

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

1. Name of Property

historic name Shelby, Thomas, House

other names/site number Kerr Residence

2. Location

street & number 1/5 mi. e. of U.S. 24 & Co. Rd. 111 [n/a] not for publication

city or town Lexington [X] vicinity

state Missouri code MO county Lafayette code 107 zip code 64067

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this [XX] 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 [XX] meets [] does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant [] nationally [] statewide [XX] locally.
(See continuation sheet for additional comments [])

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

9 October 1997
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	0	buildings
<input type="checkbox"/> public-local	<input type="checkbox"/> district	0	0	sites
<input type="checkbox"/> public-State	<input type="checkbox"/> site	0	0	structures
<input type="checkbox"/> public-Federal	<input type="checkbox"/> structure	0	0	objects
	<input type="checkbox"/> object	1	0	Total

Name of related multiple property listing.

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register.

Antebellum Resources of Johnson, Lafayette, Pettis and Saline Counties, Missouri

0

6 Function or Use

Historic Function

DOMESTIC/single dwelling

Current Functions

DOMESTIC/single dwelling

7 Description

Architectural Classification

GREEK REVIVAL

Materials

foundation Brick
 walls Brick
 roof Asphalt
 other Wood

Narrative Description

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

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

AGRICULTURE

ARCHITECTURE

Periods of Significance

ca. 1855

Significant Dates

N/A

Significant Person(s)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

UNKNOWN

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: _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property less than one acre

UTM References

A. Zone	Easting	Northing	B. Zone	Easting	Northing
15	432120	4336820			

C. Zone	Easting	Northing	D. Zone	Easting	Northing
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[] 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 Roger Maserang/Historic Preservation Coordinator
organization Pioneer Trails Regional Council date January 31, 1996
street & number 122 Hout Street telephone 816/747-2294
city or town Warrensburg state Missouri zip code 64093

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 Mr. and Mrs. Jerry Kerr
street & number Rt. #2 telephone _____
city or town Lexington state Missouri zip code 64067

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section 7 Page 1

Shelby, Thomas, House
Lafayette County, MO

Antebellum Resources of Johnson, Lafayette, Pettis and Saline Counties, MPS

The Thomas Shelby House, U.S. Highway 24 and Lafayette County Road 111, near Lexington, Missouri, is a brick, central passage I-House with a projecting, pedimented central bay and Greek Revival styling (see MPS cover document, "Antebellum Resources of Johnson, Lafayette, Pettis and Saline Counties, Missouri: Associated Property Types: Greek Revival I-Houses, Central Passage Subtype"). Prominent features of this circa 1855 mansion include an original tetrastyle portico with tapering octagonal supports, a two-story ell with a double gallery porch, and cast iron lintels with a raised design. Of Greek Revival variations defined by McAlester and McAlester, the Shelby House exemplifies the "Entry porch less than full height, or absent" subtype.¹ The Shelby House, one of the more elaborate of the vernacular Greek Revival I-Houses erected in the Missouri River Valley by slaveholding migrants from the Upland South, has an unusual floor plan in that the main staircase is in the ell directly behind the main block, rather than in the central passage. Integrity of design, materials, workmanship, location and setting are retained.

The south-facing Shelby House is located approximately 3.5 miles east of Lexington, on the north side of U.S. Highway 24. The pavement edge is approximately 185 feet from the southeast corner of the main block. The Shelby House originally fronted on the old Santa Fe Trail, a route paralleled by today's U.S. Highway 24. Nearby are apple orchards, modern apple processing and storage buildings and a circa 1900 German bank barn.

The Shelby House is said to be constructed of bricks fired at a kiln east of the property.² The brickwork is precise, with bricks laid in a common bond. Exterior walls are more than 13 inches thick.

The Shelby House is somewhat larger than the majority of Greek Revival I-Houses in the Show-Me Region.³ Dimensions of the symmetrical, five-bay main block are 56 feet across by 20 feet deep, with a partially raised basement. With its two-story porch, the ell has a width of 25 feet and a length of 43 feet. The distance from the front facade of the main block to the rear of the ell is 63 feet.

Although the middle bay projects but slightly, this projection facilitated the construction of a pedimented gable more often found on examples with a full-height entry porch.

Integral chimneys rise from gable ends of the main block. Another chimney emerges from the ell. The entablature consists of a clearly defined frieze and architrave.

The entry portico is a well-developed example of a locally popular type of Greek Revival porch. Planes of the four slightly tapering octagonal posts contain slim vertical panels which produce a fluted effect. There are two engaged flat pilasters, also paneled. The deck features a scrollwork balustrade. Some historic porch material has been replaced with new pieces cut to size. The wood porch floor was replaced with a concrete slab in the

¹McAlester, Virginia and Lee, *A Field Guide to American Houses*, New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1985, p. 179.

²Moreland, Frances McFadin, "Shelby," *A History of Homes: A Collection of Historical Sketches of Slusher Community*, 1936, p. 66.

³The Show-Me Region is a politically-defined area in west-central Missouri consisting of Johnson, Lafayette, Pettis and Saline Counties. In 1967, Show-Me Regional Planning Commission was one of 20 such commissions created in Missouri under the State and Regional Planning and Community Development Act of 1966. The commissions provide planning and other technical assistance within the counties under their jurisdiction. In 1996, Show-Me RPC changed its name to Pioneer Trails Regional Council.

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Shelby, Thomas, House
Lafayette County, MO

Antebellum Resources of Johnson, Lafayette, Pettis and Saline Counties, MPS

1930s or earlier.

Classical entablatures supported by pilasters frame the primary entrances, which are recessed with paneled reveals on both floors. Sidelights are present at both levels and the first floor entrance is transomed as well. Exterior doors are nonoriginal, multipaneled units. Sidelights flanking the main entrance have been replaced with oblong translucent panels containing a leaded design.

