

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

For NPS use only

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

received

date entered

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*
Type all entries—complete applicable sections

1. Name

historic Stark, Governor Lloyd Crow, House and Carriage House

and or common Stark Mansion

2. Location

street & number 1401 Georgia Street _____ not for publication

city, town Louisiana _____ vicinity of

state Missouri code 29 county Pike code 163

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input type="checkbox"/> commercial
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input type="checkbox"/> educational
<input type="checkbox"/> site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private residence
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input type="checkbox"/> in process	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> religious
	<input type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> N/A	<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
			<input type="checkbox"/> other:

4. Owner of Property

name Anita Ludwig

street & number 1401 Georgia Street 312 Lake Circle
No. Palm Beach, Florida

city, town Louisiana _____ vicinity of state Missouri 63353

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Recorder of Deeds

street & number Pike County Court House

city, town Bowling Green state Missouri 63334

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title Missouri State Historic Survey has this property been determined eligible? yes no

date November 16-17, 1984 federal state county local

depository for survey records Department of Natural Resources
Historic Preservation Program

city, town P. O. Box 176
Jefferson City state Missouri 65102

7. Description

Condition

excellent

good

fair

deteriorated

ruins

unexposed

Check one

unaltered

altered

Check one

original site

moved date _____

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

The Stark Home, a two story Eastlake mansion, and the adjoining carriage house are located at 1401 Georgia Street in Louisiana, Missouri. Built in 1891, these buildings remain substantially unaltered from their use as the Stark family residence between 1915-1936. In this period prominent Missouri politician Lloyd Stark began a career that would establish him as a leading state figure. He and his family left their own marks on the house, adding a porch and various interior features. The fine craftsmanship of the Kuna family of Louisiana is evident in the Eastlake-style wood detailing and interior; the beautifully landscaped yard drew on the Stark family's association with commercial horticulture. The property possesses the elements to convey significant historic associations and modes of construction and is therefore eligible for inclusion to the National Register of Historic Places.

8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> humanitarian
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-1926	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> politics government	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)

Specific dates 1891; 1915-36

Builder Architect Alfred Kuna, craftsman

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The Governor Lloyd Crow Stark house is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria C and B to wit: that it embodies the distinctive characteristics of the Eastlake Victorian style of architecture, and that it is associated with the productive life of Governor Lloyd Crow Stark, a significant person in the political history of Missouri.

Architecture: Conventional guides to Victorian architectural styles in America present the Civil War as a great divide for the romantic revivals--Greek Revival, Gothic Revival and Italianate--on one side, and the later Stick, Eastlake, Queen Anne and other eclectic styles on the other. For Missouri, this characterization must be modified somewhat. In this state, settled primarily by Southerners, the Greek Revival was so immersed in the continuing derivatives of the vernacular Renaissance--vestigial-Georgian and Federal modes--that it cannot be regarded as a significant departure from an architectural tradition of some two hundred years duration in the Upper South. The Gothic Revival had little impact on the architectural development of antebellum Missouri. Only the Italianate Style can be regarded as Missouri's first manifestation of the wave of Victorian styles. This style appeared during the 1850s, but did not begin to flourish until after the Civil War. It became the preferred mode of architectural expression for the first generation of post-Civil War modernizers, the group of ambitious men and women striving to usher Missouri into the age of the "new order," dominated by railroads, industrialization, and impersonal market forces. The Italianate style remained the favored mode for domestic design through the 1870s and well into the following decade.

The amalgam of Eastlake and Stick Style derived designs that constitute the second generation of post-Civil War Victorian styles, were introduced in Missouri during the eighties and persisted to the turn of the century and beyond. While these styles were remotely derived from schools centered around Andrew Jackson Downing, Richard Norman Shaw or Charles Lock Eastlake, their more immediate origins were in the dynamics unleashed by the Industrial Revolution in America. According to Mary Mix Foley, the phenomenal material growth, the optimism, and the rugged individualism that accompanied the age of untrammelled laissez-faire capitalism provided the motivating spirit for architecture just as it did for the mining, lumbering and marketing conquest of the continent. The result, in architectural terms, was a Victorian expression unique to America: full of the brutal confidence and joi de vivre of a nation that considered itself the inheritor of all the riches of the historic past and scientific present.

The exuberant and expansionist post-Civil War milieu just described affected Missouri no less than other states in the nation. The era of the Victorian

9. Major Bibliographical References

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Pike County, Missouri: People, Places and Pikers, Karen Schwadron Compiler, Marceline, Missouri: Walsworth Publishing Co., 1981.

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of nominated property 1/3 acre

Quadrangle name "Louisiana, Mo."

Quadrangle scale 1:24,000

UTM References

A

1	5	6	6	7	0	8	0	4	3	6	7	7	0	0
Zone			Easting				Northing							

B

Zone			Easting				Northing							

C

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D

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E

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F

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G

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H

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Verbal boundary description and justification

City lots 5, 6, and So. 30' lots 1, 2 Block 19 William Luce addition TR 120 x 150

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state Missouri code 29 county Pike code 163

state _____ code _____ county _____ code _____

11. Form Prepared By

name/title 1. Anita Ludwig

organization _____

date April 3, 1986

street & number 1401 Georgia Street

telephone 314-754-6150

city or town Louisiana

state Missouri 63353

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

national state local

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature _____

Frederick A. Brunner, Ph.D., Director, Department of Natural Resources and
title Statge Historic Preservation Officer date 10/13/87

For NPS use only

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register

date _____

Keeper of the National Register

Attest:

date _____

Chief of Registration

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National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Stark, Governor Lloyd Crow, House and Carriage House

Section number 7 Page 1

The house at 1401 Georgia is a two-story structure, with a full basement and attic, executed in the Eastlake Victorian architectural style. The house was built by Albert Kuna, Sr., a cabinetmaker of spectacular talents, who had emigrated from Bohemia to Louisiana in 1890. His special artistry is seen in the many houses he built in Louisiana, Missouri.

The Stark house features three two-story bays on the primary facade, and centered, one-story bays on the side elevations, with gable roofs. Patterned, imbricated shingles on the second story drop to flared, bracketed eaves that separate the first and second stories. A board-and-batten base highlights the clapboarded first story. Windows are predominantly one-over-one, double-hung sash with stained-glass transoms. Several of these windows are paired.

