

HISTORICAL AND ARCHITECTURAL STUDY
OF RESIDENTIAL STRUCTURES
IN WARRENSBURG, MISSOURI

Prepared for

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1. HISTORIAN'S OVERVIEW: THE DEVELOPMENT OF WARRENSBURG

HISTORIAN'S OVERVIEW: THE DEVELOPMENT OF WARRENSBURG

Warrensburg is rather unique in several ways. The original town was settled in 1836 on what is known today as "old town hill." The town developed around a square lined by many businesses. Several hotels were built and the town began to thrive. Housing construction started in this area but most of the early homes have disappeared. Two antebellum houses which remain have been greatly altered. The best early building that survives is the old courthouse, which was built in 1838. Subsequently used as a school, a church and as a residence for many years, it has been restored to its courthouse design.

When the Pacific Railroad (Missouri Pacific-Amtrak) was completed to Warrensburg in 1864, it came through at a lower elevation than the original settlement. As a result, many of the businesses moved off the hill. A rivalry existed for some time between the two factions but eventually the lowlanders prevailed. Quoting from the 1881 History of Johnson County, "The present new town is crouched away among hills and dales as if hiding from the sight of the once thrifty little city on the hill."

Warrensburg also is rather unique in that many of its nicer early homes have been destroyed. Three of the major reasons are (1) college expansion, (2) shopping mall construction and (3) downtown parking lots and buildings. When these are added to the natural progression of remodeling and modernization, the total loss is extensive. Some photographs

of these "lost architectural tributes" have survived and serve as testimony to their existence. But they also are painful reminders of loss. During the survey process, one often wonders how many architectural examples have been represented but are now irretrievably lost. Warrensburg should have a Second Empire style house, but does not. It does have an example of a Prairie School type, but evidently this style did not become popular in Warrensburg for there seems to be only the one.

Warrensburg has its share of architectural duplications. Some "twin" houses exist side by side while others of similar design are across town from each other. This trend is not restricted to any one era; there are examples from the 1870s as well as from 1910 and 1930. Others, such as the Bradley brothers houses (Inventory Nos. 37 and 38) are of completely different styles but have something else in common: similar roofs. The tile for the roofs was ordered at the same time from the same source. Others are of identical style but different materials. Where one has stucco, for example, another of like style will have stone or wood.

Information about early architects and builders has been hard to find. County histories give little recognition to this aspect of the town. Early newspapers sometimes reported that a house was being built, but omitted the location. The city directories which ordinarily would be useful in this aspect are sorely lacking, as few people saved them for posterity. The earliest directory available is for 1895-96, although earlier ones possibly will yet be discovered. Two architects listed in the 1895-96 directory were F. C. Hubbard and John C. Miller, but no mention is made of specific houses they designed or built. In a 1900-01 directory, J. W. King, Daniel Hout, William Johnson, James N. Suddath and Anderson Williams are listed as builders but again one is left wondering who built what.

One of the earliest architects and builders about whom we have information is discussed in the biographical section of the 1881 History of Johnson County. William Lowe started constructing houses and buildings soon after 1866, according to the publication, and is credited with building more than 300 structures in the county by 1881. Again, specific structures are not mentioned.

Reactions from the residents of properties surveyed vary. Some people have been anxious to learn all they can about their homes. On the opposite end of the spectrum, some of the nice early homes in Warrensburg are literally "falling in" around the owners, who couldn't care less about repairing, much less preservation. Several are being used as rental units and have been altered accordingly. Most older rental homes are not in good repair nor does their immediate future look bright.

The survey has brought out one other noticeable fact and that is of the importance of the rock quarries just north of town. Quarry products were used extensively locally, regionally and nationally. The sandstone was used for foundations, retaining walls, curbing and sidewalks and was carved for decorations; sometimes buildings and houses were constructed totally of Warrensburg sandstone. The quarries were opened in the 1860s and soon were among the largest in the state. Warrensburg sandstone was one of the first stones to be extensively quarried in Missouri, and for awhile constituted one of the principal building stones in St. Louis. (See article excerpted from The Quarrying Industry of Missouri in Section 2.)

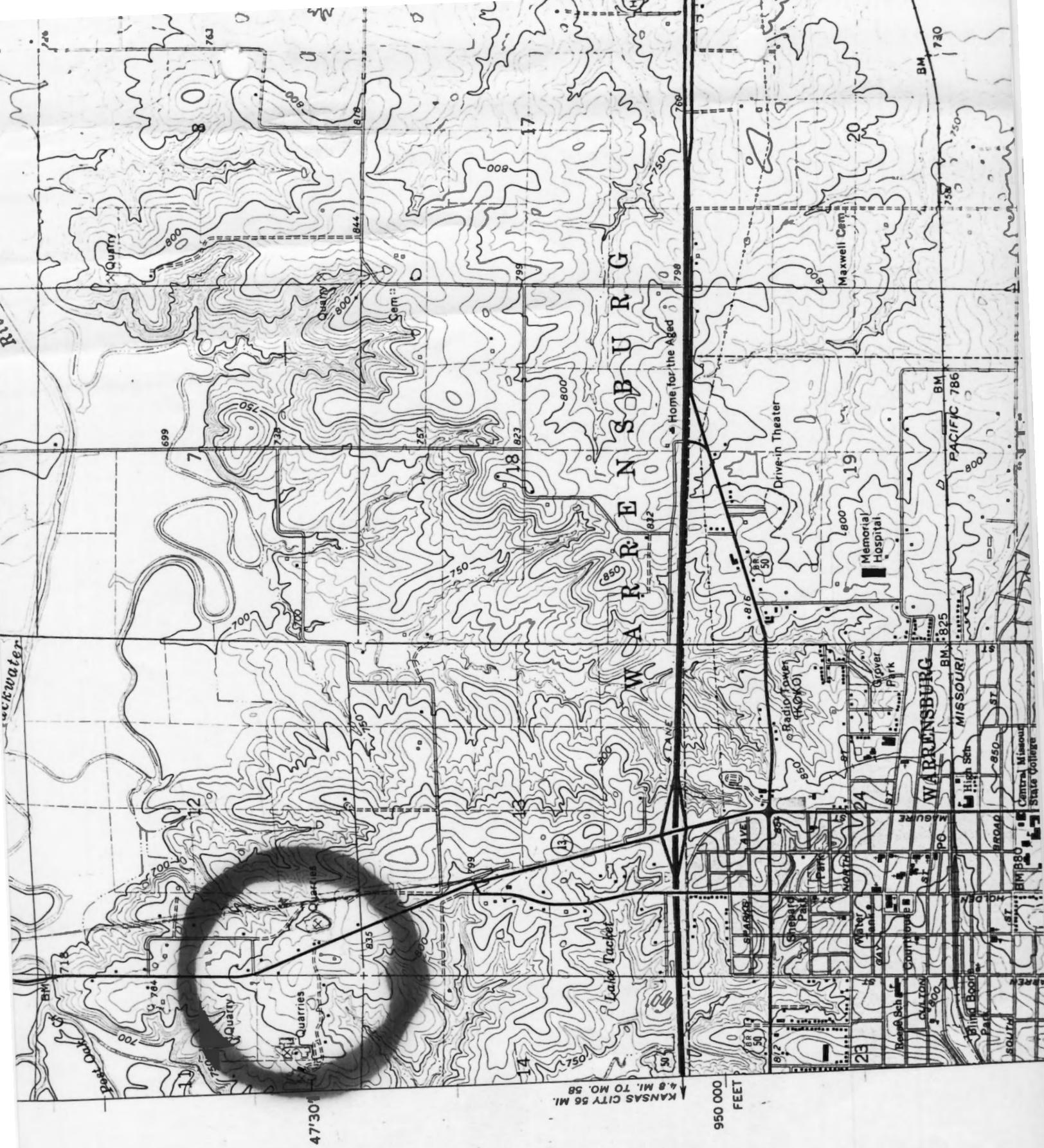
The Pickel house was constructed in conjunction with the opening of the quarries north of Warrensburg, and is an impressive historic house meriting special recognition. It has been altered little and the present

