

NPS Form 10-900
(Rev. 8-86)

OMB No. 1024-0018

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM

=====

1. Name of Property

=====

historic name: Paris Male Academy

other name/site number: Nimrod Ashcraft House

=====

2. Location

=====

street & number: 411 East Monroe

not for publication: N/A

city/town: Paris

vicinity: N/A

state: MO county: Monroe

code: 137 zip code: 65275

=====

3. Classification

=====

Ownership of Property: Private

Category of Property: Building

Number of Resources within Property:

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>1</u>	_____	buildings
_____	_____	sites
_____	_____	structures
_____	_____	objects
<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register: 0

Name of related multiple property listing: N/A

=====
4. State/Federal Agency Certification
=====

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, as amended, I hereby certify that this x nomination _____ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property x meets _____ does not meet the National Register Criteria. _____ See continuation sheet.

Signature of certifying official

Date

G. Tracy Mehan III, Director

Department of Natural Resources and State Historic Preservation Officer
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property _____ meets _____ does not meet the National Register criteria. _____ See continuation sheet.

Signature of commenting or other official

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

=====
5. National Park Service Certification
=====

I, hereby certify that this property is:

_____ entered in the National Register _____

_____ See continuation sheet.

_____ determined eligible for the National Register _____

_____ See continuation sheet.

_____ determined not eligible for the National Register _____

_____ removed from the National Register _____

_____ other (explain): _____

Signature of Keeper

Date of Action

=====
6. Function or Use
=====

Historic: EDUCATION

Sub: academy

Current : DOMESTIC

Sub: single dwelling

=====
7. Description
=====

Architectural Classification:

Greek Revival

Other Description: N/A

Materials: foundation limestone roof asphalt
walls brick other wood

Describe present and historic physical appearance. X See continuation sheet.

=====
8. Statement of Significance
=====

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties: Local

Applicable National Register Criteria: A, C

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions) : _____

Areas of Significance: EDUCATION
ARCHITECTURE

Period(s) of Significance: 1854-1867

Significant Dates : 1854 _____

Significant Person(s): N/A

Cultural Affiliation: N/A

Architect/Builder: unknown

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.
X See continuation sheet.

=====

9. Major Bibliographical References

=====

x See continuation sheet.

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested.
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Primary Location of Additional Data:

- State historic preservation office
- Other state agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other -- Specify Repository: _____

=====

10. Geographical Data

=====

Acreage of Property: 1.25 acres

UTM References: Zone Easting Northing Zone Easting Northing

A	<u>15</u>	<u>586480</u>	<u>4370560</u>	B	___	___	___
C	___	___	___	D	___	___	___

___ See continuation sheet.

Verbal Boundary Description: x See continuation sheet.

Boundary Justification: x See continuation sheet.

=====

11. Form Prepared By

=====

Name/Title: 1. James M. Denny

Organization: Dept. of Natural Resources Date: Jan. 24, 1990

Street & Number: P.O. Box 176 Telephone: 314/751-5365

City or Town: Jefferson City State: MO ZIP: 65102

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 7 PARIS MALE ACADEMY Page 1
=====

The Paris Male Academy is a Greek Revival Style, temple-form, side passage, two-story brick building, built in the mid-1850s on a ridge-top overlooking the town of Paris, Monroe County, Missouri. A small creek, Payne Branch Creek, isolates the building from Paris proper. The academy has had many minor alterations, and an addition, but retains its integrity of design, materials, and workmanship. The academy also retains its integrity of feeling and association as a mid-nineteenth century institutional building. The integrity of location is absolute and includes surrounding landscape features.

The Paris Male Academy--historically an institutional building--was constructed in a domestic form. It became and has remained a house since its educational function ended. Its plan was derived from the Georgian side-passage model featuring a double-pile and two-story configuration. The current appearance can be described as follows: The primary facade (west) of the Paris Male Academy is divided into three bays by four brick pilasters (photo 1). The southernmost bay is widest by the length of four bricks and contains the carved wood doorway which is glazed and surrounded by sidelights and transom. Above is an ornamental pedimented box cornice (photos 2 & 3). It is constructed of wood, as are the simulated Doric capitals atop the pilasters. The modillions are constructed to simulate carved stone contributing a Classical sense of a Greek Temple to this vernacular building. The visible foundation is of finished limestone (photo 4). The fenestration on the first floor is of elongated two-over-two, double-hung windows which match the entryway in height. The second story fenestration originally had six-over-six double-hung windows. These windows have, however, been replaced by aluminum storms. The porch over the entrance is not original; the porch roof, however, is pedimented, complimenting the cornice, and the steps are original and of finished limestone matching the foundation.

The southern elevation (photo 6) is four bays wide with fenestration of two-over-two double hung windows on the first floor and one-over-one double-hung windows on the second level; the windows are capped with stone lintels. To the rear is a one-story addition which, though not original and in poor condition, dates before the 1880s and may have been constructed prior to 1869. The addition window is a one-over-one double hung sash. The entire elevation is covered by ivy.

The east elevation (rear) is now partially covered by the addition. The roof trim consists of a plain boxed cornice with return. This does not duplicate but rather compliments the primary facade. One one-over-one, double-hung second story window is located on this elevation.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 7 PARIS MALE ACADEMY Page 2
=====

The rear addition now contains three rooms. It appears to have been built over a period of time as the construction materials and workmanship varies. The northernmost room (see property plan) is depicted in an illustration found in the 1876 Monroe County Atlas. The southeastmost room of the addition contains a cistern, possibly dating from the academy's use as a school. The walls of the southern rooms are two bricks thick, whereas the academy is three bricks in thickness. The southeastern room also has a concrete foundation, whereas the others have stone.

The north elevation fenestration and entrance pattern is irregular. The front portion--western one-half of the elevation--has no openings. This lack of fenestration parallels the interior stairwell and main entrance hall. Originally, a one-story porch extended the entire length of the elevation (see photo 13). It had Victorian trim which was destroyed some time after the turn of the century. The rear portion of the north elevation--the eastern one-half of the elevation--features an entrance and two 2/2 windows identical to those on the first floor of the primary facade. This entrance is covered by a simple shed roofed porch constructed by the current owners. The second floor has three windows of the same pattern as the second story windows on the south elevation.

The primary entrance of the academy opens to the main hallway and stairwell. The straight-run stairway curves as it approaches the second floor landing. The stairs, baseboards, and railing are walnut. To the right of the entrance hall is the main room, partially divided by an opening framed by a massive shouldered architrave with a grained finish, probably over pine. All original doorways and windows have surrounds topped with these "Greek ears". The rest of the interior woodwork appears to be all of grained pine. The main room probably was used as a classroom.

To the rear of the entrance hall is second hall and the entrance from the north elevation. Behind this hall is a kitchen addition (now attached) which, historically, may have been a detached summer kitchen. It is now incorporated in a one-story addition occupying the entire rear of the house, as mentioned previously.

The second floor plan is similar to the first, with the exception that the front (westernmost) room is partitioned into two parts forming three large dormitory-type rooms. The landing and rear room are identical in size to those on the first floor.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 7 PARIS MALE ACADEMY Page 3
=====

The lot surrounding the Paris Male Academy appears to have changed little since its construction. Indeed, at least some of the original trees remain, creating a linear alley-like arrangement of cedars adjacent the entrance of the building. Two earthen mounds and a circular depression are visible on the ground showing the size and shape of the carriage pathway. The academy's later use as a residence apparently required the addition of outbuildings, but these are associated with subsequent purchasers of the building, and are located on land added to the property by Nimrod Ashcraft, the first private resident. These noncontributing buildings are not included within the boundaries of the nominated property as they do not relate to its historic significance.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 8 PARIS MALE ACADEMY Page 1
=====

Paris Male Academy

Summary Statement of Significance: The Paris Male Academy is significant under Criteria A and C. Under Criterion A it is significant in the area of Education. The Paris Male Academy was more than the typical academy of the day; it, along with its sister institution, the Paris Female Seminary (for which no buildings survive), appeared, from available evidence, to operate above the norm in terms of the quality and education of the faculty, its physical plant, and by the kind of support it received from community leaders. Public education did not fare well in the Southern frontier and post-frontier culture of antebellum Missouri, deeply emersed as it was in the anti-government, anti-taxation outlook typical throughout the Old South; within this setting, the Paris Male Academy appeared to deliver a high level of education to the students from the local region and beyond who attended, and did so over the span of more than a decade. In the area of Architecture, under Criterion C, the Paris Academy building is significant as a rare surviving example of a building employed for private secondary education in Missouri. The buildings associated with the some 240 academies, seminaries and institutes that existed in 1860 have, with but few exceptions, virtually all disappeared. In addition to the rarity of its very survival is the fact that the building embodies the distinctive characteristics of its type, in this case a building of domestic proportions built in a temple form with understated classical detailing. This temple-form building type was typical of antebellum public building construction, and was employed not only in educational buildings but also courthouses and churches, as well, and several temple-form residences were even built.

Period of Significance: The period of significance of the Paris Male Academy is the period of its existence as an educational institution: 1854 to 1867. These years partially overlap with the years 1849 to 1861 that have been identified by Frank L. Barton as the period during which the largest number of academies, 63, were chartered by the state. This latter period also corresponds with a decade of expansion on many social and economic fronts. The mid-1850s, when the Paris Male Academy was established, seems to have been a period of prosperity. This is evidenced by the many fine buildings, especially the numerous large brick and frame residences, built during that time in most Southern settlement areas. There was a particular concentration in the Little Dixie region, which includes Monroe County, where Paris is located. Monroe County was a strong Southern enclave, its population derived from old-stock Kentuckians and Virginians, a major slave holding county (by 1860, slaves comprised 20% of the county's population), and also a principal tobacco producing county. The county seat, Paris, platted in 1831, was located along the northern fringe of Missouri's bluegrass region. The

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 8 PARIS MALE ACADEMY Page 2
=====

transplanted Kentucky and Tennessee families, who settled the area, recreated the lifestyle of the Upper South even to the extent of laying out a race track to the west of the town. By our period, the town was prospering and could boast of a large hotel, a newspaper, and many brick commercial buildings lining the town square. The town's ruling elite contained well educated and cultivated professional and business men, from whose ranks the founders of the Paris Male and Female Academies would come.