Decorative barge boards highlight all gable extensions, and miscellaneous moldings are abundant on both the exterior and interior. This rich decoration was the product of Kuna's expertise. The balloon frame construction is in the form of an irregular rectangular plan. The east and west two-story bays that flank the facade differ slightly in size and shape, although they appear to be virtually identical to the casual observer.

Standing metal gutters highlight the base of the complex roof which originally repeated the shingle pattern of the second story. These special shingles were changed, along with the three corbelled chimney tops, and solid metal cresting, following a chimney fire. The lower inset chimney panels remain. The three large attic gables feature tripartite windows. These gables add complexity and visual variety to the primary pyramidal roof. The foundation material is rough hewn stone blocks laid in regular courses. The basement windows vary in size and are covered with unique cast-iron sunburst screens.

The interior features much of the hand work done by the skilled master builder and craftsmen. Stained glass fills the window transoms and the transom over the front door which includes the street number designed into the glass. The stair design was altered for safety purposes when Mrs. Stark was pregnant. The lower rail was added with no thought of matching the upper portion. The upper stair spindles are ornate, as is the archway at the landing. The hardwood floors in principal rooms have received special treatment in the form of parquet floors bordered by an inlay of different shaded hardwoods laid in geometric patterns. Albert Kuna, Sr., was responsible for the crafting of these floors.

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Many different window and door moldings, approximately five to six inches wide, are used throughout the house. The doors all feature recessed panel designs. The front mahogany doors are especially ornate. The dining room has a single pocket door, while the living area (on the east), has a double pocket door. An open archway divides the two front parlors. The wall fixtures in the dining room are of Sheffield silver, and the ones in the west parlor are pewter.

The Carriage House exterior has the same upper patterned shingles and lower clapboard detail as the main house. It also features a second-story gable, and a cupola. Remodeling has taken place in the eastern section to provide a two-car garage. The Carriage House has however, maintained its character. Two original horse stalls and their hay shoots (from the hay loft above) are still in place. A small tack room is attached to the north. Lloyd Stark's love for prize-winning horses is reflected.

This residence is set on a corner lot surrounded by trees and large shrubs. Four stately ginkgo trees, two males and two females, that were originally imported from the Orient, grace the yard. These were placed to the west and north. Two more are placed on the boulevard next to Georgia Street. Two large magnolia trees, and a small white dogwood, were placed in the east lawn. A large pink dogwood is in full view from the southwest bay window. Lilac bushes, and a small flowering crab apple tree are located to the west. The flowering crab came from one of the Stark "give away" programs that provided trees to beautify Georgia, and other, streets in Louisiana. One Stark apple tree is planted in the lawn to the north.

Little has been done to alter the appearance of the Stark house since it was built in 1891. As mentioned, the exterior alterations include a two-story screened porch on the west elevation, and the lower stair rail on the front porch was added when Mrs. Stark was pregnant in 1933. A chimney fire brought about the removal of the corbelled chimney tops, the solid metal roof cresting, and the patterned shingles that repeated the second-story shingle designs. The two first-floor fireplaces have been modernized, while the second-floor fireplace (that is now gas operated) retains a very unpretentious mantle display. In the 1940s, a hot-water heating system was installed to give a more uniform heat, and the woodwork was painted an ivory color to lighten the interior. Many of the stained-glass transoms are still in place, although the two stained-glass windows at the front main stair landing have been removed. Most recently, the butler's pantry in the kitchen was removed in the 1970s. On balance, these changes do not compromise the overall integrity of the property.

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house was a time of exponential growth for Missouri's economy and population. Thousands of miles of railroad tracks were laid across the state, and mining, lumber, and retail industries experienced rapid development. The four decades following the Civil War also witnessed the transformation of Missouri's cultural landscape from a near wilderness condition to a settled, agricultural state. Hundreds of towns were platted during this time.

These were exactly the conditions in which the Victorian house flourished, and tens of thousands of every size and description were built throughout the state. In post-War boom towns such as Carthage, they determined the character of the streetscapes, while in older, antebellum towns they took their place in the succession of building campaigns and styles.

Louisiana, like many similar towns along the Mississippi or Missouri Rivers, was already a prosperous river entrepot by the dawn of the Civil War, and continued to accumulate wealth thanks to the presence of east-west and north-south oriented railroads running through the town that were constructed in the two decades following the War's conclusion. The evidence of the profusion of well-built, and often quite pretentious, Italianate commercial and residential buildings points to 1870s and 80s as a golden age for the town. By the time of the building of the Stark house in 1891, Louisiana was well developed in terms of pretentious domestic architecture. And while several other handsome Eastlake Victorian houses were built around the same time in Louisiana, they did not constitute enough of an ensemble to significantly alter the Greek Revival and Italianate character of Louisiana's streetscapes.

Still, the Stark house remains one of the finest examples of Eastlake Victorian domestic architecture not only in Louisiana, but in northeast Missouri as well. Its most significant quality is its rich profusion of exterior wood surfaces. It is an excellent embodiment of the exuberant possibilities of the machine age. While this house is no match for the greatest Victorian excesses of the age, it nonetheless presents an almost bewildering variety of millwork ranging from spindle posts, to several varieties of incised and decorated brackets at both stories, to raised paneled barge boards, to layers of fish-scale and lozenge shaped imbricated shingles, to an incised band of perforated trefoils, to recessed paneled sections, to raised window surrounds articulated by moldings and bullseyes, to projecting bays and towers, to a narrow band of vertical board-and-batten siding above the basement level. The only serene note sounded on these busy surfaces is the horizontal lap siding of the first story. All of these features are typical to the family of Eastlake derived styles. The most curious quality about this house, however, is that, despite the uninhibited application of decoration, its overall form is surprisingly restrained and even introverted. It lacks the easy rambling quality, the free open planning, and the embracing verandas that were normally characteristic of houses of this type. The facade is not assymetrical, as might be expected, but almost perfectly balanced with angled bays at either end and a projecting central bay from which a small entrance porch protrudes slightly. Even the screened porches

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on the west side of the house seem to orient inward rather than outward. Thus, despite the fact that the designer of this house seized upon the full possibilities of the Victorian age when it came to decorating the surfaces of the Stark house, for some reason he held back from completely embracing that uniquely American love affair with the outdoors that this age also offered in the form of open planning and rambling verandas.