owners are enthusiastic about retaining and restoring it to its original state. Of all the homes surveyed, it is by far the most promising for National Register eligibility and could easily be combined with the quarries due to its close proximity. (See Pickel House section, immediately following, for inventory survey, maps, photographs and excerpts from journals.) A small filling station, constructed in 1928 of Warrensburg sandstone, is adjacent to the quarries and the house and could easily be included.

In retrospect, Warrensburg still has many interesting houses but many have been lost. Many of those which are gone were associated with famous people. Decorative gingerbread is still well represented and is of varied types. Some enthusiasm toward preservation is noticeable and good examples are being set in several instances. For special recognition, the historical importance of the quarries needs to be further investigated for nomination possibilities.

W. T. (Tom) Christopher
Historian

2. JACOB PICKEL HOUSE AND SANDSTONE QUARRIES



47°30'

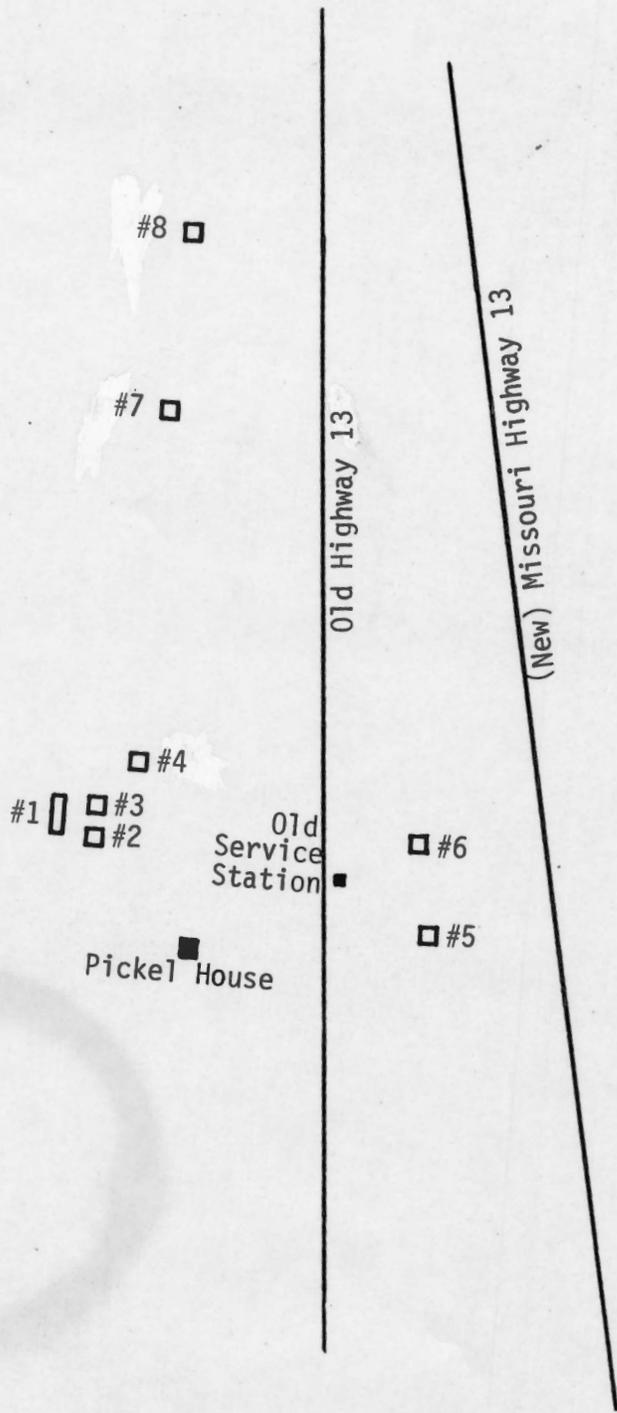
KANSAS CITY 56 MI.
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Location Map #1
 Pickel House and Sandstone Quarries
 Warrensburg East Quadrangle

↑ North

1 inch = 2000 feet



Location Map #2
Pickel House and Sandstone Quarries

Numbers refer to Quarry descriptions in text

Pickel House: South facade
Bay area and stone kitchen



Pickel House: East facade

Pickel House: Detail of
front columns





Pickel House

Top left:
Two-tier portico,
Ionic order,
Egg & dart enrichment,
Scroll or volutes

Top right:
East facade

Bottom:
Detail of upper
front portico



Old photo showing east facade of Pickel House
(Date unknown)

HISTORY OF JOHNSON COUNTY.

