

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "X" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Salisbury Square Historic District

other name/site number N/A

2. Location

street & town 402, 404, 406, 407, 408, 502, 504, 506, 508 South Broadway N/A not for publication

city or town Salisbury N/A vicinity

state Missouri code MO county Chariton code 041 zip code 65281

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.)

Mark A. Miles April 27, 2009
Signature of certifying official/Title Mark A. Miles/Deputy SHPO 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 Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is: Signature of the Keeper _____ Date of Action _____

- 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: _____)

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(check as many boxes as apply)

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

Category of Property
(check only one box)

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
8	1	buildings
_____	_____	sites
_____	_____	structures
_____	_____	objects
8	1	Total

Name of related multiple property listing
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Function
(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/Single Dwelling

DOMESTIC/Secondary Structure

Current Function
(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/Single Dwelling

DOMESTIC/Secondary Structure

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

LATE VICTORIAN/Queen Anne

LATE 19TH AND EARLY 20TH CENTURY AMERICAN / Prairie

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation STONE, BRICK

walls WOOD

BRICK

roof ASPHALT, ASBESTOS

other _____

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

See continuation sheet(s) for Section No. 7

8. Description

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- 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

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

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.

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

See continuation sheet(s) for Section No. 8

9. Major Bibliographical 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 # _____

Areas of Significance

(enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

1870-1916

Significant Dates

N/A

Significant Persons

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Unknown

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other Name of repository:

Chariton County Historical Society Museum

See continuation sheet(s) for Section No. 9

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 4 acres

UTM References

(Place additional boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

1 1/5 5/1/7/0/9/0 4/3/6/3/2/7/9
Zone Easting Northing

2 / / / / / / / / / /
Zone Easting Northing

3 / / / / / / / / / /
Zone Easting Northing

4 / / / / / / / / / /
Zone Easting Northing

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property.)

Property Tax No. N/A

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

See continuation sheet(s) for Section No. 10

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Susan Jezak Ford, Elizabeth Rosin (Principal), and Rachel Nugent (Associate)

organization Rosin Preservation, LLC date 18 April 2008

street & number 215 W. 18th Street, Suite 150 telephone 816-472-4950

city or town Kansas City state MO zip code 64108

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

name/title See continuation sheet

street & number _____ telephone _____

city or town _____ state _____ zip code _____

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 *et seq.*).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

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Salisbury Square Historic District
Chariton County, Missouri

SUMMARY

The Salisbury Square Historic District encompasses nine houses located along South Broadway between 4th and 6th Streets in Salisbury, Chariton County, Missouri. Eight of the houses are on the west side of Broadway, and one house is on the east side. The District has one non-contributing house and six non-contributing garages. The District is located one block south of Salisbury's downtown on a block platted as Salisbury Square with the founding of the town in 1867. The contributing houses include Salisbury's most intact cluster of Victorian-era houses. These buildings illustrate the spectrum of the Queen Anne architectural style constructed between the late 1800s thru the early 1900s, as well as historically significant alterations to these dwellings. While all of the contributing houses exhibit elements of the Queen Anne style, they range from simple footprints and restrained ornament to more elaborate designs for decoration and massing. Built for Salisbury's merchant class, the dwellings reflect building trends popular during the town's most important era of growth.

ELABORATION

SETTING

The houses within the District occupy city lots of various widths, all oriented toward Broadway. The grade of each lot is level with the sidewalk. Concrete front walks connect each house to the public sidewalk on each side of Broadway. Mature deciduous trees line the grass easement strips that separate the yards from Broadway. Vacated alleys run behind each property.

The neighborhood surrounding the District grew out of land donated to the City of Salisbury by town founder Lucius Salisbury. Individuals built single-family houses in the neighborhood sporadically during the late 1800s and early 1900s. The nominated properties reflect this organic development. Nearby houses include simple vernacular dwellings, grand late-Victorians, 1920s Tudor Revivals and Bungalows, and 1950s Commercial buildings. Within these diverse surroundings, the Salisbury Square Historic District retains a distinct connection to its 1870-1916 period of development with architecture that reflects its period of significance.

The District extends from 4th Street to 6th Street along the west side and Broadway and includes one property on the east side of the street on the northeast corner of 5th Street and Broadway. The boundaries reflect a collection of intact Queen Anne houses that remain notable in form and design.

DESIGN

The nine dwellings within the Salisbury Square Historic District form a cohesive streetscape, representing a significant era of development in Salisbury. Contributing houses within the district illustrate variations