Segmental cast iron lintels with a raised design, probably manufactured by a Lexington foundry, adorn windows. These ornamental lintels are present in the ell as well as the main block and, in the primary elevation, are also found above basement windows. (Basements are uncommon in vernacular I-Houses in this locale.) Most windows are original or original type 6/6s. Most lugsills are also cast iron.

The ell supports a double gallery porch, the outer edge of which is aligned with the east gable end of the main block. Gallery posts are square wood columns with enlarged bases. The second floor is open with a balustrade and the first floor is screened. At some point, the rear (north) end of the side porch on the first floor was enclosed to create a utility room. The rear upstairs ell room does not communicate with other rooms.

Fenestration is unchanged in the primary facades, and is essentially unchanged overall. Exceptions are a modern triple window installed in the north kitchen wall, and an ell window which has been shortened. In the 1980s, doors leading from the living room and east parlor to the lower deck of the gallery were walled-over on the inside. This left the exterior view unaffected, although of course the doors are nonfunctional. The east gable end of the main block contains a double-hung 6/6 window on each floor while the west gable end is unpierced.

The interior is well-appointed with classical, entablature enframements of door and window openings. Main block window openings are recessed with plain reveals and paneled aprons. Reveals of primary doorways are paneled. Between the central passage and west parlor, a tall, entablature enframement contains four doors which are hinged so that all may be opened simultaneously. Doors have elongated panels. Old pilaster mantels are present on both floors and the west parlor has an ornate metal mantel with a breakfront shelf.

The central passage area is wider than usual in the Shelby House because it functions as a regular room (a formal dining room today) rather than simply as a hallway, in addition to "communicating" with the adjacent rooms on three sides.

The main staircase, located in the first room of the ell and made of walnut, has an elegant, lathe-turned newel post and rounded bannister with a ramp. The balustrade traces the curved floor of the landing. A secondary, boxed staircase is between the east room of the main block and the bedroom above. A stairway to the upper deck of the gallery porch has been removed.

In the main block, dimensions of the two end rooms (the house's largest rooms) are 18 feet wide by 17 feet deep. The east room has less floor space than the west because it contains a boxed stairway and a shallow closet adjacent to the mantel. The middle room in the main block is 15 1/2 feet wide by 17 feet deep. Three basement rooms under the main block are accessed from a stairway in the east room. Their original uses are believed to have been as a dining room, kitchen and storeroom. Behind the first room of the ell where the

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Shelby, Thomas, House
Lafayette County, MO

Antebellum Resources of Johnson, Lafayette, Pettis and Saline Counties, MPS

main staircase is located, the next two rooms have been modernized as a den and kitchen, respectively.

In circa 1936, a two-story bathroom addition was constructed in the angle created by the ell, in connection with a general restoration.⁴

The Shelby House is the only extant antebellum building of the Thomas Shelby plantation. Antebellum outbuildings which originally included a brick carriage house and a slave cabin have been razed.

⁴The restoration took place while the property was owned by the D. T. Torrens family. Moreland, op cit., pp. 67-68.

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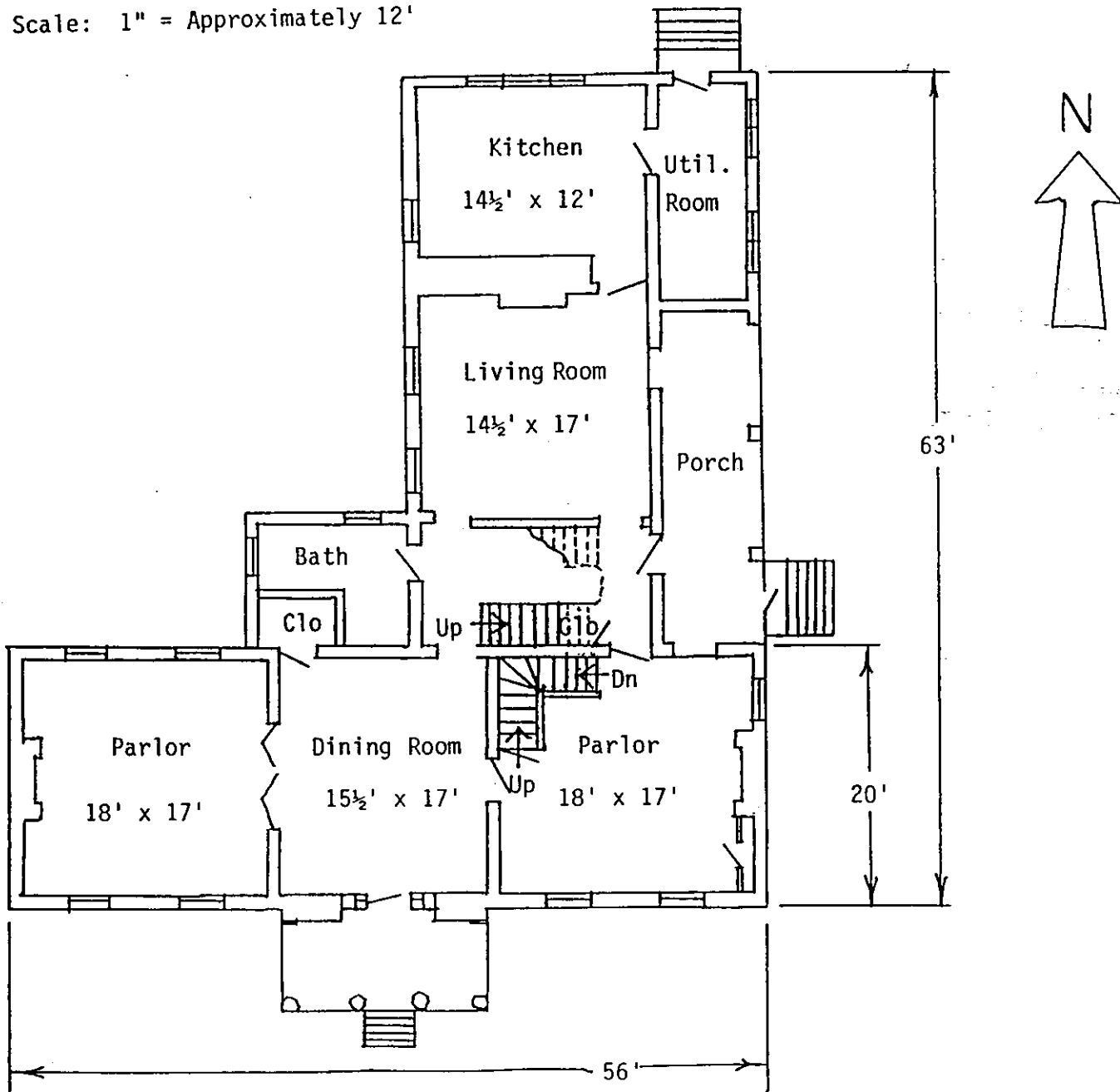
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Shelby, Thomas, House
Lafayette County, MO

