

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

1. Name of Property

historic name Pleasant Ridge United Baptist Church

other names/site number N/A

2. Location


street & number SW corner of Missouri Route P and Woodruff Road [n/a] not for publication

city or town Weston [X] vicinity

state Missouri code MO county Platte code 165 zip code 64098

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments [].)


Signature of certifying official/Title Claire F. Blackwell/Deputy SHPO

30 Nov. 01
Date

Missouri Department of Natural Resources
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria.
(See continuation sheet for additional comments [].)

Signature of certifying official/Title

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

Signature of the Keeper

Date

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 see continuation sheet [].

5. Classification

| Ownership of Property | Category of Property | Number of Resources within Property | |
|---|---|-------------------------------------|-----------------|
| | | contributing | noncontributing |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s) | 1 | 1 building |
| <input type="checkbox"/> public-local | <input type="checkbox"/> district | | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> public-state | <input type="checkbox"/> site | 1 | 0 sites |
| <input type="checkbox"/> public-Federal | <input type="checkbox"/> structure | 0 | 0 structures |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> object | 0 | 0 objects |
| | | 2 | 1 total |

Name of related multiple property listing

N/A

Number of contributing resources
previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Function
RELIGION/religious facility

Current Functions
VACANT/NOT IN USE

7. Description

Architectural Classification

Other: gable end church building

see continuation sheet []

Materials

foundation STONE

walls BRICK

roof METAL

other _____

see continuation sheet []

NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION

See continuation sheet [x]

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

- A** Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history
- B** Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C** Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D** Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

Property is:

- A** owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B** removed from its original location.
- C** a birthplace or grave.
- D** a cemetery.
- E** a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F** a commemorative property.
- G** less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance

Architecture

Periods of Significance

1844-1861

Significant Dates

N/A

Significant Person(s)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Sanford, John

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographic References

Bibliography

(Cite the books, articles and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

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:

Name of repository: Weston Historical Museum

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 7.5 acres

UTM References

| | | | | | |
|---------------|-------------------|---------------------|---------------|-------------------|---------------------|
| A. Zone 15 | Easting 340320 | Northing 4366210 | B. Zone 15 | Easting 340100 | Northing 4366210 |
| C. Zone 15 | Easting 340410 | Northing 4365920 | D. Zone 15 | Easting 340310 | Northing 4365920 |

[] See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description
(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification
(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title See continuation sheet
 organization _____ date _____
 street & number _____ telephone _____
 city or town _____ state _____ zip code _____

Additional Documentation
Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

- A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.

Additional Items
(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner
(Complete this item at the request of SHPO or FPO.)
 name Clay-Platte Baptist Association
 street & number 5 Victory Lane, Suite 103 telephone (816) 792-2227
 city or town Liberty state Missouri zip code 64068

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Pleasant Ridge United Baptist Church
Platte County, Missouri

Section 7 Page 1

SUMMARY: Pleasant Ridge United Baptist Church is a brick, one-story, gable end church building located at the southwest corner of Highway P and Woodruff Road near Weston in Platte County, Missouri. The east-facing rectangular building measures approximately 35 feet by 51 feet and rests on its original foundation of dressed stone. It was constructed in 1844. The soft bricks, painted red, are laid in a common bond. The wood trim is painted white. Walls are approximately 16 inches thick. A circular window is centered in the front gable above dual double-leaf entrances. The roof is metal with flat seams. Modest Greek Revival affinities are reflected in the front gabled form and other detailing. The building was repaired in 1855 after a fire and again in 1861 after the roof collapsed. In 1859, an opening for a cemetery door in the south elevation was bricked over. At some point, a slave gallery apparently was removed but the date of its removal is not in the surviving church records.¹ The setting is still sufficiently rural to be evocative of its historic past. It stands on a ridge flanked on the south and west by Pleasant Ridge Cemetery with graves dating from 1848. The cemetery is included as a contributing site because of its long association with the church and as part of the rural setting. A noncontributing wood outhouse is west of the church.