Among the earliest possessions Mother Earth gave up to man's use were her mighty beds of stone. These, from the first records of history, have been used for making a habitation for man. It was of stone that the Tower of Babel was built. In this natural gift of earth to man Johnson county is perhaps the most bountiful of all the counties of the west; and it is not in this brief article that we would give an account of the history and resources of those quarries located near Warrensburg. These quarries are located two miles north of Warrensburg, on the Lexington road. The first and nearest quarry is called the St. Louis Quarry, and is owned by Jacob Pickle & Brothers. This quarry was for many years open for the use of the public, those getting stone who needed it, and no one in particular working the quarry. But in 1871 Joseph Pickle & Brothers bought the quarry and a portion of the adjoining land and have worked them ever since, developing them more than any quarries in this county. Jacob Pickle & Brothers have long been engaged in this business, having worked quarries in Germany. These gentlemen came from the "Old Country" only a few years before they commenced working here. They have shown great energy, industry, and perseverance in working these quarries, as the reader will see from their description and management.

The quarry is at present under the management of Mr. Antone Pickle, a young man of marked courtesy, and uncommon energy.

The St. Louis quarry is by far the largest of the three, and a description of the manner in which that is worked, will suffice for all three, as there is little or no difference in the *modus operandi*. The chief instrument they have for getting out the stone, is a small engine of six horse-power, which runs along over the stone on a track that can be moved when necessary. This engine has a shaft that runs down into the stone, and saws as it were, the engine moving slowly all the time. By this means, they can saw into the stone, to the depth of five or six feet. The track of the engine is about fifty yards long, and hence, when the engine runs the full length of this track, it saws a strip of stone about that long. These strips are four feet wide. The ends of the strips are separated from the adjoining stones by means of picks. The stone is soft and easily broken in small pieces in all the damp places below the earth. Then, by means of the engines, and picks, and steel wedges, stone blocks are taken out, ten feet long, four feet wide, and two feet thick. This is the size, generally, but of course, the stones are cut off of different sizes to suit the purpose. Probably about the most wonderful part about the working machinery at the quarry, is their manner of loading. After the stone blocks have been loosened, they are taken hold of by immense derricks, run by horse power, and placed under the great lifting machine. (1)

these derricks, they have three at this quarry, and it may be mentioned here, that the engine for cutting stone, and the water tank, as well as track, are moved by the derricks. We will now attempt to give the reader an idea of the machine they have for lifting the stone and putting it on the cars. There are two tracks, somewhat like railroad tracks, separated from each other about four feet, and running above the ground about ten feet. This arrangement extends from the railroad track all the

way across the quarry, a distance of 200 yards. Upon this track runs all the machinery for lifting the stone, consisting of an engine of fifteen horse power, and all other parts needed in the work, such as the coal to feed the engine, the engine house and pulleys, ropes, etc. By the engine, this machinery is moved along on its track till directly over the stone left by the derrick, and then the machine is stopped, and by the same engine the stone is picked up and carried along up the track till it is over the car, when it is let down on the car and is ready for transportation. Stone of enormous weight are thus loaded by this means.

Mr. Pickle informs us that he ships yearly, at least 500 car loads, and that in 1874 he shipped 900 car loads, and since that year he shipped 3,000 car loads from his quarry. This stone has been used in building some of the finest edifices in the United States. We have not a complete list of the large structures made with this stone, but will give what we have. In St. Louis alone, this stone was put in the following buildings: Chamber of Commerce, Lindell Hotel, Allen's building, fifth and Locust, besides fifty other large buildings. The State Normal, located at Warrensburg, a hundred and fifty thousand dollar building, was made of this stone. The Chicago Union depot, several large buildings in Quincy, Illinois, and in Louisville, Kentucky. To many other points in this state have the rock been shipped, and its reputation is known all over the United States. It is also used in making tombstones and grindstones.

The sandstone as found here is of a soft gray color, and, though a large portion of the county is underlaid with sandstone, that part which has this gray color and is alone fit for building purposes, is probably a little less than 300 acres. This stone has been quarried to the depth of 55 feet and below that it is not good for building purposes. Mr. Pickle has in his possession part of an elm tree petrified in the sandstone. In 1874 Jacob Pickle & Bros., had a branch road built from the Missouri Pacific railroad to their quarry. This road is two miles and a half long, and was built at an expense of \$20,000. The railroad track, as we have previously intimated, runs under the scaffolding upon which the lifting machine runs, so that the cars may be loaded directly by the machine. These cars are taken away about twice a week, averaging about fifteen cars at a trip. From this we may have some conception of the quantity of stone hauled from this place.

The second quarry, known as the Warrensburg quarry, was first worked in 1871 by William Bruce & Company. This quarry was owned by Senator Cockrell and leased to these gentlemen for a number of years, but their term of lease expired in 1880, and the quarry was then sold by Senator Cockrell to Jacob Pickle & Bros., who now own two of the three stone quarries. This quarry is worked in the same way as the others are, but it has no railroad running to it, and hence the stone is hauled on wagons. This quarry has not been as extensively worked as the first mentioned.

The third stone quarry has just been opened. When Bruce & Company gave up their old quarry, they bought another spot of land containing good building stone, a few hundred yards northeast of their old quarry. This they commenced to work in the spring of 1881. This quarry hasn't the advantage of the railroad either, but it is being vigorously worked, and may, in a few years, be a very extensively known quarry.

Two of the largest sandstone quarries in Missouri are located at Warrensburg, Johnson county. The importance of these quarries is, in a large measure, attributable to the occurrence at this place of a considerable thickness of massive sandstone of Lower Coal Measure age. As a rule, the Lower Coal Measure formation consists of thin beds of alternating sandstone, limestone and shale. As a result, very few important quarries have been opened in this formation. The quarries at this place, and at Miami, are the only ones of any magnitude.

