

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 National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any 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 certification comments, entries, and narrative items on continuation sheets if needed (NPS Form 10-900a).

## 1. Name of Property

Historic name Switzer, P. A. Residence  
Other names/site number Hines Residence  
Name of related Multiple Property Listing \_\_\_\_\_

## 2. Location

Street & number 211 E. Samuel St. N/A not for publication  
City or town Hamilton N/A vicinity  
State Missouri Code MO County Caldwell Code 095 Zip code 64644

## 3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,  
I hereby certify that this X nomination \_\_\_\_\_ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.  
In my opinion, the property X meets \_\_\_\_\_ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:  
\_\_\_\_ national \_\_\_\_\_ statewide X local  
Applicable National Register Criteria: \_\_\_\_\_ A \_\_\_\_\_ B X C \_\_\_\_\_ D  
Joni M. Drawl NOV 15 2023  
Signature of certifying official/Title Date  
Missouri Department of Natural Resources  
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

In my opinion, the property \_\_\_\_\_ meets \_\_\_\_\_ does not meet the National Register criteria.  
Signature of commenting official \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_  
Title \_\_\_\_\_ State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government \_\_\_\_\_

## 4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:  
\_\_\_\_\_ entered in the National Register \_\_\_\_\_ determined eligible for the National Register  
\_\_\_\_\_ determined not eligible for the National Register \_\_\_\_\_ removed from the National Register  
\_\_\_\_\_ other (explain:) \_\_\_\_\_  
Signature of the Keeper \_\_\_\_\_ Date of Action \_\_\_\_\_

Switzer, P. A. Residence  
Name of Property

Caldwell, Missouri  
County and State

**5. Classification**

**Ownership of Property**  
(Check as many boxes as apply.)

**Category of Property**  
(Check only **one** box.)

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

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	private
<input type="checkbox"/>	public - Local
<input type="checkbox"/>	public - State
<input type="checkbox"/>	public - Federal

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	building(s)
<input type="checkbox"/>	district
<input type="checkbox"/>	site
<input type="checkbox"/>	structure
<input type="checkbox"/>	object

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1	0	buildings
0	0	sites
2	1	structures
0	0	objects
3	1	<b>Total</b>

**Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register**

0

**6. Function or Use**

**Historic Functions**  
(Enter categories from instructions.)

**Current Functions**  
(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC/Single Dwelling

DOMESTIC/Single Dwelling

**7. Description**

**Architectural Classification**  
(Enter categories from instructions.)

**Materials**  
(Enter categories from instructions.)

LATE 19<sup>TH</sup> AND EARLY 20<sup>TH</sup> CENTURY

foundation: CONCRETE

AMERICAN MOVEMENTS/Prairie School

walls: BRICK

roof: OTHER: Composite Shingle

other:

NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION ON CONTINUATION PAGES

Switzer, P. A. Residence  
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**8. Statement of Significance**

**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 old or achieving significance within the past 50 years.

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE ON CONTINUATION PAGES

**9. Major Bibliographical References**

**Bibliography** (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form.)

**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 # \_\_\_\_\_
- recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # \_\_\_\_\_

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): \_\_\_\_\_

**Areas of Significance**

ARCHITECTURE

**Period of Significance**

1920

**Significant Dates**

1920

**Significant Person**

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

**Cultural Affiliation**

N/A

**Architect/Builder**

Architect: Brostrom & Drotts

Builder: McLean, C. F.

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**10. Geographical Data**

**Acreeage of Property** Less than one acre

**Latitude/Longitude Coordinates**

Datum if other than WGS84: \_\_\_\_\_  
(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

1 39.746413 -93.995920 3 \_\_\_\_\_  
Latitude: Longitude: Latitude: Longitude:

2 \_\_\_\_\_ 4 \_\_\_\_\_  
Latitude: Longitude: Latitude: Longitude:

**UTM References**

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

\_\_\_\_\_ NAD 1927 or \_\_\_\_\_ NAD 1983

1 \_\_\_\_\_ 3 \_\_\_\_\_  
Zone Easting Northing Zone Easting Northing

2 \_\_\_\_\_ 4 \_\_\_\_\_  
Zone Easting Northing Zone Easting Northing

**Verbal Boundary Description** (On continuation sheet)

**Boundary Justification** (On continuation sheet)

**11. Form Prepared By**

name/title Kelsey Lutz, Principal  
organization Historic, LLC date 07/10/2023  
street & number 4231 Mercier St. telephone (913) 449-0715  
city or town Kansas City state MO zip code 64111  
e-mail kelseynlutz@gmail.com

**Additional Documentation**

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **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. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Continuation Sheets**
- **Photographs**
- **Owner Name and Contact Information**
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items.)

**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.460 et seq.).

**Estimated Burden Statement:** Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18 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 Office of Planning and Performance Management. U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.



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## Photographs

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels (minimum), 3000x2000 preferred, at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn't need to be labeled on every photograph.

## Photo Log:

Name of Property: P. A. Switzer Residence

City or Vicinity: Hamilton

County: Caldwell State: Missouri

Photographer: Kelsey Lutz

Date

Photographed: 05/22/2022

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:

- 1 of 15: Exterior, main (south) façade and east elevation; view facing northwest.
- 2 of 15: Exterior, main (south) façade; view facing north.
- 3 of 15: Exterior, main (south) façade and partial west elevation; view facing northeast.
- 4 of 15: Exterior, west elevation; view facing east.
- 5 of 15: Exterior, detail of patio with inlaid found stone at west elevation; view facing north, northeast.
- 6 of 15: Exterior, north elevation; view facing south, southeast.
- 7 of 15: Exterior, east elevation; view facing west.
- 8 of 15: Exterior, detail of integrated concrete planter at east elevation; view facing north, northwest.
- 9 of 15: Interior, first floor, main entry and living room; view facing west.
- 10 of 15: Interior, first floor, living room; view facing east.
- 11 of 15: Interior, first floor, dining room; view facing southeast.
- 12 of 15: Interior, first floor, dining room; view facing southwest.
- 13 of 15: Interior, first floor, bedroom; view facing southeast.
- 14 of 15: Interior, first floor, kitchen; view facing southeast.
- 15 of 15: Interior, second floor, bedroom; view facing southeast.

Switzer, P. A. Residence

Name of Property

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### Figure Log:

Include figures on continuation pages at the end of the nomination.

Figure 1: Contextual Map, P. A. Switzer Residence, 211 E. Samuel Street, Caldwell County, Hamilton, Missouri. A red pin and grey square delineate the property.

Figure 2: Site Map, P. A. Switzer Residence, 211 E. Samuel St., Hamilton, MO 64644. Lat./Long.: 39.74641, -93.99592.

Figure 3: 1932 Sanborn Map. The nominated property appears in pink (indicating brick construction) at the northwest corner of Samuel and Ewing streets.

Figure 4: Floor plan and key to photographs, 1st floor (plans not to scale)

Figure 5: Floor plan and key to photographs, 2nd floor (plans not to scale)

Figure 6: Historic photograph of the P. A. Switzer Residence, undated.

Figure 7: Detail of brick retaining wall with concrete cap; view facing north, 2022.

Figure 8: Detail of geometric ornamentation of the portico of the main façade; view facing southwest, 2022.

Figure 9: Detail of porte cochere with water well; view facing northwest, 2022.

Figure 10: Detail of chimney at east façade; view facing north, northwest, 2022.

Figure 11: Original light fixtures of the entry foyer (left) and the living room (right), 2022.

Figure 12: Detail of built in pass through in the kitchen; view facing east, 2022.

Figure 13: Threshold between hall and dining room; view facing north, 2022.

Figure 14: View of second story bedroom windows and stairwell; view facing southeast, 2022.

Figure 15: View of second story bedroom; view facing northwest, 2022.

Figure 16: Basement level, wood storage room with chute to exterior; view facing southwest, 2022.

Figure 17: Basement with chalkboards; view facing north, 2022.

Figure 18: Main facade, detail of horizontal emphasis of masonry joints, pointed out by yellow arrows; view facing northeast, 2022.

Figure 19: General view of P. A. Switzer Residence with integrated retaining wall; view facing southwest, 2022.

Figure 20: 203 E. Arthur Street, Hamilton, Missouri, 2023.