ELABORATION: Pleasant Ridge United Baptist Church is located approximately 2 1/2 miles northeast of Weston, northwest of the Kansas City metropolitan area. Platte County is bordered by the Missouri River on the west, but the immediate surrounding area is primarily farmland with wooded areas; a scattering of maple trees are north and east of the building. Highway P runs north-south and is intersected by Woodruff Road from the east just north of the church; Woodruff Road does not continue west of Highway P. Pleasant Ridge Cemetery is a rectangular (north to south) tract along Highway P. The cemetery is separately owned by the Pleasant Ridge Cemetery Association, which also maintains the church yard. There are 78 headstones in the cemetery and some additional graves lack markers. One of the graves is that of Mary Owens Vineyard, who is noted for having refused future President Abraham Lincoln's marriage proposal in 1837.² Overall, the property encompasses 7.5 acres.

The primary elevation of the church building is 35 feet wide and faces east. Where red paint has peeled from the bricks, a lighter color is revealed but the church is believed to have been red since around 1915. The building rests on a low foundation of dressed stone blocks. Recessed in the symmetrical facade are two separate entrances with segmental arches consisting of two rows of headers. Each entrance measures 4 1/3 feet by 7 1/2 feet and contains a pair of narrow wooden doors with four panels arranged in the form of an inverted cross. Centered in the gable, the facade's only window is circular with muntin bars dividing the panes into quarters. Cornice returns made of wood are missing from the primary elevation but are intact in the rear. A narrow trim band of white-painted wood is attached to the brick wall a few inches below the cornice which it accentuates. The S-shaped end of a reinforcing rod which was probably installed after the original roof collapsed in 1861 is centered just below the cornice line; another rod runs from north to south. A metal lighting fixture is attached to or near the rod end. A broad concrete step is below each entrance.

¹W.M. Paxton, Annals of Platte County, Missouri, Kansas City, Mo.: Hudson-Kimberly Publishing Co., 1897, p.61. In addition to Paxton who cites the May 1844 date of construction, these dates are also recorded in "Minutes of the Pleasant Ridge Baptist Church." The Missouri Historic Sites Catalogue simply lists "1850s" as the date of construction. The Sites Catalogue mentions the removal of a slave gallery. Dorothy J. Caldwell, Missouri Historic Sites Catalogue, Columbia: The State Historical Society of Missouri, 1963, p. 134.

²Brian Burnes, a history reporter with The Kansas City Star, reported the dedication of a new granite grave marker for Mary Owens Vineyard in an article titled, "Woman who rejected Lincoln gets new grave marker," July 18, 1999.

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Pleasant Ridge United Baptist Church
Platte County, Missouri

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The rear (west) elevation has no openings. Short wooden cornice returns are intact. The other end of the east-west reinforcing rod, also S-shaped, is visible. Four large bolts protruding from the rear wall indicate where a frame coal and wood shed was attached many years ago. A wooden privy, measuring approximately six feet square and sided with asbestos, and the remains of a privacy fence are a few feet behind the church. The privy is not old enough to be contributing.

Three window openings with flat arches are symmetrically spaced in the north elevation. The building's metal roofing with flat seams is nonhistoric. The original roofing material is unknown. A stovepipe emerges from a short brick chimney near the roof edge and a few feet east of center. Metal guttering with two downspouts is attached, on this elevation only. All side windows are double-hung 2/2s. Lintels and sills are plain flat boards.

The south elevation contains three similar windows and a short brick chimney near the roof edge but in this case the windows are spaced differently and the chimney is centered in the facade. Two of the windows are in the east half of the building. Between these windows and a window in the west half is an expanse of brick wall where a doorway was once located. The doorway opened onto the main portion of the cemetery and apparently was used to facilitate the movement of coffins between the building and the outdoors. The infilled bricks seem to indicate that the doorway was of approximately the same width as the windows. The cemetery door is thought to have been part of the original design.