The sandstone at Warrensburg appears as a local thickening of the strata, following a sinuous north and south line. The deposit is narrow, thinning rapidly both to the east and west. Broadhead* believed this sandstone to be at the same horizon as that occurring at Miami and Butler, Missouri. Lithologically, the sandstones at these three localities are very similar. The Warrensburg and Miami stones are almost identical in composition, as will be seen by comparing their chemical analyses. The

only detailed examination of this sandstone was made by Winslow in 1890 and 1891, in the preparation of the Higginsville sheet, which includes an area in Lafayette county just north of Warrensburg. The following extract from this report is the best explanation of the occurrence of the stone which has thus far been made:**

"The true stratigraphic and structural relations of this formation, however, seem not to have been recognized. It appears generally to have been considered of Lower Coal Measure age, and to have been correlated with the inter-stratified sandstones of the Lower Coal Measures, referred to on other pages of this report. The peculiar conditions of occurrence of this formation have, however, received no satisfactory explanation in print, to the writer's knowledge.†

The theory here advanced concerning this deposit is that it is of fluvial or lacustrine origin, that it fills a channel which was eroded in the surrounding, regularly deposited strata, during a temporary emergence of these strata from beneath the waters of the Coal Measure swamp. The leading reasons for this conclusion are briefly the following:

1. The great thickness of the deposit.
2. Its long and narrow shape.
3. The superposition of the sandstone upon the Middle Coal Measure rocks.
4. The inclusion of fragments of adjacent rocks."

This was one of the first stones to be extensively quarried in this State, and at one time constituted one of the principal building stones in St. Louis. A number of quarries were opened in this stone at an early day, but all except two have long since been abandoned. These quarries are owned and operated by Jacob Pickel of Warrensburg and Lawrence Bruce of St. Louis.

*Missouri Geol. Sur. 1872, p. 42.

**Missouri Geol. Sur. Areal Geology, Vol. IX, p. 51.

†In a letter to the writer of February, 1890, Prof. Broadhead explains the peculiar altitude or position of the sandstone in Lafayette county as due to a bulging of the Lower Coal Measures, and this was probably the explanation accepted by the earlier surveys. In more recent writings, Prof. Broadhead abandons the older view in the light of this later acquired evidence.

THE BRUCE QUARRY.

This quarry was opened in 1867 and since that time has been worked almost continuously. It is located in secs. 11 and 14, T. 46, R. 26 W., about two and one-half miles north of Warrensburg. The quarry has recently been leased to the Forrester Brothers Stone Co. of Kansas City. The opening farthest west has a vertical face of about 45 feet, which extends about 1,000 feet north and south. Just east of this, the second opening has been worked to about the same depth and about 300 feet

north and south. An enormous amount of stone has been removed from these openings, neither of which is being worked at the present time. Quarrying is now being carried on exclusively at the new opening which is located northeast of the other two.

The stone in the abandoned openings is essentially a fine grained, micaceous sandstone, cemented with calcium carbonate and bitumen. Two-thirds of the stone is what is commonly known as blue, while the remainder is white. The blue sandstone occurs chiefly in the upper part of the quarry and the white at the bottom. Between the white and blue is a transitional zone in which the stone has a streaked or striped blue and white color. This striped appearance is due to alternating thin layers of blue and white stone. At the bottom of the quarry, the stone is again slightly blue and is known locally as "bottom blue."

Parallel to the bedding planes or at a slight angle occur leaf-like impressions of dark carbonaceous material. Where especially abundant, this material causes what is locally known as a "reedy" structure. Stone having this structure will separate easily along the planes of deposition of the carbonaceous material, greatly injuring its value.

The quarry contains occasional irregular, nodular areas in which the sandstone has been altered to quartzite. These are known by the quarrymen as "nigger heads." In places, the stone has been colored with concentric bands of iron oxide, forming what are known to the quarrymen as "kidneys." When some of these so-called "kidneys" are exposed to the atmosphere, the iron oxide washes out, staining the stone in their immediate vicinity. These "kidneys" occur chiefly in the blue stone, and they increase materially the percentage of waste. The blue stone contains occasional nodules of iron sulphide, while the white variety is free from this impurity.

Short discontinuous joints, which occur in the stone, are locally known as dries and slips. The dries are small jointing planes which have been discolored by iron oxide. They are usually vertical and continue only for a short distance. The slips are small discontinuous joints, generally inclined, which show no discoloration. In some parts of the old openings, these joints were a source of considerable annoyance. The new opening has been sunk only to the depth of two channel cuts, and it is impossible to say what the character of the stone will be below. One hundred feet

west, the stone was tested by hand channeling and thirty-five feet of excellent blue stone was found. The stone was not prospected below this depth.

The quarry is equipped with all modern machinery, including a power plant, Wordwell channelers and steam derricks. Near Warrensburg, located upon a side track of the Missouri Pacific railroad leading to the quarry, the company has a mill in which the stone is sawed and dressed. The quarry is usually worked from March to December and employs twenty men, on an average.

Besides being used for all constructional purposes, the sandstone makes an excellent grindstone. The gray variety is coarse grained and quick cutting. The stone known as the "bottom blue," is finer grained and makes a better edging grindstone.

THE PICKEL QUARRY.

This quarry is located two miles directly north of Warrensburg, in the W. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of sec. 12, T. 46, R. 26 W. It is owned by Jacob Pickel and operated by his two sons, under the firm name of Pickel Bros. It has been in continuous operation since it was opened in 1873. It is worked from April to November and employs about fifteen men. Mr. Pickel owns two 80-acre tracts of land on each of which a quarry is located. The opening, which lies just west of the Bruce quarry, is not being operated. The stone is essentially the same as that obtained from the other opening to the east.

The active portion of the quarry consists of a rectangular opening 400 feet long by 200 feet wide by 55 feet deep. Stone is now being quarried from the east 200 feet of the south side of the quarry.

