Square  
Macon

DATE APPROVED BY A.C.: April 28, 1978

DATE SENT TO D.C.: May 18, 1978

DATE OF REC. IN D.C.: May 22, 1978

DATE PLACED ON NATIONAL REGISTER: December 5, 1978

DATE CERTIFICATE AWARDED  
(AND PRESENTOR): September 17, 1979  
Susan Walker

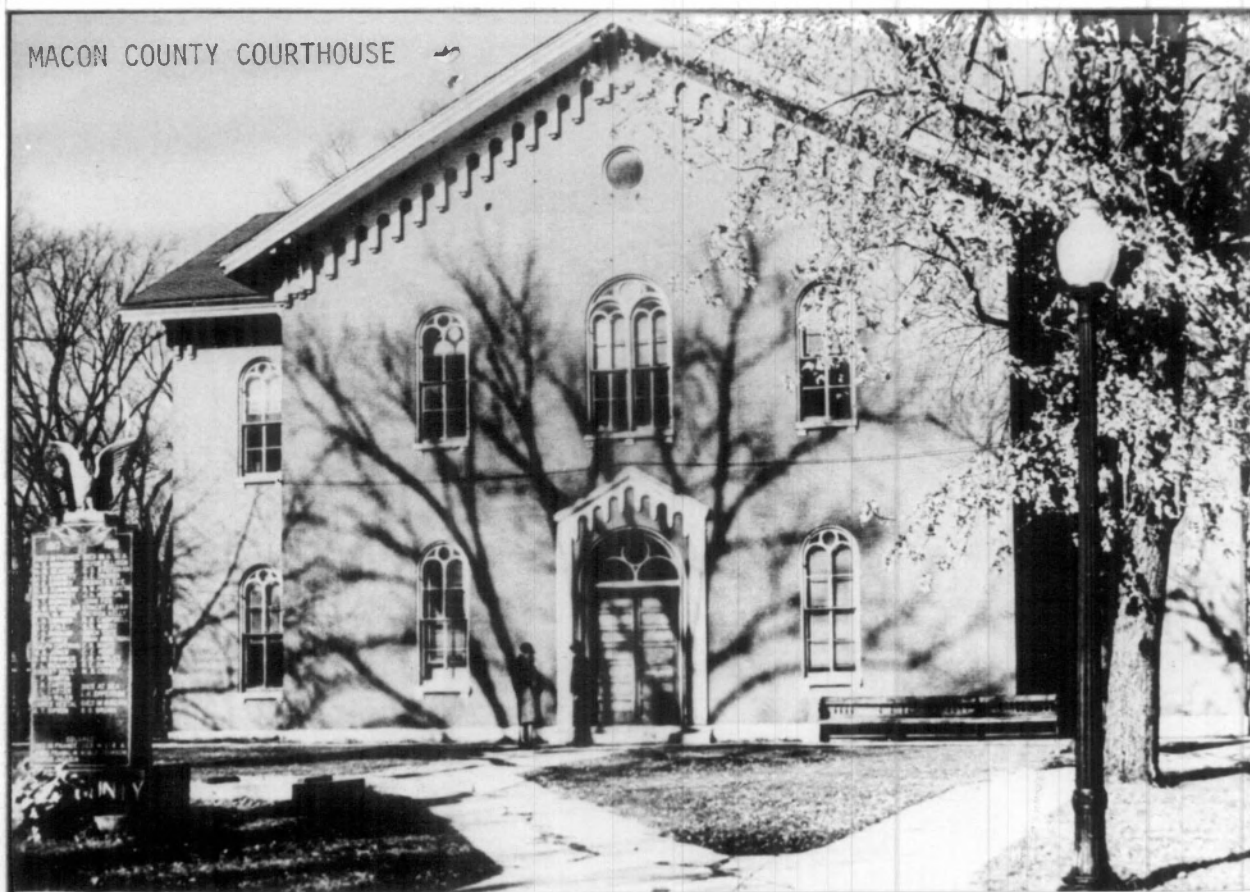
DATE FILE REVIEWED:

The Macon County Courthouse, Macon, Missouri is a significant local example of the Romanesque Revival style of architecture with Italianate detailing , and it has played an important role in the history and organization of its city, county and the state of Missouri.