Antebellum Resources of Johnson, Lafayette, Pettis and Saline Counties, MPS

First Floor Plan

Scale: 1" = Approximately 12'



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Shelby, Thomas, House
Lafayette County, MO

Antebellum Resource of Johnson, Lafayette, Pettis and Saline Counties, MPS

The Thomas Shelby House, U.S. Highway 24 at Lafayette County Road 111, east of Lexington, Missouri, is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A and C in the areas of AGRICULTURE and ARCHITECTURE. Built in circa 1855, the Shelby House is a particularly fine rendition of the Greek Revival I-Houses erected by migrating Southerners who developed antebellum plantations in the Missouri River Valley (see MPS cover document, "Antebellum Resources of Johnson, Lafayette, Pettis and Saline Counties, Missouri: The Development of Plantations, 1830s-1860s, and Agriculture and the Hemp Culture, 1830s-1860s"). The Shelby House is significant in the area of agriculture as the main living center of the operating family of a documented hemp plantation. Thomas Shelby, who owned many slaves, was a major participant in the local hemp market. In 1860, Shelby harvested more dew-rotted hemp than all but a handful of other Lafayette County growers. While exemplifying the Greek Revival I-House property type favored by many of the transplanted Southerners, the Shelby House also displays architecture of exceptional quality (see MPS cover document, "Antebellum Resources of Johnson, Lafayette, Pettis, and Saline Counties, Missouri: Associated Property Types: Greek Revival I-Houses, Central Passage Subtype"). Builder Shelby was among the wealthier of the slave-owning farmers, and this is reflected in such embellishments as a projecting pedimented gable, cast iron lintels, and massive entablature enframements. Too, the Shelby House has an uncommon floor plan with its main stairway located behind the central passage, perhaps indicating that the Shelybs were influenced by a somewhat different architectural tradition than most of the local builders. The Shelby House, which has been renovated, retains integrity of design, materials, workmanship, location and setting.

Located in prime hemp country, the Thomas Shelby House housed the slaveowning Shelby family and was the centerpiece of a large plantation where a transplanted Southern culture flourished prior to the Civil War. Shelby harvested 47 tons of dew-rotted hemp in 1860, and his interest in hemp was so great that he continued harvesting immense quantities into the 1870s, when the market was greatly diminished. Shelby was relatively wealthy and his farm already consisted of more than a thousand acres when the Shelby House was constructed in circa 1855. In 1860, the census reported the farm's cash value as \$60,000 and listed its size as 1,580 acres, 800 of which were improved. Shelby's "personal estate" was valued at \$36,000 in 1860. To operate the plantation, Shelby had an overseer and 41 slaves.⁵

In addition to its domestic function as the family home, the Shelby house undoubtedly served as the nucleus building on the plantation. Here decisions were made about such things as crop plantings, when to take hemp to market, and matters involving the primary labor force. There were other more specialized buildings, such as barns, granaries and slavehouses, but today the house is the only extant building on the old Shelby property which represents antebellum plantation agriculture.

While harvesting huge quantities of hemp, Shelby, like his neighbors, also practiced diversified agriculture which was important commercially as well as for self-sufficiency: the family and Shelby's many slaves had to be fed. Income was derived from a variety of agricultural products including livestock, and this diversity made Shelby and the other growers less vulnerable to fluctuations in hemp prices during the 1850s. Production on the Shelby plantation increased in most categories during the 1850-60 decade. Shelby also

⁵Manuscript Census, Agriculture, Lafayette County, Missouri, 1860 and 1870; Missouri Eighth Census, Population Schedules.

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Shelby, Thomas, House
Lafayette County, MO

Antebellum Resources of Johnson, Lafayette, Pettis and Saline Counties, MPS

may have speculated in land.⁶

Shelby was a successful agriculturalist on Dover Road prior to construction of the Shelby House, continuing and expanding the farming operation established by his parents. His 1850 farm was valued at \$4,400, and was of sufficient size (440 acres, 100 of which were improved) for the production of 12 tons of hemp, 2,000 bushels of corn, 200 bushels of oats, 200 pounds of butter, 40 bushels of wheat as well as other produce, while he also raised livestock including 8 cows, 20 beef cattle and 100 swine. In 1850, Shelby had 15 slaves.⁷

Forty-seven tons of hemp were produced on the Shelby plantation--which by then had grown much larger--in the year ending June 1, 1860. This amount was exceeded by only two other growers within Lexington Township, a choice hemp growing area. (While 47 tons was a considerable amount from an individual plantation, it represented only about one per cent of the 4,605 tons of hemp produced in Lafayette County.) In 1860 Shelby's plantation also produced 7,500 bushels of corn, 700 bushels of wheat, 300 bushels of oats, 200 bushels of potatoes, 40 tons of hay, and 400 pounds of butter. He had 42 beef cattle, 10 cows, 200 swine, 30 horses, 18 asses and mules, 8 oxen and 4 sheep. Shelby's few sheep produced an insignificant amount of wool in 1860, down from the previous decade when a dozen sheep produced 50 pounds. After the war, the flock was greatly expanded.⁸

With its classical portico and projecting pediment, the Thomas Shelby House is a particularly elegant local example of a brick, circa 1855, vernacular Greek Revival I-House.⁹ The Shelby House represents the last wave of construction prior to the Civil War, when Shelby and other descendants of the region's original Southern settlers made their own contributions to the built environment.