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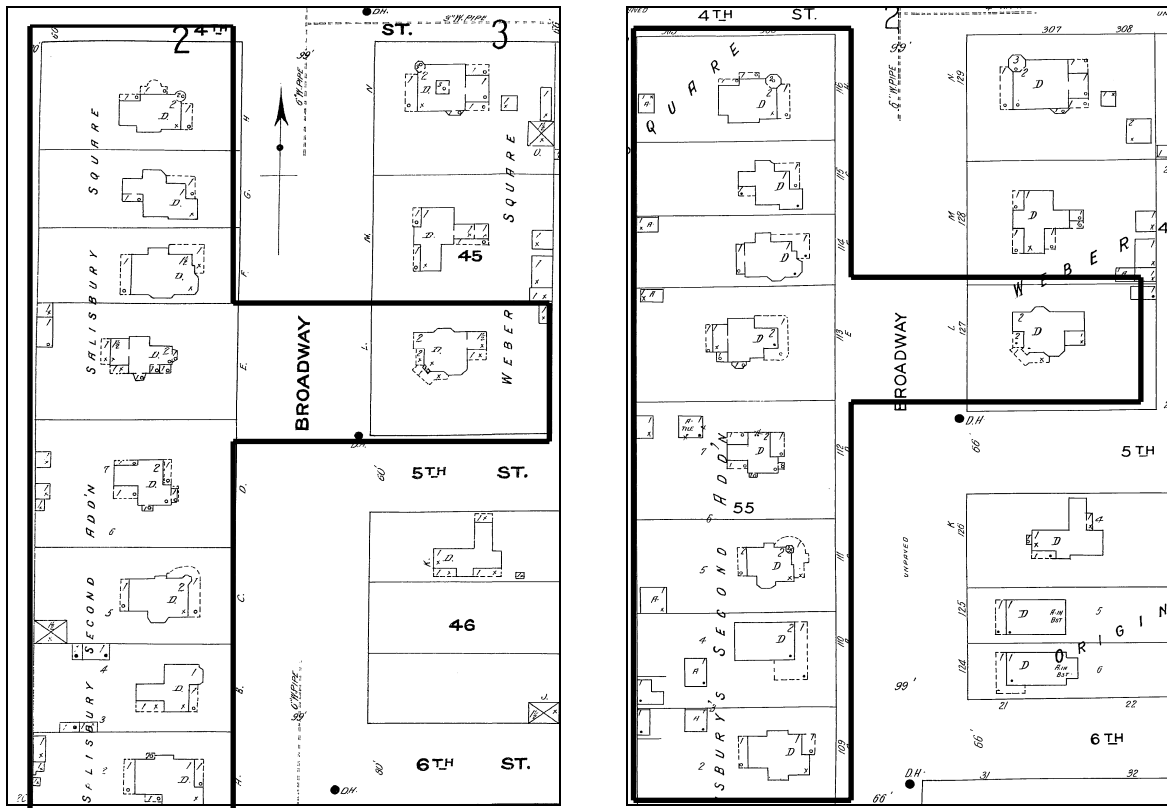
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**Salisbury Square Historic District
Chariton County, Missouri**

of the Queen Anne style built, and some also altered, between 1890 and 1916. They share common design elements that include complex rooflines, stone or brick foundations, wrap-around front porches and irregular footprints, all characteristics of the Queen Anne era.

INTEGRITY

The Salisbury Square Historic District retains the design, setting and massing that distinguish it as a late 1800s neighborhood and the most intact streetscape of this era in Salisbury. The placement of historic forms communicates the feeling of this period of development. Alterations expressed by several of the contributing houses occurred within the period of significance and contribute to our understanding of the Queen Anne style and its evolution during its popular period. These alterations do not detract from the cohesiveness of the District, and it retains the patterns and features that reinforce a shared history. These include common setbacks, prominent front porches, front gables, and asymmetrical façades, as well as a full-range of details that demonstrate the inherent individuality of the Queen Anne style.



The District as it appears on the 1910 (left) and 1928 (right) Sanborn maps.

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PROPERTIES

1. 402 South Broadway, circa 1906.

The two-and-a-half-story Queen Anne house occupies a corner lot on the north edge of the District. The house is an excellent example of the Free Classic decorative subtype. Cross-gables project on the north and south sides and a small section of metal crests the ridgeline of the hipped roof. The east façade has a gable dormer. A two-story tower in the northeast corner has a frieze ornamented with swags and a flared metal roof with a metal finial. The tower's first story is octagonal and the second story is round. A rectangular porch spans most of the east façade and a curved porch projects from the north elevation. Tuscan columns support both porches. Upper porch balustrades were removed after 1967. Most of the double-hung windows have eight-paned star configurations in the upper sashes. The upper sashes in the three windows of the turret's second story are leaded glass. The house has a sandstone block foundation and an asphalt roof. The house is vinyl sided, although all distinctive trim remains. A modern two-car garage sits on the northwest corner of the lot. The house appears on the 1910 Sanborn map in its current configuration.



402 and 404 South Broadway on a 1909 postcard.
(Chariton County Historical Society Museum)



402 and 404 South Broadway, 2008.

2. 404 South Broadway, circa 1898.

The cross-gabled, one-story house is a restrained mix of the Spindlework and Free Classic decorative subtypes. Gables project from the east façade and the north side. The house has cedar clapboard siding, double-hung windows and decorative shutters. Ionic columns and brackets support a wrap-around front porch. Entrance doors are located in the east and north sides under the porch. A narrow, rectangular tower clad in fishscale shingles rises one story above the northwest corner of the house between the cross gables. The cross-gabled tower has a single-pane window in each side. All gables on the house retain their historic verge boards. The house has a brick and concrete foundation and the roof is clad in asphalt. The current owner restored the house and enclosed the rear porch in 2006. The house is shown in its current

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Chariton County, Missouri

configuration on the 1910 Sanborn map.

3. 406 South Broadway, circa 1903.

The one-and-a-half-story Queen Anne house has a northeast wrap-around front porch with a front pediment, stuccoed balustrade and stuccoed columns. Lower cross gables extend from the hipped roof on the north, east and south elevations. The irregular roofline includes dormers on the east and north and two brick chimneys. The windows are a combination of modern one-over-one double-hung sashes and a large Queen Anne picture window in the main façade. The stone foundation is coated with concrete and the roof is clad in asphalt shingles. The stucco cladding on the body of the house predates 1950. A modern single-car garage is attached to the rear of the house. The house without the garage appears in its current configuration on the 1910 Sanborn map.