The interior consists of a large room with a low platform across the west end. There is no trace of the slave gallery that at some point was removed from the east end. The ceiling is supported by two round, iron, fluted columns with Corinthian capitals with molded bases. The entrances and windows retain their original pedimented heads, a simple form generally associated with vernacular Greek Revival buildings. Walls are plastered and baseboards are plain flat boards with quarter-round moldings at the floor line. Globe-style lights are suspended on chains, reflecting when the church was electrified in 1930. Church Minutes indicate the columns, manufactured by the Union Machine Works, Leavenworth, Kansas, were installed in 1882. Pews with curved seats and straight backs are arranged in a three-aisle plan. The pews were purchased in 1907. The outside aisles are interrupted by two gas stoves which are replacements for earlier wood burning stoves. The pulpit appears to be largely hand-made and is thought to be original.³

The building fell into disuse in about 1939 but was reopened for services in the 1950s. In about 1956, the interior was refurbished. The walls and woodwork were painted, new carpeting was laid, broken window panes were replaced and apparently the present ceiling tiles were installed at this time. A photo of unknown vintage (published in 1963) depicts the church on a treeless landscape with what appear to be screen doors on the front; a corner of a low frame wood/coal storage shed is visible in the rear. In the photo, the building is painted white. It was periodically whitewashed with a mixture of lime and water before it was painted white and, later, brick red. The screen doors and storage shed are gone but the building is structurally as depicted in the photo, which shows the east and north elevations.

Removal of the cemetery door is unfortunate since it was such a unique feature but the building retains its basic form as a common type of simple religious meeting house constructed in the mid-19th century. A preponderance of historic material remains and the building is largely intact. One set of cornice returns is missing but another set remains and they could be easily replicated. Interior details such as the iron columns, globe light fixtures and acoustic tile ceiling date from the 1880s, 1930s and 1950s, respectively, and in general are representative of the

³Caldwell, op cit.

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Pleasant Ridge United Baptist Church
Platte County, Missouri

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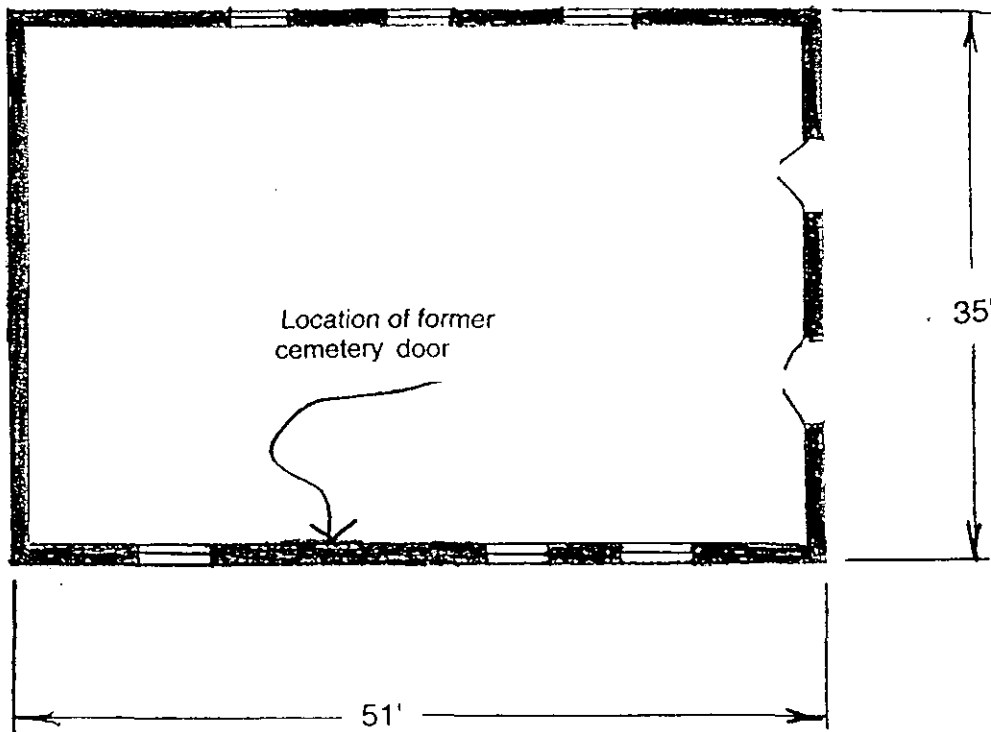
modest changes that might be expected in an otherwise well preserved 19th century rural church building. Removal of the slave gallery was also to be expected and apparently this occurred fairly early in the building's history. Why the cemetery doorway was bricked over is unknown but at least the outline of the opening is clearly visible in the south elevation. Overall the building retains integrity of design, setting, materials, workmanship and association.