Shelby was a member of one of the wealthier immigrant families settling along Dover Road, and this is reflected in the quality and refinements of the Shelby House. By the time this house was constructed in circa 1855, it was easier to build a fine Greek Revival house than a decade or two earlier because many more house parts which were more or less ready for installation could be purchased in nearby Lexington. High style was easier to achieve on the frontier by the 1850s¹⁰, and if detailing such as massive enframements with pilasters supporting entablatures with raking cornices were not purchased from a local supplier, the ornamental cast iron lintels which are a defining feature of this house almost certainly came from a local foundry such as

⁶In 1854, Shelby sold Thomas Burbridge 390 acres (for \$20/acre) on what was then known as Salt Pond Road in Johnson's Grove, several miles southeast of Lexington (Lexington Express, Dec. 20, 1854).

⁷Manuscript Census, Agriculture, Lafayette County, Missouri, 1850; Manuscript Census, Slaves, Lafayette County, Missouri, 1850.

⁸Manuscript Census, Agriculture, Lafayette County, Missouri, 1860.

⁹In a draft National Register nomination from the 1980s (unsubmitted), cultural resources preservationist James M. Denny of the Missouri Historic Preservation Program ranked the Shelby House fourth within the Dover Road-Lexington area of northern Lafayette County in terms of its architectural quality. He described it as "only a cut below" Linwood Lawn (4-23-73), the Oliver Anderson House (6-04-69) and the Chadwick-McCausland House (8-04-83, in Highland Avenue Historic District).

¹⁰Presumably under more primitive conditions in circa 1838, James Hicklin, the builder of nearby Hicklin Hearthstone, managed to achieve an even higher level of architectural excellence ("Hicklin Hearthstone" National Register nomination, 12-28-82).

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Shelby, Thomas, House
Lafayette County, MO

Antebellum Resources of Johnson, Lafayette, Pettis and Saline Counties, MPS

the one operated in Lexington by William Morrison. Nonetheless, like earlier Greek Revival I-Houses erected by migrating Southerners, the framework, rafters, joists and sheathing are made of native lumber and the exterior and interior walls are made of bricks molded from the farm's own clay. If construction records are ever discovered, they would likely show that the Shelby House was the product of tradesmen assisted, probably, by slaves.

Apart from the quality and richness of its various stylistic elements, the Shelby House is also interesting for its floor plan. The main block is wider than normal in order to accommodate an oversize middle portion perhaps used as a formal dining room. This room occupies the area usually containing the staircase, and the staircase occupies the forward room of the ell where a dining room is traditionally located in antebellum central passage I-Houses. Also uncommon is the raised basement consisting of three rooms under the main block which originally were used as a kitchen, storeroom and dining room. The basement windows have interesting cast iron lintels similar to those of the primary windows.

Settlers from the Upland South, aspiring to develop their ideas of status and the good life on the Missouri frontier while practicing a plantation lifestyle, built hundreds of Greek Revival I-Houses but relatively few were as impressive as the Shelby House, which remains an outstanding local example of architectural quality in a Greek Revival country house.

Born in Marion County, Kentucky, in 1818, Thomas Shelby came to Lafayette County with his parents, William and Nancy Shelby, who were Virginia natives, in 1836. They settled along Dover Road on land purchased from the James Hicklin family. In 1838, Shelby married Nancy H. Gordon, whose father George H. Gordon was an early settler/surveyor who laid out the town of Lexington, and whose uncle was Lin Boyd, a Congressman for 16 years and a former Speaker of the House. Shelby's own relatives included a former Kentucky governor. Shelby's plantation was in operation prior to construction of the Shelby House in circa 1855, but no descriptive record exists of earlier family residences. In 1860, the Shelby household consisted of the parents, seven children and J. Enoch, an overseer of the farm including the family's 41 slaves.¹¹

Perhaps Shelby sympathized with the Confederacy, but in any case he was considered neutral during the war. According to one biographical (or possibly autobiographical) account, Shelby could "estimate the claims and mistakes of both the contending parties. Without being offensive to either.....he commanded (confidence and esteem) alike from blue coats and gray..."¹² Although the loss of his slaves deprived him of considerable wealth, Shelby kept his plantation and had sufficient assets to continue his agricultural pursuits during the years of reconstruction.

Shelby was reluctant to abandon hemp even in the depressed postwar market, harvesting 20 tons (a substantial amount even a decade earlier) in the year ending June 30, 1870. His plantation was smaller at 1,000 acres but the amount of improved land was the same as in 1860, 800 acres. Valuation was \$30,000. In addition to hemp, produce in 1870 included 4,000 bushels of corn, 900 bushels of wheat, 20 bushels of potatoes, 100 pounds of wool, 500 pounds of butter and 100 tons of hay. Shelby's orchard produced \$100

¹¹Moreland, *op cit.*, p. 67.

¹²*Portrait & Biographical Record of Lafayette and Saline Counties*. Chicago: Chapman Publishing Co., 1893, p. 381.

