The Multiple Resource Area is defined by the Lexington, Missouri, city limits. Particular emphasis is on properties within three historic districts: the Old Neighborhoods Historic District, the Commercial Community Historic District and the Highland Avenue Historic District. The MRA is primarily significant for its Greek Revival buildings, which are interspersed throughout the three districts along with outstanding examples of Italianate, Queen Anne and other building styles, all in a small-town setting. Lexington’s historic development—from the steamboat era to Post-Civil War affluence, through the prosperous Victorian mining era and the relatively static early 20th century years—is aptly illustrated by this architectural heritage.

When the original MRA nomination was completed in 1980, the MRA was comprised of 479 architecturally and historically significant buildings, structures, objects and sites ranging in date from ca. 1830 through 1939. Most of the significant properties (460) were encompassed by boundaries of the three historic districts, and most properties (344) were residential. Other significant properties included commercial, government, ecclesiastical and education buildings, a train depot, a theatre and a museum, plus a park, a bridge, monuments, a cemetery, scenic and historic areas, and old stone retaining walls. Nineteen significant properties were identified outside the district boundaries but within the MRA.*

With the exception of Highland Avenue which traces an irregular course along the Missouri River bluffs, the MRA follows a grid pattern with streets running north-south and east-west. Continuity of the grid also has been altered when necessary to conform to ravines. When Lexington was platted on April 22, 1822 (see Old Town map), the platted area extended eastward from what is now 22nd

*These property counts are based on the listing of significant properties contained in the original document (Item 7, pp. 2-58). For unknown reasons, the second paragraph of Item 7 gave "471" as the total. In any case, a small percentage of the properties identified as significant in April 1980, when the MRA document was completed, no longer exist. The numerical listing (7.2-7.58) does not attempt to acknowledge properties lost to attrition. In the original cover document, 25 noncontiguous properties were identified as significant but six (#575, 577, 585, 586, 587 and 597) are outside the Lexington city limits and, therefore, not within the MRA.
Street. The original settlement was arranged along the Santa Fe Trail, which became the main thoroughfare (today's South Street). By 1836, with the advent of commerce on the Missouri River, the economic focus had moved northwest and in the spring of that year, the First Addition was laid out (see 1877 map of Lexington). Much of the MRA and all three historic districts are west of 22nd Street, within the First Addition. However, four of seven noncontiguous properties for which nominations are submitted with this amended document are east of 22nd Street.

Characterized by large wooded lots, Lexington's neighborhoods possess several recurring elements which contribute to feelings of unity. While not uniformly distributed throughout the MRA, common sidewalks, curbs, retaining walls and lamp posts occur with sufficient frequency to contribute to the effect. Many of Lexington's original brick sidewalks and cut stone curbs survive. Within the Older Neighborhoods Historic District, the cast iron lamp posts (dating to ca. 1900) found on some streets contribute strongly to a sense of unity. Old sandstone retaining walls, which in most instances are still structurally functional, are found in many blocks; Highland Avenue has the most. Sandstone slabs also were used for sections of sidewalk and porch floors.

Density of the residential neighborhoods has not been altered substantially, with most new construction simply replacing old buildings on their original lots. Density of the commercial area, however, has been significantly reduced because of the intrusion of parking lots, the razing of unstable or unwanted old buildings and, occasionally, new construction. Downtown buildings demolished for new construction include the Farmer House at 1214 Main St., a fine Greek Revival residence (ca. 1847, #359) and the old Winkler Theatre next door (ca. 1925, #361). Razing of these buildings provided a highly desirable corner location for a fast-food franchise in the downtown business community, but nearby sites were already vacant.

Brick construction is most common for residential as well as commercial and other nonresidential structures. Settlers from the Upland South erected brick buildings and the tradition was continued by the many German settlers who followed. Wood residential buildings are also widespread, however. Stone is used for foundations (although most are brick), curbing and retaining walls. Several buildings have been stuccoed, apparently during the late 1920s. Log buildings are for the most part unrecognizable. While only one log building was initially identified within the MRA (used as a garage at 403 Highland Ave., #555), another example has since been discovered in the downtown area and reconstructed by the Lexington Historical Association on Broadway, between the Highland Avenue and Commercial Community Historic Districts.

Historic Lexington building forms range from log structures, as noted above, and other relatively simple brick and frame vernacular buildings to mansions in a variety of styles (Greek Revival, Italianate and Queen Anne are the most significant and numerous of formal local styles). Major construction.
primarily in the Greek Revival mode, occurred from the steamboat era through
the Civil War (ca. 1830s-1860) and in the transition period which coincided
with Lexington's coal mining boom (ca. 1870s-1900s), during which Italianate
and later building styles replaced Greek Revival.