Politics/Government: Lloyd Crow Stark, 39th governor to serve the state of Missouri, called 1401 Georgia, Louisiana, Missouri his home for 25 years. No other property is more closely associated with the establishment of his political career. Lloyd Stark purchased this home from his uncle, William P. Stark, when he returned to Louisiana to help manage the Stark Brothers Nursery after service in the United States Navy. L. C. Stark rose to national recognition during his term as governor (1937-1940) as a result of his instrumental role in the destruction of the notorious and corrupt Thomas Pendergast "machine" of Kansas City. He was also one of the most important reform governors in modern Missouri history.

In the early period of Lloyd Stark's public life, commencing with his appointment to a variety of community posts in the twenties and culminating in his election as governor in 1936, the property herein nominated housed he and his family. It was from here Stark pursued his increasingly demanding career as a politician. The retention of the building's historic integrity makes it an important embodiment of his distinguished career and rise to prominence in state affairs. Lloyd Stark's stature as a rising politician began modestly and on the local level; his early career can stand as a model for the quintessential successful businessman and good citizen turned politician. The remainder of this section shall review his activities in these areas.

In 1915, Lloyd purchased 1401 Georgia from his uncle William Pharr Stark in order to accommodate his growing family. Soon afterward Lloyd Stark began his active public life in 1917 with an appointment to the Missouri Federal District Exemption Review Board for the draft. In 1917, he also was elected president of the American Association of Nurserymen. Lloyd had assumed an active role at Stark Brothers Nurseries as vice president and general manager at age 25. In the year 1914, Lloyd had been elected president of the Mississippi Valley Apple Growers Association. This was also the year for another horticultural triumph for Stark Brothers -- the development of the golden delicious apple. The development of the family nurseries owed much to Lloyd's father, Clarence Stark. Clarence was the grandson of Judge James Stark who brought apple scions from Kentucky in 1816 and founded the famous Stark Nursery. Through the years of family leadership, Stark Brothers Nursery has become the largest nursery and mail-order service in the world, as well as the oldest in the United States.

With the entry of the United States into World War I, Lloyd Stark entered the U.S. Army with a commission of captain and was promoted to major before returning to the nursery in 1919 from European duty at the age of 33. Resuming his active public life, he was appointed director of the Bank of Louisiana in 1920. In 1924, he served as parade marshall for a four-county fair held in

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Louisiana. A member of the Louisiana Chamber of Commerce from 1923 to 1927, he served as president for the 1926-27 year. He was elected the first president of the Pike County Chamber of Commerce in 1925, and president of the Missouri-Illinois Bridge Company, which was formed to construct a bridge across the Mississippi at Louisiana. A request for the bridge project was sent to Congressman Clarence Cannon and within three days a bill was proposed in Congress and signed by President Coolidge on May 5, 1926. During this time, he was also serving on the first board of trustees of Otis Smith Hospital Association whose purpose was to erect and maintain a hospital in Louisiana. In 1927, the bridge became a reality with a naming contest that brought forth the name Champ Clark Bridge: Gateway to the West. This bridge served as a toll bridge for many years until all the stockholders received their funds. On May 12, 1928, the bridge was opened to traffic.

In 1927, Stark also organized the Northeast Missouri Chamber of Commerce and served as its vice president, and director of the Missouri Association of Chambers of Commerce. At this time he also was named Associated Industries Director. Governor S. A. Baker appointed Lloyd Stark chairman of the 75 million dollar Missouri Citizen Road Bond Campaign Committee. His pleas for farm to market roads brought him the title "Father of the Farmers Highway System." By 1928, the "lift Missouri out of the mud" campaign was well underway. In 1931, he was elected president of the newly-formed United States Highway 54 Association. For the years 1931 and 1932, Stark was Regional Director of the Federal Agricultural Credit Corporation, and in 1934 he became a member of the Missouri State Planning Board.

Stark's stature as a state figure had risen dramatically. In the 1930s, anyone with ambitions for state office in Missouri found it necessary to court Kansas City political boss, Thomas Joseph Pendergast. In 1932, Stark did so in an attempt to secure Pendergast's blessing to run for governor, but Pendergast already had a candidate for governor in Guy B. Park. In December of 1934, at the age of 48, Lloyd Crow Stark announced plans to seek the democratic nomination for Governor of Missouri. In his quest for the governorship, he finally gained the support of Pendergast. Sentiment for Stark to succeed Governor Guy Park had become so strong that Pendergast either had to endorse the Pike County Democrat this time or risk the likelihood of a bitter primary battle which he might not win. Lloyd Crow Stark was elected Governor of Missouri in November, 1936, by 300,000 votes. Although Stark retained his Louisiana, Missouri home, he moved his family into the governor's mansion in Jefferson City. He was a popular governor who compiled a distinguished record of achievements.

Lloyd Crow Stark, 39th governor to serve the State of Missouri, rose to national recognition during his term as governor (1937-1940) as a result of his instrumental role in the destruction of the notorious and corrupt Thomas Pendergast "machine" of Kansas City. He was also one of the most important reform governors in modern Missouri history. During his administration he

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played an important role in the construction of the Ellis Fischel State Cancer Hospital in Columbia. He advocated, and the legislature passed, a law requiring the licensing of motor vehicle drivers. A friend of labor, he actively supported minimum-wage laws for women and children, convict-labor legislation, amendments to the workers' compensation law, and mine-safety legislation. He pressed successfully for social-welfare legislation that included passage of laws and a constitutional amendment enabling the state to cooperate with Washington on programs of old-age assistance, unemployment insurance, aid to dependent children, and child welfare. In the area of conservation, he played an important role in the establishment of the Missouri Conservation Commission, which took steps to reverse the serious depletion of many wildlife species. His administration also proved friendly to education by helping to establish a retirement program for public school teachers, and, more importantly, by advocating and achieving increased state appropriations for public schools and higher education.

Governor Stark's term went well until he refused to re-appoint the corrupt Pendergast men to the Kansas City Election Board. They were well known for controlling state elections. The firing of both R. Emmet O'Malley as state superintendent of Fire Insurance and Thomas F. Fitzgerald as the Liquor Control Board supervisor were done in order to stop the fraud in those systems. Another blow to the Kansas City group was the crucial appointment of a non-Pendergast man to fill a vacancy on the state Supreme Court. It was his cracking of the Pendergast machine by having both Pendergast and O'Malley indicted by a federal grand jury that brought him national attention. A feature story in the April 24, 1939 issue of Life magazine spoke about him as a presidential possibility. This five-page spread of pictures and text displayed a picture of the governor's home at 1401 Georgia.