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Shelby, Thomas, House
Lafayette County, MO

Antebellum Resources of Johnson, Lafayette, Pettis and Saline Counties, MPS

worth of fruit. He had more cows (30), beef cattle (60) and sheep (30) than in the antebellum censuses, while maintaining the same number of swine (200). There were fewer horses (16), asses and mules (16) and working oxen (2). Livestock were valued at \$4,500.¹³

At some point, Shelby reportedly purchased 1,500 sheep. He also is said to have experimented with buffalo. After the death of his first wife in 1876, Shelby went to Ohio where he married Margaret Houston. They returned to the Lexington area and probably to the farm in about 1880, then moved to Lexington in 1883. Shelby died in 1907. The Shelby House remained in the family until 1917.¹⁴

Bibliography:

Missouri Historic Inventory Survey Form No: 71, "Kerr Residence/Thomas Shelby House." Lafayette County Survey, December 1988. Copy in Missouri Cultural Resource Inventory, Missouri Department of Natural Resources, Jefferson City, MO.

Portrait & Biographical Record of Lafayette and Saline Counties (Chicago: Chapman Publishing Co., 1893).

Slusher Homemakers Club, A History of Homes: A Collection of Historical Sketches of Slusher Community, various contributors (Typewritten and mimeographed, 1936).

(For additional bibliographic information, see MPA cover document "Antebellum Resources of Johnson, Lafayette, Pettis and Saline Counties, Missouri").

Verbal Boundary Description:

At the southeast corner of the intersection of Lafayette County Road 111 and U.S. Highway 24, proceed north eighty feet, to the north boundary of the right-of-way of Highway 24; then proceed five hundred feet along the north right-of-way of Highway 24 to the west edge of a private drive, the point of beginning; then proceed north 250 feet; then proceed west 150 feet; then proceed south 225 feet; then proceed east along the north right-of-way of Highway 24 to the point of beginning.

Boundary Justification:

The boundary has been drawn to include only the Thomas Shelby House and its immediate surroundings; it excludes a number of agricultural buildings which do not relate to the areas or period of significance and the adjacent farmland, much of which was part of the original farmstead but which has been converted to modern practices of cultivation and processing and no longer retains integrity.

¹³Manuscript Census, Agriculture, Lafayette County, Missouri, 1870.

¹⁴Moreland, op.cit., p. 67.

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Section photographs Page 9

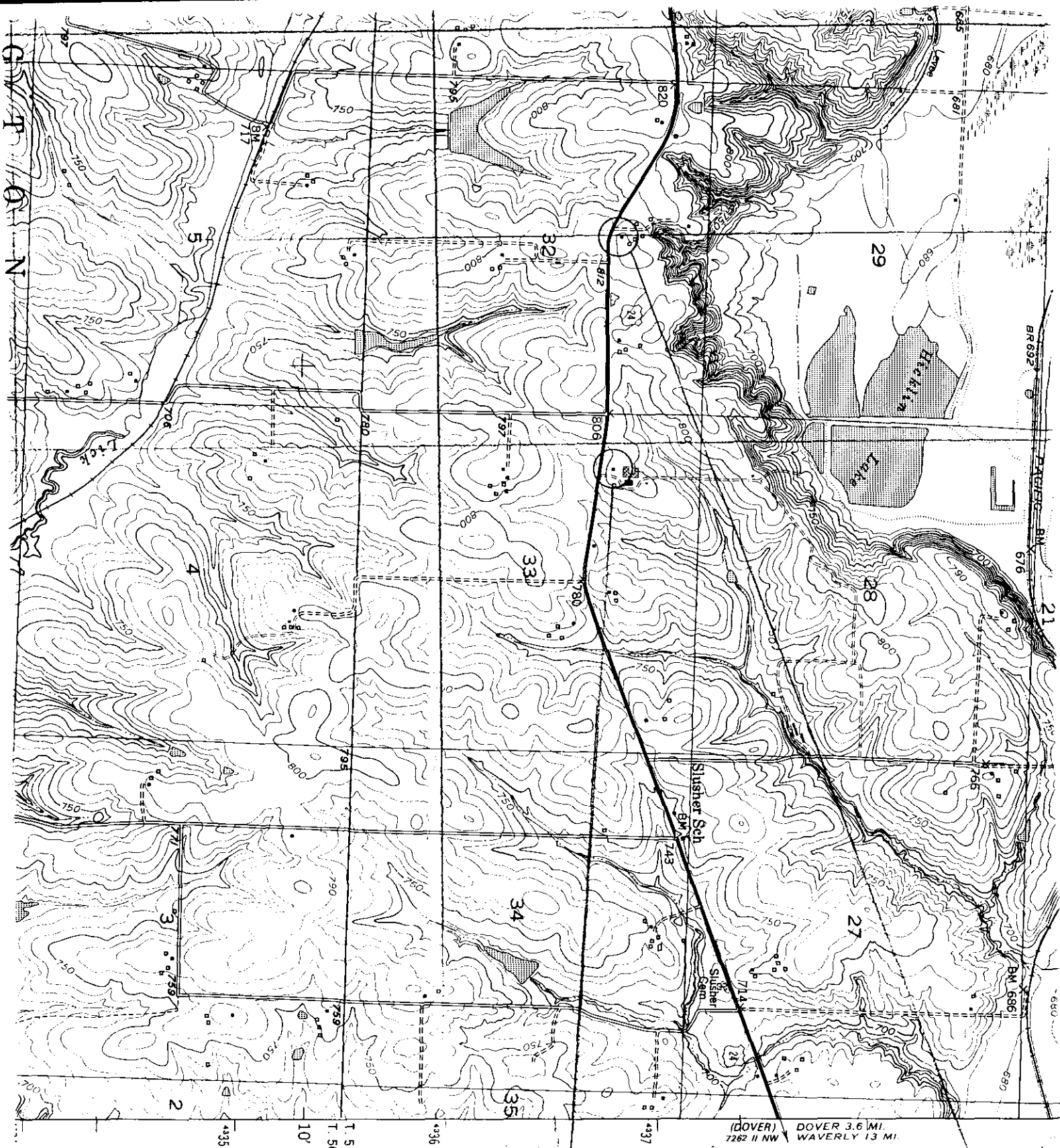
Shelby, Thomas, House
Lafayette County, MO