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Pleasant Ridge United Baptist Church
Platte County, Missouri

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Floor Plan

Pleasant Ridge United Baptist Church
Platte County, Missouri

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Pleasant Ridge United Baptist Church
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SUMMARY: Pleasant Ridge United Baptist Church near Weston in Platte County is a significant under Criterion C in the area of Architecture. One of the first three Baptist church buildings constructed in Platte County, the building is locally significant as an early example of its vernacular Greek Revival type. Church records indicate that it was constructed in 1844 by a Missionary Baptist branch of the larger Old School or Hard-Shell Baptist denomination, using bricks fired at a nearby kiln.⁴ Modest Greek Revival affinities are suggested by the building's classical lines, cornice returns and pedimented interior window hoods. Today it is the oldest Baptist church building standing in Platte County and is among the oldest rural church buildings of all denominations in northwest Missouri. The ridgetop setting adjacent to Pleasant Ridge Cemetery enhances the building's power to evoke a time when it played an important role in the religious and social lives of its congregation, helping to develop a group sense of community and place. A "cemetery door" and slave balcony have been removed and the ceiling has been lowered but otherwise the building essentially retains integrity from 1861 when the roof collapsed and was replaced. The 1844-1861 period of significance reflects the date of original construction through the roof replacement. It was during this 17-year period that the building's essential form evolved.

ELABORATION: On the Missouri frontier, Baptists were one of the most successful of the Protestant denominations (along with the Methodists). The early settlers preferred their theology to be relatively informal and with ritual deemphasized, and the Baptist ministers readily adapted their services to the frontier conditions.⁵ The Baptist faith entered Missouri prior to 1804; the first church was Typappity, organized in 1805 south of Cape Girardeau.⁶ From southeast Missouri, Baptist theology was disseminated throughout the state. Baptists entered Platte County on the western edge of Missouri when the Platte Purchase was completed in 1837. By 1839, area settlers were meeting for religious services and two divisions of Baptists, Old School/Hard-Shell and Missionary Baptists, were active in the area as part of the North Liberty Baptist Association. Philosophically, Missionary Baptists differed from Hard-Shell Baptists with regard to supporting missionaries, which Missionary Baptists approved more or less wholeheartedly.⁷ Each Baptist church cooperated with but was independent of other Baptist churches. Records of early church construction indicate that the Baptist denominations apparently constructed early church buildings in Platte County at approximately the same time.⁸

⁴ While Platte County has only been partially surveyed, the Pleasant Ridge United Baptist Church is the oldest Baptist church building known in Platte County if the 1844 date of original construction is correct (although it was partially rebuilt in 1855 and 1861). In the Missouri Historic Sites Catalogue, published in 1963 by the State Historical Society of Missouri, the oldest Baptist church building listed in Platte County was the Flintlock Church, constructed north of Platte City in 1846-48. (The Pleasant Ridge United Baptist Church is dated as "1850s" in the Sites Catalogue. But the Pleasant Ridge Church Minutes, the 1897 Annals of Platte County, Missouri and a 1940 WPA report on Platte County church buildings all indicate that the Pleasant Ridge church was constructed in May 1844. The Old Presbyterian Church in Weston is thought to be equally old. Its construction date as reported in the Sites Catalogue was 1844. Early construction dates are difficult to determine, but the oldest Baptist church in the county may have been the original log building of the Bee Creek Baptist Church, which Baptist records indicate was organized about five miles north of Pleasant Ridge Baptist Church in 1839.

⁵ Writers' Program of the Works Progress Administration in the State of Missouri, Missouri: A Guide to the "Show-Me" State, New York: Hastings House Publishers, Inc., 1954, p. 120.