Educational Context: Public education in antebellum Missouri travelled a difficult road. For most of the antebellum period, the only public funds available for public education were proceeds from land sales. Although the Geyer Act of 1838 established a permanent education fund, it was not until 1853 that the funding pool for education was significantly swelled. That year, the General Assembly made provision for twenty-five percent of state general revenues to be distributed proportionately to the counties for the purposes of education. While this measure improved the general situation significantly, Missouri still lagged in the rear of educational progress. The backward state of public education in Missouri is revealed by the fact that in 1860, half of the white school age children had received no schooling at all, and only five states outranked Missouri in illiteracy.

The reason for the low state of public support for education was the consequence of the popular attitude that prevailed throughout the South that public, or common, schools were a public charity intended for the poor. Public schools, where they existed at all, were often conducted in poorly lit and ill-ventilated log huts, were chronically under funded, and had extreme difficulty locating qualified teachers due to the deplorable salaries and conditions. In Monroe County, this observation would not apply, however, for the county had no public schools of any kind until after the Civil War. Area public school funds, available from the state after 1853, were divided between the Paris Male and Female Academies.

Private initiative and enterprise had to step into the educational void. One not wholly satisfactory approach was the subscription school. Subscription schools, devoted to general or specific subjects, were set up in communities where enough subscribers or patrons existed to fund a term or two of instruction by itinerant teachers who exhibited widely varying degrees of competency, preparation, and moral character. It was not uncommon for clergy men to attempt to fill the void in education by establishing schools to both educate and proselytize.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 8 PARIS MALE ACADEMY Page 3
=====

The burden of quality education, to the extent that it existed in Missouri, was shouldered primarily by academies, institutes and seminaries--all more less the same. Academies, as Clement Eaton has observed, were where most youth in the South received their educations. In 1850, according to Eaton, Southern states led the nation in the number of academies in operation.

Academies filled the entire educational gap between elementary school and college. David March has noted that the academy in Missouri, however, was difficult to precisely define:

Not all were college preparatory schools or offered a wide choice of subjects; some were chartered by the General Assembly, others were not; most of them were supported entirely by private funds, but more than a few received public funds; while coeducation was said to be a distinctive feature of the academy, probably half of those in Missouri were either male academies or female academies; and a few were not even under private control. Moreover, the description of the academy as an institution between the elementary school on the one hand and the college on the other may be misleading if a high degree of articulation between the stages of learning is implied. Indeed, most academies maintained a primary department for children and some offered a few subjects that were ordinarily taught in the colleges. (p. 731)

At their best, Academies offered several advantages over subscription or common schools. Ralph Edward Glauert has written that unlike subscription schools that were individual and entrepreneurial in nature, academies were the products of collective, community action, and were governed by local boards of trustees. They were more or less aristocratic in nature, although indigent students were often enrolled in return for public education funds. Academies benefitted their host communities in many ways beyond the immediate function of providing for the educational needs of young people of local families and helping to raise the general level of culture and refinement. The founding of educational institutions was one of the most important activities that contributed to town building. The attraction of county seats, transportation routes and modes, and public and private institutions were key elements in the visions and projections of the ambitious and educated community builders who were attempting to replicate the values and civilization of the Old South in the trans-Mississippi West. Educational institutions were viewed as one way to stimulate growth and opportunity. Educational enterprises held the promise of new resources in the form of students and others attracted by their presence in a community.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 8 PARIS MALE ACADEMY Page 4
=====

Educational Significance: The story of the Paris Male Academy must be pieced together with evidence that is fragmentary. Still, when all the fragments are assembled they yield the impression of institution headed by well educated and dedicated teachers, backed by trustees who belonged to the elite ranks of Paris society, which managed to establish a reputation for excellence that extended beyond the immediate locale, even to the extent of attracting students from neighboring states.

The academy along with its sister institution, the Paris Female Seminary, made its appearance during the banner years for academy foundings, the mid-1850s. In the single year of 1855, Twenty were chartered, including the Paris Female Seminary. Both institutions also waned during the Civil War years never to recover, a fate shared by most academies. The heyday of academies did not extend far into the post war era, for widespread public education was, at last, coming to dominate the scene. And once obsolete, no institution with its attendant material culture, has vanished more completely than that distinctive form of Southern schooling, the academy. Any surviving academy building in Missouri, and there are very few, is a genuine curiosity. One that has an associated history of substance is an artifact of great importance to anyone desiring to know how and in what setting quality secondary education was achieved in the western reaches of the Upper South.

The Paris Male Academy was launched in August of 1854; its counterpart, the Paris Female Seminary opened a few months later. An announcement in the June 27, 1854 edition of the Paris Mercury, proclaimed the intentions of the trustees and principal to establish a school that would not be inferior to any institution in the country of similar character and organization. "A regular course taken at the Academy by young gentlemen will prepare them for entering one of the highest classes in any College of any country." Not only that, but the preparation could be accomplished with less time and expense than by entering the preparatory department in a college. The newly erected two-story brick edifice that was to house the school was considered one of the best buildings in the vicinity and was proudly referred to in the announcement: "The Academy building is large and commodious, sufficient to accommodate 100 pupils."

It was not uncommon in Missouri for teachers to present an impressive list of offerings. By contrast, the principal of the Paris Male Academy, John C. McBride, after attacking the pernicious effects of false teaching occurring in common schools, advanced three general principles for conducting his school: a thorough and complete knowledge of the English Language was essential to further educational advancement; the course of study must be practical; and no text books containing written answers and questions would be used if they could be avoided. This emphasis on the basics and the practical, of course, comported well with the rural

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 8 PARIS MALE ACADEMY Page 5
=====

outlook and values of a conservative, predominantly rural state such as Missouri. The academy year was to be divided into two terms, and four departments with a scaled rate of tuition per term--primary (\$7.50), junior (\$10.00), middle (\$12.50), and senior (\$15.00) grades. In concluding his announcement, McBride assured potential patrons that he would procure the necessary assistance to discharge the duties pertaining to the school.

J. C. McBride was of Tennessee extraction, born to a family that placed a high premium on education. McBride was educated in common schools, and by a private teacher, before entering the state university at Columbia. He received his degree from Centre College in Danville, Kentucky. McBride remained at the helm of the fledgling male academy for only fifteen months. At the same time, he served on the Visiting and Examining Committee to evaluate the extent of learning and accomplishments of graduates of the Paris Female Seminary. In 1855, he married and retired to the country to pursue farming. In 1860, he was elected to the county office of sheriff and collector. He evidently did not entirely abandon the teaching field, for his biographical sketch in the History of Monroe and Shelby Counties mentioned that he devoted time to teaching and had long held a position in the front rank of teachers.

His successor as the head of the Paris Male Academy was Samuel S. Bassett. Bassett was born in 1833 near Patrick Courthouse, Virginia. His father, George H. Bassett, followed a typical westward migrational path, with stop overs in Kentucky, St. Louis, and Hannibal, Missouri. Eventually, the elder Bassett purchased 1000 acres of land near Madison, in Monroe County, and with a work force of several slaves commenced to raise grain and tobacco. He set himself up in the lifestyle of a Virginia gentleman, surrounded by a great pack of hounds, and devoted himself to such pastimes as deer hunting. The Civil War brought his ruin. It claimed one of his sons, all of his slaves, and many of his possessions through confiscation.

His eldest son, Samuel, seemed to have a temperament that inclined more to religion and study, and he did not seem to be so passionate a Southerner as his father. Indeed, during the Civil War, he tried to remain neutral. He was well educated. He entered the University of Missouri, and then studied for three years at Bethany College, in Virginia. He seems to have been deeply influenced by the teachings of the president of Bethany College, Alexander Campbell, founder of the Disciples of Christ (Christian Church). Bassett afterward established a long association with the Christian Church of Paris where he served as elder and Sunday school superintendent. His Bethany College schoolmate, James Campbell, was also lured to Paris to become co-principal, with J. W. Carter, of the Paris Female Seminary. (The Christian church connection does not end here, as shall shortly be seen).

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 8 PARIS MALE ACADEMY Page 6
=====

Samuel Bassett was in his early twenties when he assumed the duties of principal for the Paris Male Academy. Within a year, Bassett also married. His new wife, Fannie Giddings, was the daughter of a die-hard Missouri secessionist named Braxton Giddings. Previous to becoming principal, Bassett had served two years in the educational trenches, teaching in a district school.

Once installed at the Paris Male Academy, Samuel Bassett remained there for the next decade, seeing the school through its finest years. Ultimately, the school was doomed by the Civil War which drained away students. Bassett was compelled by this circumstance to resign from the faculty and enter the mercantile business where he prospered for four decades.

The general educational level of school teachers in antebellum Missouri, as characterized by Ralph Edward Glauert, in many, if not most, instances did not include a college degree. This was probably to be expected in a rural society where extensive education was neither widespread nor a requisite for success in most early-day communities. Performance counted for more than degrees. Within this context, it would appear that both McBride and Bassett, the former with a Bachelor's degree, the latter, a Masters degree, possessed educational qualifications that were well above the norm.

Teachers in antebellum Missouri, as Glauert also notes, exhibited a high degree of mobility, not only in terms of territory covered, but also in terms of shifts from one occupation to another. Teaching was characteristically a young person's pursuit, and often served as way of securing an income, however meager, while preparing oneself to enter another profession, such as law, clergy, medicine, merchandizing, etc. Rapid turnover of teachers moving on to other pursuits was a problem that plagued early Missouri education and added yet another factor of instability. The fact that Bassett had a relatively long tenure at the Paris Male Academy probably had a great deal to do with the school's steady growth in prestige and recognition as one of the finest centers of education in the northern Little Dixie Region. And Bassett and McBride must have had a lasting commitment to the Paris locale, for they both remained in the area after their teaching careers were ended.

The Paris Male Academy and Female Seminary between them served a broad spectrum of the secondary educational needs of Monroe County and beyond. According to the Monroe County Appeal, students in the two schools ranged from tiny tots to mature men and women intending to teach school elsewhere. The buildings and furnishings of the two schools were financed by public subscription. The schools also, as previously mentioned, divided the public school funds allotted for the district by

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 8 PARIS MALE ACADEMY Page 7
=====

the state. Of the two institutions, the female seminary had a larger enrollment: at one time it could boast 175 students while the male academy had 135 pupils. The reputation of the schools was widespread. Students came from five states, and almost half of the enrollment was from outside the town and county. At the peak of the Paris Male Academy, Samuel Bassett headed a faculty of four, and according to the Appeal had for students men who went on to become some of the best known teachers, ministers, and business men in Monroe County. Evidently, General Drake, founder of Drake University in Des Moines, Iowa, enrolled his son, William, so impressed was he by the Paris Male Academy's reputation as a school of learning.