Figure 21: 310 Bird Street, Hamilton, Missouri, 2023.

Figure 22: 511 Arthur Street, Hamilton, Missouri, 2023.

Figure 23: Top: Hamilton's Kindergarten class of 1954 on the front steps of the P. A. Switzer Residence; Bottom: 1957 Kindergarten class in the basement of the P. A. Switzer Residence, Jean Marie Hines, center, 1957.

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Switzer, P. A. Residence
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### Summary

The P. A. Switzer Residence, 211 E Samuel Street, Hamilton, Caldwell County, Missouri, is eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places and is locally significant under Criterion C in the area of ARCHITECTURE as an excellent example of a Prairie School style residence. Constructed in 1920 by Kansas City architectural firm of Brostrom & Drotts, the P. A. Switzer Residence is a two-story, concrete and brick dwelling with a concrete foundation, an irregularly shaped plan, and a low-pitched roof with wide, overhanging eaves. The second story, which consists of a single room, rises from the west central portion of the home. Character defining features of the P. A. Switzer Residence, including the low-pitched roof with wide, overhanging eaves; accentuation of natural finishes and colors of building materials (brick, concrete, stone); geometric patterning motifs consistent throughout the residence; and the integration of the natural environment at both the interior and exterior are all indicative of the Prairie School style. The lot retains an original circular concrete capped cistern to the north of the residence, which is counted as a contributing resource. The interior of the P. A. Switzer Residence retains many of its original finishes, including wood floors, millwork, built-ins, and fixtures. Few alterations have occurred since the construction of the residence.<sup>1</sup> In the 1960s, a glass block window was added to the bathroom and the original bathtub was replaced with a shower. The HVAC system was installed c. 1980 and updated in 2016, with many of the original system components left in place. Updating of electrical wiring and plumbing systems, as well as maintenance of hardwood flooring and interior finishes have occurred at various times over the years, most recently in 2016. The kitchen was also selectively updated in 2016. Integrity of the P. A. Switzer Residence is evident through its retention of the majority of original features throughout the interior and exterior, including double hung window units, porches, interior spaces, and materials.

### Setting

Hamilton, Missouri, was established in 1859, corresponding to the advent of Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad in this area.<sup>2</sup> A small rural town of approximately 1600 inhabitants, the buildings of Hamilton are primarily configured on a street grid system with a centralized, Main Street (Davis Street, also Highway 36). The P. A. Switzer Residence is sited in a historically medium-density residential area at the northeast portion of the town, among other residences, primarily of frame construction, most dating from the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries (Figure 3).<sup>3</sup> Houses are set on wide, grassy lots, many with 140-foot frontages. Blocks featuring sidewalks typically feature the houses set behind the sidewalk, although not at consistent distances. Some lots feature fencing at the property lines and outbuildings. Sanborn maps indicate the setting of the P. A. Switzer Residence has changed minimally, if at all from the period of construction, as can be seen by comparison of Sanborn maps with the current

<sup>1</sup> Although residential building permits are not kept on file with the City of Hamilton, the owners of the residence indicate there have been few modifications over their family's nearly eighty-year tenure at the property.

<sup>2</sup> Caldwell County Commission, "Hamilton History," Caldwell County Commission, Accessed June 10, 2022, <https://www.caldwellco.missouri.org/hamilton-history/#:~:text=HAMILTON%20which%20is%20the%20largest,town%20are%20visible%20yet%20today.>

<sup>3</sup> Sanborn Map Company, *Sanborn Fire Insurance Map from Hamilton, Caldwell County, Missouri* (NY: Sanborn Map Company, 1901), Plates 1-3.

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landscape (Figure 1, Figure 3).<sup>4</sup> Infrastructure in the immediate residential area is sparse with inconsistent sidewalk coverage.

The P. A. Switzer Residence occupies a .40-acre lot at the northeast corner of E. Samuel and Ewing streets. There are no outbuildings on the lot. An open runoff drainage culvert lines the property on the east and south near the street and a concrete sidewalk is placed between the culvert and the home; neither are historic.<sup>5</sup> To the north of the residence is an approximately ten foot in diameter circular cistern with a concrete cap (Photo 6). Fencing from adjacent lots is present at the north and west property lines. A reinforced concrete and brick retaining wall, which changes height with the grade of the land, lines a portion of the property to the east and south and is integrated into the structure of the home (Photo 1, Figure 7). The construction materials of the retaining wall correlate to the other reinforced concrete and brick features of the P. A. Switzer Residence. A concrete driveway extends from Samuel Street under the porte-cochere and along the west side of the home. Landscape plantings include peony bushes and two arborvitae trees flanking a non-original, slightly raised, paved pad leading to the brick stairs of the main entry. A historic photograph (Figure 6) indicates that a short brick wall between the raised concrete pad and the driveway was added and that the retaining wall along the concrete pad's eastern edge has been altered (loss of original concrete cap). The historic photograph also illustrates mature trees once occupied the grassy strip between the sidewalk and street curb (Figure 6). It is unknown when the trees were removed.

### Exterior Description

The P. A. Switzer residence is two-story Prairie School style residence with an irregular plan and reinforced concrete and brick construction (Photo 2). The low-pitched roof features wide, overhanging eaves, characteristic of the Prairie School style. Boxed gutters, attached to the front of the rake board, contribute to a unique eave profile. Original soffits have either been replaced or obscured with vinyl siding. Composite shingles clad the roof. The majority of fenestration of the P. A. Switzer residence is double hung, six-over-one wood sash units, with the upper sash divided into smaller, beveled, rectangular panes. Although these windows vary in dimension throughout the home, the geometric motif of the upper sash is repeated at the main façade and all elevations. All windows of the first story feature concrete lugsills, with the exception of the basement windows, which are set in the wide, concrete watercourse.

The second story of the P. A. Switzer Residence, limited to single room (Figure 5), is a stucco and wood clad cube with nearly identical<sup>6</sup> treatments on each face, consisting of the repeated gabled roof with wide, overhanging eaves and false half-timbering featuring the same geometric patterning seen in the gabled ends of the portico and port cochere (Photo 3, Figure 9). Fenestration of the second story consists of a centrally placed set of three windows units (double hung, six-over-one, wood sash with the upper lite divided into a geometric motif), flanked by single units of the same type, set wide. Interfenestration separates each window

<sup>4</sup> Sanborn Map Company, *Sanborn Fire Insurance Map from Hamilton, Caldwell County, Missouri* (NY: Sanborn Map Company, 1932), Plate 3. A historic photograph (Figure 6) indicates that tree coverage in the area has changed over time, but buildings and streets have stayed the same.

<sup>5</sup> The sidewalk and culvert are both absent on a historic photograph of the home provided by the owner.

<sup>6</sup> The west façade features a brick exterior chimney at the southern portion of the central bay, the only exception in the identical features of the second story.

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(wider interfenestration separates the flanking units from the set of three). All fenestration is original to the home, save a single instance at north façade, where an original window opening has been infilled with glass block. The majority of the windows feature aluminum storms.

### Main (south) Façade

The main façade faces south and fronts East Samuel Street, a residential road (Figure 2). The main entry is reached by a set of brick stairs and is enclosed in a portico with two flanking pairs of brick piers (the outermost piers are wider versions of the innermost piers). The main entry door is full light with a stylized geometric border and is flanked by side lights; this geometric design detail, a character-defining feature, is repeated in the majority of the fenestration and other architectural details of the house. Above the concrete foundation is a wide, tapered, concrete watercourse, which directs water away from the home. This architectural element, present at grade at all but the north elevation, provides a visual connection and grounding of the home to the site.

A character-defining feature of the P. A. Switzer Residence is the main entry portico's pediment, which features an open, doubled, geometric ornamentation under the wide eave overhang (Figure 8). This motif is also seen at the gable ends of the porte-cochere at the west elevation. The railing for the portico is solid brick, set in running bond, and capped with a cast concrete top rail.<sup>7</sup> The railing wall and concrete top rail extends the full length of the main façade, forming the boundary for the uncovered concrete front porch to the east of the main entry (Photo 1). A slightly projecting square brick pier marks the eastern corner of the porch. To the west of the main entry is a porte-cochere featuring the same type of wide brick piers seen in the entry portico (further described in the west elevation section). The wide, tapered, concrete watercourse featured on the main block of the home is repeated on the piers of the porch, portico, and porte-cochere, unifying these elements.