The stone is a fine grained, calcareous sandstone in which the quartz grains are cemented mainly with calcium carbonate. The stone has a light bluish gray color in the upper part of the quarry, gradually taking on a deeper blue tint, as the depth increases, to within eight feet of the bottom, where the color changes to white. The transition from blue to white is sharp and distinct. The twenty feet directly above the white is the best blue stone.

Small nodules of iron sulphide occur in the quarry, chiefly in the blue stone. They are distributed promiscuously, although they are more abundant at some horizons than at others. In some parts of the quarry they do not occur. A chalybeate spring occurs about fifteen or twenty feet from the base of the quarry, giving evidence of the quantity of iron in this formation, especially at that horizon.

Carbonaceous matter occurs in some parts of the quarry along the bedding planes. When the stone is split parallel to the bed, this appears as leaf-like impressions or sheets. When broken normal to the bedding, it is either not noticeable or has the appearance of black pencil marks. Stone, which contains an abundance of carbonaceous matter takes on a

"reedy" structure, which renders it unsuitable for building purposes. In some places the stone is apparently cross-bedded. Occasional pieces of coal occur in the stone.

As in the case of the Bruce quarry, one finds here large irregular masses of the sandstone which has been indurated so that it is now almost quartzite. These masses usually have a lighter color than the surrounding stone and are known by the quarrymen as "nigger heads." They are very detrimental and are usually removed by blasting.

When lifted in the quarry the stone has a tendency to break along the stratification planes, which dip slightly to the southwest. The stone is channeled from east to west and lifted to the south, in order to minimize the waste which results from this tendency to split along the stratification planes.

Near the surface the stone is soft and only used for foundation purposes. Deeper in the quarry it becomes gradually harder. The difference in hardness is nicely shown by the rapidity with which the stone is cut by the gang-saws. That from the surface is cut at a rate of from eight to ten inches per hour, while that from the lower portion is cut at a rate of from five to six inches per hour. The white stone is thought to be the best in the quarry and is particularly well fitted for buildings, in which it is used for caps, sills, steps, cornices, coursing and foundations. The stone is also used for sidewalks, monument bases, curbing, chimneys, hitching posts, stepping blocks, retaining walls and columns.

The quarry is equipped with modern machinery for quarrying, cutting and dressing the stone. Wordwell channelers, gang-saws, steam hoists, and steam derricks are among the equipment. The company is in position to supply either rough or sawed stone of any dimensions.

LABORATORY EXAMINATION.

Microscopic Examination.—A thin section of this stone, examined under the microscope, shows that it consists chiefly of small roundish to subangular grains of quartz with subordinate amounts of calcite, mica, chlorite, iron oxide, bitumen, feldspar and clay. The chief cementing constituents are calcite and iron oxide.

Physical Examination.—The following are the results of tests made on this stone to determine its strength and durability:

Crushing strength	5910.6 lbs. per sq. in.
Tranverse strength	777.97 lbs. per sq. in.
Specific Gravity	2.6485
Porosity	16.765 per cent.
Ratio of absorption	7.644 per cent.
Weight per cubic foot.....	137.7 lbs.
Crushing strength of sample subjected to freezing test,	5097.5 lbs. per sq. in.

The result of the average of three determinations of the crushing strength on edge gave 4,860 pounds per square inch. The crushing strength of this stone is not high, although sufficient for most buildings of ordinary dimensions. It is evident from these tests that the strength of the stone is affected very little by alternate freezing and thawing, although the impression seems to have prevailed that the stone does not withstand effectually conditions of alternate freezing and thawing.

The following is a partial list of the buildings in which the stone from this quarry has been used:

ST. LOUIS, MO.

Chamber of Commerce.	Leighton Building.
Southern Hotel.	Thompson Building.
Lindell Hotel.	Oliver Hart Building.
Beers Hotel.	Kennett Building.
St. Joseph Church.	Wilgas Building.
Second Baptist Church.	Murphy Building.
Union Methodist Church.	Gay Building.
Lucas Av. Pres. Church.	Granite Building.
Third Pres. Church.	Bradford & Martins.
Jesuit College.	Drummond Tobacco Works.
Gerhard B. Allen Residence.	Peter L. Foy Residence.
Major Pope Residence.	Ex. Governor Standard Residence.
Col. Hunter Residence.	Capt. White Residence.

OMAHA, NEB.

Y. M. C. A. Building.	Johnson Residence.
J. H. Green Building	Water Works.
Hayden Block Building.	Martin Building.
St. John's Church.	

KANSAS CITY, MO.