As has previously been observed, academies, unlike other institutions of education in antebellum Missouri, were the product of community, as opposed to individual, action, and were governed by local boards of trustees. Often, charters were issued to academies, seminaries, and institutes by the state which officially incorporated them, and specified the manner in which they were to be governed and conducted. It was common for such charters to refer to the duties and responsibilities of boards of trustees. Typically, trustees had control of school property, the power to sue and be sued, authority to hire and fire faculty, to determine the courses to be offered, and to establish the criteria and procedures for granting degrees. The General Assembly granted such a charter to the Paris Female Seminary on November 15, 1855. This charter made no mention of a board of trustees; instead, the major powers for conducting the school were conferred on the two co-principals--J. C. Campbell and J. W. Carter.

For reasons unknown, the Paris Male Academy was not incorporated by the state. It is known, however, the institution did have a board of trustees, as well as stockholders, and this board did exercise control over matters of property. The abstract for the academy property reveals that on June 19, 1855, the academy grounds were acquired by John T. Nesbit, George W. Moss, and Abner E. Gore "as Trustees for the Stockholders of the Paris Male & Female Academies." Nearly fourteen years later, on January 1, 1869, this same group of men, acting on a petition of the majority of the stockholders, sold the same property to Nimrod Ashcraft, who was to use the school building as his residence.

An examination of the background of the three trustees mentioned provides an indication of the deep involvement of some of the ruling families of Paris in both the Male Academy and the Female Seminary. Little is known about Nesbit, except that he was a Kentucky born farmer known for his interest in the Methodist Church (South) and education. The importance of the other two trustees, George W. Moss and Abner E. Gore to the development of Paris can be more readily appreciated thanks to the writings of Tom Bodine, who achieved national fame as the editor of the

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 8 PARIS MALE ACADEMY Page 8
=====

Paris Mercury before his death in 1937. Moss and Gore were both medical doctors. George Moss' brother, Judge David H. Moss, was another town leader, a long time banker in Paris, and trustee for the Paris Female Seminary. The Moss brothers and Gore were characterized by Bodine, along with a few others, as the kind of men one had to know in order to know why Paris was the town it was. "We still (ca. 1930s) live in this town from the force of the original projections given by men of the type I have mentioned." These men, along with Samuel Bassett, were also pillars of the Christian Church of Paris, which, in Bodine's estimation, had played a dominating role in Monroe County politics and business for over a century.

The outbreak of the Civil War had a devastating effect on the enrollment of the Paris Male Academy. At one point, because students came from both Northern and Southern backgrounds, a pitched battle erupted among the boys that almost broke up the school. Afterwards, many students withdrew, and enrollment dwindled as the war wore on. Bassett was compelled to resign in 1865, no longer able to make a living off of the school. The school persevered for a few more years, although hardly on a paying basis. Finally, in 1867, the first public school district was established in Paris. The Paris Male Academy building served its last function as an educational institution at this time--serving for the first term of 40 weeks as the first public school building in Paris. The 1868-69 term was conducted in the building of the by then defunct Paris Female Seminary.

Architectural Significance: It is impossible to generalize about the appearance of antebellum academies, institutes, and seminaries for the simple reason that virtually none have survived to be recorded, and because contemporary views of such buildings are almost wholly lacking. It was earlier mentioned that some 240 such educational institutions were in existence by the time of the Civil War. Virtually none of the buildings that housed these institutions are extant today. This writer was unable to locate views of more than, perhaps, a dozen buildings that once served as private secondary educational institutions. Such a small sample could hardly be used to attempt to characterize the "typical" academy. Since the small sample of such buildings that have survived, mostly in depictions, do share similarities of scale and, to a lesser degree, appearance, this must constitute the basis for advancing the argument for architectural significance under Criterion C.

One further observation needs to be made while on this subject. Missouri was primarily a Southern state prior to the Civil War based on the fact that the majority of its population derived from states of the Upper and Middle South, and because powerful and influential Southerners dominated the politics of the state, thereby insuring that the institution of slavery would remain intact and that "yankee" influences

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 8 PARIS MALE ACADEMY Page 9
=====

in the guise of railroad building, aggressive promotion of industrialization, and the like, would be held at bay. Today, however, Missouri is far more likely to be regarded as a Midwestern state. The state does not, therefore, present the unbroken continuity between past and present that might be found in states like Virginia, Kentucky, or Louisiana, which have maintained a distinctive Southern regional character. For that reason, the material culture and the infrastructure of Missouri's Southern culture to large degree exist outside the context of the present day, and seem to belong to a distant time that is irretrievably lost. The few fragments of that past continue to vanish at a rate that startles informed and sensitive observers of the cultural landscape. Dwellings, churches, and courthouses have survived in sufficient numbers to allow generalizations to be made with some confidence. Commercial structures have survived to much less of an extent, and, as has already been noted, educational structures have hardly survived at all. This is the reason that the Paris Male Academy is an important building. It is hardly distinctive from an architectural point of view--quite the contrary. It may or may not be typical of its genre--there is really no way to tell at this point in time. What it is, and what it stands for, is virtually our last chance to observe in the field, and to comprehend and appreciate in a tangible way how Missouri's young people were educated in a Southern society where publicly supported schools were not yet the norm.

In discussing the architectural significance of the Paris Male Academy, two aspects deserve extended discussion: the domestic proportions of the building, and its temple form.

Beginning with the first aspect, it should be said that the domestic dimension can be taken in two ways--first, as more or less being of a modest size comparable to contemporary large dwellings, and second, as being indistinguishable from, and interchangeable with, domestic dwellings. The Paris Male Academy clearly falls into the latter category. It is identical in plan and size to comparable side-passage, temple-form dwellings of its day. Indeed, it became a residence immediately upon the vacation of its academy purpose, and it has served as a residence far longer than it served as a school. The en suite arrangement of the first floor main rooms may have been so designed to meet class room requirements, but the same arrangement was also utilized for connected parlors in the more pretentious houses of the same era. The partitioning of the upstairs front room was probably the most frank admission of the original dormitory/class room function of the building; otherwise, the plan of the house, as mentioned, cannot be distinguished from the layout of many similar residences.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 8 PARIS MALE ACADEMY Page 10
=====

The Paris Male Academy plan is derived from the Georgian side-passage model that evolved from Colonial times as one of several possible room and passage options for Southern dwellings. Double-pile (two room deep), two-story, side-passage houses were not uncommon in Missouri, although, of course, they were not so prevalent as the more popular room-hall-room configuration of the main block of the ubiquitous I-house form. Both plans offered an equal amount of floor space.

There are other examples of residential plans and house forms being employed as private secondary school buildings. The Elizabeth Aull Female Seminary (part of a National Register historic district) in Lexington, Lafayette County, is a ca. mid-1850s brick central passage I-House. This is hardly a coincidence, as a local resident donated his residence for the purpose of launching the school. The first Van Rensselear Academy (1852) in Ralls County is a two-story, side-passage, I-house. Also built on the central-passage, I-house plan was the Franklin Academy, in Howard County, which dated to the mid-1820s, and the Ste. Genevieve Academy, Ste. Genevieve County, which may have been built as early as 1808, although its wood work is Greek Revival, and, therefore, dates from three to four decades later. On a slightly larger, but still domestic, scale was the Monroe Institute for Young Ladies. This two-story building, only recently demolished despite a last minute effort to save it, had a Georgian appearance--double-pile with a hipped roof. It was a brick three by six (as opposed to the more usual five) bay structure not dissimilar to the largest houses of the period. It did, indeed, serve as a residence once the school closed. Also of domestic proportions were the Glasgow Female Seminary, Glasgow, Howard County, and buildings reputed to be associated with the Watson Seminary in Ashley, Pike County. The latter two buildings will be discussed shortly.

The similarity of the aforementioned buildings with domestic structures might mean nothing more than the fact that they survived, where so many others did not, only because they were readily convertible to residences. But this similarity could also suggest that there was no template or standardized institutional design for secondary private school buildings, and that local builders were compelled by that reason to go with the familiar residential model available for a building large enough to serve the need for a modestly sized educational institution that served domestic purposes (the boarding of students and faculty) as well as classroom functions.

The second aspect of the Paris Male Academy that requires discussion is its temple form. The era during which the majority of academies were founded, 1840-1860, was also the same period in which the Greek Revival style gained ascendancy in Missouri. The decorative elements of this style, evocations or quotations of pediments, entablatures, crossetts,

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 8 PARIS MALE ACADEMY Page 11
=====

and the like, were mainly utilized for openings and roof lines; such decoration was usually applied to traditional vernacular forms, such as I-houses. However, more explicit attempts to capture the feeling and symbolism of the Grecian ideal by erecting buildings in the form of Greek temples was a practice that appeared in Missouri not only in public buildings such as courthouses and churches, but also in residences, as well. The achievement of the temple-form appearance required, at the most basic and primitive level, little more than reorienting the entrance from the longitudinal axis of a building to the gable end and adding a few classical elements, often no more than pilasters to suggest columns, or returns to evoke a pediment.

Because the temple-form evoked the symbolism of Greek democracy, it was frequently employed in the design of courthouses in Missouri. Marian M. Ohman's Encyclopedia of Missouri Courthouses documents at least twenty-six temple-form courthouses built in Missouri counties prior to 1870. At their best, these buildings presented columned fronts, and commonly had modest towers astride their roof ridges. Two such courthouses are still in active use, those in Lafayette (1847) and Ralls (1858) Counties. Both buildings have tetrastyle porticos and towers and are on the National Register. The stone, massively scaled Ralls County courthouse is one of the finest achievements of antebellum construction in Missouri. Although no comprehensive inventory of antebellum churches has yet been compiled, there were probably a fairly large number of temple form types built. The gable-front form for Southern churches goes back to Colonial times, and this design required only the addition of classical details to evoke the feeling of "Greekness." Good examples that are on the National Register include the beautiful little Greco-Gothic church at Eolia in Pike County, and the Cumberland Presbyterian church in Lexington. Several temple-form residences dating from the pre-Civil War period have been observed by this writer in the Southern settlement regions. The finest is the Aull house in Lexington which has a handsome tetrastyle pedimented portico. Several examples, many without porticos, have been observed in Pike and Marion Counties (Marion County abuts Monroe County on the northeast while Pike County is separated from Monroe County by Ralls County).