Antebellum Resources of Johnson, Lafayette, Pettis and Saline Counties, MPS

The following information is the same for all photographs:

Shelby, Thomas, House
Lexington vicinity, Lafayette County, Missouri
Photographer: Roger Maserang
Negative location: Missouri Cultural Resource Inventory
Missouri Department of Natural Resources
Historic Preservation Program
P.O. Box 176
Jefferson City, MO 65102

- | | |
|--|---|
| #1: View from south
December 1995 | #11: Mantel in west parlor, facing east
June 1991 |
| #2: View from east
December 1995 | #12: Detail of recessed parlor window
June 1991 |
| #3: View from southwest
December 1995 | #13: Mantel in east room of main block, facing east
June 1991 |
| #4: View from northwest
December 1995 | #14: Staircase in east room of main block, facing
northwest
June 1991 |
| #5: View from north
December 1995 | #15: Main staircase in ell, facing east
June 1991 |
| #6: Detail of pedimented bay, view from
south
December 1995 | #16: Upstairs bedroom in ell, facing north
June 1991 |
| #7: Detail of portico, view from southeast
December 1995 | |
| #8: Detail of hooded windows, view from
south
December 1995 | |
| #9: View of central hallway/dining room,
facing north
June 1991 | |
| #10: Massive doorway between hallway and
parlor, facing east
June 1991 | |



(DOVER) DOVER 3.6 MI.
7262 II NW WAVERLY 13 MI.

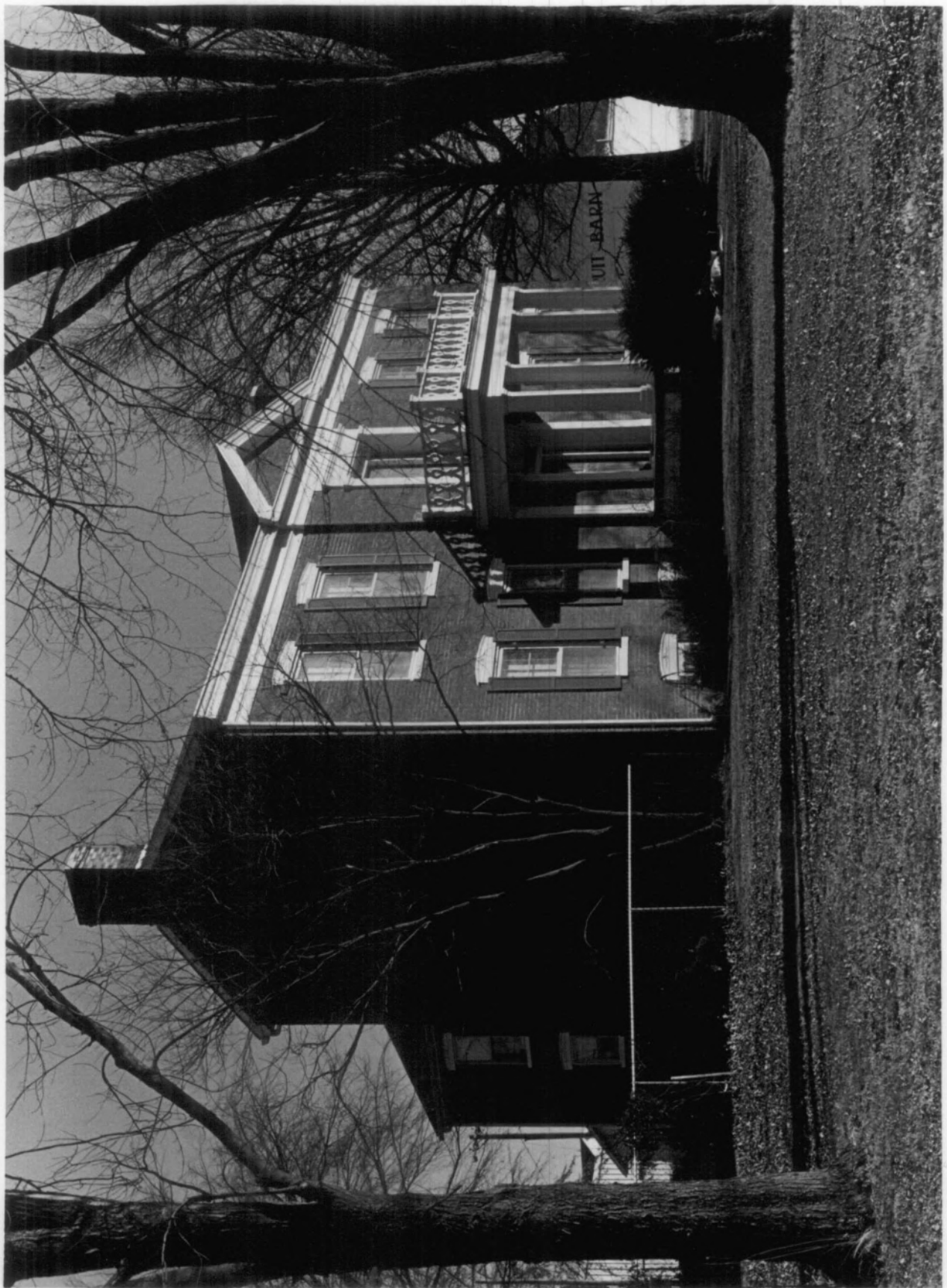
SHELBY, THOMAS, HOUSE
LAFAYETTE COUNTY, MO
15/432120/4336820