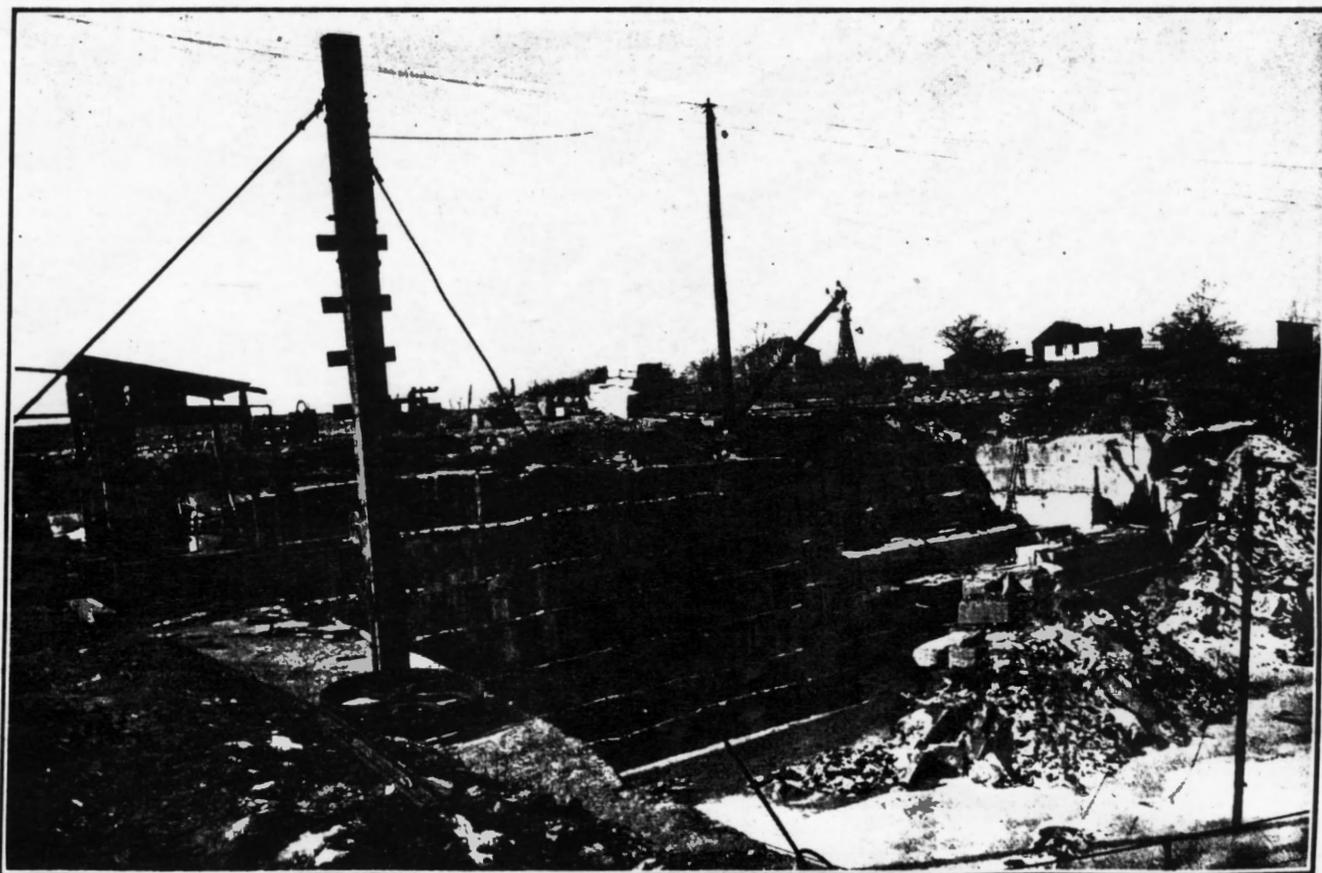
U. S. Postoffice.	Warder Grand Opera House.
Oglesby Building.	

LINCOLN, NEB.

Lincoln Normal University.	Lindell Hotel.
Union College.	Lyman Terrace.
Grant Memorial Laboratory of Nebraska.	

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

Insane Asylum, Clarinda, Iowa.	Grand Hotel, Council Bluffs, Iowa.
Greenfield Court House, Iowa.	Maryville Court House, Kansas.
Red Oak Court House, Iowa.	Olathe Court House, Kansas.
Cherokee Court House, Iowa.	Ottawa Court House, Kansas.
Osceola Court House Iowa.	Lincoln Court House, Kansas.
David City Court House, Nebraska.	Clinton Court House, Missouri.
Blair Court House, Nebraska.	Sedalla Court House, Missouri.
Natural Science Building, University of Illinois, Urbana, Ill.	And numerous others.



WARRENSBURG SANDSTONE.
Pickel Bros. quarry, Warrensburg, Mo.

Excerpted from History of Johnson County by Ewing Cockrell. Published by Historical Publishing Co., Topeka, Kansas, 1918.

Jacob Pickel, the man who opened the first sandstone quarry in Johnson county, Missouri, who is now deceased, was one of Johnson county's best known citizens and one of Missouri's most prominent stone contractors. He was born in 1831 in Cottonheim, Prussia and at the age of twenty years emigrated from his native land and came to America, where he located in St. Louis, Missouri, in 1851. Jacob Pickel had learned the trade of stone cutting in the old country and he followed his trade in America in addition to the work of contracting.

In 1870, Jacob Pickel, associated with his two brothers, Peter and Anton, opened the first sandstone quarry in Johnson county about two miles north of Warrensburg. This quarry was placed in operation at an expenditure of much hard labor, time, and expense. A switch was put in, so that the stone could be loaded at the quarry. The three brothers installed a steam channeling machine at the quarry, the machine alone costing six thousand dollars. The lifting was also done by machinery, run by steam. The first large contract was for more than two hundred fifty thousand dollars worth of stone to be used in the construction of the Chamber of Commerce building in St. Louis, Missouri, a building which covers an entire block at Third and Chestnut streets in that city. In the office of Ben Pickel in Warrensburg can be seen the drawing made of this building while in the process of construction. All the stone was cut at the quarry and shipped to St. Louis in perfect condition to be placed. Jacob Pickel furnished the stone for the construction of the Kansas City Court House, the Southern Hotel, the Barr building, and many other buildings in Kansas

City, Missouri, besides the stone used in many of the buildings in the city of Warrensburg. As many as fifteen hundred cars of stone would be shipped annually, a train load being daily shipped. The quarry, at the present time, comprises two hundred eighty acres of land, but the original purchase was about forty acres. Jacob Pickel died in Warrensburg in 1903. He was an industrious, intelligent, capable citizen, one who did much for the business interests of Johnson county and he was universally held in the highest esteem and respect.

Jacob Pickel was united in marriage with Catherine Smith and to them were born five children: Frank, of Warrensburg, Missouri; George, who resides at Prairie du Chien, Wisconsin, a priest in the Jesuit College at that place; Lizzie, who is a nun, being with the sisters at Hebron, Nebraska; Ben, the manager of his father's stone quarry near Warrensburg; and Clara, who lives at home with her widowed mother and brother, Ben, in their quarry home.

The youngest son of Jacob Pickel, Ben Pickel, has taken an active interest in his father's trade and he is engaged in the business of stone contracting. Ben Pickel attended the public schools of St. Louis, Missouri. About 1896, he began working for himself, engaged in the business of contracting. His first large contract was for stone to be used in the construction of the two buildings erected for the Warrensburg State Normal School. The Administration building, which is nearing completion, at the time of this writing in 1917, required fifty thousand cubic feet of stone. The Pickel quarry can be operated to a depth of fifty feet and then the water begins to come into it. Forty men are employed at one time by Ben Pickel in the quarry, but when the sawing was done by hand, his father used to employ as many as three hundred men at one time. Ben Pickel

furnished the stone for the erection of a government postoffice in Arkansas last year, 1916. There is no better stone to be found in this country than that furnished by the Pickel Quarry. Ben Pickel is one of Johnson county's most highly respected and progressive, young citizens.