Even within the confines of the limited amount of available data, it is still evident that the temple-form was, to some extent, employed in private secondary educational buildings. Floyd Shoemaker's Missouri and Missourians contains a photograph of one such building, the Cumberland Academy at Kirksville, Adair County, which was in existence in 1867. This two-story building was more institutional than domestic in appearance. The primary facade of this building presented three bays divided by four pilasters, above which was a plain entablature and pediment. Straddling the roof ridge was tower with a tall spire. The building was six bays deep. The chapel of the Danville Female Academy,

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 8 PARIS MALE ACADEMY Page 12
=====

built in 1859 in Montgomery County, as pictured in Dorothy Caldwell's Missouri Historic Sites Catalogue, is, if not a true temple-form building, a gable-front structure dominated by a recessed doorway enframed by pilasters and a projecting cornice. The classical effect of this story-and-a-half frame building is further enhanced by cornice returns supported by narrow pilasters. The rear of this building, now vacant, can be seen from Interstate 70 as it passes by Danville. Also pictured in the Historic Sites Catalogue is the Glasgow Female Seminary, Howard County, a brick building erected in 1848 and destroyed in the 1960s. This three bay wide brick building is not a true temple-form building, but it does achieve a strong temple-like character by virtue of the prominent pediment that spans the central bay. This pediment is visually supported by two of the four brick pilasters spaced across the building's facade. The entrance door of this building is enframed by a battered "dog-eared" architrave topped by a cornice. There are two gable-front buildings in Ashley, Pike County, that, according to a local resident, were part of the Watson Seminary, which was chartered in 1847. The least altered, but severely deteriorated, of these buildings presents a two bay facade with cornice returns that impart a slightly Greek character. Although a college rather than secondary education building, the Central Female College building in Lexington, long since destroyed, deserves mention as a fine example of the temple form. Originally built in 1847 to house a Masonic College, this brick building was fronted by a shallow pedimented portico supported by four fluted doric columns. The college rested on a high basement and was approached by stairs that extended the full width of the facade. The doorway was monumental in scale, appearing to be some sixteen feet in height, and enframed by pilasters and an entablature. Like the Cumberland Academy, it was three bays wide by six bays deep. It was the most temple-like of all the antebellum educational buildings examined by this author. But having so stated, it is still very much a vernacular and provincial building, as even the most cursory comparison with such high style prototypes as Girard College in Philadelphia will immediately reveal.

Despite the fact that the Paris Male Academy can hardly lay claim to being a particularly pretentious building, although it was a very fine building for the Paris locale, it is a good Missouri example of the temple form and does share similarities with several examples of the courthouses, churches and academies that have just been examined. Like the Cumberland Academy in Kirksville, the Cumberland Presbyterian Church of Lexington, and at least five courthouses (Carroll County, 1867, Cooper County, 1838, Franklin County, 1847, Perry County, 1859, and St. Francois County, 1848), it presented a pedimented facade divided into three bays by four pilasters. It was smaller than the Cumberland Academy or the Central Female College in that it was four as opposed to six bays deep. And like these buildings, it is entirely vernacular in character.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 8 PARIS MALE ACADEMY Page 13
=====

William H. Pierson, Jr. has aptly characterized the provincial Greek Revival as the nation's first pervasive and self-conscious nationalist movement in American architecture that achieved expression at the folk level in rural America as a universally accepted symbol of democracy. In Pierson's view, this architectural idiom, because it was primitive and practical, was readily acceptable to a vigorous and expanding nation. Simple, logical, and dignified, it was the supreme visual embodiment of the oldest democracy on earth. According to Pierson:

...the Greek Revival was motivated by pictorial and sentimental, rather than by architectonic and rational values, and the farther one gets from the professional creative core, the more this is true. The most convincing architectural evidence for this is the central importance of the temple form as the primary motif of the Greek Revival. At the idealistic level the temple lived for the Americans as a noble object, a building form which was expressive of those qualities both real and imagined, which they admired in ancient Greece and which they longed to achieve for themselves. Sentimentally, it provided an important link with their own architectural tradition [Neoclassicism]. The simple pitched-roof houses which dotted the American landscape were, when faced squarely, no more than the classical temple form with its long side turned to the street. (p. 436)

Because of the sentimental impulse that drove the Greek Revival, vernacular builders, as Pierson sees it, grasped the bold massing of the style, but not the coherence, the primitive geometry but not the substance. It became an architecture of quotations with little concern for the authentic representation of the Greek style. The un-Greek practice, for instance, of placing the entrance door to the left of center (as is the case with the Paris Male Academy) in the smaller houses of the period was necessitated by the fact that internal planning requirements took precedence over classical symmetry.

All of these generalizations made by Pierson apply perfectly to the Paris Male Academy which was, as has already been observed, indistinguishable from houses of the same period. Illiterate, from the point of view of stylistic correctness, the designer of this building was striving for nothing more than a feeling of Greekness. There was no evident concern with replicating any particular classical order, or with making more than the most perfunctory effort to achieve the appearance of a Greek temple. The tetrastyle Greek portico is minimally evoked by the four pilasters, with their simple wood capitals, arranged across the facade. The crudely executed pediment consists of boxed eaves enhanced by courses of wooden blocks that suggest block modillions. Judging by the historic photo, this modillion course originally may have extended around the entire building; today, these modillion blocks are present only under the cornice and raking cornice of the facade. The only other Greek feature

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 8 PARIS MALE ACADEMY Page 14
=====

present on the building's exterior are the pilasters of the front doorway that may have supported an entablature that has been lost or obscured by the unfortunate (but practical) one-bay wide porch (which does have a pedimented roof of unknown date) supported by the inappropriate bungaloid columns. On the interior of the first floor are simply executed Grecian, or dog-eared, architraves enframing the openings of the doors, windows, and double parlor. Virtually any, or all, of these vernacular Greek Revival features can be encountered on public or domestic buildings located throughout Missouri's Southern settlement regions. The Paris Male Academy, in other words, is entirely consistent, in keeping with the requirements of Criterion C, with the type of Greek Revival style construction occurring any where in antebellum Missouri that a dignified, but provincial, Southern culture was transplanted by aspiring men and women. It is a strong symbol and visual representation of the ambitions of the founders and leaders of Paris, Missouri as they strove to invest their locale with the highest achievable ideals of a vital and expanding society situated, as it was, on the northwestern fringe of the Old South.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 9 PARIS MALE ACADEMY Page 1
=====

Abstract of Title for Paris Male Academy property.

Alexander, Paul, ed. The Chronology of a County Editor, From the Writings of T. V. Bodine. np.

An Illustrated Historical Atlas of Monroe County, Missouri. Philadelphia: Edwards Brothers of Missouri, 1876.

Barton, Frank L. "History of the Academy in Missouri," (M.A. thesis, University of Missouri, 1910).

Caldwell, Dorothy J., ed. Missouri Historic Sites Catalogue. Columbia: The State Historical Society of Missouri, 1963, pp. 68, 90, 111, 139.

Denny, James M. "A Transition of Style in Missouri's Antebellum Domestic Southern Architecture," Pioneer America Society Transactions, VII (1984), pp. 1-12.

Eaton, Clement. The Growth of Southern Civilization, 1790-1860. New York: Harper and Row Publishers, 1961, p. 115.

Gerlach, Russel L. Settlement Patterns in Missouri. Columbia: University of Missouri Press, 1986, pp. 19-23, 66-67.

Glauert, Ralph Edward. "Education and Society in Ante-bellum Missouri," (Ph.D dissertation, University of Missouri, 1973), chapters 1, 2, 3, and 5.

History of Monroe and Shelby Counties, Missouri. St. Louis: National Historical Company, 1884, p. 572.

Laws of the State of Missouri, Passed at the First Session of the Eighteenth General Assembly. Jefferson City: James Lusk, 1855, pp. 136-137 (An act to incorporate Paris Female Seminary).

Lexington, Missouri: 1822-1972. Higginsville, The Higginsville Advance, Inc. nd., pp. 8, 25, 28-31, 42, 62.

March, David D. The History of Missouri, Vol I. New York and West Palm Beach: Lewis Historical Publishing Company, 1967, pp. 719-733.

Monroe County Appeal, March 24, 1916, p. 3.

Mercury, June 27, 1854).
, December 18, 1976 (quotes advertisement in [Paris]

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 9 PARIS MALE ACADEMY Page 2
=====

Ohman, Marian M. Encyclopedia of Missouri Courthouses. Columbia:
University of Missouri-Columbia Extension Division, 1981, passim.

Pierson, William H. American Buildings and Their Architects: The
Colonial and Neo-Classical Styles. Garden City, N.Y.: Anchor
Press/Doubleday, 1976, pp. 417-452.

Shoemaker, Floyd Calvin. Missouri and Missourians, Vol II. Chicago:
The Lewis Publishing Company, 1943, pp. 639-649.

van Ravenswaay, Charles, ed. Missouri: A Guide to the "Show Me" State.
New York: Duell, Sloan and Pearce, 1941, p. 369.

Williams, Walter, ed. A History of Northeast Missouri, Vol. III.
Chicago and New York: The Lewis Historical Publishing Company, 1913, pp.
1506-1510.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 10 PARIS MALE ACADEMY Page 1
=====

Verbal Boundary Description

At a point 400' east of Payne Branch Creek, and parallel the eastward course of the south side of Monroe Street, the northeastermost edge of the historic property line for the Paris Male Academy is found. From this point the legal boundary description begin as follows: Beginning at a point on the East boundary line of the old Town Tract of the Town of Paris, 2.95 chains (195 ft.) North of where a continuation of the North side of Caldwell Street would cross said line; then with said Town line, North 2.80 chains (185 ft.), to a point 29 links (19 ft.) North of where the North side of Monroe Street would cross said line; then East 4.50 chains (297 ft.); thence South 2.80 (185 ft.) to a point; then West 4.50 chains (297 ft.) to the beginning; contains one and twenty-five hundredths acres. Paraphrased quotation from the Warranty Deed. Dated March 8, 1855. Filed June 19, 1855. Book "O", page 81. Con. \$100.00. Statutory Ack. before W.M. Penn, Clerk of County Court of Monroe County, Mo.