In 1939, as President of the Council of State Governments, he was appointed Chairman of the National Governors' Conference where he was pictured nationally with President Roosevelt. At this conference he gained national reputation for a drive to have the Federal Highway Department adopt a uniform federal highway commercial code.

Severing ties built over 25 years, Governor Stark sold 1401 Georgia to Tom W. Stark during his last months in office. With all the national attention, Lloyd had hopes of going on to Washington. He announced he would oppose Harry Truman in the Democratic primary election. Truman was the incumbent for the United States Senate seat that Pendergast had helped him secure, and the forces of the Pendergast machine were still at work to help Harry S. Truman win the 1940 primary. Truman won the primary contest by an unusually narrow margin. Governor Stark's term ended on February 26, 1941.

Having sold their house at 1401 Georgia, the Starks returned to Louisiana with hopes of building a new home. But, building materials were in short supply due to the escalation of World War II, and their plans were never realized.

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Lloyd settled his family at 1210 Georgia Street, and then at 120 North A Street. He finally purchased Aberdeen Stock Farm in Eolia, Missouri, where he spent his last years enjoying his family and his hobby of breeding prize winning horses.

In 1962, Lloyd C. Stark was one of three former Missouri governors honored by special appointment to the Missouri Academy of Squires. This unique program was instituted by Governor J. T. Blair to provide official recognition for truly great men on a statewide basis. In 1971, Lloyd Crow Stark retired from his position as chairman of the board of Stark Brothers. He died a year later on September 17, 1972 two months shy of his 86th birthday. In an editorial at the time of Stark's death, the Kansas City Star stated, "In the history of this state ... Lloyd Stark was among the great ones."

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BIBLIOGRAPHY

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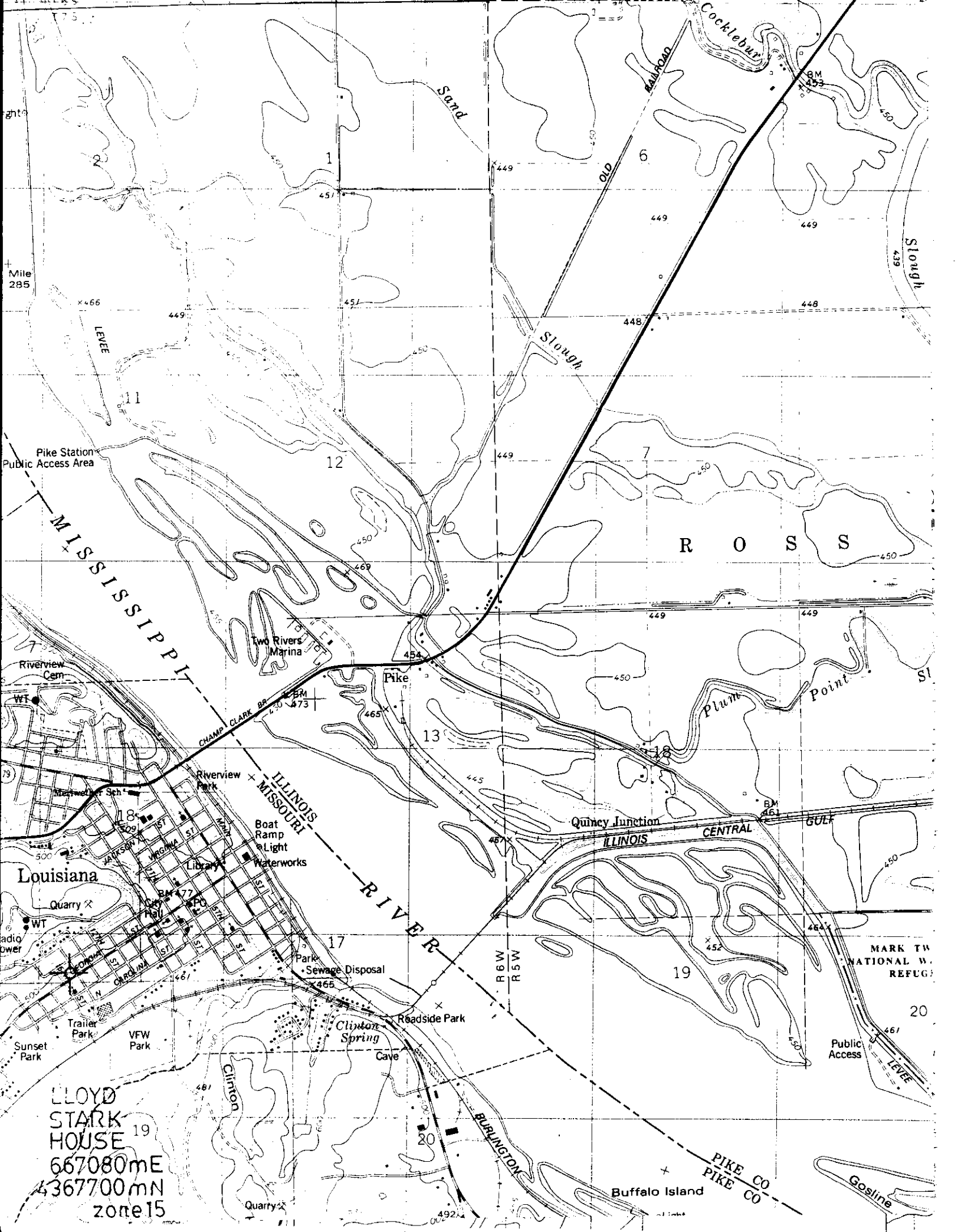
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Section number 11 Page 1

2. Ms. Beverly A. Fleming
Chief, Preservation Planning and
State Contact Person
Historic Preservation Program
Division of Parks, Recreation,
and Historic Preservation
Department of Natural Resources
P. O. Box 176
Jefferson City, Missouri 65102
Date: August 3, 1987
Telephone: 314/751-7960



Mile
0.285

Pike Station
Public Access Area

M I S S I S S I P P I

Louisiana

LLOYD
STARK
HOUSE 19
667080mE
4367700mN
zone 15

I L L I N O I S
M I S S O U R I

R I V E R

B U R L I N G T O N

R O S S

Quincey Junction
ILLINOIS CENTRAL

GULF

MARK TWAIN
NATIONAL W.
REFUG.