⁶ R. S. Duncan, History of Baptists in Missouri, St. Louis, Missouri: Scamm and Company, 1882, p. 40.

⁷ G. A. Puckett, History of the North Liberty Baptist Association, privately printed, 1918; Adiel J. Moncrief, Jr. Gathered by the River, St. Joseph, Missouri: Journal Publishing Co., p. 12; Paxton, op cit., and Missouri Historic Sites Catalogue, op cit.

⁸ Puckett, op cit.

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Pleasant Ridge United Baptist Church
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While the Missionary Baptists who erected Pleasant Ridge United Baptist Church opted for a simple vernacular design, some early Hard-Shell churches were built of logs in the form of a cross. The Flintlock Baptist Church that was erected five miles north of Platte City and east of Bee Creek was such a cruciform building, requiring the construction of twelve corners with aligned, hewn joints. Also known as the Unity Old School Baptist Church, this building was used for services until 1931 but no longer stands on its original site. Before its demise, Flintlock was advertised as the "oldest log church in the Middlewest."⁹ Perhaps the oldest Missionary Baptist denomination in Platte County was the *Bee Creek United Baptist Church, organized in 1839*. The *Bee Creek church building* was perhaps the county's oldest; it was built sometime between 1839 and 1844. A log building with a gable roof, it was located west of New Market, approximately five miles north of Pleasant Ridge Church. It was replaced with a frame building when it became unfit for use, after World War One.¹⁰ These were among the county's oldest church buildings. Some settlers who formed the original Pleasant Ridge denomination had been members of the Flintlock congregation.

According to the Pleasant Ridge United Baptist Church Minutes, the church was organized after meetings, three in all, in nearby Weston and in a log schoolhouse near the home of John W. Vineyard. Reverend Albert Peter Williams was considered the founder of the Pleasant Ridge church. Vineyard was one of four men, all slave-owning ex-Southerners, who each provided (for one dollar) a quarter section of land to be used by the church in the center of Section 5 of Township 53 North, Range 35 West.¹¹ The others were Joseph Nower on whose quarter section the church was actually constructed, William Gabbert and Jacob Cox. Vineyard's land (on the east side of what is now Highway P) provided clay for the bricks used in the building's thick walls in 1844. The builder was Jan Sanford. Brick houses constructed by land providers Vineyard and Cox are still standing in Platte County.

The Pleasant Ridge congregation actively supported education in Platte County. Three Vineyard brothers who were members of the church, Jesse, John and Bryce, founded an academy located about half a mile south of the church and known as *Pleasant Ridge College*. Incidentally it was Jesse Vineyard who married Mary Owens (Abraham Lincoln's "other Mary"); and Mary's sister Nancy married John Vineyard, one of the four providers of land for Pleasant Ridge Church.¹² While the roof of the church was being repaired in 1861, services were held in the college chapel. This building survived the Civil War but burned in 1869. In 1870, Pleasant Ridge School was organized by members of the community and a frame one-room schoolhouse was eventually constructed northwest of the church building. Until the building was completed, classes were held in the church. The schoolhouse was used for educational purposes until Platte County schools were reorganized in the early 1950s. The schoolhouse is gone and the site has been taken into the cemetery.

⁹ Historian Leonard Haslag, in a report for the Missouri State Park Board dated March 9, 1959, said the Flintlock Church is believed to be "the oldest log church in Missouri." A group of concerned Platte County citizens had sought to donate the building to the Missouri State Park system as a nondenominational roadside place of worship. The state said no, but the church was eventually disassembled, moved and reconstructed at Missouri Town 1855, an artificial setting in Jackson County created for the preservation of original buildings from various parts of western Missouri. The "oldest" claim would likely be disputed.

¹⁰ Puckett, op cit.

¹¹ Nower's bible on display in the Weston Historical Museum contains the names of 21 slaves owned by the family.

¹² Encyclopedia of Southern Baptists, Nashville, Tennessee: Broadman Press, 1958.