John G. Caldwell, et al--Trustees for the Stockholders of the Paris Male and Female Academies.

Boundary Justification

The parcel being nominated to the National Register containing the Paris Male Academy is the same land that has been historically associated with that academy during its period of historic significance.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 11

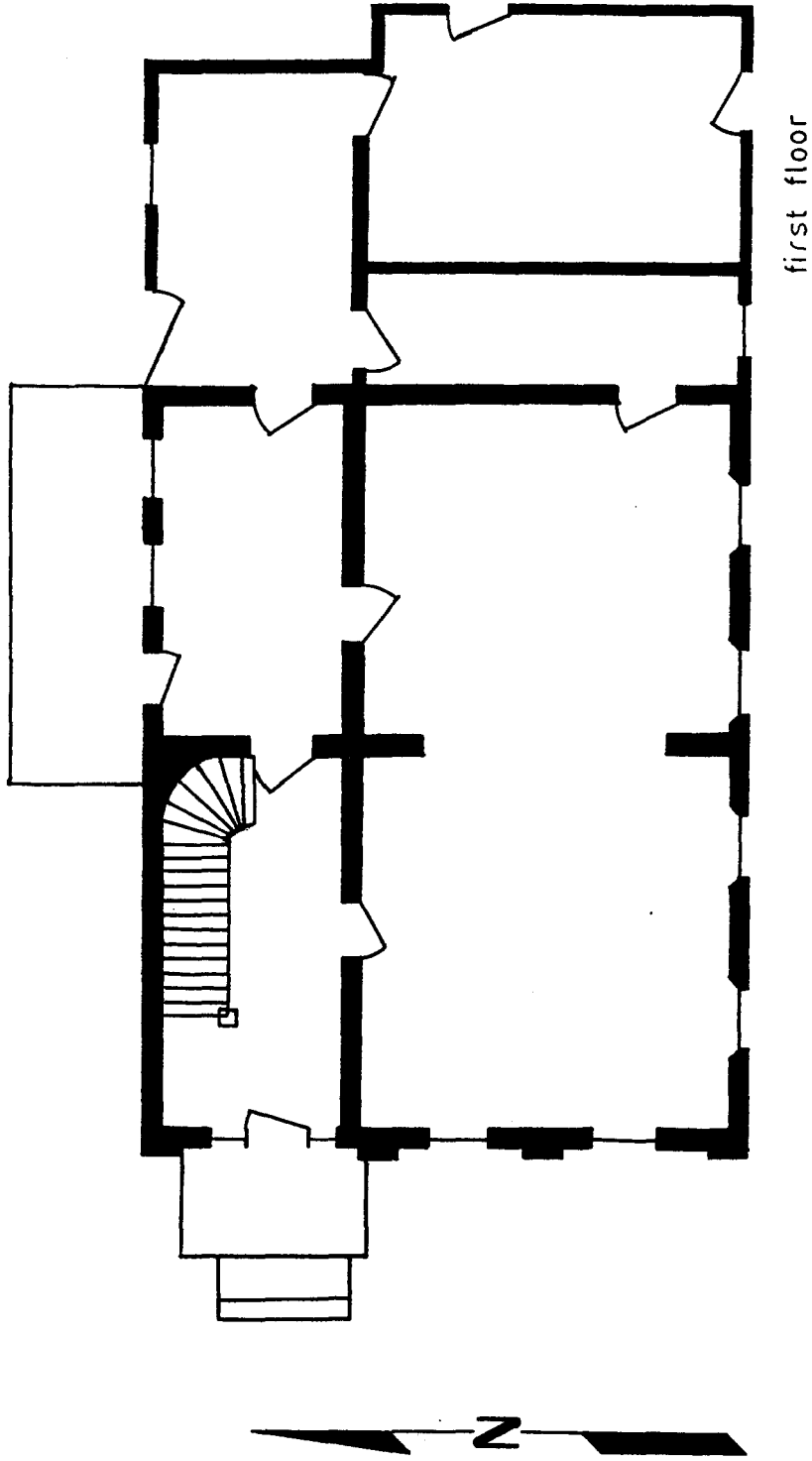
PARIS MALE ACADEMY

Page 1

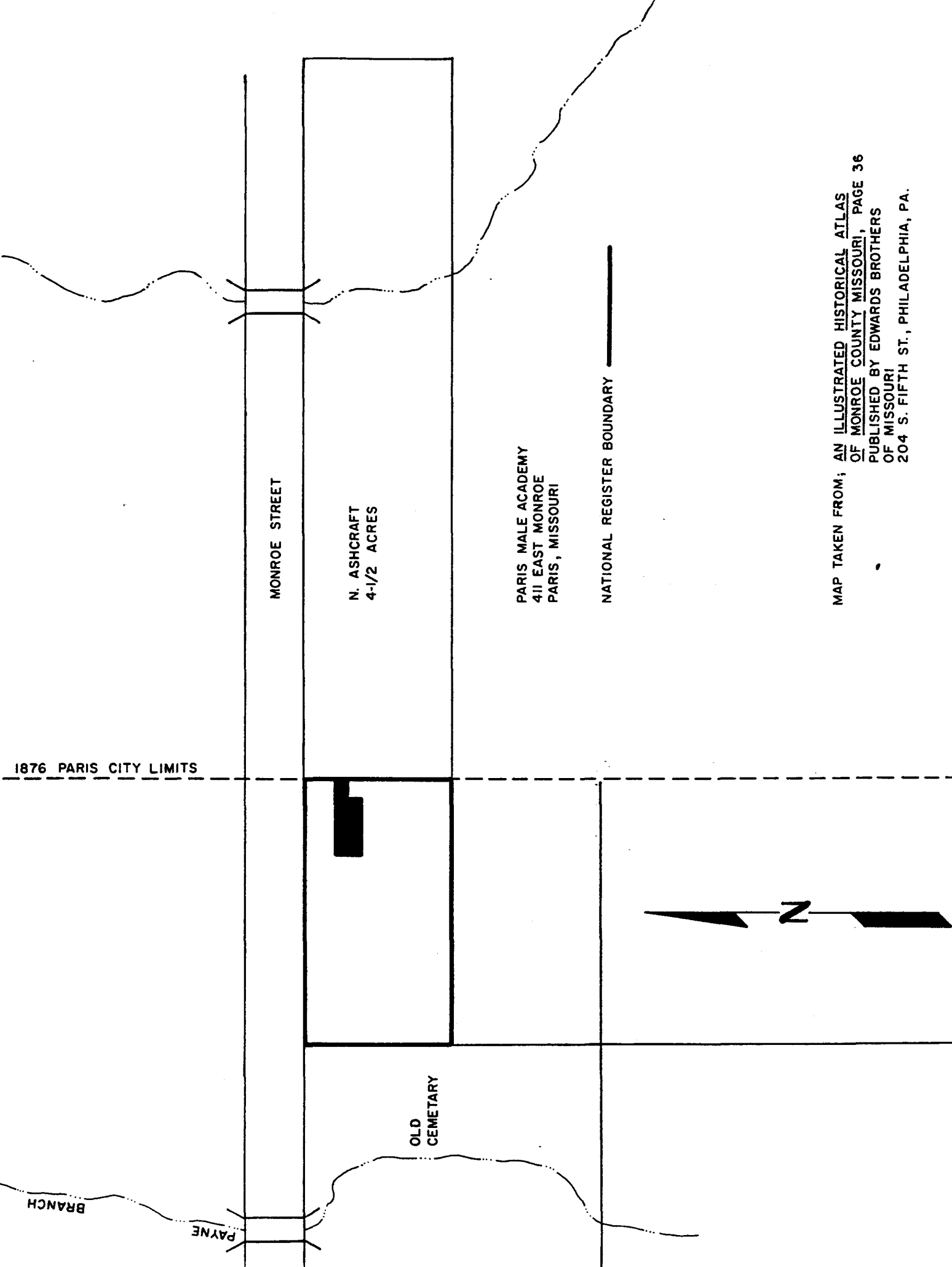
=====

2. Hugh R. Davidson
National Register Planner and State Contact Person
Department of Natural Resources
Division of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation
Historic Preservation Program
P.O. Box 176
Jefferson City, Missouri 65102
Date: May 22, 1990
Telephone: 314-752-5377

PARIS MALE ACADEMY
411 East Monroe
Paris, Missouri



APPROXIMATELY TO SCALE



N. ASHCRAFT
4-1/2 ACRES

PARIS MALE ACADEMY
411 EAST MONROE
PARIS, MISSOURI

NATIONAL REGISTER BOUNDARY

MONROE STREET

1876 PARIS CITY LIMITS

OLD
CEMETARY

PAYNE

BRANCH

MAP TAKEN FROM: AN ILLUSTRATED HISTORICAL ATLAS
OF MONROE COUNTY MISSOURI, PAGE 36
PUBLISHED BY EDWARDS BROTHERS
OF MISSOURI
204 S. FIFTH ST., PHILADELPHIA, PA.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number Photo PARIS MALE ACADEMY Page 1
=====

NOTE: All photographs were reassessed for accuracy via a field check by G.L. Gilleard, January 5, 1990. The property has undergone no substantial change since the original photographs were taken; they adequately portray the current condition of the building.