20

PIKE CO
PIKE CO

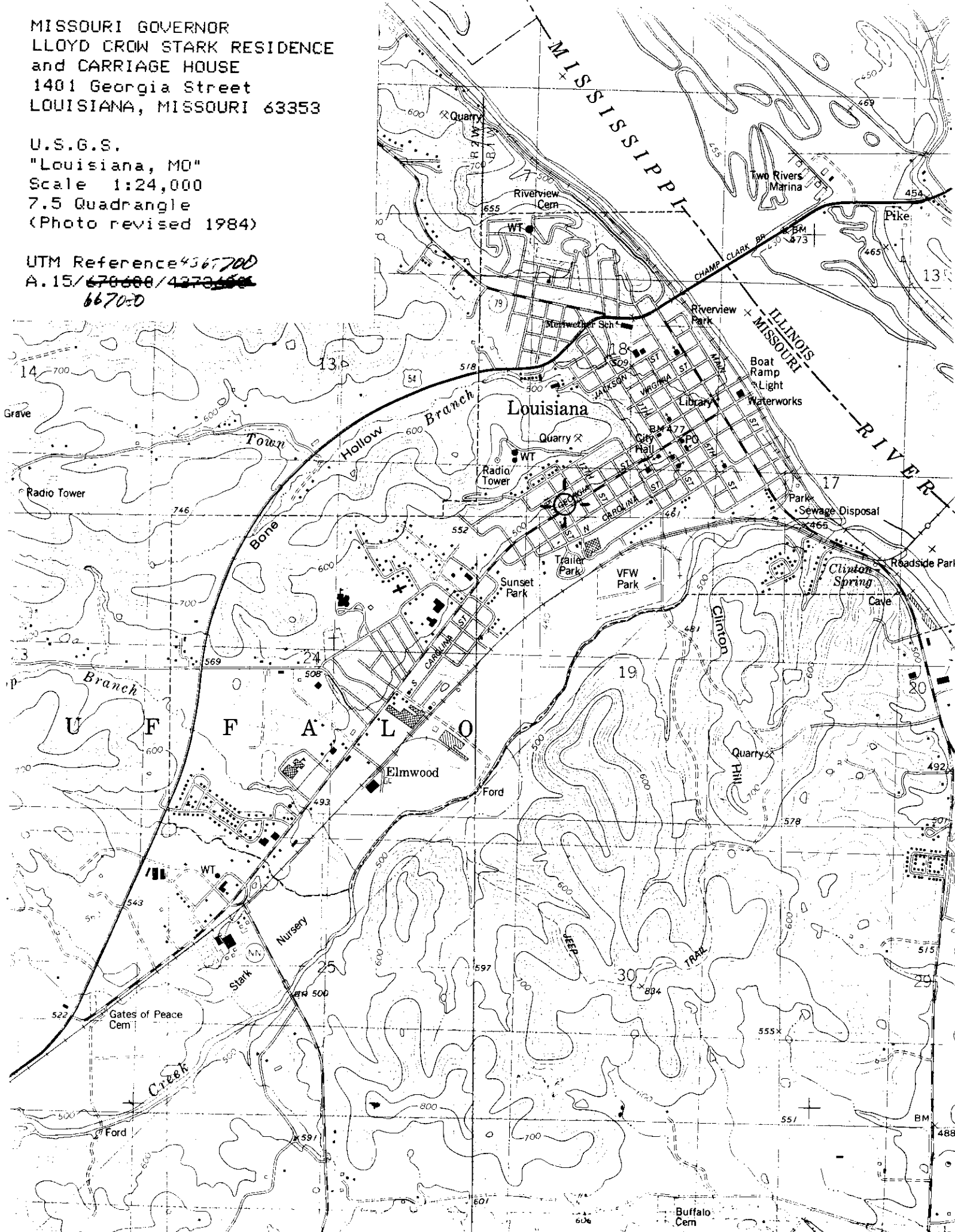
Buffalo Island

Gosline

MISSOURI GOVERNOR
LLOYD CROW STARK RESIDENCE
and CARRIAGE HOUSE
1401 Georgia Street
LOUISIANA, MISSOURI 63353

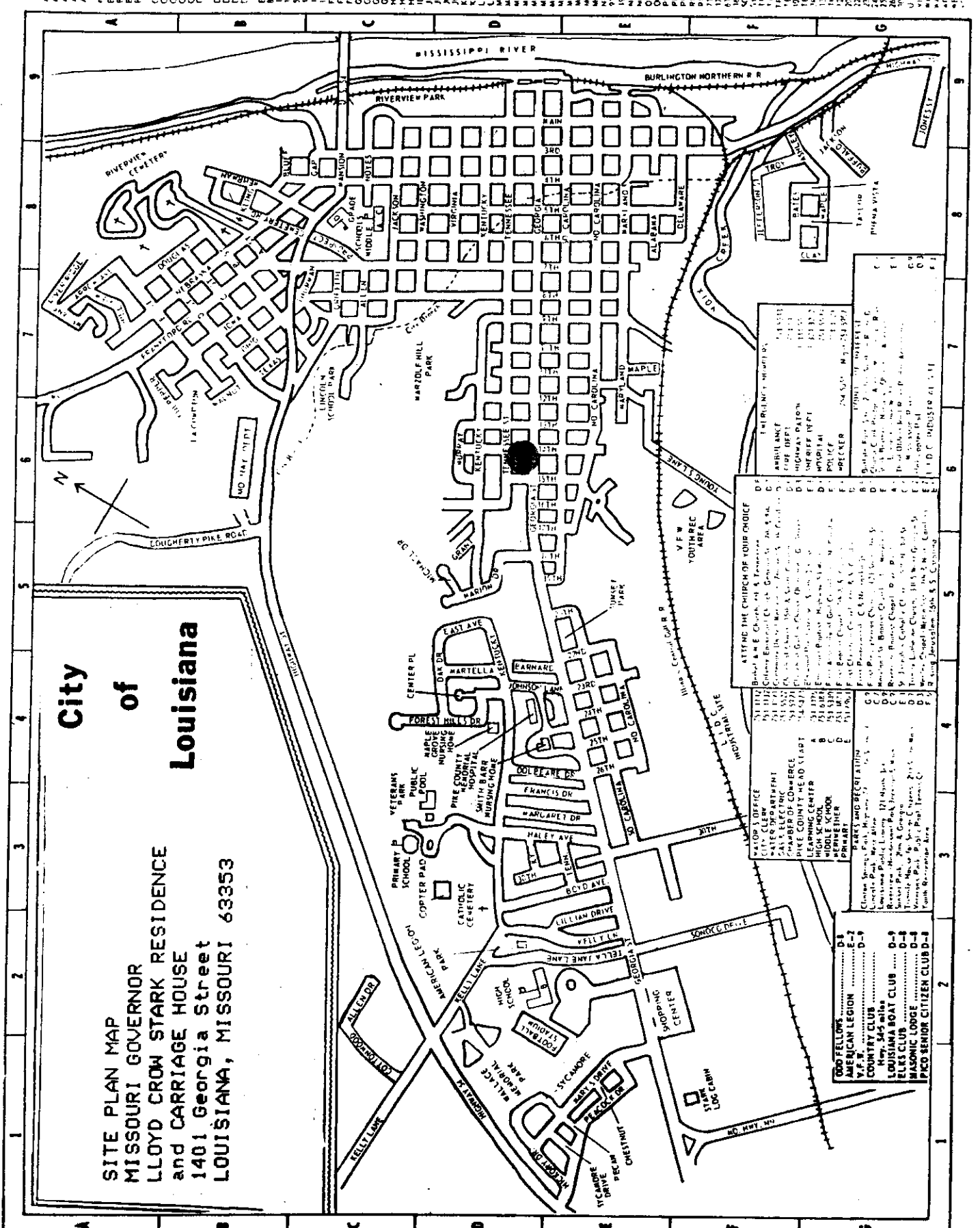
U.S.G.S.
"Louisiana, MO"
Scale 1:24,000
7.5 Quadrangle
(Photo revised 1984)

UTM Reference *436700*
A.15/~~470600/4373150~~
667030



City of Louisiana

**SITE PLAN MAP
MISSOURI GOVERNOR
LLOYD CROW STARK RESIDENCE
and CARRIAGE HOUSE
1401 Georgia Street
LOUISIANA, MISSOURI 63353**



- A ALBERT
- B BATES
- C CENTER PLACE
- D DELAWARE
- E EAST AVE
- F FOREST HILL
- G GEORGIA
- H HALEY AVE
- I IOWA
- J JACOBSON
- K KENTUCKY
- L LACROSSE
- M MISSOURI
- N NEW YORK
- O OAK
- P PENNSYLVANIA
- Q QUINN AVE
- R RIVER ROAD
- S ST. LOUIS
- T TENNESSEE
- U UTAH
- V VICTIM