Macon, Mo.  
1864

Macon Co. Courthouse

MACON COUNTY COURTHOUSE

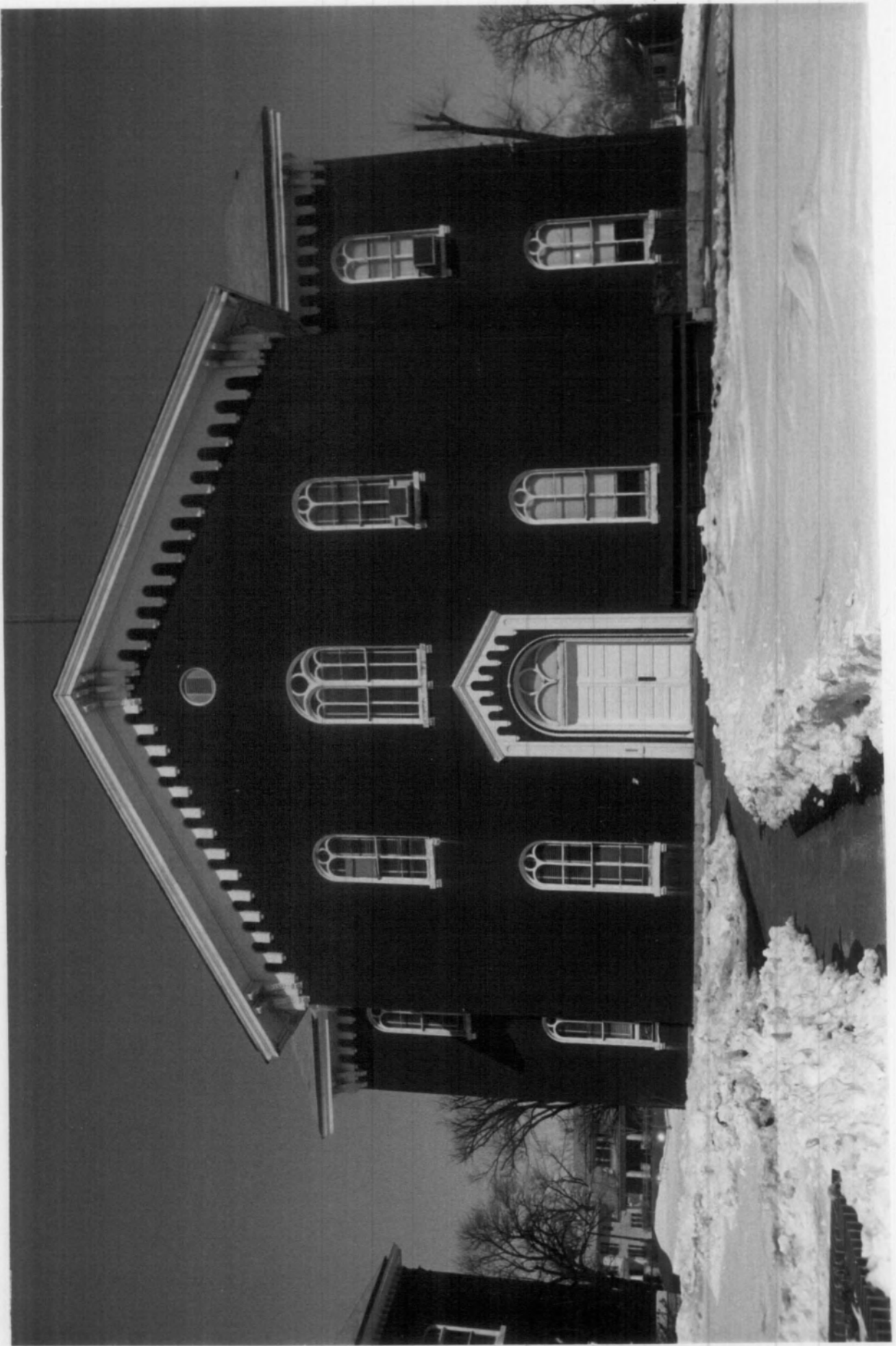


MACON COUNTY COURTHOUSE AND ANNEX #1

Macon, Missouri

Photographer: Noelle Soren  
March, 1978

Department of Natural Resources, P.O. Box  
176, Jefferson City, Missouri 65101  
South facade, main entrance to the courthouse.