A pair of windows typical of the home is centrally set at the eastern portion of the main façade, flanked by two narrower units of the same type, the whole set atop a concrete sill, uniting the arrangement; the narrower units are separated from the pair of windows by brick spandrels with projected brick banding near the upper termination point, below the concrete plinths. All fenestration is original to the home, save a single instance at north façade, where an original window opening has been infilled with glass block.

### West Elevation

The west elevation (Photo 4), containing seven bays, can generally be divided into three units (excluding the front porch) from north to south, with the first unit consisting of a pair of windows placed to the north of a single window, the second unit consisting of a slightly projecting bay with a pair of windows, and the third unit consisting of a secondary entry set to the north of a pair of windows and porte cochere. The third unit of this elevation is the most complex and features the most architectural elements. A secondary entry, consisting of an original half-lite

<sup>7</sup> Detailing such as the top rail of the porch, lug sills, pier plinths and capitals, etc., have been obscured with white paint and are presumed to be concrete due to the primary construction materials of the house; however, there is a possibility that these details may be stone, as stone is present at the interior fireplace and the exterior porch threshold.

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door with geometric patterned upper sash and a decorative aluminum framed glass storm door, is sheltered under a prominent, side-gabled porte-cochere, projecting from the western portion of this elevation. Echoing the design elements of the entry portico of the main (south) façade, the porte-cochere features a side gabled roof with the geometric design seen at the main façade's portico replicated at the gable ends (Figure 9)<sup>8</sup>, brick piers, and railing wall with concrete top rail at the western end. The western end of the porte-cochere features an original, operable, water well, which is centrally placed within the space between the brick piers and is obscured with wood lattice (Figure 9). Decorative wood lattice trellises flank the well at the west face of the porte-cochere and extend vertically from the ground to the frieze of the gable (Photo 4). In addition to sheltering the secondary entry, the porte-cochere also shields original coal and wood chute openings, which access separate rooms at the basement level (Figure 16).

At the basement level, at bays one through three (north to south), set in the wide, concrete watercourse, are three, single, rectangular awning type window units. These basement window units, featuring five lights with a wider, central light flanked by paired, narrower lights, correlate in placement to window units at the story at this portion of the home.

Other features of the west elevation include a brick exterior chimney at the southern portion of the second unit and a contemporary concrete drive that runs under the porte-cochere

### North Elevation

At the first story, the north elevation features two, original window units which flank a smaller, original window opening with non-original glass block infill (Photo 6). The homeowners indicate the window opening was infilled sometime in the 1960s as part of modifications to the bathroom. All three window units feature original concrete lug sills. Three multilight, fixed window units with original wood storm windows are placed at the basement level, set in the concrete watercourse. From east to west, there is one, rectangular, five light unit with narrower paired lights flanking a larger central light, followed by two square units with single lights flanking a larger central light. An air conditioner unit is placed near the east of this elevation, as are a gas utility meter and gutter downspout.

The land at north elevation slopes downward to the north, towards the northern property line. The retaining wall, integrated with the house, emerges from the northeast corner of the home and runs east until it merges at a perpendicular angle to another portion of the retaining wall that runs parallel to the sidewalk at the east elevation.

### East Elevation

Facing N. Ewing Street, the east elevation is divided into seven bays,<sup>9</sup> with bays two through four (from north to south) forming a recess for a projecting patio with a concrete floor. This patio can only be accessed through the interior by a set of full light double doors with geometric patterning, flanked by two window units common to the residence.

<sup>8</sup> The geometric design is open at the west end and closed at the east end where the porte-cochere abuts the house.

<sup>9</sup> When "bay" is defined as "opening," as per SHPO reviewing staff comments for this nomination.



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## Interior Description

### First Floor

#### Foyer

One of the hallmarks of Prairie School residence design is an open-plan interior (Figure 4).<sup>11</sup> The P. A. Switzer Residence is a period appropriate example of the transition to a more open-plan concept as applied to a Prairie School style home (see discussion in Section 8). The main entry of the home leads to an open foyer, where a dogleg staircase with a partitioned landing to the second story are located (Photo 9, Figure 11). Original millwork, present throughout the home and featuring a square banded detailing, is present at the Newell post of the stairs, placed atop original partitioning. A coat closet is placed to the west of the main entry door. An original, highly decorative, porcelain chandelier is suspended from the ceiling. Access to the kitchen is achieved through a cased opening at the north of the foyer. Wood piers with geometric capitals and bases (which match the same geometric motif of the exterior), with matched, paired, built-in bookcases, flank the entry to the living room, east of the foyer.

#### Living Room

The focal point of the living room is a prominent, wide, brick fireplace with a stone mantel and an original geometric grate surrounding the firebox (Photo 10). Narrow bench seats flank the fireplace creating an inglenook. The open space of the living room is magnified by the natural light from the group of windows at the south wall and windows that flank the fireplace. Original box beams of the ceiling and crown molding are present (currently painted white), as is an original flush mount light fixture (Figure 11). A wide, cased opening with a set of weighted French doors provides access to the dining room.

#### Dining Room

The rich finishes of the original woodwork are most apparent in the dining room, where the walls are clad in wood paneling (Photo 11, Photo 12). A built-in "pass through" (also known as a serving hatch) to the kitchen, with leaded glass upper cabinets, occupies the majority of the western dining room wall. Eleven light, beveled glass double doors, placed at the east wall of the formal dining room, lead to an integrated, reinforced concrete and brick porch area.

#### Kitchen

To the west of the dining room is the kitchen (Photo 14), which is accessed through a cased opening to the north of the built-in pass through (Figure 12). Alternatively, the kitchen is accessible from the main entry foyer and from the home's secondary entry at the west façade that also accesses the basement level. The majority of the kitchen exhibits a plan typical of the 1920s design era, although fixtures, appliances, and other details have been modified to modernize this space and make it more usable. The homeowner indicates that the cabinets that line the west and south walls are original; potato and flour bins originally part of the cabinets have been removed. The built-in pass-through cabinet at the eastern kitchen wall is open to the

<sup>11</sup> Lisa Skolnik, *Prairie Style* (NY: Sterling Publishing Company, 2001), 13.



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dining room at the countertop level, adds a lightness to the space. A breakfast nook is located at the northern end of the kitchen; original plaster finish is missing at the west wall of this area, exposing the exterior brick. A pantry cabinet is located to the east of the breakfast nook. Original linoleum flooring was covered with layers of vinyl flooring and carpet over the course of many years. All kitchen flooring was removed, and the concrete subfloor sealed with an epoxy gloss as part of updates to the kitchen, which occurred in 2016. Appliances were also updated at this time.

### Bedrooms and Hall

To the northeast of the kitchen are two bedrooms and a full bath, which are reached by a short corridor. The wood planks in the flooring change from a north-south to an east-west orientation in these more private areas of the home (Figure 13).<sup>12</sup> The western bedroom (Bedroom 1) features a built-in wardrobe and a closet (Photo 13). The eastern bedroom (Bedroom 2) features two closets. A laundry chute to the east of the western bedroom empties to the basement.

### Bathroom

The bathroom has been modified from the original design; however, it retains its original function and placement of fixtures. An original window opening at the northern wall is infilled with glass block; the original wall treatment at this wall is no longer extant and the brick masonry structure is revealed.

### Second Floor

The second story of the P. A. Switzer Residence is limited to a single room (Photo 15, Figure 5). Sets of windows (narrower windows flank a set of three wider windows) are placed at all walls and provide an open and light feeling to the space, as well as natural lighting for the stairwell (Figure 14). A small closet and half bath (toilet only) are placed along the north wall at opposite corners (Figure 15). As originally designed, a sink is placed outside of the half bath (sink is non-original). An original medicine cabinet is placed above the sink.

### Basement

The reinforced concrete construction method of the P. A. Switzer Residence is most apparent at the basement level, where the utility systems of the home are located. Original storage spaces (both open and contained) and rooms for coal and woodburning fuels are intact (Figure 16), as are the structural piers, walls, and ceilings. Indentations from the concrete forms used in the reinforced concrete construction process are evident throughout the space.