- W WASHINGTON
- X XANTHOSSA
- Y YORK
- Z ZION

ATTENDING THE CHURCH OF YOUR CHOICE

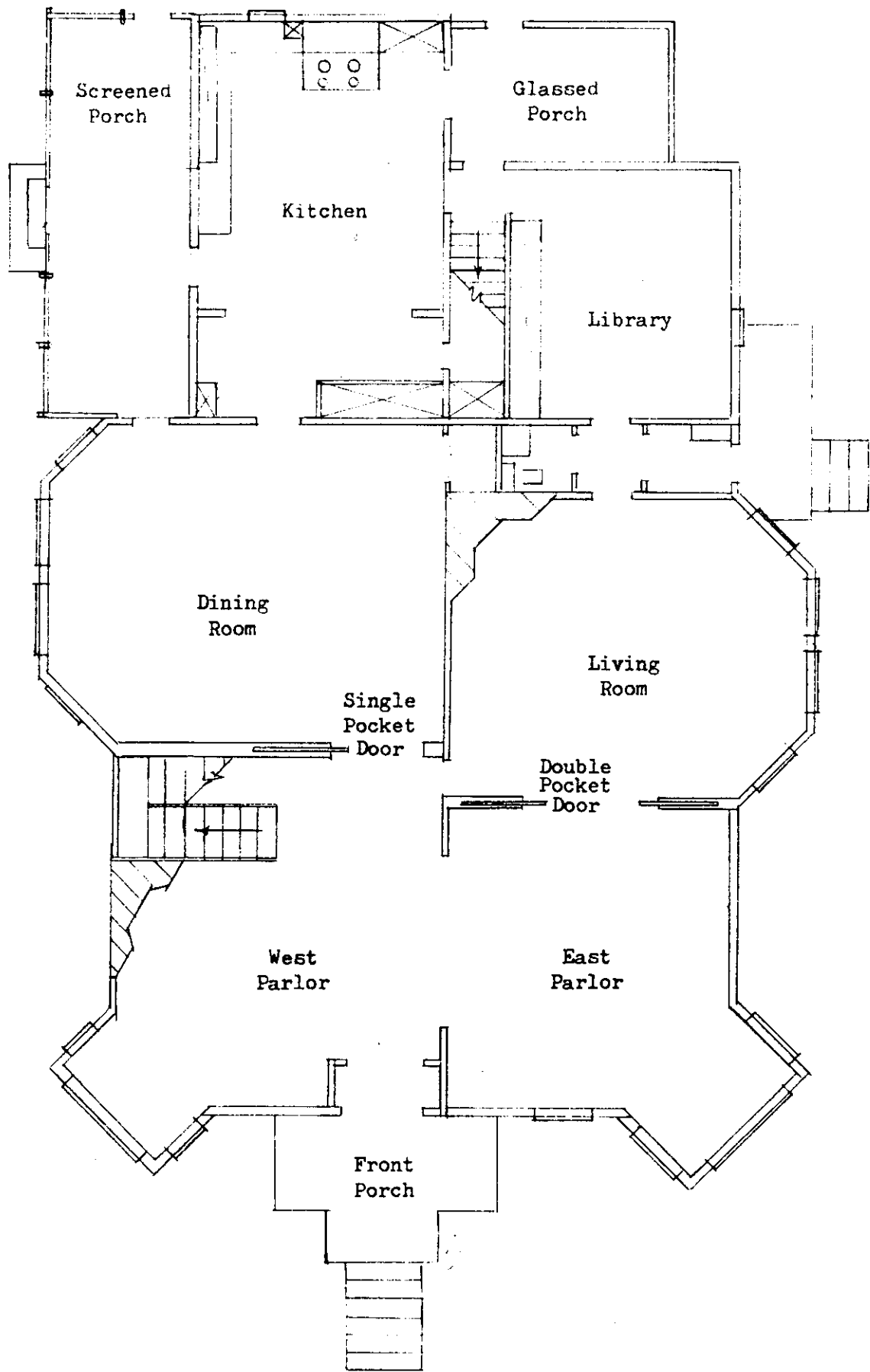
Bethel A.M.E. Church of A. Tennessee	D-1
Calvary Episcopal Church	D-2
Central Presbyterian Church	D-3
Grace Episcopal Church	D-4
St. Andrew's Episcopal Church	D-5
St. George's Episcopal Church	D-6
St. John's Episcopal Church	D-7
St. Paul's Episcopal Church	D-8
St. Peter's Episcopal Church	D-9
St. Raphael's Episcopal Church	D-10
St. Thomas's Episcopal Church	D-11
St. Timothy's Episcopal Church	D-12
St. Xavier's Episcopal Church	D-13
Methodist Church	D-14
Methodist Episcopal Church	D-15
Methodist Episcopal Church, South	D-16
Methodist Episcopal Church, Central	D-17
Methodist Episcopal Church, North	D-18
Methodist Episcopal Church, West	D-19
Methodist Episcopal Church, East	D-20