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Pleasant Ridge United Baptist Church
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Because of the Lincoln connection, the Pleasant Ridge Cemetery where Mary Owens Vineyard is buried (along with her husband) is known beyond Platte County. Abraham Lincoln is said to have become acquainted with Mary Owens in the 1830s when she visited her married sister Elizabeth Owens Abell who was living, along with Lincoln, in New Salem, Illinois. In a letter written in 1837, Lincoln proposed marriage to Mary Owens. She declined, *reputedly because she was disappointed in what she considered his lack of gentlemanly qualities in those days.* Owens married a fellow Kentuckian, Jesse Vineyard, in 1841 and they settled near Weston. Their graves are located about a hundred feet from the front of the church.¹³ Two former first ladies of Missouri also were members of Pleasant Ridge United Baptist Church: Mrs. Eliza Ann Young-Reynolds, widow of Governor Thomas Reynolds who committed suicide while in office, and Eleanora Gabbert-Park, wife of Governor Guy B. Park. While in the Weston area visiting relatives, Mrs. Reynolds met Thomas Mitchell, a charter member and the first church clerk, who became her second husband. Mrs. Gabbert-Park attended the church as a young girl; her grandfather Gabbert provided some of the land.¹⁴

In 1882, John J. Throckmorton was appointed to have the church's distinctive Corinthian columns installed.¹⁵

Pleasant Ridge Cemetery was established by the church in July 1848. It lies south and west of the building. Oddly, the oldest grave marker (for Harriet Litzenbury Wilson) gives a death date of June 1848, a month before the cemetery was established. Seventy-eight headstones are intact today but additional graves are unmarked. The oldest part is north of the driveway. The original cemetery was expanded in 1874 and again in 1895, and two additional tracts were acquired in the 1990s. The boundary encompasses the cemetery as it is depicted on the USGS map, prior to the 20th century additions. The church owned the cemetery until 1870 when it was deeded to the Pleasant Ridge Cemetery Association. The Pleasant Ridge Cemetery Association still owns and maintains the cemetery and also maintains the churchyard.

Modest Greek Revival references were appropriate for a public building of the time and place of the Pleasant Ridge United Baptist Church. Architectural historian Alan Gowans, commenting on the significance of buildings with few or no specific Greek details, "whose derivation is evidenced only by general orientation," described them as "immensely significant cultural expressions." Vestiges of the Greek Revival style lingered on "humble" schools and churches constructed well into the 20th century, he noted.¹⁶ Pleasant Ridge Church was straightforward and unpretentious, even austere as was appropriate for a mid-19th century Baptist church on the Missouri frontier. But what is somewhat remarkable is that the Pleasant Ridge congregation was content to maintain what it had even after church styles changed radically, generally in the direction of greater ornamentation. Although it was only disbanded recently, the Pleasant Ridge congregation never grew large and wealthy enough for a simple new building or even an addition to be seriously considered. The existing building was adequate for its primary purpose of perpetuating Baptist theology.

The Missouri Cultural Resources Inventory was consulted in search of comparable church buildings in Platte County. While Platte County has not been completely surveyed, no gable end rural church building dating from the mid-19th century is known to be standing in the county today. Elm Grove Baptist Church, a circa 1859 brick

¹³ Paxton, op cit., p. 480.

¹⁴ Jerena East Griffin, First Ladies of Missouri, New York: Von Hoffman Press, 1970, pp. 56, 187.

¹⁵ Pleasant Ridge Baptist Church Minutes.

¹⁶ Alan Gowans, Styles and Types of North American Architecture, New York: Icon, 1992, p. 100.

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building with Greek Revival affinities and dual entrances similar to those on the Pleasant Ridge building, was located between Farley and Hampton but is no longer standing. The Davis Chapel Methodist Church is an extant gable end church building between Dearborn and Edgerton in northern Platte County. Davis Chapel is frame rather than brick, however, and was built later than Pleasant Ridge. The nearest church with a close resemblance to Pleasant Ridge is probably the Providence Baptist Church. Providence Baptist Church, a ca. 1850s brick building, has dual entrances and is still active but is located in adjacent Clay County. Rural congregations continued the tradition of erecting simple meeting houses into the 20th century, typically constructing these later buildings of frame rather than brick.