PARIS MALE ACADEMY
411 E. Monroe
Paris, Monroe County, MO
James M. Denny
September 1, 1983
Department of Natural Resources, Historic Preservation
Program, Jefferson City, MO
View looking SW on facade
#1 of 13

PARIS MALE ACADEMY
411 E. Monroe
Paris, Monroe County, MO
G.L. Gilleard
September 1, 1983
Department of Natural Resources, Historic Preservation
Program, Jefferson City, MO
View looking NW onto boxed and pedimented cornice
#2 of 13

PARIS MALE ACADEMY
411 E. Monroe
Paris, Monroe County, MO
James M. Denny
September 1, 1983
Department of Natural Resources, Historic Preservation
Program, Jefferson City, MO
View SE on wood work temple front
#3 of 13

PARIS MALE ACADEMY
411 E. Monroe
Paris, Monroe County, MO
G.L. Gilleard
September 1, 1983
Department of Natural Resources, Historic Preservation
Program, Jefferson City, MO
View SE on foundation
#4 of 13

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number Photo PARIS MALE ACADEMY Page 2
=====

PARIS MALE ACADEMY
411 E. Monroe
Paris, Monroe County, MO
G.L. Gilleard
September 1, 1983
Department of Natural Resources, Historic Preservation
Program, Jefferson City, MO
View South, looking at North property elevation
#5 of 13

PARIS MALE ACADEMY
411 E. Monroe
Paris, Monroe County, MO
G.L. Gilleard
September 1, 1983
Department of Natural Resources, Historic Preservation
Program, Jefferson City, MO
View North, looking at South property elevation
#6 of 13

PARIS MALE ACADEMY
411 E. Monroe
Paris, Monroe County, MO
G.L. Gilleard
September 1, 1983
Department of Natural Resources, Historic Preservation
Program, Jefferson City, MO
View East, midground view of carriageway and cedars
#7 of 13

PARIS MALE ACADEMY
411 E. Monroe
Paris, Monroe County, MO
G.L. Gilleard
September 1, 1983
Department of Natural Resources, Historic Preservation
Program, Jefferson City, MO
View NE, interior stairwell in entrance hall
#8 of 13

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number Photo PARIS MALE ACADEMY Page 3
=====

PARIS MALE ACADEMY
411 E. Monroe
Paris, Monroe County, MO
G.L. Gilleard
September 1, 1983
Department of Natural Resources, Historic Preservation
Program, Jefferson City, MO
View West, looking towards main door
#9 of 13

PARIS MALE ACADEMY
411 E. Monroe
Paris, Monroe County, MO
G. L. Gilleard
February 24, 1984
Department of Natural Resources, Historic Preservation
Program, Jefferson City, MO
View NW, looking into main room on first floor
#10 of 13

PARIS MALE ACADEMY
411 E. Monroe
Paris, Monroe County, MO
G.L. Gilleard
September 1, 1983
Department of Natural Resources, Historic Preservation
Program, Jefferson City, MO
View South, looking from room into main hall
#11 of 13

PARIS MALE ACADEMY
411 E. Monroe
Paris, Monroe County, MO
G.L. Gilleard
September 1, 1983
Department of Natural Resources, Historic Preservation
Program, Jefferson City, MO
View East from second story stair landing
#12 of 13

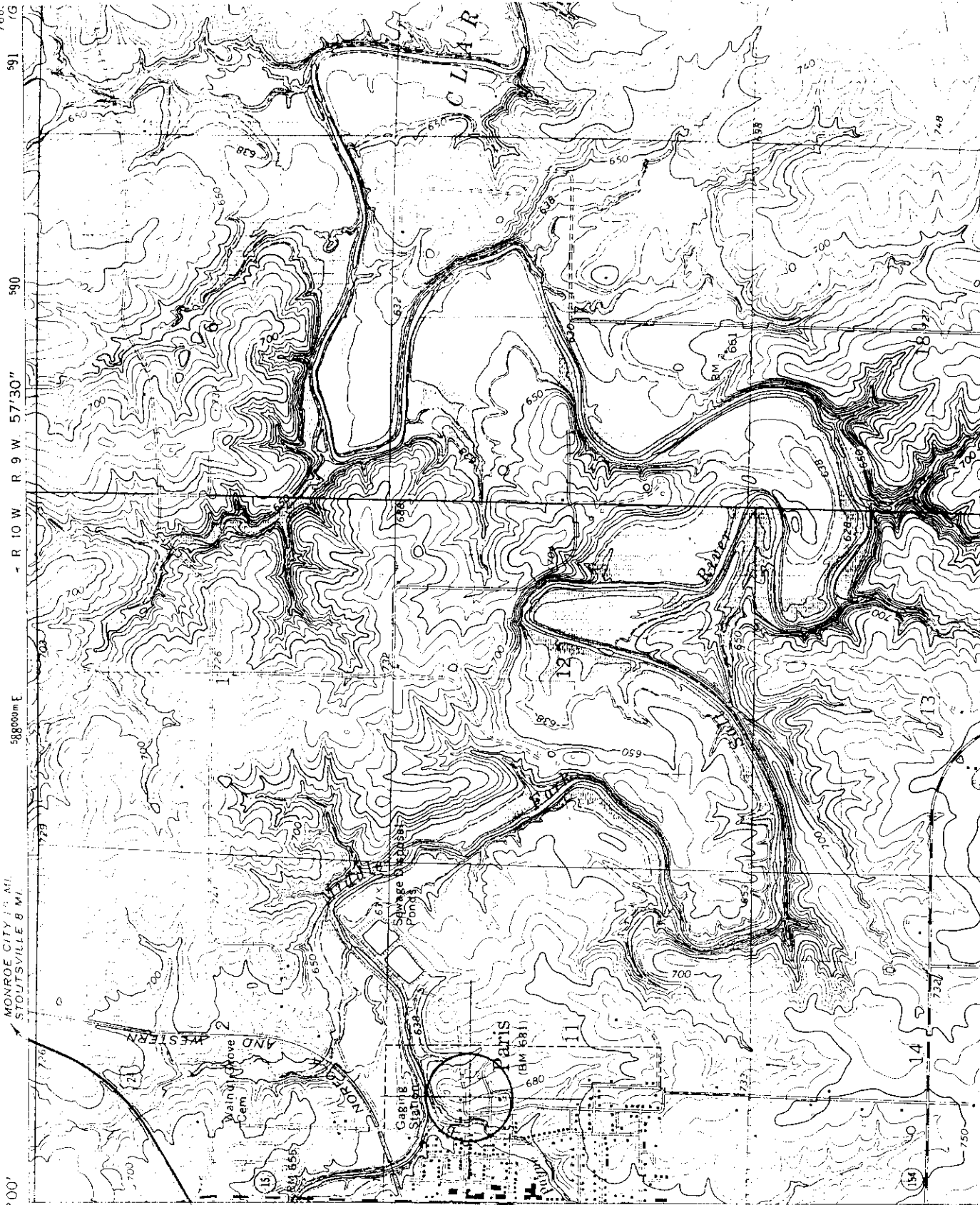
United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number Photo PARIS MALE ACADEMY Page 4
=====

PARIS MALE ACADEMY
411 E. Monroe
Paris, Monroe County, MO
G.L. Gilleard
October 3, 1983
Department of Natural Resources, Historic Preservation
Program, Jefferson City, MO
Historic photograph (n.d.), view is to South, see photograph #5.
#13 of 13

UNITED STATES
 DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
 GEOLOGICAL SURVEY



5864807E
 -3705607N

PARIS MALE ACADEMY
 PARIS MONROE CITY MO

(37° 11' 55" N)
 (93° 30' 00" W)

92° 00' 39' 30" W
 MONROE CITY 10 MI
 STOUTSVILLE 8 MI
 MOBERLY 26 MI
 MADISON 12 MI
 MEXICO 26 MI
 0.2 MI TO MO. 15

PARIS MALE ACADEMY 1 of 13
411 East Monroe
Paris Monroe Co., Mo.
Photographer: James M. Denny
Date : September 1, 1983
Neg. Loc. : Department of Natural Resources
Historic Preservation Program
P.O. Box 176
Jefferson City, MO 65102

View looking Southeast of the primary facade.

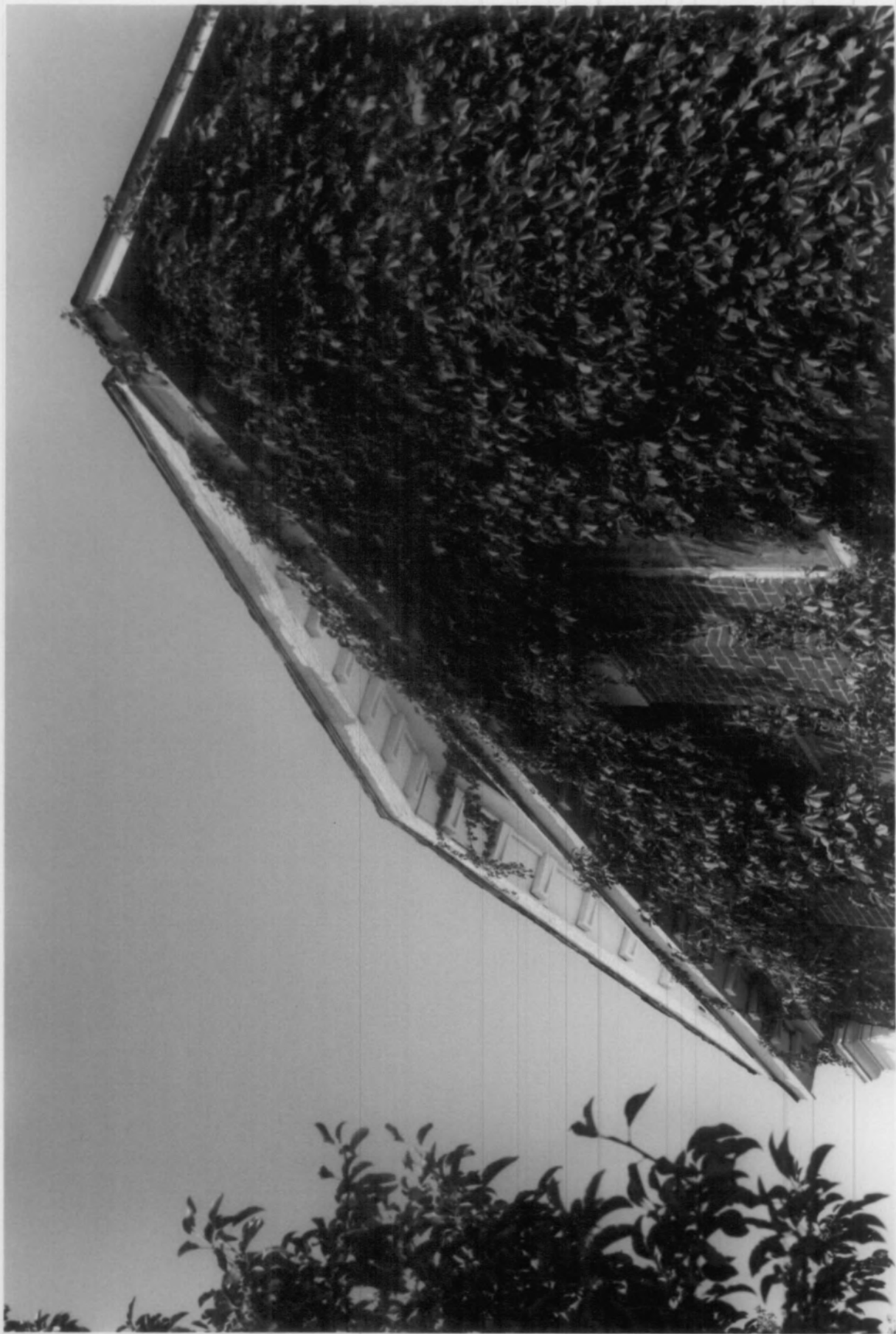


7

PARIS MALE ACADEMY 2 of 13
411 East Monroe
Paris Monroe Co., Mo.
Photographer: Lee Gilleard
Date : September 1, 1983
Neg. Loc. : Department of Natural Resources
Historic Preservation Program
P.O. Box 176
Jefferson City, MO 65102

View looking northeast of the boxed and
pedimented cornice.