GOVERNMENT OFFICES

Mayor's Office	D-1
City Clerk's Office	D-2
City Engineer's Office	D-3
City Auditor's Office	D-4
City Attorney's Office	D-5
City Planning Commission	D-6
City Zoning Commission	D-7
City Public Works Department	D-8
City Health Department	D-9
City Fire Department	D-10
City Police Department	D-11
City Public Safety Office	D-12
City Parks and Recreation Department	D-13
City Library	D-14

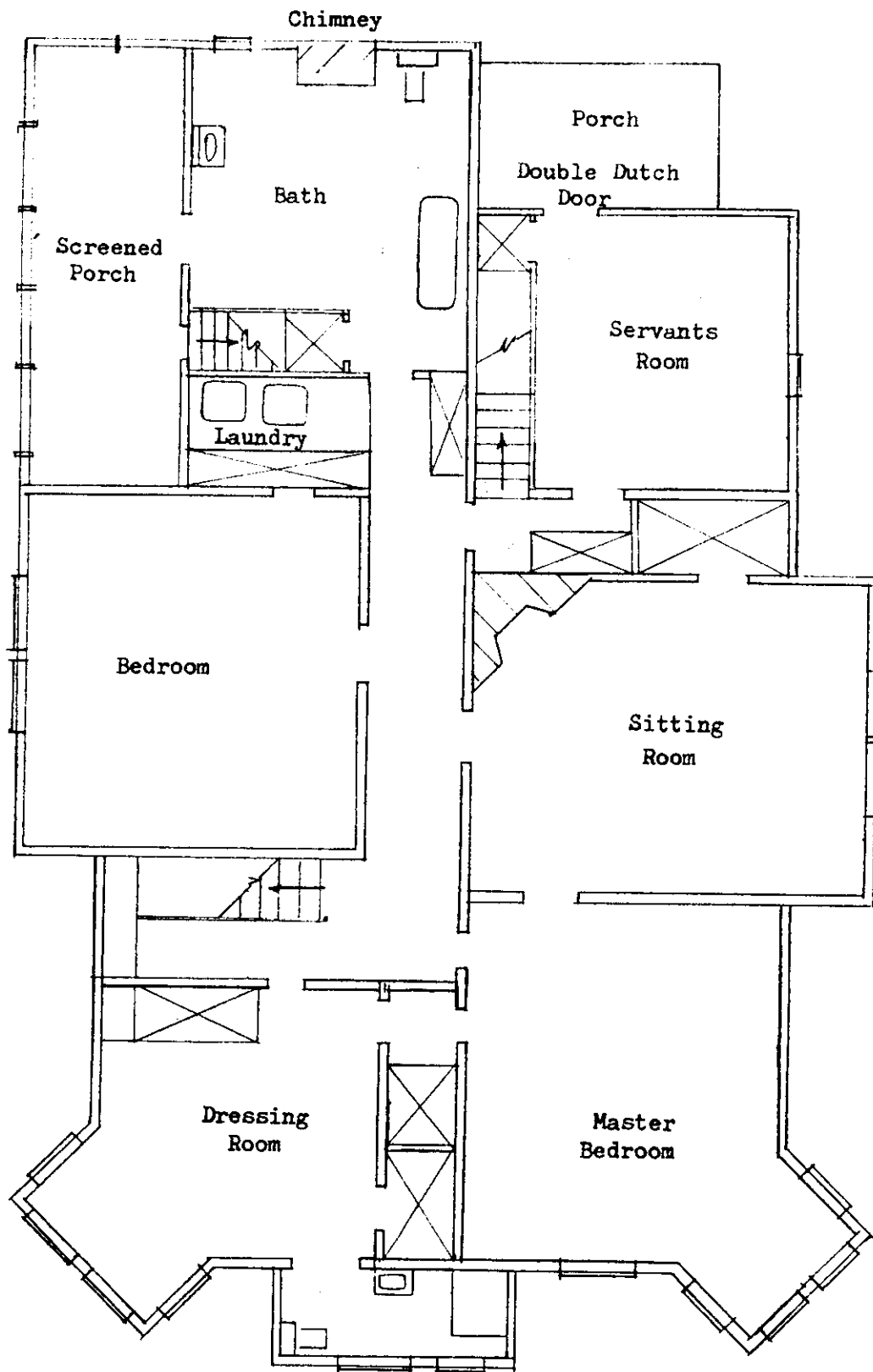
CHURCHES

St. John's Episcopal Church	D-1
St. Paul's Episcopal Church	D-2
St. George's Episcopal Church	D-3
St. Andrew's Episcopal Church	D-4
St. Raphael's Episcopal Church	D-5
St. Thomas's Episcopal Church	D-6
St. Timothy's Episcopal Church	D-7
St. Xavier's Episcopal Church	D-8
St. Peter's Episcopal Church	D-9
St. John's Episcopal Church	D-10
St. Paul's Episcopal Church	D-11
St. George's Episcopal Church	D-12
St. Andrew's Episcopal Church	D-13
St. Raphael's Episcopal Church	D-14
St. Thomas's Episcopal Church	D-15
St. Timothy's Episcopal Church	D-16
St. Xavier's Episcopal Church	D-17
St. Peter's Episcopal Church	D-18
St. John's Episcopal Church	D-19
St. Paul's Episcopal Church	D-20