Today Pleasant Ridge United Baptist Church exemplifies what was probably the most typical of early public architectural forms: a simple, one-room, gable-roofed building. Using brick construction techniques of the time, under the direction of John Sanford, the frontier builders erected what today is obviously a dwindling resource. No comparable example of an early vernacular Greek Revival church building is known to exist in Platte County. It retains a high degree of integrity and is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

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Bibliography:

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Gowans, Alan. Styles and Types of North American Architecture: Social Function and Cultural Expression. New York: Icon, 1992.

Kalman, Harold and John de Visser. Pioneer Churches. New York: W. W. Norton, 1976.

Kennedy, Roger G. American Churches. New York: Stewart, Tabori and Chang, 1982.

"Link With Pioneers Fades Into Dust." The Kansas City Star, July 26, 1961.

Minutes of Pleasant Ridge Baptist Church. (Collection of Weston Historical Museum, Weston, Missouri).

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Paxton, W. M. Annals of Platte County, Missouri. Kansas City, Missouri: Hudson-Kimberly Publishing Co., 1897.

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Smith, Justin A. A History of Baptists in Western States. Philadelphia, Pennsylvania: American Baptist Publication Society, 1896.

Torbet, Robert G., A History of Baptists. Philadelphia, Pennsylvania: Judson Press, 1950.

Works Progress Administration Survey of State and Local Missouri Historical Records Survey, Missouri Historical Records Survey, Platte County, "Pleasant Ridge Baptist Church," 1940.

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10. Verbal Boundary Description:

The nominated property is located in Platte County, Missouri, near the center of Section 5, Township 53 North, Range 35 West. The rectangular 7.5 acre tract is indicated by the printed dashed boundary on the Tracy Quadrangle USGS map for Platte County, Missouri. The boundary encompasses the Pleasant Ridge United Baptist Church at the northeast corner of the property on the west side of Highway P just south of Woodruff Road and the associated Pleasant Ridge Cemetery. From north to south on the east, the boundary follows the property line along the west side of Highway P. The four corners of the rectangle are marked by the following UTM reference points: A 15 340320E 4366210N, B 15 340100E 4366210N, C 15 340410E 4365920N, D 15 340310E 4365920N.

Boundary Justification:

The boundary includes Pleasant Ridge United Baptist Church and, as a contributing site, the associated Pleasant Ridge Cemetery. This includes all of the property associated with the church, currently and historically. Additional land (four acres) was acquired by the cemetery in the 1990s but this acreage is of course not included.

11. Form Prepared By:

1. Thomas J. Beach
925 Spring Street
Weston, Missouri 64098
(816) 386-2354
Original preparer

2. Roger Maserang/Historian
Historic Preservation Program/Missouri Department of Natural Resources
P.O. Box 176
Jefferson City, Missouri 65102
(573) 522-4641
Editor and revisions