13-1-1



PARIS MALE ACADEMY 3 of 13
411 East Monroe
Paris Monroe Co., Mo
Photographer: James M. Denny
Date : September 1, 1983
Neg. Loc. : Department of Natural Resources
 Historic Preservation Program
 P.O. Box 176
 Jefferson City, MO 65102

Detailed view looking Southeast of wood work
temple front and pilaster capital.



PARIS MALE ACADEMY 4 of 13

411 East Monroe

Paris

Monroe Co., Mo.

Photographer: Lee Gilleard

Date : September 1, 1983

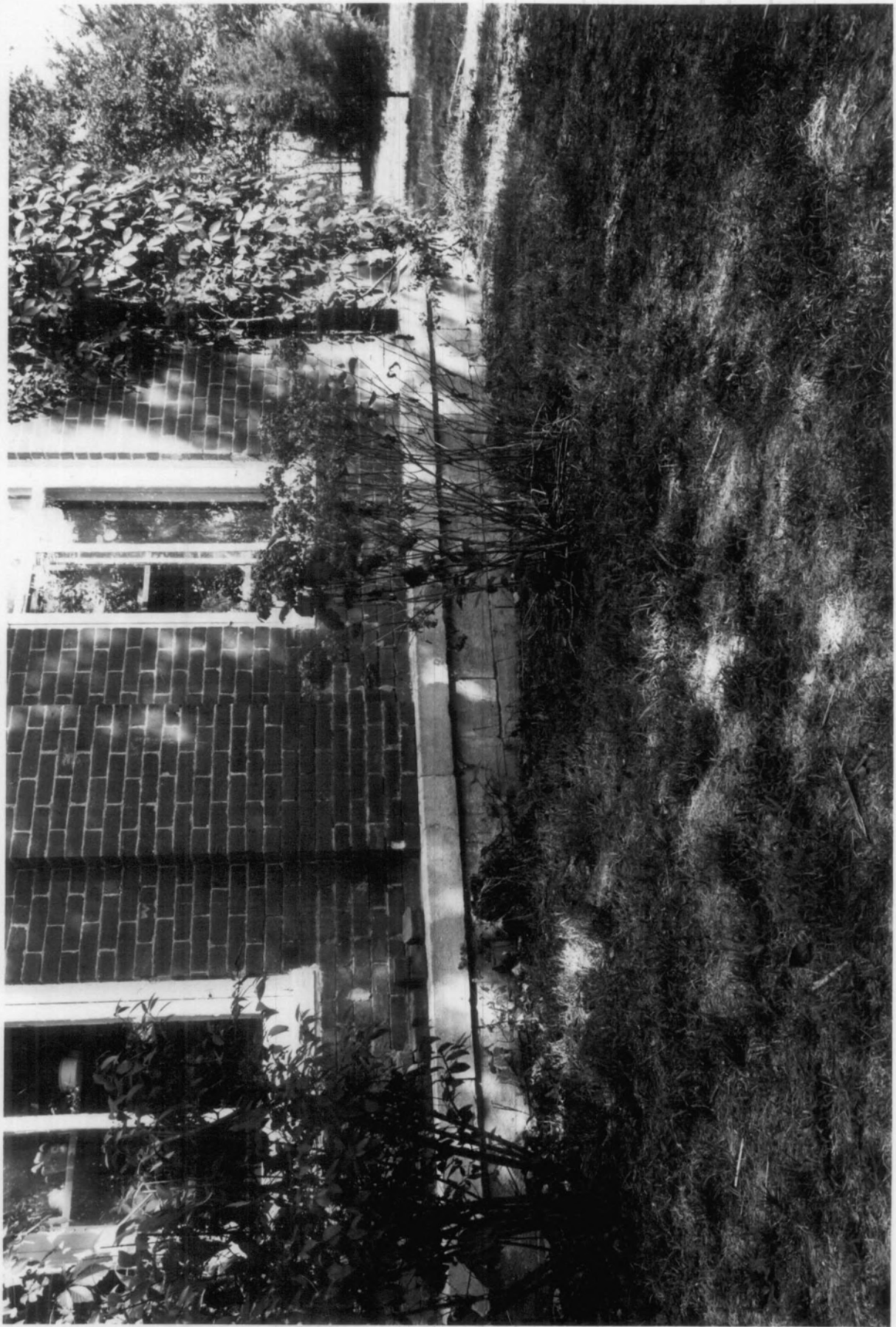
Neg. Loc. : Department of Natural Resources

Historic Preservation Program

P.O. Box 176

Jefferson City, MO 65102

Detailed view looking Southeast of finished
Timestone foundation.



PARIS MALE ACADEMY 5 of 13
411 East Monroe

Paris
Photographer: Lee Giljeard Monroe Co., Mo.

Date : February 24, 1984
Neg. Loc. : Department of Natural Resources
 Historic Preservation Program
 P.O. Box 176
 Jefferson City, MO 65102

View looking South, note line west of
windows and running from ground to roof of
former two story porch.



PARIS MALE ACADEMY
411 East Monroe
Paris

6 of 13

Monroe Co., Mo.

Photographer: Lee Gillearn

Date : February 24, 1983

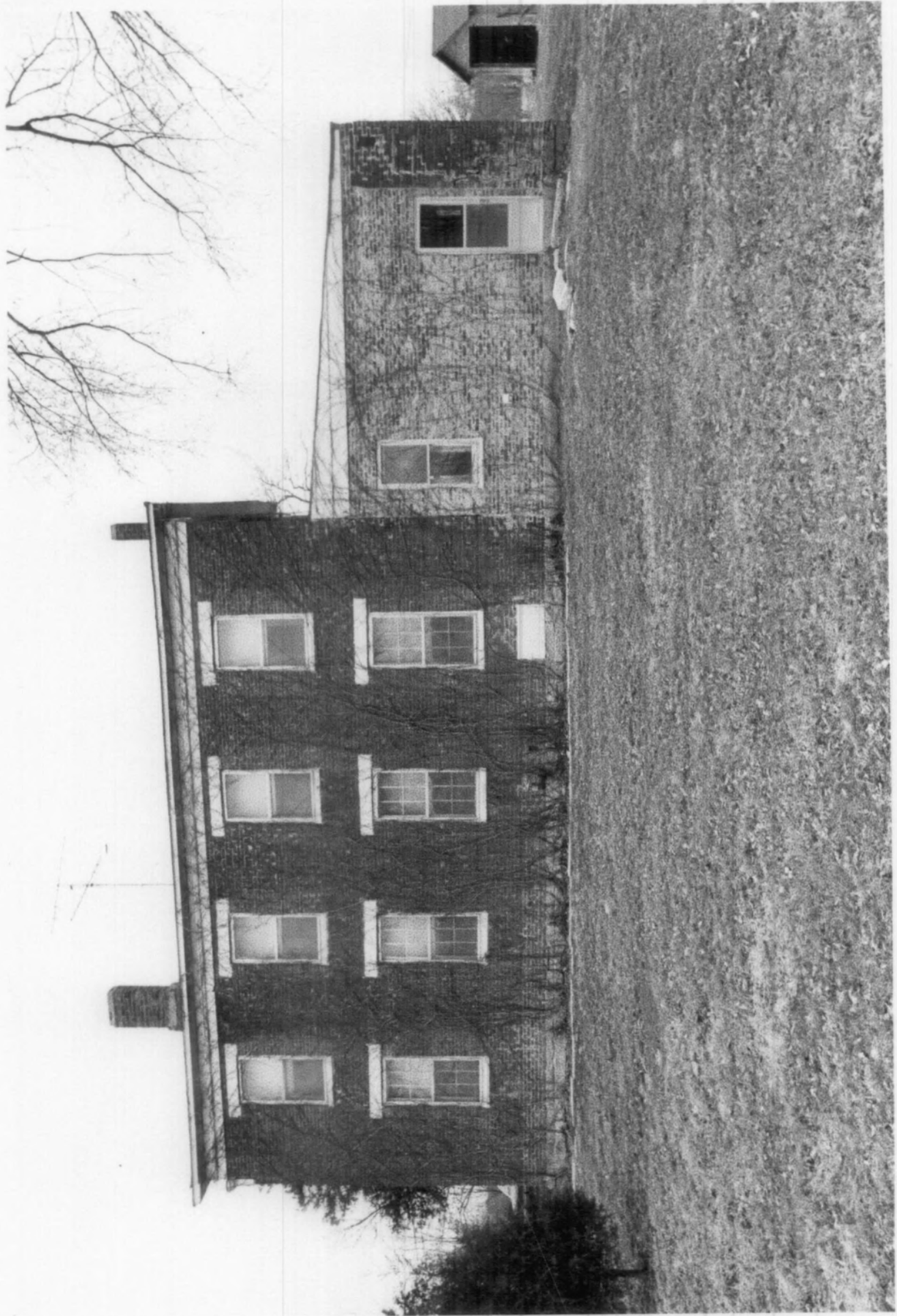
Neg. Loc. : Department of Natural Resources

Historic Preservation Program

P.O. Box 176

Jefferson City, MO 65102

View looking North showing consecutive
additions to the rear.