FIRST FLOOR PLAN 1/8" = 1' 0"

LLOYD CROW STARK RESIDENCE
 1401 GEORGIA
 LOUISIANA, MISSOURI

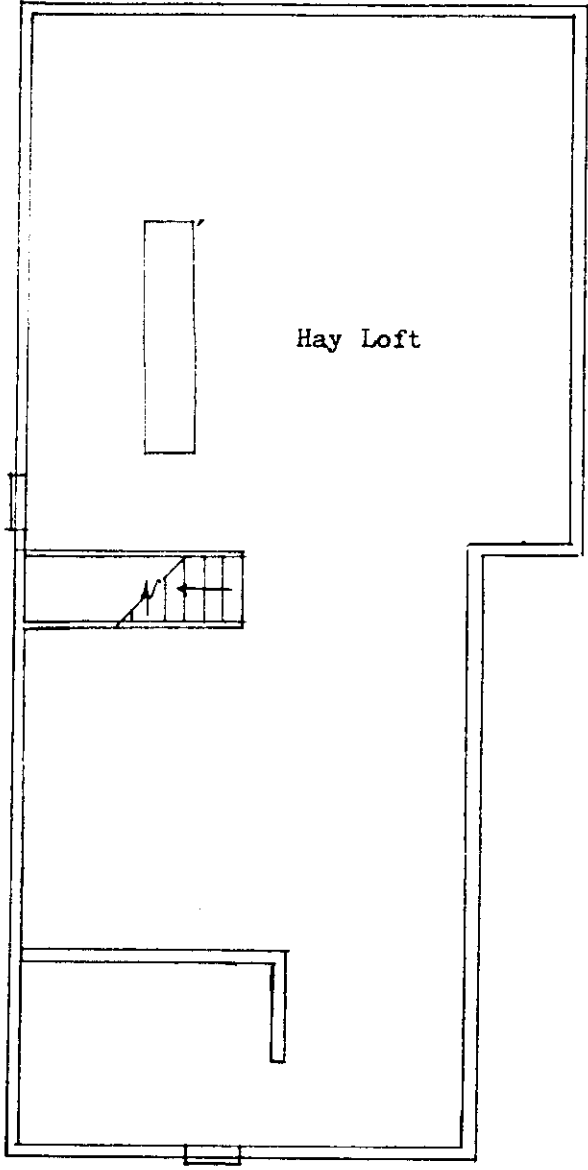


SECOND FLOOR PLAN 1/8" = 1'0"

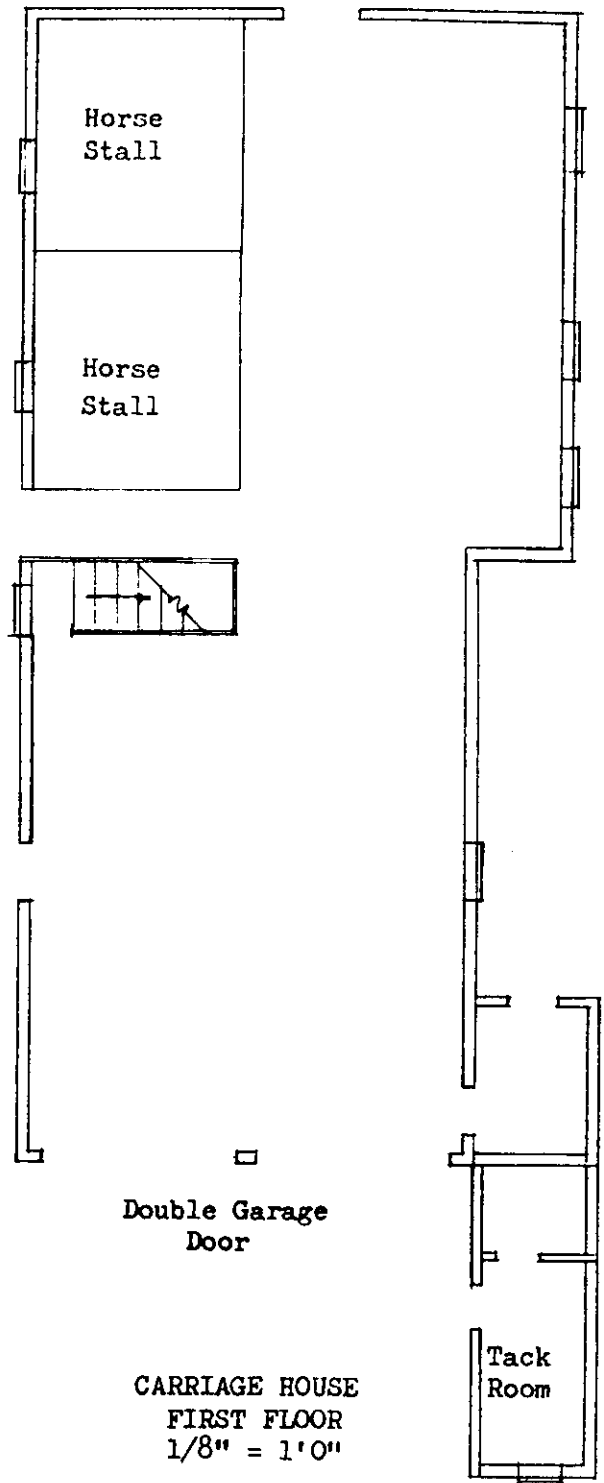
LLOYD CROW STARK RESIDENCE

1401 GEORGIA

LOUISIANA, MISSOURI



CARRIAGE HOUSE
 SECOND FLOOR
 1/8" = 1'0"



CARRIAGE HOUSE
 FIRST FLOOR
 1/8" = 1'0"

LLOYD CROW STARK CARRIAGE HOUSE
 1401 GEORGIA
 LOUISIANA, MISSOURI