SANDSTONE QUARRIES
WARRENSBURG, MISSOURI



Quarry #1

SANDSTONE QUARRIES
WARRENSBURG, MISSOURI



Quarry #1

SANDSTONE QUARRIES
WARRENSBURG, MISSOURI



Quarry #2

SANDSTONE QUARRIES
WARRENSBURG, MISSOURI



Quarry #3

SANDSTONE QUARRIES
WARRENSBURG, MISSOURI



Quarry #4



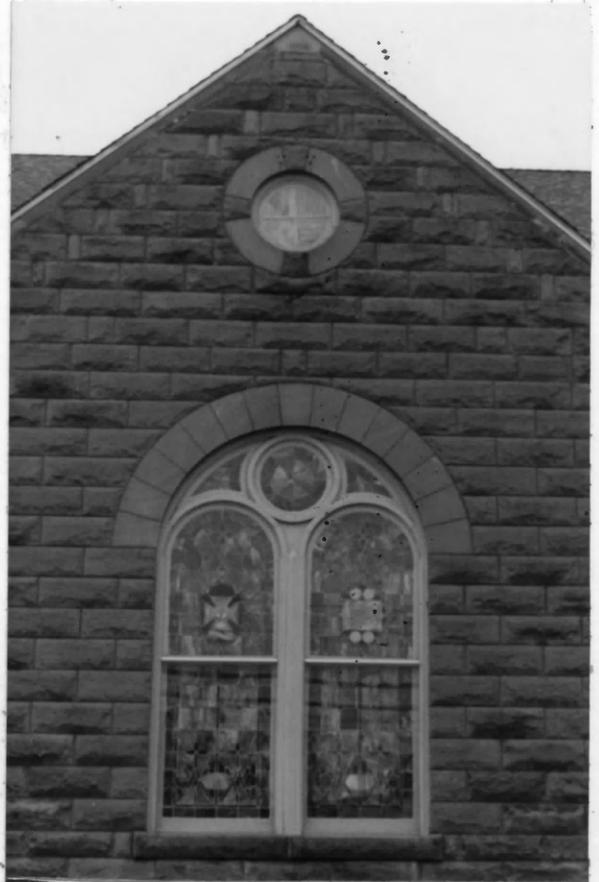
Quarry #7

SANDSTONE QUARRIES
WARRENSBURG, MISSOURI



Quarry #5

USES OF WARRENSBURG SANDSTONE
in
Warrensburg, Missouri



Top left:
Johnson County
Courthouse

Top:
Methodist Church

Left:
Dockery Hall on
campus of Central
Missouri State
University

Warrensburg, Missouri

USES OF WARRENSBURG SANDSTONE
in
Warrensburg, Missouri



Sandstone monuments
in Sunset Hill
Cemetery



USES OF WARENSBURG SANDSTONE
in
Warrensburg, Missouri

Old Fire Station
and City Hall
(trim)



Missouri Pacific
Railroad Depot

Retaining wall on
West Gay Street



USES OF WARRENSBURG SANDSTONE
in
Warrensburg, Missouri

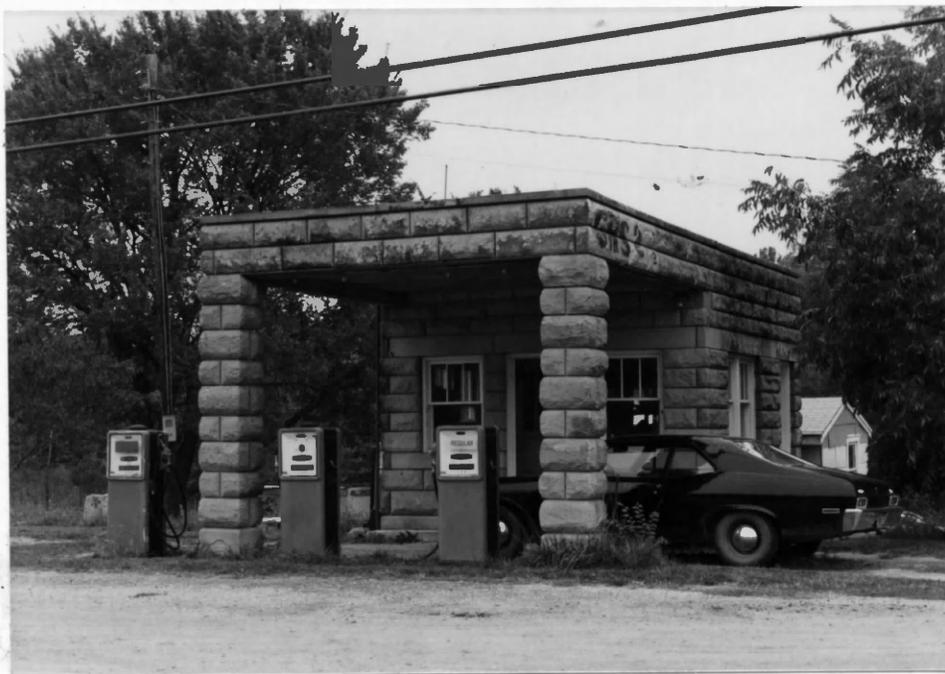


Top (left & right):
Sandstone marker in
Sunset Hill Cemetery

Right:
Cemetery retaining
wall in Sunset Hill
Cemetery



USES OF WARRENSBURG SANDSTONE
in
Warrensburg, Missouri



Service Station

Built in 1928 of Warrensburg sandstone

Located on east side of old Highway #13

USES OF WARRENSBURG SANDSTONE
in
Warrensburg, Missouri



Cemetery vault
in Sunset Hill
Cemetery

3. WARRENSBURG

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Johnson County Star, Booster Edition, June 23, 1911