Although not nominated for Criterion A in the area of Education, it is important to note that the sole Kindergarten for the City of Hamilton operated from the basement of the P. A. Switzer

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<sup>12</sup> It is unknown if this was an intentional design decision or a functional one due to the flooring type. Although the P. A. Switzer Residence predates their construction (and thus influence), a parallel could be drawn between to the nominated property and the Usonian homes of Frank Lloyd Wright, especially with the marked separation of the busier living areas from the more private bedroom zones. See: Robert C. Twombly, *Frank Lloyd Wright: His Life and His Architecture* (NY: John Wiley & Sons, 1979), 259.

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Residence for at least fourteen years, beginning in 1954 (Figure 23).<sup>13</sup> Green slate chalkboards on the basement walls are surviving vestiges from this time period (Figure 17).

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<sup>13</sup> Previous owner of the residence Jean Marie Hines taught Kindergarten from the home's basement, including the first class of 1954, which included her Barbara McDaniel, one of the current owners of the P. A. Switzer Residence. Substantiative records to support the importance of the Kindergarten for Criterion A justification, including student enrollment records, if located, could provide additional significance for the P. A. Switzer Residence.

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### Summary

The P. A. Switzer Residence, also known as the Hines Residence, 211 E. Samuel Street, Hamilton, Caldwell County, Missouri, is locally significant and eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C in the area of ARCHITECTURE. Designed by Brostrom & Drotts, Kansas City, and constructed in 1920, the P. A. Switzer Residence is significant as it embodies the distinctive characteristics of the Prairie School style as applied to a residence. Drawing inspiration from the linear horizon lines “echoing the spirit of the prairies of the great Middle West,” the Prairie School style was developed as a distinctly American style in the early years of the twentieth century.<sup>14</sup> Characterized by low, horizontal massing and angular, geometric details, the Prairie School style contrasted with more formal, ornamental architectural styles. Natural building materials, including stone, wood, and stucco, were utilized (and emphasized) in construction, providing ornament through texture and an integration with nature.<sup>15</sup> New concepts of interior space were also introduced with the Prairie School style, such as open floor plans and copious amounts of natural light, often attained through the inclusion of bands of windows.<sup>16</sup> Character-defining features of the Prairie School style are present throughout the P. A. Switzer Residence. An emphasis on horizontality is seen in the low-pitched, broad roof with overhanging eaves. A well-designed integration between indoor and outdoor spaces is demonstrated in the multiple porches, porte-cochere, built in planter, and retaining walls, which provide cohesion with the natural environment.<sup>17</sup> Organic materials such as brick, concrete, stone, and wood are utilized in construction throughout the residence. The incorporation of geometric patterning motifs, seen in the pedimented entry, port-cochere, chimney, fenestration, and interior trim, are repeated throughout the home and are consistent with the design ideals and horizontal emphasis of the Prairie School style. The period of significance for the property is 1920, the year of its construction.

### Elaboration

#### The City of Hamilton, Missouri

The City of Hamilton, Missouri, was founded as a result of the establishment of the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad line in the area. The original forty-acre townsite was platted in 1855.<sup>18</sup> Growth of the town was slow until around the end of the Civil War. Four additions to the original town site occurred from 1859-1877, leading to a boom of population and building construction from the 1880s to 1900.<sup>19</sup> At the turn of the twentieth century and into the 1920s, Hamilton was a bustling small town with a cider mill, cheese factory, and a canvas glove and mitten manufacturer.<sup>20</sup> Many of Hamilton’s homes were built during this boom period. Perhaps the

<sup>14</sup> H. Allen Brooks, *The Prairie School: Frank Lloyd Wright and His Midwest Contemporaries* (Toronto, ON: University of Toronto Press, 1972), 5.

<sup>15</sup> H. Allen Brooks, *The Prairie School*, 5.

<sup>16</sup> Susan Jezak Ford, “The Influence of the Chicago School on the Work of Ernest Olaf Brostrom,” Master’s Thesis, University of Kansas, Lawrence, Kansas, 1997: 13.

<sup>17</sup> Virginia Savage McAlester, *A Field Guide to American Houses: The Definitive Guide to Identifying and Understanding America’s Domestic Architecture* (NY: Alfred A. Knopf, 2018), 551-552.

<sup>18</sup> Dennis Cox, et al., *Hamilton Historic Highlights: A History of Hamilton, Missouri, 1855-1990* (Victoria, B.C.: Heritage House Publishing, 1990), 1.

<sup>19</sup> *Ibid.*, 2.

<sup>20</sup> *Ibid.*, 3.

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most noted resident of Hamilton is James Cash (J. C.) Penney, founder of the department store franchise of the same name.

### The Prairie School Style

The origins of the Prairie School style can be traced to a small collective of progressive architects working in Chicago at the end of the nineteenth century. Seeking to shed the influence of the past, Prairie School architects inaugurated a distinctly American architectural style. Members of the group, including renowned architect Frank Lloyd Wright, drew inspiration from the long, horizontal lines and natural materials of the prairies of the Great Plains.<sup>21</sup> Architectural elements referencing the horizontality of the prairie, such as low-pitched eaves with wide overhangs (Photo 2) and linear bands of windows were incorporated into their designs, giving the style its "Prairie" namesake.<sup>22</sup> Expression of the style was relatively brief, with most examples constructed from 1900-1920, although the style's influence continued beyond this time.<sup>23</sup> The Prairie School and Craftsman styles share some common elements and were popular simultaneously.<sup>24</sup> Gabled dormers, wide eaves, the influence of angular geometry, and similar treatments of window glazing, surrounds, and doors can be seen in both styles.<sup>25</sup>

Emphasis on horizontality is paramount in the Prairie School style. At the exterior, this is demonstrated with low pitched, often hipped, roofs, "low spreading eaves, long balconies, and flattened-out porches."<sup>26</sup> Linear bands of fenestration contribute to this emphasis. Often, differentiation in building materials accentuate the horizontal line, such as contrasting caps on porch railings, sills, and trim (Photo 7). Even minute exterior details were designed to express horizontality, such as "selective recessing of only the horizontal masonry joints,"<sup>27</sup> as seen in the P. A. Switzer Residence (Figure 18).

The Prairie School style was largely influenced by the natural landscape. Evidence of this influence is present at both the interior and exterior of Prairie School style residences, with the inclusion of organic building materials (stone, wood). Natural finishes of construction materials (unpainted concrete, varnished wood) reinforce elements of the landscape through color and form.<sup>28</sup> Although less common, the use of concrete as a building material in Prairie School style residential design, as is the case with the P. A. Switzer Residence, is not unheard of.<sup>29</sup> Concrete of the P. A. Switzer Residence at the exterior is minimally finished, drawing attention to the inherent stone-like qualities of the material (Photo 8, Figure 7).

<sup>21</sup> Alan Gowans, *Styles and Types of North American Architecture: Social Function and Cultural Expression* (NY: Harper Collins Publishers, 1992), 261.

<sup>22</sup> Virginia Savage McAlester, *A Field Guide to American Houses*, 551-52.

<sup>23</sup> Virginia Savage McAlester, *A Field Guide to American Houses*, 564.

<sup>24</sup> Mary Costanzo-Schwaller, Roger Maserang, and Mary Savers, "John & Adele Georgen House," National Register of Historic Places nomination, Kansas City, Jackson County, Missouri, April 2000, 8:13.

<sup>25</sup> Mike and Terry Lamb, "A. L. Wynkoop House," National Register of Historic Places nomination, Highland, Doniphan County, Kansas, April 2007, 8:6; McAlester, *A Field Guide to American Houses*, 554.

<sup>26</sup> Alan Gowans, *Styles and Types of North American Architecture*, 261.

<sup>27</sup> Virginia Savage McAlester, *A Field Guide to American Houses*, 552.

<sup>28</sup> H. Allen Brooks, Ed., *Prairie School Architecture* (NY: Van Nostrand Reinhold Company, 1975), x.

<sup>29</sup> H. Allen Brooks, Ed., *Prairie School Architecture*, x.