4. 407 South Broadway, circa 1898.

The three-story frame Queen Anne house is one of the most prominent eclectic late-Victorian houses in Salisbury and is an excellent example of the Spindlework subtype. It sits on the east side of Broadway, oriented toward the southwest corner of 5th Street and Broadway. The house's southwest corner has a three-story octagonal tower with two ornamental friezes, a metal dome, and a finial. Turned posts with lattice spandrels support the southwest wrap-around front porch and a pediment tops the southwest porch stairs. The west façade has a three-story projecting bay, a gabled dormer, and a second-story screened porch. A three-story chamfered gable projects from the south elevation. The east elevation has a one-story kitchen extension. The house displays a variety of wall cladding materials and a profusion of ornamental details, including clapboards, fishscale shingles, pent roofs, turned spindles and a metal roof finial. The house has a stone and concrete foundation and a complex roofline clad in asphalt shingles. A single frame garage is located west of the house. The house appears in its current configuration on the 1910 Sanborn map.

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407 South Broadway circa 1899.
(Chariton County Historical Society Museum)



407 South Broadway, 2008.

5. 408 South Broadway, circa 1881.

The two-and-a-half-story house has a T-shaped footprint and a simple Queen Anne design. The front gable features flared eaves and cornice returns. Between 1910 and 1916, a one-story front bay window and a southeast porch were removed, replaced by the existing front porch that wraps around the north, east and south sides of the front gable. Tuscan columns support the porch, which has a wide overhang topped by metal cresting. Cross gables project from the north and south elevations and entrance doors are present in the east wall of each gable. The west elevation has a one-story extension. The house's two-over-two double-hung windows are narrow in the second story and wider in the first story. The roof, clad in asphalt shingles, has flared eaves, cornice returns and metal cresting on the ridgeline. A brick chimney projects from the center of the roof. The house's foundation is stone. Vinyl siding covers the original wood clapboards. A single-car garage is located behind the house. The house appears on the 1897 atlas. In the 1910 Sanborn map, the house is shown with a southeast front porch. The 1916 Sanborn map shows the house in its current configuration.

6. 502 South Broadway, circa 1890.

The two-and-a-half-story brick Queen Anne house has two façade gables—a flat gable in the north portion and a projecting south gable. Both gables retain their decorative verge boards. A one-story bay projects from the south gable. A brick front porch, added between 1916 and 1928, spans the north portion of the façade. Sturdy brick piers support the porch, which also has a brick balustrade. The piers and balustrade have stone caps. A second-story door leads to the roof of the front porch. The south elevation has a gable end with verge boards and a projecting one-story bay. Metal cresting tops the front porch and the one-story projecting bays on the east and south sides. Window configurations include narrow double-hung sashes, large multi-paned double-hung sashes, and stained glass sashes. All windows and doors have

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massive dressed stone lintels and stone sills. Two bands of rusticated brick only two courses thick run the length of the building at the transom level on both the first and second stories. The house's foundation is sandstone and the hipped roof has asbestos shingles with metal cresting on the ridgeline. A brick chimney projects from the south portion of the roof. The rear (west) elevation has a two-story gabled extension. The west porch was enlarged in 2003 to add a bathroom and office. A two-car garage, built in 1981, sits behind the house. The house appears on the 1897 atlas. It is shown on 1910 and 1916 Sanborn maps with a smaller front porch, but on the 1928 Sanborn map the porch is in its current configuration.



502 South Broadway, circa 1896.
(Historical, Pictorial and Biographical Record of Chariton County, Missouri)



502 South Broadway, 2008.

7. 504 South Broadway, circa 1870.

The large two-and-a-half-story house began as a much simpler form and evolved to its present Queen Anne style. The house has an irregular footprint that changed over time, according to local history. A south front gable and northeast octagonal three-story tower dominate the front façade. The tower has a pyramidal roof and metal finial. A squared two-story bay extends beneath the north gable. A chamfered bay projects from the south side. Return cornices on the east and north gables match those on 408 S. Broadway. The house retains several original double-hung and stained glass windows. A circa 1940 columned porch with a brick foundation spans the façade and wraps around the northeast corner of the house. The west side has a one-story extension. The roof has asphalt shingles and two brick chimneys. The foundation is stone. The house is clad in vinyl siding and has decorative shutters. A single garage sits behind the house. The 1910 Sanborn Map shows the house in its current configuration, except for the circa 1940 front porch. It also appears on the 1897 atlas. Renovations likely began in 1885 and continued until around 1890, when a kitchen extension was removed from the north side.

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1900 photograph of 504, 502, 408 and 406 Broadway, left to right.
(Chariton County Historical Society Museum)



2008 photograph of 504, 502, 408 and 406 Broadway, left to right.

8. 506 South Broadway, circa 1919, Non-Contributing.

The two-story Prairie style house has a wood frame structure covered with stucco. The house is rectangular with wide eaves, fronted by a massive brick porch and porte cochere. The porch projects from the east façade, presenting low gables over the house's porch entrance and driveway. Brick support posts are capped with stone. The façade has Chicago-style windows in the first and second stories. A brick chimney projects from the center of the low-pitched pyramidal roof. The house has a brick foundation and an asphalt-shingled roof. A small frame garage sits behind the house. Built between 1916 and 1928, the house is non-contributing due to the date of construction.

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9. 508 South Broadway, circa 1895.