Warrensburg Daily Standard

Warrensburg Semi-Weekly Standard

Warrensburg Standard

Warrensburg Weekly Standard

Personal Interviews

Miss Caroline Anderson	Mrs. S.L.Dudley (Mary)	Mrs. Mae Mattingly
Mr. Harold Baile	Mrs. Kenneth Fowler	Mrs. Jean Riddle
Mr. Harold Bailey	Mrs. Alyce Hackler	Mrs. Kelly Hout Salsbury
Mrs. John T. Cheatham	Mr. Charles Houx Jr.	Mr. and Mrs. John Sassen
Mr. Tommy Cheatham	Dr. Robert Jones	Mrs. Elizabeth Schwensen
Mrs. John L. Christopher	Mr. Ralph Luvin	Mr. William Scroggs
Mr. & Mrs. Garrett Crouch	Mr. & Mrs. Leland Mark-ward	Dr. & Mrs. Roy Stubbs

4. EXAMPLES OF ARCHITECTURAL TRIM IN WARRENSBURG

ARCHITECTURAL TRIM IN WARRENSBURG



416 North College



416 North College

ARCHITECTURAL TRIM IN WARRENSBURG



311 East Culton



203 East Culton

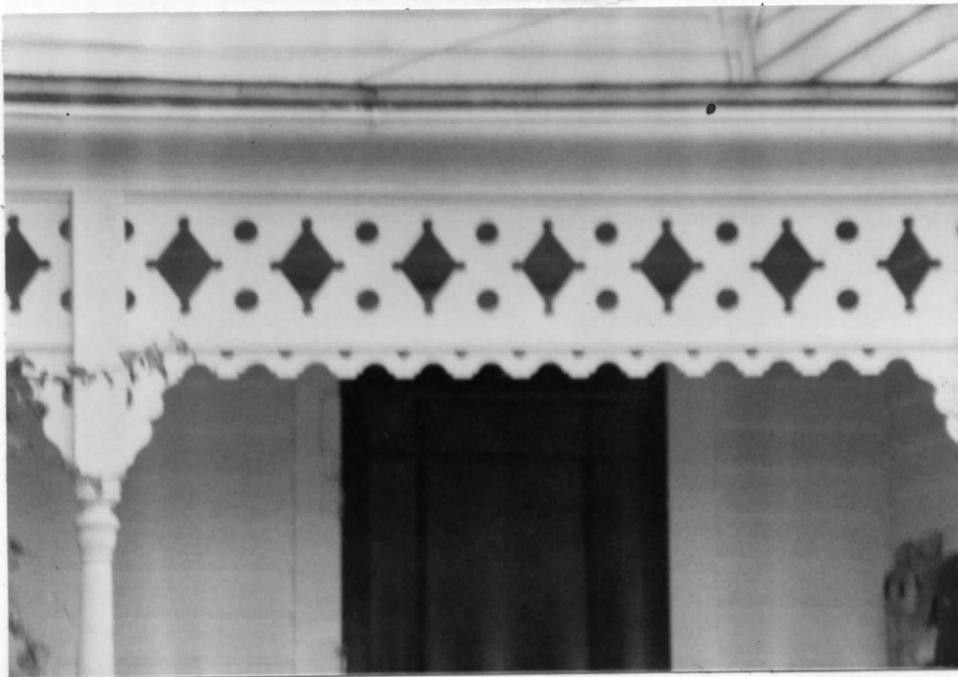


304 East Culton

ARCHITECTURAL TRIM IN WARRENSBURG



300 West Gay



122 East Gay

ARCHITECTURAL TRIM IN WARRENSBURG



132 East Gay



306 East Gay

ARCHITECTURAL TRIM IN WARRENSBURG



308 Grover



212 Grover

ARCHITECTURAL TRIM IN WARRENSBURG



106 Grover

ARCHITECTURAL TRIM IN WARRENSBURG



713 North Holden



706 North Holden



504 North Holden

— ARCHITECTURAL TRIM IN WARRENSBURG —



— 201 East Market —



— 304 East Market —

— ARCHITECTURAL TRIM IN WARRENSBURG —



— 107 West North —



— 116 East North —

ARCHITECTURAL TRIM IN WARRENSBURG



300 West South



222 West South



300 West South

5. FAMOUS PEOPLE FROM WARRENSBURG

FAMOUS PEOPLE FROM OR ASSOCIATED WITH WARRENSBURG

Name :	Noted for:	Warrensburg address:	Other Information:
Carrie Nation	Temperance worker	307 W. Gay St.	Lived at this address while in college 1872-74 ¹
Clara Hoffman	Temperance worker	Address unknown	
John William Boone	Pianist	Mill Street*	Died at 408 W. Market
Thomas T. Crittenden	Governor of Missouri (1880-84)	NW corner of Holden & Gay*	
Francis M. Cockrell	U.S. Senator from Missouri (1875-1905)	204 E. Market*	Was Confederate general
Ewing Cockrell	Judge and author	204 E. Market*	Nominated for Nobel Peace Prize
Frank Cockrell	Novelist	204 E. Market*	Worked with Alfred Hitchcock
Wallace Crossley	Lt. governor of Mo. (1916-20)	209 E. Gay*	
Benjamin Grover	State senator	NE corner of College & Gay*	Was lieutenant colonel in Civil War
Wells H. Blodgett	State senator	Address unknown	Was noted attorney in St. Louis
Nick M. Bradley	State senator	East Gay Street Road (The Orchard)	
Errett Cord	Automobile entrepreneur	416 N. Washington*	Produced radical design Cord auto
Sidney Toler	Movie actor	Address unknown	Acted role of Charlie Chan
Bea Johnson	Television personality	Address unknown	
Alice Neilsen (Nelson)	Opera singer	Address unknown	
Kate Shockey Morrow	Democratic political leader	Address unknown	
Dale Carnegie	Author and lecturer	Two miles south of Warrensburg	
Charles W. Stephenson	Poet, author, and philanthropist	Address unknown	
Cena Christopher Draper	Author of children's books	Pertle Springs	

¹Carrie Nation also lived at an undetermined Warrensburg address after marrying David Nation, a Warrensburg newspaper editor, in 1878.

*Indicates home is no longer standing.

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