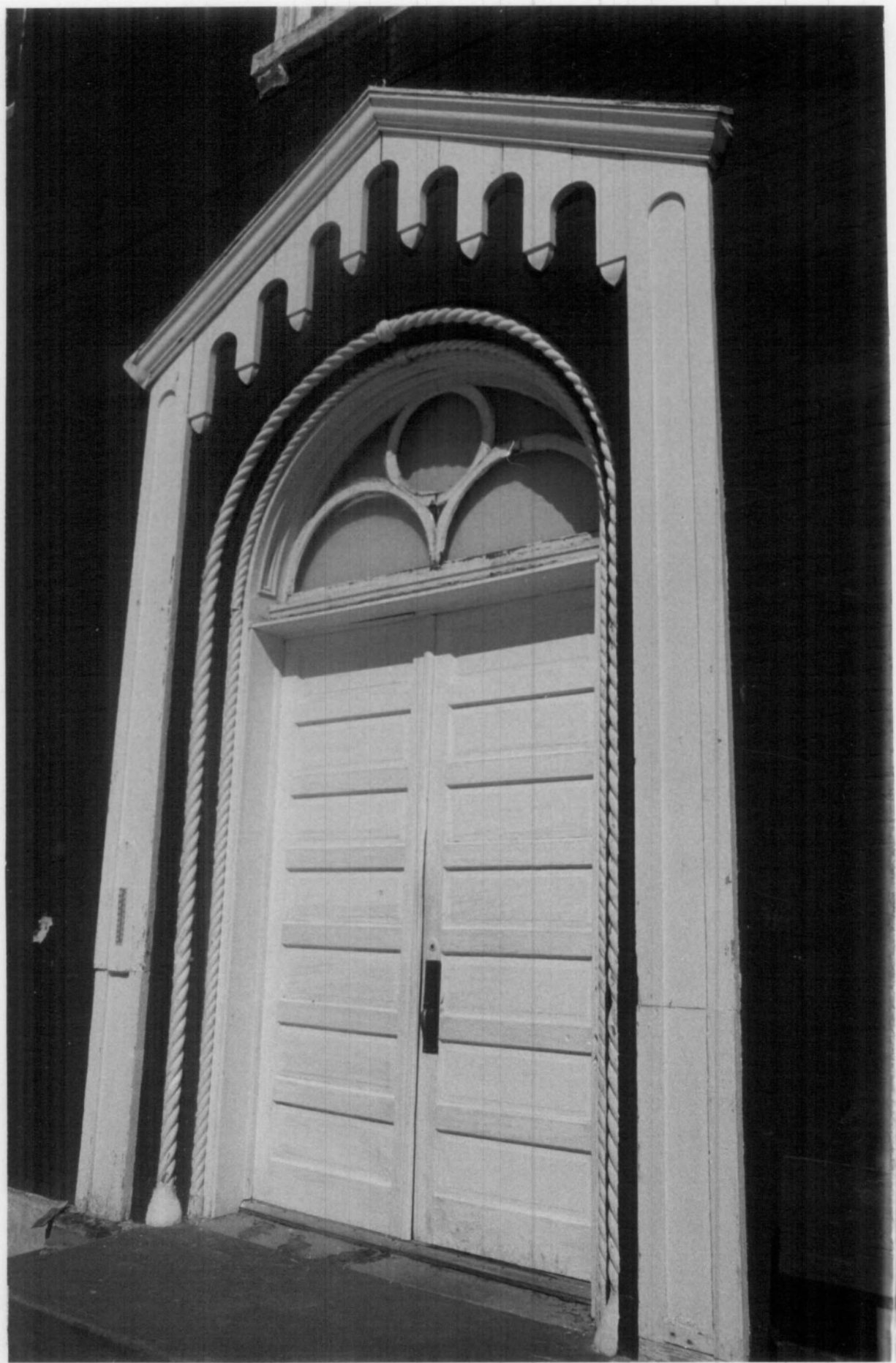
MACON COUNTY COURTHOUSE AND ANNEX #2

Macon, Missouri

Photographer: Noelle Soren  
March, 1978

Department of Natural Resources, P.O. Box  
176, Jefferson City, Mo. 65101

South facade, main entrance to courthouse,  
detail of doorway showing multi-paneled leaves,  
rope moldings, the Vendramini transom and  
the arcuated corbel table beneath the applied  
wooden oable.





MACON COUNTY COURTHOUSE AND ANNEX      #3  
Macon, Missouri

Photographer: Noelle Soren  
March, 1978

Department of Natural Resources, P.O. Box 176,  
Jefferson City, Mo. 65101  
The annex, south facade, main entrance.



MACON COUNTY COURTHOUSE AND ANNEX #4

Macon, Missouri

Photographer: Jim Denny

March, 1978

Department of Natural Resources, P.O. Box 176,

Jefferson City, Mo. 65101

Old view of courthouse from the Macon County

Atlas (1875), p. 100. Note the Italianate

clock tower, chimneys, shutters and the light

color of the arcuated corbel table.