The typical Greek Revival house is a brick, central or side-passage I-House
with an ell, with a classical transomed entrance with piers, sidelights and,
ideally, a classical portico. An excellent early Greek Revival example is the
Waddell-Pomeroy House at 1611 South St. (ca. 1836, #26). Several early
vernacular buildings in frame as well as brick are also extant within the MRA.
The Italianate style is exemplified by the Withers House, a brick cross-gabled
(cruciform) example at 1621 Franklin (ca. 1870, #140). Among other
characteristic features, the Withers House has distinctive brick archivolts, a
hallmark of the local vocabulary. Victorian styles were abundant and well-
executed, particularly Queen Anne, with many "middle class" frame structures
surviving. The Taubman House at 1522 South St. (ca. 1885, #88) is a textbook
example of high style Queen Anne. Other Victorian examples are significant
for their contributions to district homogeneity. Beaux Arts and a few other
styles which appeared in Lexington after the century turned are also
interesting but on the whole, buildings constructed locally after 1880 fail to
match the architectural significance of those built during the earlier Greek
Revival and Italianate eras.

The Older Neighborhoods Historic District encompasses the residential area
with the highest concentration of significant residential properties. The
Commercial Community Historic District encompasses all of the traditional
business district of Lexington and includes several residences and adjacent
blocks whose future and viability are directly linked to the success of the
business community. The Highland Avenue Historic District is an area
geographically separated from the central business district by its prominence
overlooking the Missouri River and by its significance as an area with a large
concentration of Greek Revival structures. Excellent examples of Greek
Revival, Italianate and Queen Anne architecture are among the noncontiguous
properties located outside the three districts but within the MRA.

Note: The individual property descriptions contained in the original Item 7
are presented without amendment. Consequently, they include references to
some resources which are no longer extant. In a few cases, street addresses
as listed in the original document do not agree with those currently posted on
buildings but the description is usually sufficient to identify the resource
in question. For the most part, the original classifications by style appear
to be consistent. However, some styles were classified with less consistency
than others. For example, minimal Queen Anne buildings were identified as
Queen Anne in some cases and as Victorian in others. Apparently, Italianate
buildings were so identified on the basis of their round window heads
regardless of whether elements of another style also made a strong impression.
For example, the style of the Wallace House at 115 N. 17th St. (ca. 1870.
#397) was identified as Italianate although some might identify it as Gothic Revival on the basis of curvilinear vergeboards with acorn drops. The term "bungalow" was used to describe a variety of house forms containing Craftsman elements, but eclectic would be appropriate in cases where several styles are mixed. For example, a fine eclectic residence at 1615 Main St. (ca. 1915, #279) is identified as a bungalow although it is not what most people would consider a bungalow. Also, while the greatest concentration of Greek Revival, Italianate and Queen Anne resources is within the three historic districts, many of the examples cited below could not be individually listed in the National Register although they contribute to the overall impact, cohesion and significance of their districts. One advantage of district nominations is that they facilitate the documentation of many historic properties which could not otherwise be listed.

The three historic districts which have been designated within the MRA are as follows:
Survey Methodology (continued)

In 1991, Show-Me Regional Planning Commission, Warrensburg, Mo., was awarded a Historic Preservation Fund matching grant to amend the Lexington cover document and to prepare National Register nominations for eight noncontiguous properties (within the MRA but outside district boundaries). The eight properties and their original numbers are: #578-2326 Aull Lane, #579-2323 Aull Lane, #581-103 S. 23rd St., #583-739 S. Hwy. 13, #589-324 S. 25th St., #591-102 S. 30th St., #595-157 N. 10th St., and #596-505 S. 13th St. (Although a nomination was prepared for #589-324 S. 25th St., an inappropriate portico kept the nomination for this otherwise excellent building from being approved by the Missouri Advisory Council.)

Earlier in 1991, to facilitate expanding the discussion of the three primary architectural styles within the MRA (Greek Revival, Italianate and Queen Anne), 35 antebellum and immediate postbellum houses across northern Lafayette County (including the eight proposed for nomination within Lexington) had been studied and a typology prepared based on the findings. The study properties were selected by the Missouri Historic Preservation Program staff from inventory survey forms and photographs compiled by Show-Me RPC. This project was primarily funded by a separate Historic Preservation Fund matching grant awarded to the planning commission.

In amending the cover document, the three districts were visited and the 1992 existence of properties mentioned in the Item 8 narrative was confirmed. Properties no longer extant were removed from the narrative (although they are still listed in Item 7). In a few cases, street addresses mentioned in the revised Item 8 narrative do not coincide with those listed in Item 7. Street addresses contained in the revised Item 8 narrative are those which appear on the front of the properties.