The one-and-a-half-story cottage is the southernmost house in the District. The small house has an irregular roofline with two prominent front gables, as well as side gables on the north and south elevations. The southern front gable projects further than the northern gable. A rectangular porch spans the north half of the façade, supported by stone block and tapered wood piers. The west elevation has a one-story extension. The wood-frame structure is clad in stucco with false half timbering in the gables. The foundation is stone and the roof is asphalt. The house appears in its current configuration on the 1897 atlas.



1897 Atlas with extant houses noted.
(Chariton County Historical Society Museum)

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Salisbury Square Historic District
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STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Salisbury Square Historic District in Salisbury, Chariton County, Missouri is locally significant under National Register Criterion C in the area of ARCHITECTURE. The Salisbury Square Historic District encompasses nine houses located along South Broadway between 4th Street and 6th Street. The collection of nine houses (eight contributing) includes some of Salisbury's oldest houses and is a rare surviving collection of Victorian architecture built for the town's merchant class. The District illustrates the enormous variety in Queen Anne forms and ornamentation while creating a visually cohesive span along South Broadway. Each of the diverse decorative classifications of the Queen Anne style is represented in the District, from the exceedingly intricate Spindework ornamentation to the restrained half-timbered detailing. Several of the contributing houses also exhibit alterations made during the period of significance that further illustrate how the Queen Anne style evolved during its popular period. The District's period of significance, 1870 to 1916, represents their years of construction as well as significant alterations made in the Queen Anne style.

ELABORATION

Salisbury, Missouri is located on the north side of the Missouri River, approximately 95 miles east of Kansas City and 160 miles west of St. Louis in Chariton County. Salisbury took its name from Lucius Salisbury, the acknowledged founder of the town.

Lucius Salisbury, born in 1824, grew up in Vermont and moved to St. Louis in 1843 to work for his brothers in their shoe and boot store. The company sent him to open a branch store in Keytesville, Chariton County, where he remained until 1858. In 1856, Salisbury paid James Bennett \$400 in gold for two quarter-sections of land east of Keytesville. Two years later, Salisbury moved to the farm and erected a temporary structure. He donated 160 acres to become the town of Salisbury. He eventually built his home on the area platted as the Salisbury Square subdivision along South Broadway. The original plat for Salisbury Square contained 5.20 acres and encompassed a solid block on the west side of Broadway between 4th Street and 6th Street.

Lucius Salisbury was elected Presiding Judge of Chariton County in 1859 and to the Missouri State legislature in 1862, where he served four terms. He married Harriet Hutchinson in 1847 and the couple had two surviving children. In 1892, Judge Salisbury traded his 1200-acre farm in Cockrell Township for another in Kenton, Ohio, where he and his wife retired.¹

In April 1867, Lucius Salisbury, G.W. Williams and O.W. Lusher laid out the city of Salisbury, but

¹ *Historical, Pictorial and Biographical Record of Chariton County, Missouri. History of Chariton County. Part II.* (Salisbury: Pictorial and Biographical Publishing Company, 1896), 218-219.

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**Salisbury Square Historic District
Chariton County, Missouri**

residences and businesses were established prior to the platting. The first business was a blacksmith shop, soon followed by a post office and the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. The town's public school was also organized two months before Salisbury was platted.²

By 1870, the population of Salisbury was 626 and by 1890 it reached 1,700. The town's population peaked at the turn of the century, with 2,500 residents in 1896. Salisbury became a "city of the fourth class" in 1882 and was acknowledged as the "metropolis of Chariton County." The town's location on the main line of the Wabash Railroad contributed to its success, linking Salisbury and the surrounding farmland to the St. Louis, Kansas City and Chicago markets. In 1896, the proud city boasted an electrical plant, in addition to the established post office and school system, ten churches, an amusement park, three parks with artificial lakes and an opera house. Businesses included canning, cigar and soda pop factories, two banks, three hotels, two newspapers, a machine shop, two flour mills, two livery stables, and a lumber yard. Residential professions included six physicians, seven lawyers, a dentist, silversmith, carpenter, bricklayer, plasterer, and painter.³

The growing commercial activity created a merchant class that required new and fashionable housing. Salisbury's rapid growth between 1890 and 1897 instigated the development of Salisbury Square, the group of stylish houses just one block from the downtown businesses. Two prominent houses were already located on the block, 504 South Broadway previously belonging to Judge Lucius Salisbury and 408 South Broadway built for his daughter. The highly desirable location and Lucius Salisbury's 1892 departure from the area (and sale of his land) made the street ripe for building.

The first lot was sold to William Hammack in 1888. Hammack's house was completed two years later between the homes of Lucius Salisbury and his daughter, Lizzie Tindall. Five more houses were built in the District between 1895 and 1906. All of the homeowners during the period of significance were prominent citizens. Property owners included a dentist, doctor, banker and the gamut of business owners typically found in a small town selling lumber, dry goods and clothing.

1. 402 South Broadway, circa 1906. P.E. Wilhite, a dentist, acquired this property in 1906 and built a large mansion, where he lived with his wife, Ellen, for many decades. Wilhite grew up in Salisbury, graduated from the Kansas City Dental College in 1892, and returned to his hometown to run a successful practice.⁴

² Pearl Sims Gehrig, *History of Chariton and Howard Counties, Missouri: Chariton County* (Topeka: Historical Publishing Company, 1923), 242.

³ *Historical, Pictorial and Biographical Record of Chariton County, Missouri. History of Chariton County. Part II.* (Salisbury: Pictorial and Biographical Publishing Company, 1896), 30-35.

⁴ *Ibid.* 63.