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In an attempt to achieve “a sense that the building belonged to the landscape,”<sup>30</sup> design elements such as geometric “flower boxes, trellises, walled gardens, walks, and curbs,”<sup>31</sup> are often incorporated into the exterior of Prairie School style residences and the surrounding site to accent nature. A concrete box planter (Photo 8), placed at the ground level and integrated into the eastern edge of the porch at the east façade of the nominated property is demonstrative of the Prairie School style’s synthesis with nature, as are the geometric trellises at the west façade of the porte-cochere (Photo 4). The retaining wall, conjoined with and constructed with identical materials of the residence, provides a harmonious connection between the home and its natural surroundings (Figure 7, Figure 19); it also emphasizes linear horizontality. The fusion of the residence with the natural environment surrounding the home is articulated through the expansive porches and porte-cochere in Brostrom’s design for the P. A. Switzer Residence, which “facilitate[s] movement between the home and the grounds.”<sup>32</sup> The wide, tapered, concrete watercourse at all façades also acts as a base, visually grounding the home to the earth. The open-air nature of these elements allows the user direct access to the natural environment. Moreover, the porch at the east façade (Photo 7), accessible only from the interior through a pair of full light doors functions as an extension of the interior dining room space. The blurring of the lines between interior space and surrounding environment is a signifier of the Prairie School style.<sup>33</sup>

An element the Prairie School style shares with the Craftsman style is the incorporation of angular geometric design elements in architectural detailing.<sup>34</sup> In the P. A. Switzer Residence this can be seen in the rectangular and square patterning in the upper sash of the windows, the geometric designs at the porte-cochere, portico, and second story gable ends, as well as details featured in the interior millwork.

At the interior, the Prairie School style breaks with more traditional, segmented, interior design principles with a more open plan (Figure 4). By designing a home with fewer walls segmenting the main living areas of a home (kitchen, living and dining rooms), a sense of cohesiveness and flowing, free movement between the spaces is achieved, echoing the openness of the prairie. The change from compartmentalized living spaces to the completely wide-open floor plans did not happen instantaneously, however. A continuum of the open floor plan can be seen in architectural design, from the first plans of more open space in Shingle style homes, to combined living spaces introduced by Frank Lloyd Wright in the early twentieth century, ending with the box-like Modern designs of the 1960s.<sup>35</sup> The P. A. Switzer Residence is an example of this transition to more open floor plan design, as evidenced by the large, cased opening at the entry foyer, the French doors between the living and dining rooms, and the pass-through built in. A flow and pattern of movement is directed between rooms of the P. A. Switzer Residence due to the openings, but portions of the home are still segmented, reflecting a changing mindset of design.

<sup>30</sup> H. Allen Brooks, Ed., *Prairie School Architecture*, x.

<sup>31</sup> Donald Hoffman, *Frank Lloyd Wright: Architecture and Nature* (Toronto, ON: 1986), 7.

<sup>32</sup> Skolnik, *Prairie Style*, 18.

<sup>33</sup> Skolnik, *Prairie Style*, 32.

<sup>34</sup> Virginia Savage McAlester, *A Field Guide to American Houses*, 554.

<sup>35</sup> David Watkin, *A History of Western Architecture* (London: Laurence King Publishing, 1986), 567.

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The publishing of house pattern books with vernacular examples of the Prairie School style contributed to its popularity for architecture in the suburbs of the Midwest.<sup>36</sup> By the time of the First World War, the use of the Prairie School style fell out of fashion,<sup>37</sup> however, it is evident that the style still held influence over Brostrom's design of the P. A. Switzer Residence.

### History of the P. A. Switzer Residence

The land where 211 E. Samuel Street is sited was acquired by Peter Alexander (P.A.) Switzer in February 1920.<sup>38</sup> Switzer, a farmer by trade, relocated to Caldwell County, Missouri, from Ohio in 1870. Switzer commissioned Brostrom & Drotts, Kansas City, for plans for a two-story residence with basement the following month in March of 1920.<sup>39</sup> By April 1920, a contracting bid for the reinforced concrete foundation was let to C. F. McLean, Cameron, Missouri.<sup>40</sup> It is assumed that construction would have started shortly after plans were completed and bid contracts let. It is important to note that water and building permits prior to 2014 are not kept on file with the City of Hamilton, Missouri, or with the Caldwell County government offices, so official city records for the construction of the home are absent.<sup>41</sup> Building materials for the house were supplied locally by the Hamilton Lumber Company.<sup>42</sup> The circumstances of how Brostrom & Drotts became involved in the project are unknown; however, a newspaper article indicates that P. A. Switzer spent winters in Kansas City, where Brostrom & Drotts practiced.<sup>43</sup>

Land title and deed research indicates the property was passed through direct descendants of the Switzer family until Leslie E. and Lena M. Hines bought the property in April of 1945.<sup>44</sup> The property has subsequently passed through direct descendant of the Hines family, continuing with current owners Barbara and William McDaniel. The Hines family and their descendants have maintained continuous ownership and careful maintenance of the residence for nearly eighty years.

### The Architectural Firm of Brostrom & Drotts, Kansas City

Perhaps most well-known for his ecclesiastical and industrial/commercial designs in Kansas City, Missouri, Ernest Olaf Brostrom, founding member Brostrom & Drotts, was an acolyte of architect Frank Lloyd Wright and the Prairie School.<sup>45</sup> Designing buildings such as the Newbern Hotel (also known as the Peacock Apartments, NR 1980),<sup>46</sup> and the Jensen-Salsbery

<sup>36</sup> Virginia Savage McAlester, *A Field Guide to American Houses*, 552.

<sup>37</sup> Ibid.

<sup>38</sup> Caldwell County, Missouri, Warranty Deed, Book 84, Page 40, 1920.

<sup>39</sup> *The American Contractor* 41 (March 27, 1920): 81C.

<sup>40</sup> *The American Contractor* 41 (April 3, 1920): 86.

<sup>41</sup> Phone call with City of Hamilton Public Works Department, February 11, 2022.

<sup>42</sup> Hamilton Lumber Company, Advertisement, *Hamilton Advocate-Hamiltonian*, September 23, 1920: 2.

<sup>43</sup> "Will Build Modern House Here," *Hamilton Advocate-Hamiltonian*, February 19, 1920: 1.

<sup>44</sup> Adams Abstract & Title Company, "Research and Acquisition of Deeds to Lots 10, 11, and 12, Block 38, Hamilton," February 28, 2022. See also: Caldwell County, Missouri, Warranty Deed, Book 115, Page 499, 1945.

<sup>45</sup> Ford, "The Influence of the Chicago School on the Work of Ernest Olaf Brostrom," 2. Though Ford's thesis primarily focuses on Brostrom's industrial/commercial designs, his stylistic influences are also discussed in detail; it is revealed that Brostrom used the terms "Chicago School" and "Prairie School" interchangeably.

<sup>46</sup> Joan L. Michalak, "Newbern Hotel," National Register of Historic Places Nomination, Kansas City, Jackson County, Missouri, 1980.

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Laboratories (NR 1985),<sup>47</sup> Brostrom's use of the Prairie Style went against Neoclassical contemporary design trends popular in Kansas City, the primary location where he practiced.<sup>48</sup>

For much of his career, Brostrom preferred to practice architecture independently, with one exception. In 1920, Brostrom partnered with Phillip T. Drotts, forming the firm of Brostrom & Drotts—the partnership only spanned a handful of years.<sup>49</sup> Comparing lists of the firm's known residential designs compiled by the Historic Preservation Commission of Kansas City, Missouri, and in architectural historian Susan Jezak Ford's 1997 thesis on Brostrom, the P. A. Switzer Residence may be one of the only residences designed outside of Kansas City by the firm.<sup>50</sup>

### The City of Hamilton and Comparative Architecture

In general, documentation of the architecture of Caldwell County, Missouri, is scant; even more so for the City of Hamilton. Completed in the early 1970s, there are two total National Register nominated properties in Caldwell County, neither of which are located in Hamilton.<sup>51</sup> To date, there are no architectural surveys for Caldwell County listed on the Missouri State Historic Preservation Office's website.<sup>52</sup> With the lack of official documentation of the architecture of this area, a simple reconnaissance survey of the city of Hamilton was completed in July 2023 to find residences of similar architectural style to the P. A. Switzer Residence for comparison.<sup>53</sup> Generally, residences of Hamilton are of the National Folk style (I-House, Hall-and-Parlor, Gable Front and Wing, etc.), reflecting the architectural styles and forms popular contemporaneous to the founding of the town in 1855 and subsequent growth.<sup>54</sup> There are a few examples of the Craftsman architectural style. Modern style homes, such as Minimal Traditional, Ranch, and Split-Level, were also seen, mostly as non-historic infill or in newer areas of development.<sup>55</sup> The vast majority of homes in Hamilton feature modifications to original building materials, such as the addition of vinyl siding, metal roofs, additions, and replacement windows.