CATRON, MINATREE
15/431010/4336870







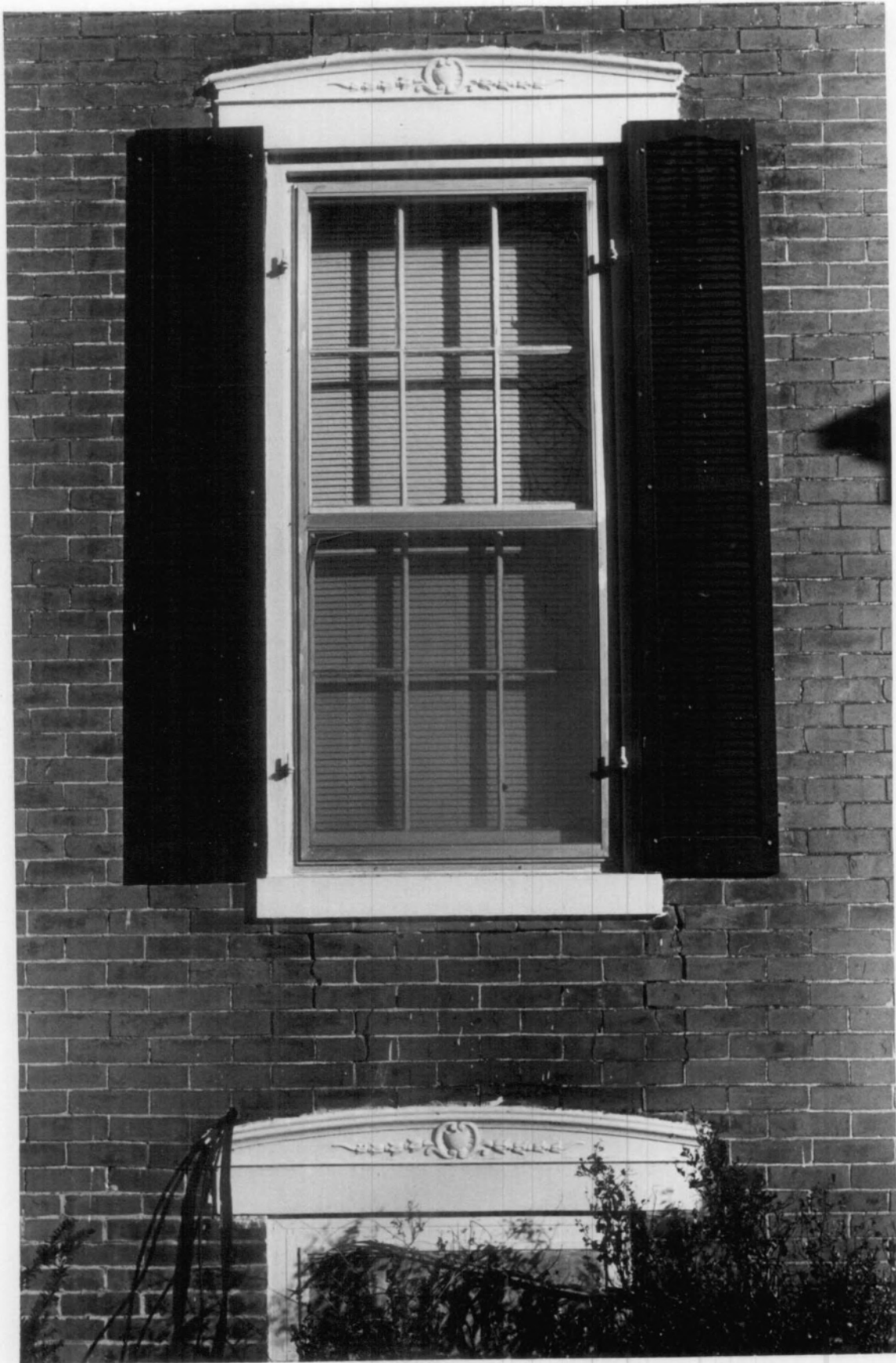