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2. 404 South Broadway, circa 1898. This house was built for Harry and Melissa Plattner around 1898. Harry Plattner was a partner in the Williams & Plattner Dry Goods store in Salisbury, probably in business with his father-in-law.

3. 406 South Broadway, circa 1903. This house was built for Sydney and John Ownby around 1903. The Ownbys purchased a portion of this lot in 1902 from Harry Plattner, owner of the north adjacent property. W.H. Ownby was a lumber dealer, advertising his business in the 1897 Atlas as specializing in “all kinds of lumber and shelf hardware, posts, lath, lime, cement and paints.”⁵

4. 407 South Broadway, circa 1898. This house was built in 1898 for Dr. J.D. and Alice Brummall for \$2,000. According to family records, master carpenters Matt Hurt and John Hurry worked on the construction. Brummall, a Salisbury doctor, and his wife had two sons, Clarence and Harold. After the death of Dr. Brummall in 1928, his widow converted the house into four apartments. She lived there until her death in the 1950s and the house passed to Harold, the surviving son. According to written reminiscences by Harold Brummall, the house was the first in Salisbury to have a furnace and the third to have electric lights.⁶ The Brummall family owned the house until the mid-1960s.

5. 408 South Broadway, circa 1881. Judge Salisbury deeded a portion of this property to his son-in-law, William Tindall (via Alice Tindall) in 1869. Additional property was added to the lot in 1881, and this house was likely built soon after. Salisbury’s daughter, Lizzie Tindall, became a widow in 1885 and lived here until her death in 1930. Alterations made by Tindall between 1910 and 1916 embellished the simple Victorian house with Queen Anne architectural details.

6. 502 South Broadway, circa 1890. William Hammack purchased this lot in 1888 and his house was completed by 1890. Hammack came to Salisbury as a widower with six daughters. He was founder and president of the People’s Bank in Salisbury. He married Sophronia Hurt in 1897. Upon Hammack’s death in 1917, ownership of the house reverted to his daughters, who sold it to his widow.

7. 504 South Broadway, circa 1870 with later additions. The two-room farmhouse Judge Lucius Salisbury built in this location around 1870 also served for a time as the town’s post office and the *Stop Awhile Inn* for travelers. Local histories refer to this dwelling as the “old Salisbury house.”⁷ It expanded during the mid-1880s when Harriet Salisbury began taking out mortgages on the property. Salisbury resident Aubry Fellows, born in 1885, moved into the house as a very young boy and lived there for several decades. The Salisbury family moved away in 1892, and the Fellows family rented rooms to students.

⁵ *Plat Book of Chariton County Missouri*. (Northwest Publishing Co., 1897), Sheets 8-9.

⁶ “Dr. H.H. Brummall Writes Of Bygone Days In Salisbury,” *The Salisbury Press-Spectator*, 9 February 1951.

⁷ Aubrey Fellow, “Salisbury Through The Eyes Of A Very Young Boy (June 1966)” *Chariton County Historical Society Newsletter*, January 1988.

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8. 506 South Broadway, circa 1919, non-contributing due to date of construction. This house was probably built in 1919 for E.J. Sutter, who owned it until 1938. Sutter operated a drug store in Salisbury. Although the house is an excellent example of a Prairie style home, it is considered non-contributing because it was constructed after the period of significance and because it does not support the historic context for which the district is nominated.

9. 508 South Broadway, circa 1895.

This house, built before 1897, is locally known as the Stamper house. It was owned by proprietors of Paul Stamper and Bro., a downtown clothing store. Josephine Stamper acquired the house in 1912 and the family owned it until 1962. There are no historic photos of this dwelling, so it is unclear if any changes were made to the original design. However, the footprint and massing of the dwelling have not changed since 1897, and its current appearance suggests that any alterations made by Mrs. Stamper likely occurred before 1916.

Salisbury's population declined after 1900. The 1920 population within the city limits was 1768⁸ and it hovers around this number today.

ARCHITECTURE

The Salisbury Square Historic District is a unique cluster of Victorian houses built for local business owners. The architects of the houses are unknown, but the District's contributing buildings display a grasp of the then-fashionable features of the Queen Anne style. Despite changes to individual buildings, the historic forms and character-defining details are still present on each of the contributing houses within the District. As a collection, they enhance the Queen Anne character of the District and communicate information about the evolution of this architectural style.

The contributing houses in the Salisbury Square Historic District represent the full range of the Victorian Queen Anne style, early to late, simple to elaborate, and small to large. The Queen Anne style was extremely popular in the Midwest during the late 1800s to about 1910, and was often used in smaller, more-rural communities such as Salisbury up to World War I, consistent with the period of construction within the District. The style came to America from England during the 1880s and quickly spread with the advent of balloon frame construction. The availability of standardized lumber and mail-order trims produced forms that moved beyond the basic cube with protruding bays, multiple gables and towers ornamented with shingles, friezes, spindles and ornamental windows.

⁸ Pearl Sims Gehrig, *History of Chariton and Howard Counties, Missouri: Chariton County* (Topeka: Historical Publishing Company, 1923), 243.

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A Queen Anne residence's most-character-defining feature is its overall form. The massing of Queen Anne homes features protruding cross-gables that contribute to an asymmetrical form. Additional exterior decoration was achieved through wall overhangs, voids, extensions and the application of a variety of materials. The forms found in the Salisbury Square Historic District are no exception to the rule. Protruding elements create irregular footprints on most houses. Among these elements are cross gables, spindled porches, towers, pent roofs and chamfered bays. Additional details, such as patterned shingles, verge boards, finials, and cresting, emphasize the complexities of the forms. Eclectic fenestration adds to the intricacy of the Queen Anne designs. Window patterns within the District include simple one-over-one double-hung sashes, front-gable picture windows, narrow paired windows, and single panes surrounded by small colored glass squares.