<sup>47</sup> Cydney Millstein, "Jensen-Salsbery Laboratories," National Register of Historic Places Nomination, Kansas City, Jackson County, Missouri, 1985.

<sup>48</sup> Ford, "The Influence of the Chicago School on the Work of Ernest Olaf Brostrom," 74.

<sup>49</sup> Sherry Piland, architectural historian of note, states conflicting information as to the length of the firm's activities. In a 1980 article, Piland asserts that the firm operated from 1920-21; a 1983 article states 1920-23. See: Sherry Piland, "Early Kansas City Architect: Ernest O. Brostrom," *Historic Kansas City Foundation Gazette* 5 (October/November 1980): 5; Sherry Piland, "A Kansas City Architect: Phillip Drotts," *Historic Kansas City Foundation Gazette* 7 (July/August 1983): 10.

<sup>50</sup> Brad Wolf, Kansas City Historic Preservation Commission, email to Kelsey Lutz with spreadsheet documentation of known Ernest O. Brostrom and Brostrom & Drotts buildings, June 6, 2022.

<sup>51</sup> The National Register of Historic Places NP Gallery Digital Asset Search Tool was used to find these results by entering the state of Missouri and the county of Caldwell. See: <https://npgallery.nps.gov/NRHP/>.

<sup>52</sup> Missouri Department of Natural Resources, "A Sampling of Architectural Surveys," Missouri State Historic Preservation Office, accessed July 8, 2023, <https://mostateparks.com/page/85671/sampling-architectural-surveys>.

<sup>53</sup> Kelsey Lutz, accompanied by Cydney Millstein, Hon. AIA, drove the city of Hamilton, street by street in a grid pattern using a reference map. The addresses of residences featuring many Prairie or Craftsman elements were recorded and photographed.

<sup>54</sup> Virginia Savage McAlester, *A Field Guide to American Houses*, 134-35, 567.

<sup>55</sup> *Ibid.*, 587, 597, 614.

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Although not a canonical example of the Prairie School Style, one residence, 203 E. Arthur Street<sup>56</sup> (Figure 20), features some the style's elements. This red brick, two-story house features a hipped roof and irregular plan. The long, wrap around porch, stone watercourse, and contrasting light colored brick window sills and lintels emphasize horizontality seen in the Prairie School style. The home also features natural materials (stone, brick) and prominent, square, brick porch piers, the latter also sometimes seen in the Craftsman style. Although these of the Prairie School style are present, 203 Arthur Street lacks many of the detailed, hallmark elements of the style, such as angular geometric patterning, double-hung or casement window units with decorative upper panes, and band of windows to showcase natural light.

As previously mentioned, the Craftsman style shares some common elements with the Prairie School style. Although Craftsman residences in Hamilton are more prevalent than those of the Prairie School style, many no longer retain architectural integrity or have been modified beyond recognition. As there are no true high style Prairie School examples in Hamilton, save the nominated property, two Craftsman style residences were chosen for the sake of comparison.

310 E. Bird Street<sup>57</sup> (Figure 21) is a one-and-one-half story bungalow of frame construction with a rectangular plan and a side gabled roof. The main entry is sheltered by a full width, open, porch, supported by two, outer, square, piers and two, inner, battered columns placed atop square piers (columns have been clad with asbestos or masonite siding). A centrally placed gabled dormer at the main façade features a band of four, non-original, two light, vinyl sliding window units with a wood surround. Two wood blocks have been added to sides of the window surround, perhaps to mimic shutters. The only elements shared with the Prairie School style on this residence are the band of windows and the outer brick piers of the porch. Due to lack of information to verify a construction date, it cannot be determined if the asbestos cladding is original. Although historic window openings have been retained, original windows have been replaced with vinyl units.

511 E. Arthur Street<sup>58</sup> (Figure 22) is a one-and-one-half story bungalow of frame construction with an irregular plan and a side-gabled roof. The main entry is reached by a set of concrete stairs and sheltered beneath a front-gabled porch, which is supported by three, battered, wood columns resting atop prominent brick piers with stone plinths. Original brackets and knee braces have been retained, as have rafter tails at the underside of the eaves and many original wood windows. Due to lack of information on construction date, it cannot be determined if the cladding is original. The elements shared with the Prairie School style on this residence are the prominent, brick piers, wide spans of glazing, and use of natural materials on the porch.

It is clear from these comparisons that the P. A. Switzer Residence is a distinguished example of the Prairie School architectural style and embodies a high level of craftsmanship, design, and distinctive materials that differentiate it from the rest of Hamilton's residences.

<sup>56</sup> A construction date is typically provided for comparison properties, however, as previously mentioned, no building permits or building records for houses of this age are kept on file with the city of Hamilton. As such, a construction date for this property could not be confirmed; however, this property does appear on a 1901 Sanborn map for Hamilton.

<sup>57</sup> See f.n. 56. 310 Bird Street appears on a 1901 Sanborn map for Hamilton.

<sup>58</sup> See f.n. 56. 511 Arthur Street does not appear on a 1901 Sanborn map but is illustrated on a 1932 Sanborn map.



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Piland, Sherry. "Early Kansas City Architect: Ernest O. Brostrom." *Historic Kansas City Foundation Gazette* 5 (October/November 1980).

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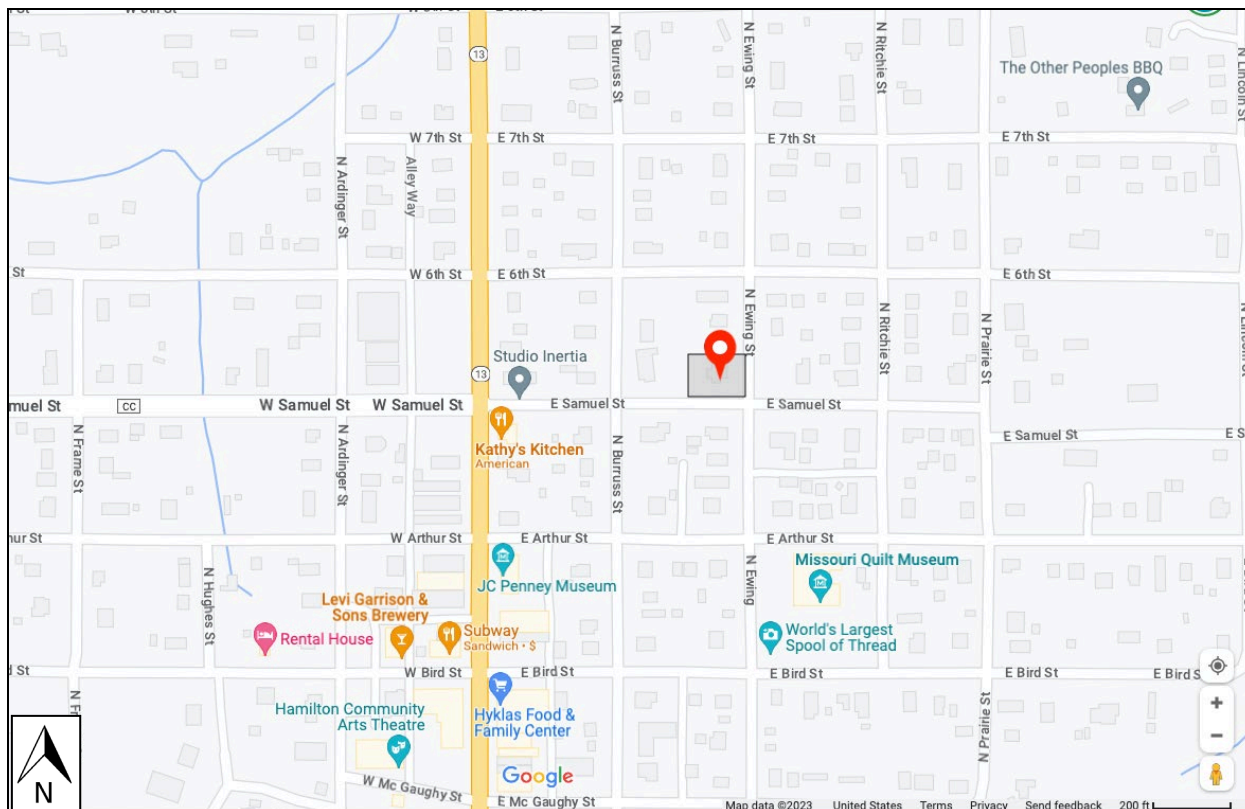
VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION: 211 E. SAMUEL STREET, ORIGINAL TOWN OF HAMILTON, BLOCK 38, LOTS 10, 11, AND 12, being more particularly described as follows, to-wit: commencing at the South East corner of said Block Thirty Eight (38), thence running North along the East line of said Block a distance of One Hundred and Thirty Two (132) feet, thence running West along a line parallel with the South line of said Block Thirty Eight (38), a distance of One Hundred and Thirty Two (132) feet, thence running South along a parallel line with the East line of said Block Thirty Eight (38) a distance and One Hundred and Thirty Two (132) feet, to the South line of said Block, thence running East along the South line of said Block a distance of One Hundred and Thirty Two (132) feet to the place of beginning.