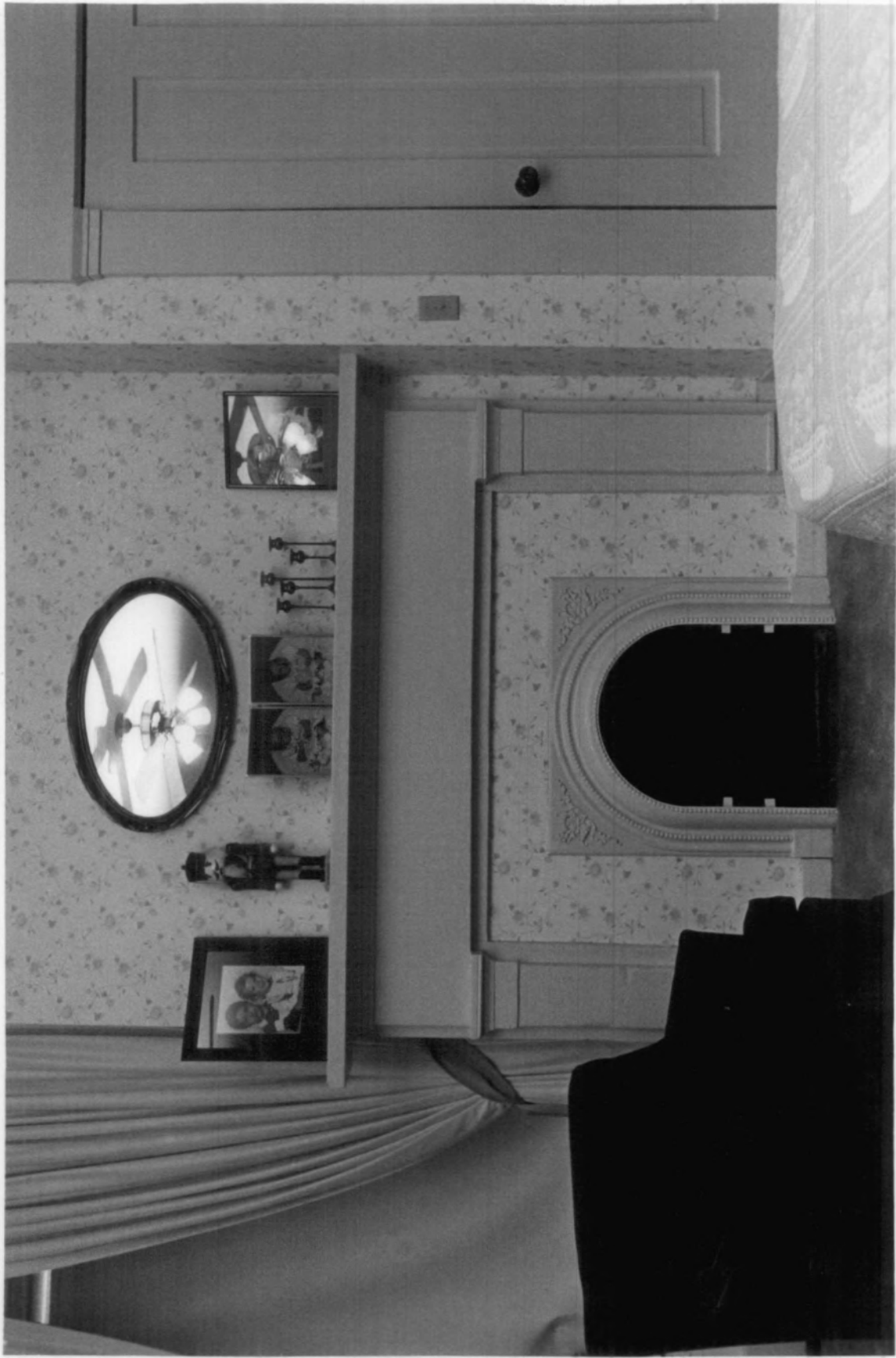






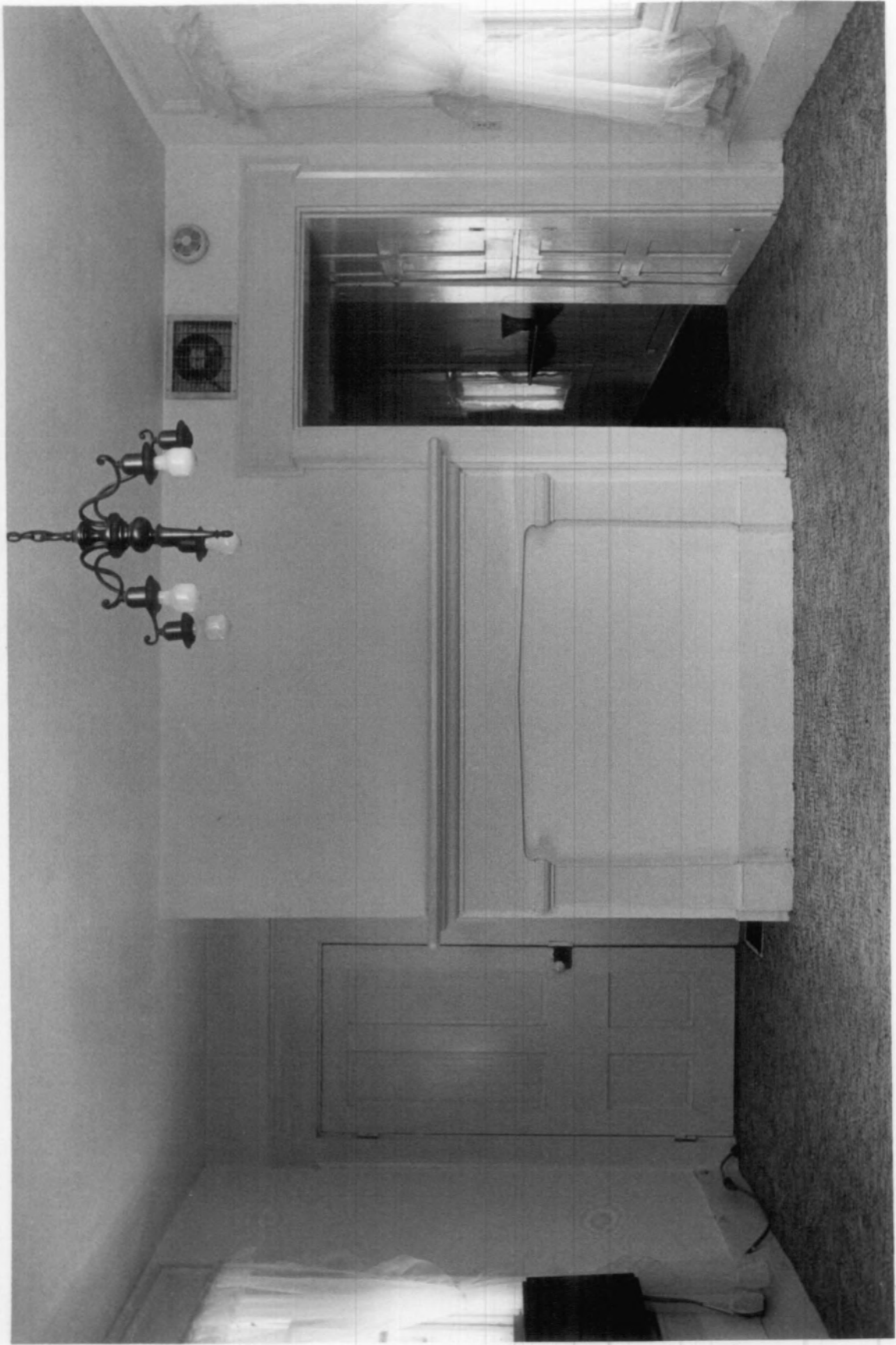












EXTRA
PHOTOS



KERR FRUIT BARN