The overwhelming popularity of the Queen Anne style spread through pattern books and magazines, such as *Scientific American*. During this period, increasingly accessible builders' pattern books popularized the latest trends in house designs and styles among growing communities throughout the country. The expansion of the railroad system after the Civil War made mass-produced building materials (e.g., milled lumber, nails, shingles, and siding) as well as various components (e.g., doors, windows, roofing, and decorative detailing) widely accessible at a relatively low cost. At the same time, balloon frame construction using dimensional lumber and nails replaced heavy timber mortise and tenon framing. This simplified the construction of corners, wall extensions, and overhangs. The flexibility provided by the balloon frame allowed irregular floor plans, which was a departure from the traditional arrangements of square or rectangular "pens."⁹

Queen Anne was the nation's most popular residential style from about 1880 to 1900. Interpretations of the style could be simple, as seen in the earliest houses in the District (508 South Broadway), or extremely elaborate, as seen at 407 South Broadway. Due to the eclectic nature of the style, the newest contributing building within the District, 402 South Broadway (1906) has the most restrained form and the least ornament. The District is an excellent example of the range and adaptation of the style to the needs of local residents.

The Queen Anne style got its inspiration from Medieval European architecture, although it was a group of nineteenth century English architects, led by Richard Norman Shaw, who developed and popularized the style.¹⁰ The movement was named for Britain's Queen Anne, who reigned between 1702 and 1714 when classical ornament was often applied to traditional medieval structures.¹¹ Shaw designed rural English manor houses that borrowed the vocabulary of the medieval building tradition and applied it to the

⁹ Virginia and Lee McAlester, *A Field Guide to American Houses* (New York: Alfred A. Knopf, Inc., 1984), 239.

¹⁰ McAlester, 268.

¹¹ Poppeliers, John C. and S. Allen Chambers, Jr. *What Style Is It? A Guide to American Architecture*. Hoboken, NJ: John Wiley & Sons, Inc., 2003, 72.

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surface. Half-timbering was less about expressing the structure within and more about decorative surface patterns. The Queen Anne style was introduced to the American public at the Philadelphia Centennial Exposition of 1876, where Great Britain erected two half-timbered buildings designed as the living quarters and offices for the British Executive Commissioner and his staff during the exhibition.¹²

Henry Hobson Richardson is acknowledged as the first American architect to design a structure in the Queen Anne style: the Watts Sherman House in Newport, Rhode Island in 1874.¹³ High style Queen Anne designs were opulent and indulgent, yet refined, creating an extremely fashionable trend among the upper-class professionals in big cities and small towns across the country during the last quarter of the nineteenth century.¹⁴

As adapted to American residential design in the second half of the nineteenth century, Queen Anne architecture's distinguishing features are an asymmetrical plan; irregularly shaped, steeply pitched roofs; partial, full, or wrap-around porches; and patterned wall surfaces.¹⁵ As the Queen Anne style evolved, the emphasis on patterned wood walls became more pronounced. Queen Anne dwellings feature numerous devices to avoid smooth wall texture, including the use of multiple wall claddings, cut-away or projecting bay windows, and oriels. The one-story partial, full, or wrap-around porches that extended across the façades of these houses typically feature turned or jigsawed ornamental trim. Extensive one-story porches are common and accentuate the asymmetry of the façade. They always address the front entrance area and cover part or all of the front façade. It is not uncommon for these porches to extend along one or both sides of the houses.

The Queen Anne style can be divided into subtypes based on shape and/or decorative detailing.¹⁶ All of the subtypes are represented within the District. Shape subtypes are based on the roof configuration and are not associated with any specific decorative detailing. This leads to an infinite variety of designs that fall under the heading of Queen Anne. The most common configuration is the hipped roof with lower cross gables. Examples of this subtype in the District include 406 South Broadway and 407 South Broadway. The house at 408 South Broadway illustrates the cross-gabled roof subtype. These two shape subtypes, along with the front-gabled roof subtype, commonly incorporate towers or turrets. Although the overall designs of the houses are significantly different, towers and turrets are prominent features on 402 South Broadway, 404 South Broadway, 407 South Broadway, and 506 South Broadway. The fourth shape subtype is the townhouse, which usually has one or more front gables. The brick house at 502 South Broadway is a good example of the townhouse subtype.

¹² Whiffen Marcus. *American Architecture Since 1780. A Guide to the Styles*. Cambridge, MA: The MIT Press, 1996, 117.

¹³ Whiffen, 115.

¹⁴ Poppeliers, 73.

¹⁵ McAlester, 239.

¹⁶ McAlester, 263-64.

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Spindlework is the decorative detailing subtype most often associated with the Queen Anne style. As seen at 407 South Broadway, this subtype incorporates delicate turned or carved wood elements for balusters, brackets, friezes and spandrels.