VERBAL BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION: The nominated property includes the entire parcel historically associated with 211 E. Samuel Street.

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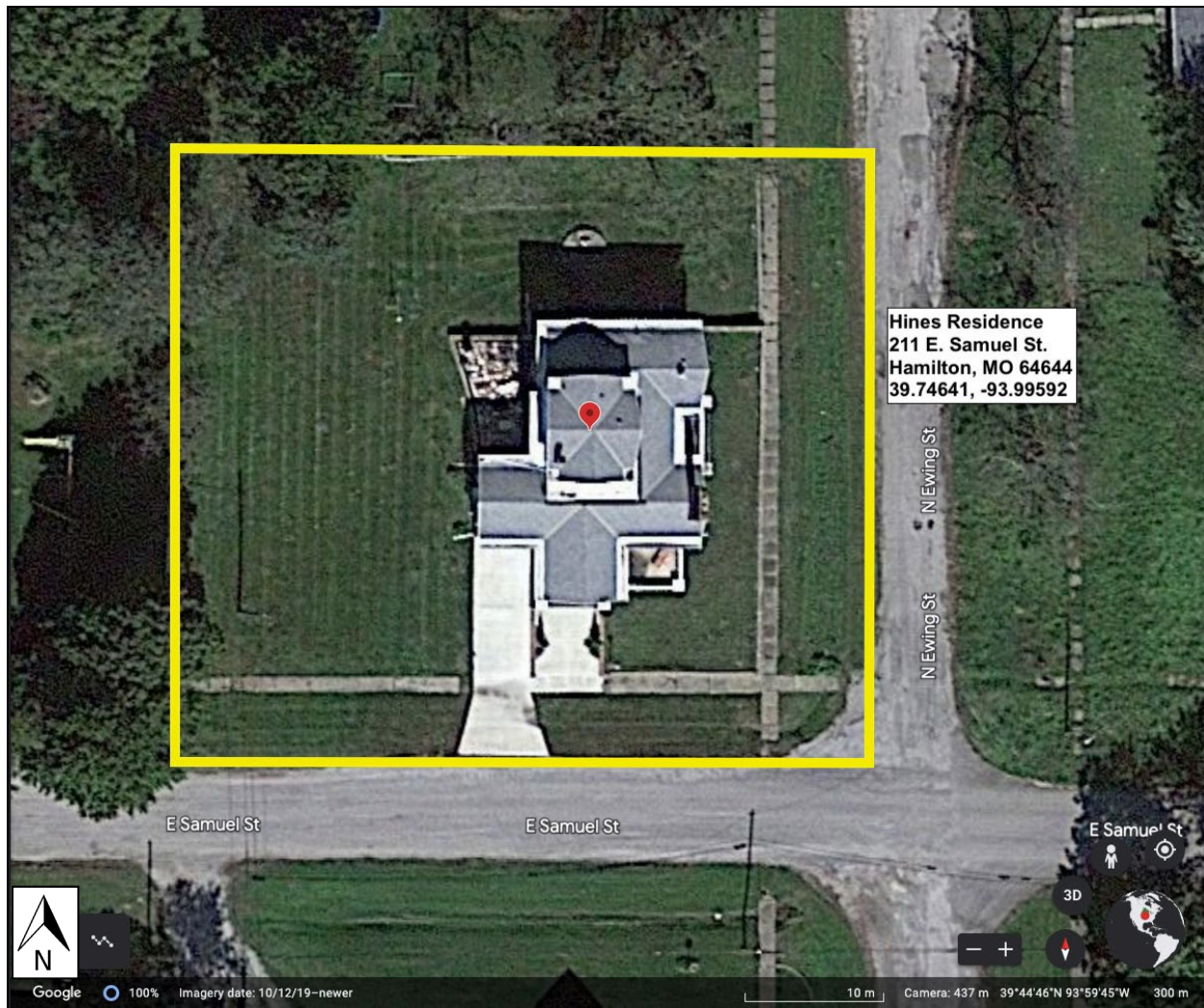
**Figure 1: Contextual Map, P. A. Switzer Residence, 211 E. Samuel Street, Caldwell County, Hamilton, Missouri. A red pin and grey square delineate the property.**

Source: Google Maps, "211 E. Samuel St., Hamilton, Missouri," accessed June 23, 2023, <https://tinyurl.com/2pw9tu2v>.

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**Figure 2: Site Map, P. A. Switzer Residence, 211 E. Samuel St., Hamilton, MO 64644. Lat./Long.: 39.746413, -93.995920.**

Source: Google Earth, "211 E. Samuel St., Hamilton, MO," accessed June 23, 2023, <https://tinyurl.com/vy635xbh>.



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**Figure 3: 1932 Sanborn Map.** The nominated property appears in pink (indicating brick construction) at the northwest corner of Samuel and Ewing streets.

Source: Sanborn Map Company, *Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps from Hamilton, Caldwell County, Missouri* (NY: Sanborn Map Company, 1932). [https://www.loc.gov/item/sanborn04687\\_006/](https://www.loc.gov/item/sanborn04687_006/)