PARIS MALE ACADEMY 7 of 13
411 East Monroe
Paris Monroe Co., Mo.
Photographer: Lee Gilleard
Date : February 24, 1984
Neg. Loc. : Department of Natural Resources
 Historic Preservation Program
 P.O. Box 176
 Jefferson City, MO 65102

View looking East showing archaeological
evidence of the carriageway and walk
through two central cedars.



PARIS MALE ACADEMY

8 of 13

411 East Monroe

Paris

Monroe Co., Mo.

Photographer: Lee Gilleard

Date : September 1, 1983

Neg. Loc. : Department of Natural Resources

Historic Preservation Program

P.O. Box 176

Jefferson City, MO 65102

View looking Northeast of stairwell in
entrance hall.



PARIS MALE ACADEMY 9 of 13
411 East Monroe
Paris Monroe Co., Mo.
Photographer: Lee Gilleard
Date : September 1, 1983
Neg. Loc. : Department of Natural Resources
 Historic Preservation Program
 P.O. Box 176
 Jefferson City, MO 65102

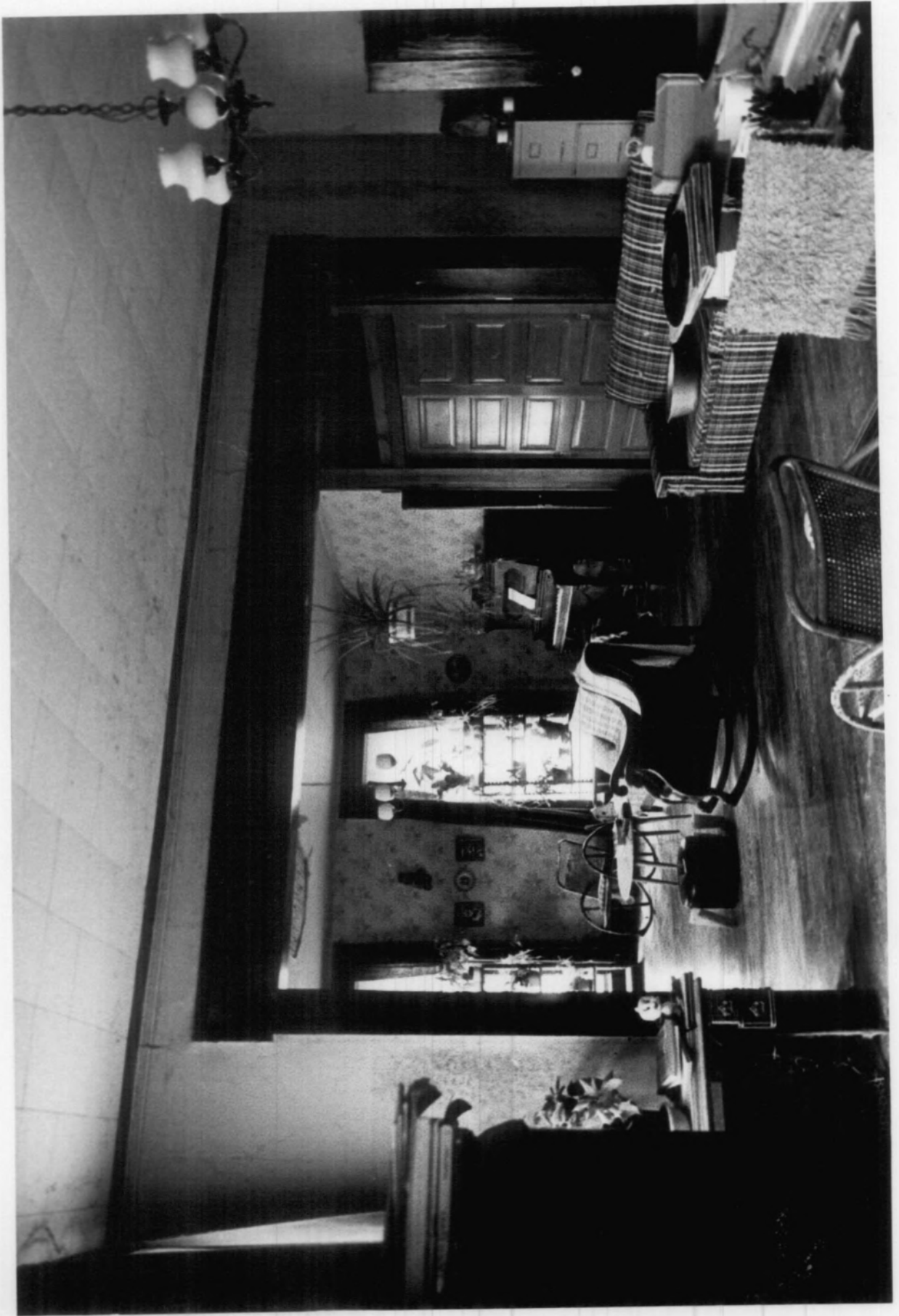
View looking west of the main entrance.



PARIS MALE ACADEMY 10 of 13
411 East Monroe
Paris

Photographer: Lee Gilleard
Date : February 24, 1984
Neg. Loc. : Department of Natural Resources
 : Historic Preservation Program
 : P.O. Box 176
 : Jefferson City, MO 65102

View looking Northwest of the main room on the
first floor.



PARIS MALE ACADEMY 11 of 13
411 East Monroe
Paris Monroe Co., Mo.
Photographer: Lee Gilleard
Date : September 1, 1983
Neg. Loc. : Department of Natural Resource:
 Historic Preservation Program
 P.O. Box 176
 Jefferson City, MO 65102

View looking South (same doorway as #11) and
entrance hall.



PARIS MALE ACADEMY
411 East Monroe
Paris

12 of 13

Monroe Co., Mo.

Photographer: Lee Gillearn

Date : September 1, 1983

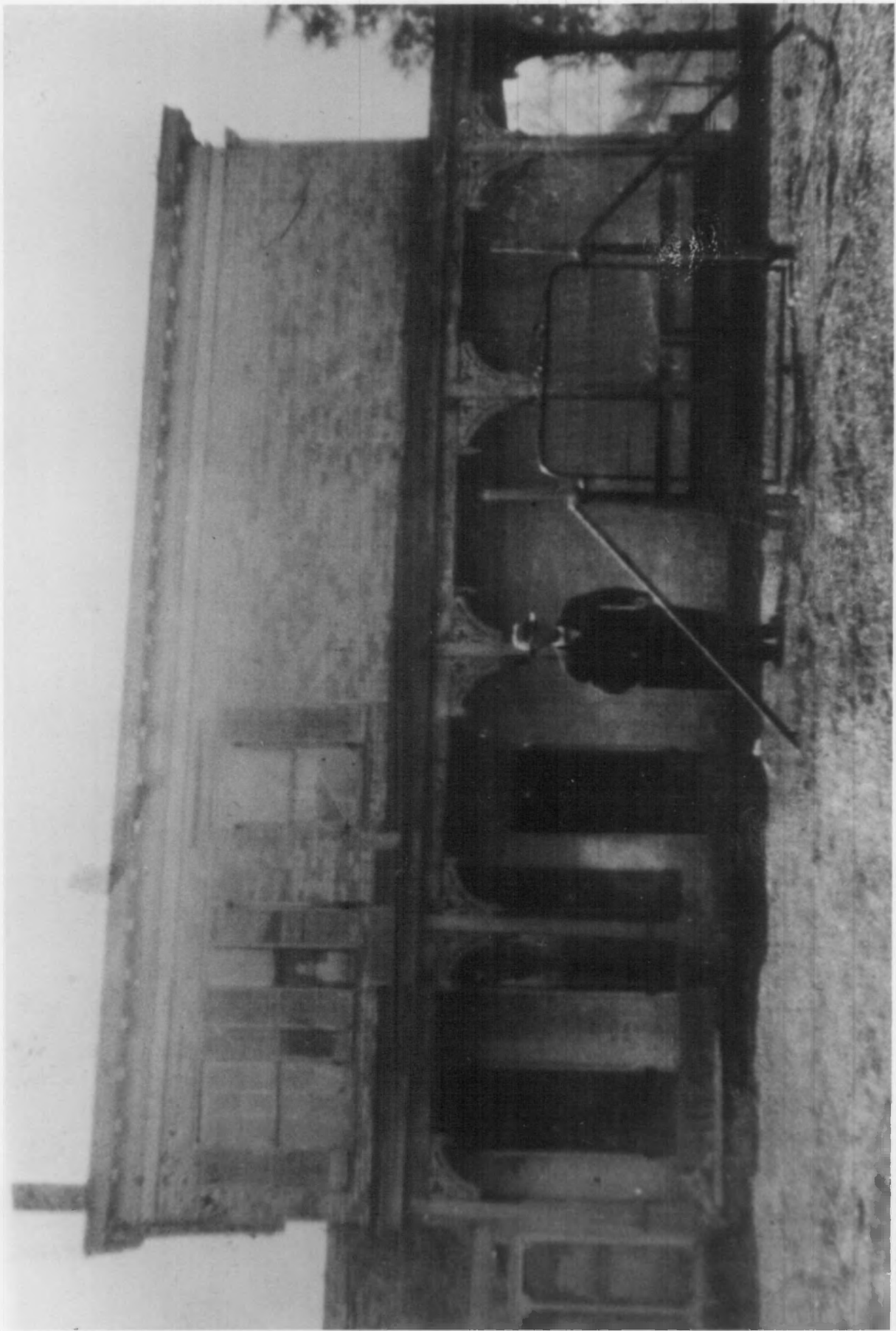
Neg. Loc. : Department of Natural Resources
Historic Preservation Program
P.O. Box 176
Jefferson City, MO 65102

View looking east of second floor landing.



PARIS MALE ACADEMY 13 of 13
411 East Monroe
Paris Monroe Co., Mo.
Photographer: Lee Gilleard
Date : October 3, 1983
Neg. Loc. : Department of Natural Resources
 : Historic Preservation Program
 : P.O. Box 176
 : Jefferson City, MO 65102

View looking South taken from historic photo.



EXTRA
PHOTOS