The Free Classic subtype incorporates classical design elements such as the Palladian window, dentils, and classical columns. An example of the Free Classic decorative subtype is the house at 402 South Broadway. The house at 508 South Broadway is an example of the half-timbered decorative subtype, with its stucco façade and simple half-timbering in the gables. As the only brick structure in the District, the house at 502 South Broadway provides a subtle example of the Patterned Masonry decorative subtype. Two bands of rusticated brick only two courses thick run the length of the building at the transom level on both the first and second stories. The dressed stone lintels are also elements of the patterned masonry subtype. The Half-Timbered and Patterned Masonry subtypes more closely resemble the original English Queen Anne style developed by Shaw, while the Spindlework and Free Classic subtypes evolved in America as indigenous interpretations.¹⁷

CONCLUSION

The Salisbury Square Historic District encompasses nine houses located along South Broadway between 4th Street and 6th Street. While other areas of Salisbury are contemporary to the District, this area of South Broadway stands out as a visually cohesive assembly of grand single-family residences designed in an immensely popular style intended to reflect the owners' stature in the community. The collection of nine houses (eight contributing) includes some of Salisbury's oldest houses and is a rare surviving collection of Victorian architecture built for the town's merchant class. The District illustrates the spectrum of Queen Anne forms and ornamentation, including renovations that updated the appearance of individual houses within the period of significance. The diverse decorative classifications of Queen Anne subtypes are represented in the District, from the exceedingly ornate Spindlework to the reserved Half-Timbered. The District is a unique collection of structures that, despite the range of variation clearly illustrate a single architectural style.

¹⁷ McAlester, 268.

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GEOGRAPHIC DATA

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The north boundary of the District is 4th Street. The east boundary the continues south on the west side of South Broadway 200 feet, then continues east, south and west to include the lot on the southwest corner of block 45 that measures 100 feet north to south and 154 feet east to west. The east boundary continues along the west side of South Broadway to 6th Street. The District's south boundary is 6th Street. The west boundary is the vacated alley along the rear property lines of the houses in the current divisions of Salisbury Square and Salisbury's Second Addition.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The boundaries encompass the cluster of surviving Queen Anne Homes along South Broadway. The parcels of land historically associated with the nominated properties. The nominated district is part of a larger historic residential neighborhood with buildings dating from c. 1870 to c. 1950, much of which may be eligible for listing in the National Register. However, the larger area has not been surveyed and current preservation efforts in the neighborhood are focused on the preservation and rehabilitation of its Victorian era residences. The nominated district represents the largest concentration of Victorian architecture in the neighborhood and Salisbury as a whole. Future research and survey might be used to expand the historic context, period of significance, and boundaries of the historic district.

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PHOTOGRAPHIC DOCUMENTATION

Photographer: Scott McAdams
McAdams Photography
315 S. Broadway
Salisbury, MO 65281

Date of Photographs: March 25, 2008

CD-Rom with digital images was submitted with nomination.

Photograph Number	Description	Camera View
1	402 South Broadway	Southwest
2	404 South Broadway	Southwest
3	406 South Broadway	Southwest
4	407 South Broadway	Northeast
5	408 South Broadway	Southwest
6	502 South Broadway	Southwest
7	504 South Broadway	Southwest
8	506 South Broadway	Southwest
9	508 South Broadway	Southwest
10	4 th Street & Broadway	Southwest