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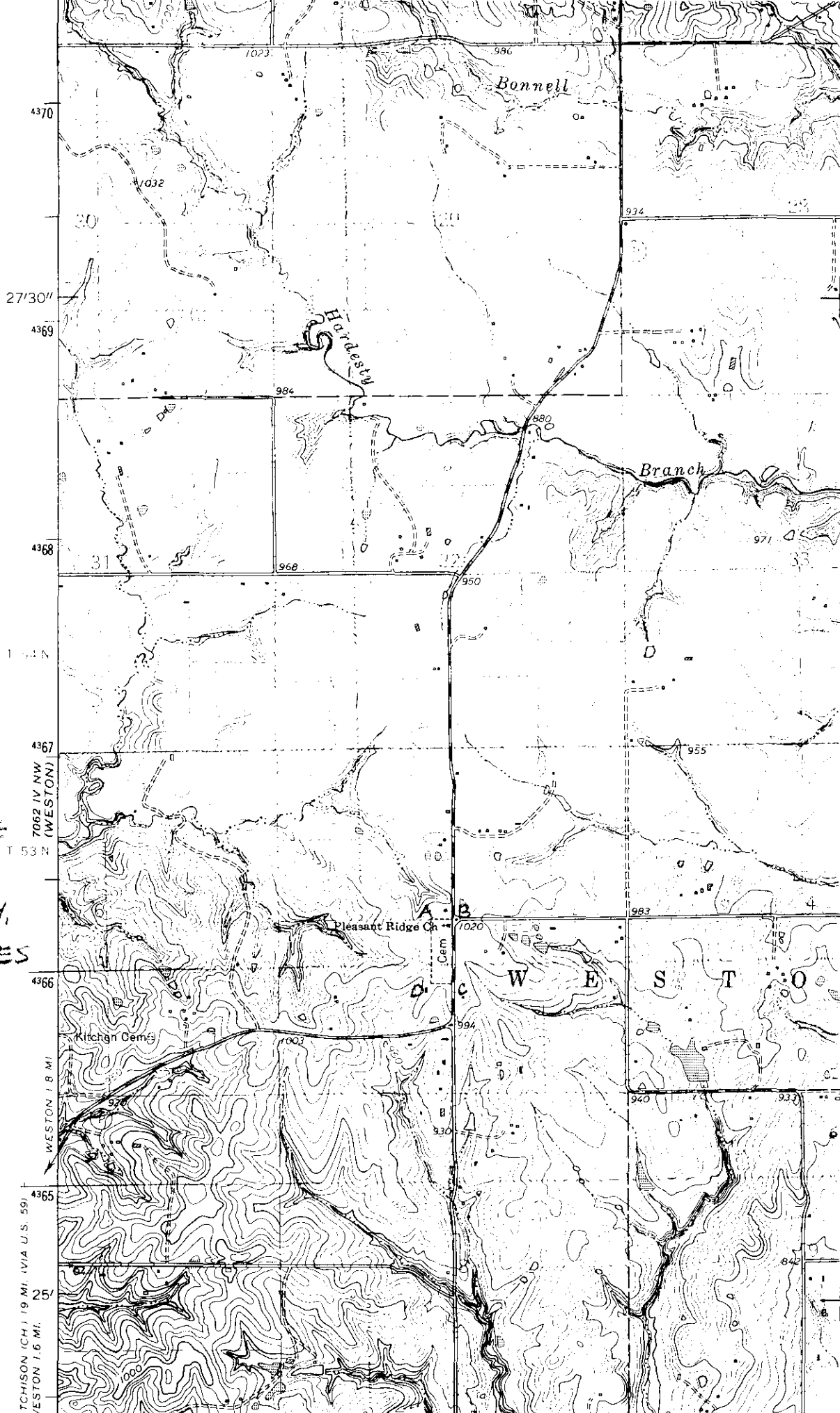
Section Photographs Page 11

Pleasant Ridge United Baptist Church
Platte County, Missouri

The following information is the same for all photographs:

Pleasant Ridge United Baptist Church
Weston vicinity, Platte County, Missouri
Photographer: Thomas J. Beach
Date of photographs: February 2001
Location of negatives: Thomas J. Beach, 925 Spring Street, Weston, Missouri 64098

1. Cemetery view showing south elevation of church, facing north.
2. Main (east) facade, facing west.
3. Rear (west) elevation, facing east. September 2000.
4. North elevation, facing south. September 2000.
5. South elevation, facing north.
6. Northernmost entrance in east facade, facing west.
7. Westernmost window in south elevation, facing north. September 2000.
8. South elevation at location of bricked-in cemetery doorway, facing north. September 2000.
9. Interior view facing west.
10. Interior view facing east.
11. Detail of Corinthian column.
12. Pulpit detail facing northwest.
13. Mary Owens Vineyard grave marker (original stone is behind it), facing west.



PLEASANT RIDGE
 UNITED BAPTIST CHURCH

PLATTE COUNTY,
 MISSOURI

- UTM REFERENCES
- A: 15 340320 E
 4366210 N
 - B: 15 340100 E
 4366210 N
 - C: 15 340410 E
 4365920 N
 - D: 15 340310 E
 4365920 N

7062 IV NW (WESTON)
 53 N
 WESTON 1.8 MI.
 WESTON 1.6 MI.
 WESTON 1.9 MI. (VIA U.S. 59)