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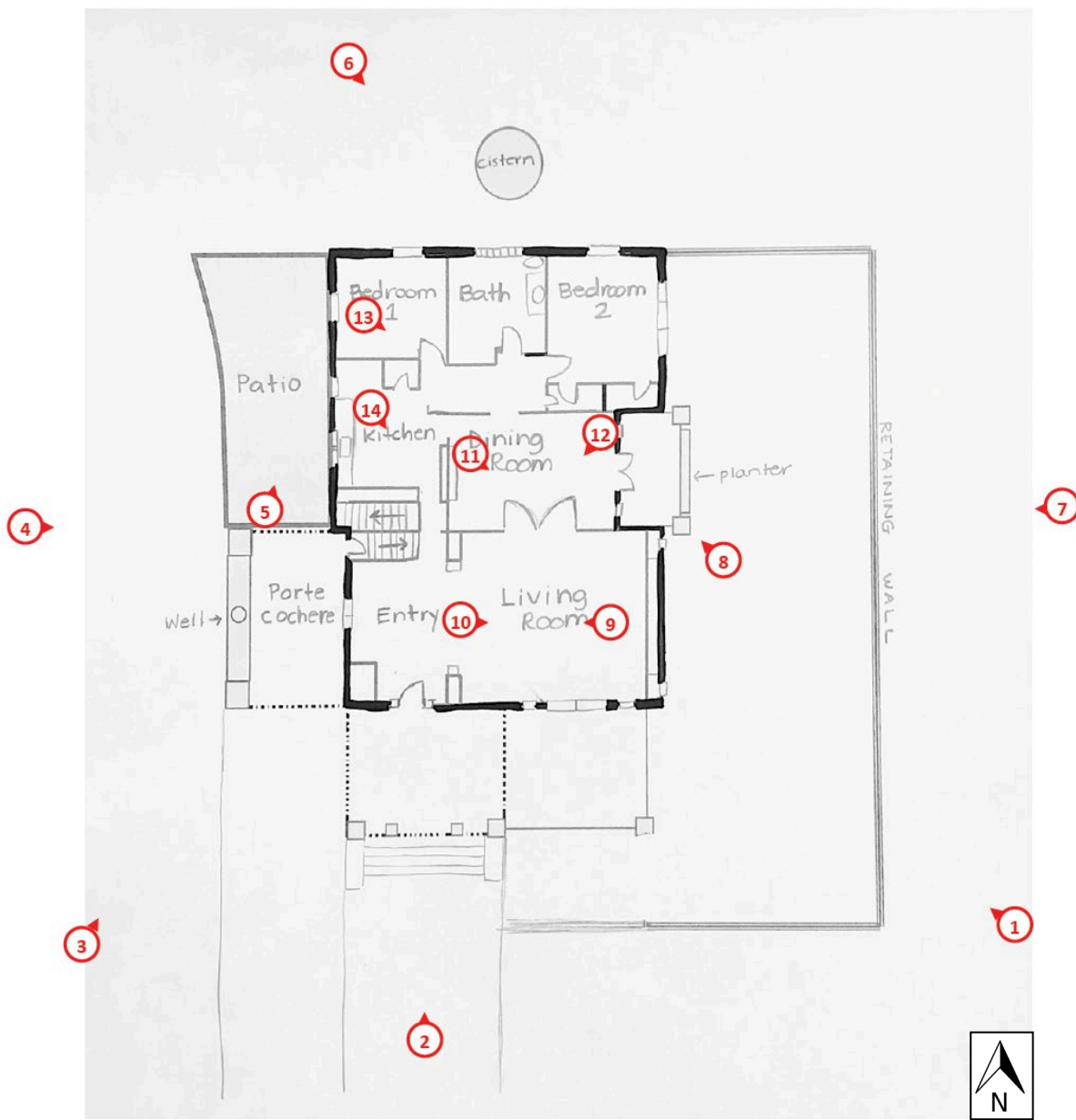


Figure 4: Floor plan and key to photographs, 1st floor (plans not to scale)

Source: Kelsey Lutz

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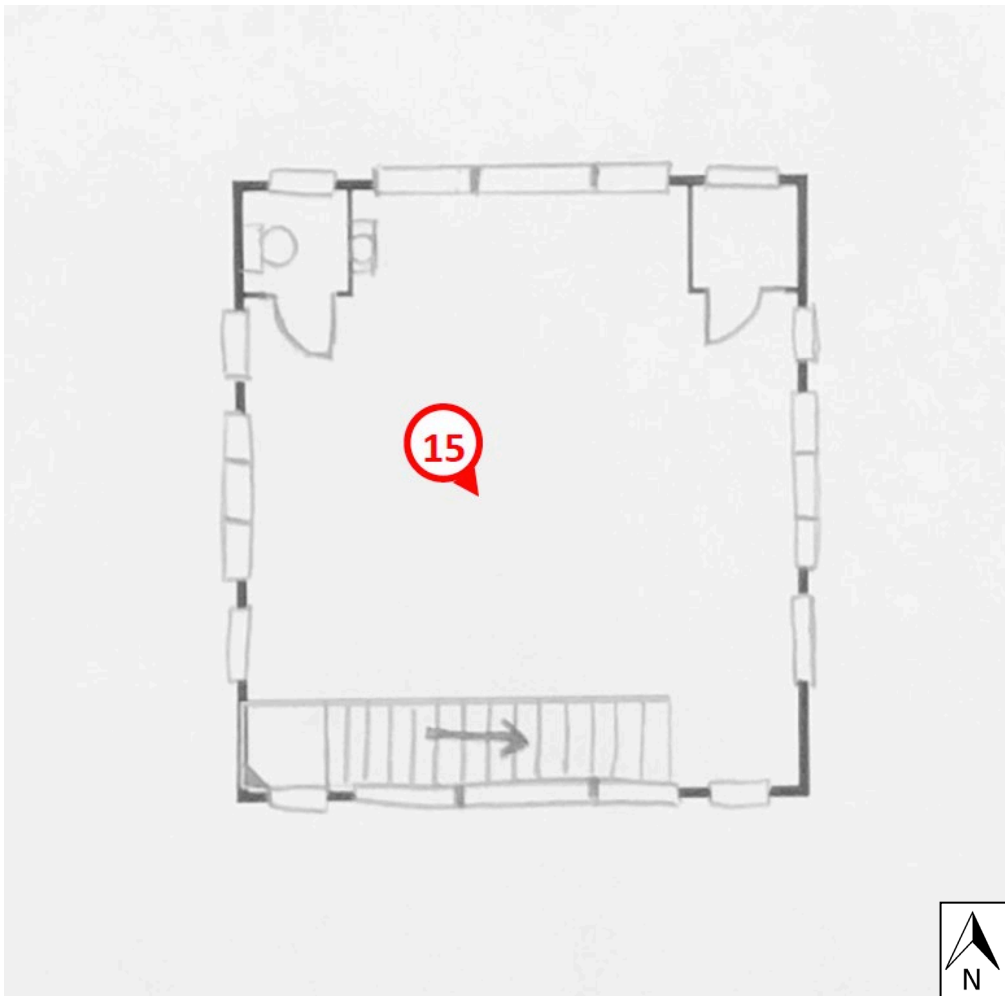


Figure 5: Floor plan and key to photographs, 2nd floor (plans not to scale)

Source: Kelsey Lutz



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**Figure 6: Historic photograph of the P. A. Switzer Residence, undated.**

Source: Lori Mansur, private collection

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**Figure 7: Detail of brick retaining wall with concrete cap; view facing north, 2022.**

Source: Kelsey Lutz, photographer



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**Figure 8: Detail of geometric ornamentation of the portico of the main façade; view facing southwest, 2022.**

Source: Kelsey Lutz, photographer

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**Figure 9: Detail of porte cochere with water well; view facing northwest, 2022.**

Source: Kelsey Lutz, photographer



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**Figure 10: Detail of chimney at east façade; view facing north, northwest, 2022.**

Source: Kelsey Lutz, photographer.

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Figure 11: Original light fixtures of the entry foyer (left) and the living room (right), 2022.

Source: Kelsey Lutz, photographer

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Figure 12: Detail of built in pass through in the kitchen; view facing east, 2022.

Source: Kelsey Lutz, photographer



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**Figure 13: Threshold between hall and dining room; view facing north, 2022.**

Source: Kelsey Lutz, photographer



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**Figure 14: View of second story bedroom windows and stairwell; view facing southeast, 2022.**

Source: Kelsey Lutz, photographer

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**Figure 15: View of second story bedroom; view facing northwest, 2022.**

Source: Kelsey Lutz, photographer

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**Figure 16: Basement level, wood storage room with chute to exterior; view facing southwest, 2022.**

Source: Kelsey Lutz, photographer



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**Figure 17: Basement with chalkboards; view facing north, 2022.**

Source: Kelsey Lutz, photographer

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**Figure 18: Main facade, detail of horizontal emphasis of masonry joints, pointed out by yellow arrows; view facing northeast, 2022.**

Source: Kelsey Lutz, photographer



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**Figure 19: General view of P. A. Switzer Residence with integrated retaining wall; view facing southwest, 2022.**

Source: Kelsey Lutz, photographer

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**Figure 20: 203 E. Arthur Street, Hamilton, Missouri, 2023.**

Source: Kelsey Lutz, photographer



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**Figure 21: 310 Bird Street, Hamilton, Missouri, 2023.**

Source: Kelsey Lutz, photographer



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Figure 22: 511 Arthur Street, Hamilton, Missouri, 2023.

Source: Kelsey Lutz, photographer

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**Figure 23: Top: Hamilton's Kindergarten class of 1954 on the front steps of the P. A. Switzer Residence; Bottom: 1957 Kindergarten class in the basement of the P. A. Switzer Residence, Jean Marie Hines, center, 1957.**

Source: Lori Mansur, private collection















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