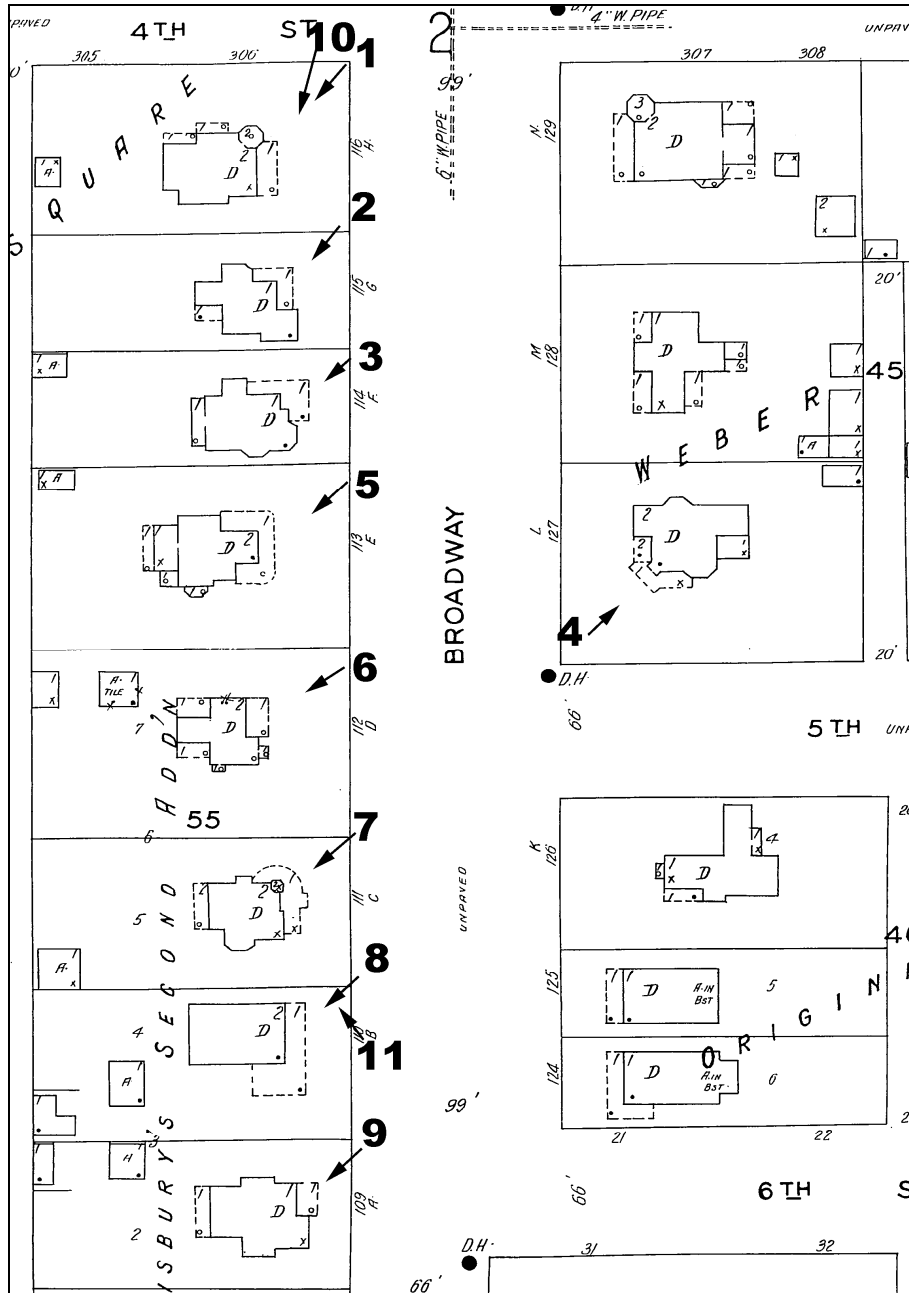
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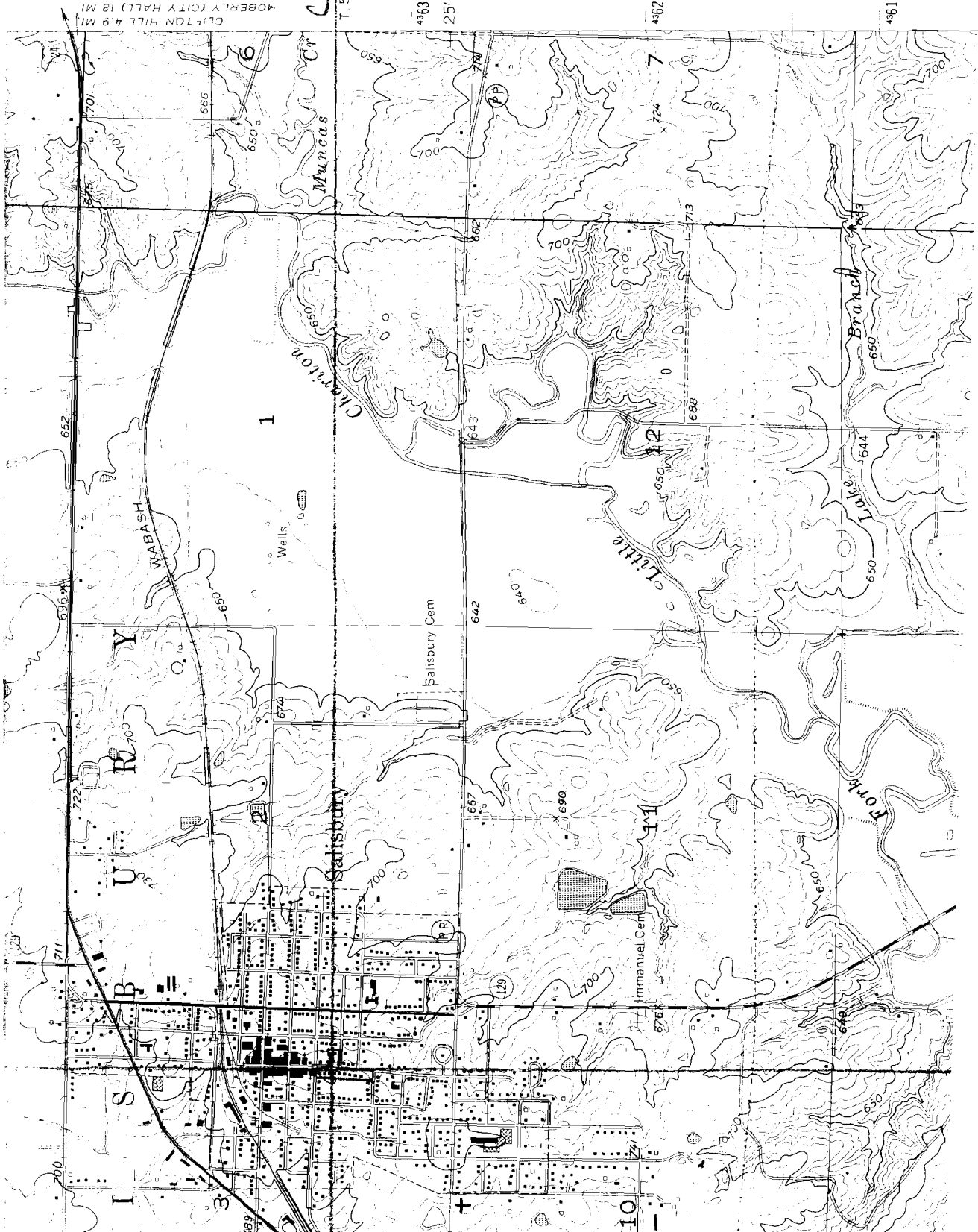
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SALISBURY SQUARE HISTORIC DISTRICT PHOTOGRAPH LOCATION MAP



SALISBURY SQUARE
HISTORIC DISTRICT
ZONE 15
EASTING 517090
NORTHING 4363279
Chariton County, MO



CLIFTON HILL 4.9 MI.
ROBERTLY (CITY HALL) 18 MI.

T. 53 N.

4363
25'

4362

4361









407



408



50