This amendment of the Lexington MRA cover document, the eight nominations and the earlier survey of antebellum and semiantebellum resources was the work of Roger Maserang, a historian employed by Show-Me Regional Planning Commission.
PROPERTY OWNERS

CHEATHAM, JOHN E., HOUSE
Dieter and Sharman Trost
739 S. Highway 13, P.O. Box 454
Lexington, MO 64067

ENEBERG, JOHN F., HOUSE
Charles Sands
509 Highland Ave.
Lexington, MO 64067

GRAVES, ALEXANDER AND ELIZABETH AULL, HOUSE
Luke Falke
2326 Aull Lane
Lexington, MO 64067

SPRATT-ALLEN-AULL HOUSE
William J. Blass
2326 Aull Lane
Lexington, MO 64067

TEVIS, D.W.B., AND JULIA WADDELL, HOUSE
Robert Estill
505 S. 13th St.
Lexington, MO 64067

JOHNSON, GEORGE, HOUSE
Erwin Oetting
102 S. 30th St.
Lexington, MO 64067

JOHN, DAVID, HOUSE
Joe Mike
c/o Mrs. Anita Glisson
502 Country Club Road
Lexington, MO 64067
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 of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms (National Register Bulletin 16). Complete each item by marking “x” in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter “N/A” for “not applicable.” For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-9003). Type all entries.

1. Name of Property
   historic name Cheatham, John E., House
   other names/site number

2. Location
   street & number 739 S. Highway 13 not for publication
   city, town Lexington vicinity
   state Missouri code MO county Lafayette code 107 zip code 64067

3. Classification
   Ownership of Property private
   Category of Property building(s)
   Number of Resources within Property Contributing 1 Noncontributing 0
   site 0 structures 0
   structure 1 objects 0
   object 2 Total
   Name of related multiple property listing: Historic Resources of Lexington MRA
   Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

4. State/Federal Agency Certification
   As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. See continuation sheet.
   Signature of certifying official ____________________________ Date _____________
   State or Federal agency and bureau ____________________________

   In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. See continuation sheet.
   Signature of commenting or other official ____________________________ Date _____________
   State or Federal agency and bureau ____________________________

5. National Park Service Certification
   I, hereby, certify that this property is:
   ☐ entered in the National Register. See continuation sheet.
   ☐ determined eligible for the National Register. See continuation sheet.
   ☐ determined not eligible for the National Register.
   ☐ removed from the National Register.
   ☐ other, (explain:)
   Signature of the Keeper ____________________________ Date of Action _____________
The John E. Cheatham House, 739 S. Highway 13, Lexington, Lafayette County, is a significant local example of the Italianate Buildings property type (see "Historic Resources of Lexington, Missouri (Partial Inventory: Historic and Architectural Properties): Associated Property Types: Italianate Buildings"). Constructed in ca. 1868, the Cheatham House is a two-story brick example of the "centered gable" subtype as defined by McAlester and McAlester. In addition to typical Italianate elements, the Cheatham House incorporates design features which are endemic to Italianate residences in the Lexington MRA. A brick root cellar just east of the house is a significant, contributing outbuilding. The properties are at the end of a scenic private drive in a parklike setting.

Constructed during the early post-Civil War period as the suburban home of Lexington architect and carpenter John E. Cheatham, the Cheatham House began as a box-shaped building. In ca. 1880, a one-story addition for a kitchen, containing a bay window, was constructed on the north. At about the same time, the present Queen Anne-style porch was probably installed.

The main elevation of the Cheatham House is two-bay and faces approximately southwest. The core structure is a boxlike building with dimensions of 33 feet by 33 feet. Walls are constructed of relatively soft reddish brick, laid in stretcher bond. Along the base is a brick water table with a top course of quarter-round.

A front-facing gable defines the centered gable subtype. In this example, the gable contains a circular window and cornice returns. It emerges from a low-pitched, metal-covered hipped roof with a bracketed cornice. Of particular interest is an arched gable in the east with a curvilinear triangular window in the apex. The south and east elevations (undoubtedly the facades most subject to public view) received the main cornice elaboration and the most decorative window crowns, a distinctive type of projecting, arched brick archivolt. The west elevation contains a "blind" window for symmetry where the staircase curves along the wall where a regular window ordinarily would be located. The core structure has two central chimneys of shaped masonry.

Arched, second floor windows (paired in the main facade) feature brick archivolts with feet. First floor windows have segmental arches. Only windows in the south and east elevations, which are emphasized, have projecting brickwork. The old-looking, paired double-hung sash are 4/4s; single windows are double-hung 6/6s. The sills and framing are weathered wood. The kitchen addition has a brick, three-sided bay window and other window openings with segmental arches of less-elaborate construction than in the original building.

See continuation sheet
Description (continued)

The Eastlake-influenced front porch features four massive, turned wooden columns with bullseye panels. A bracketed, spindlework frieze is equally robust. Areas of the porch supports show considerable damage from water or dry rot and are to be replaced. The hipped deck has no railing; its shingles are slate. The green-painted porch occupies approximately two-thirds of the primary elevation. Its base is a concrete slab.

The transomed, double-leaf main entry is in the west (left) portion of the south elevation. The appropriately styled front doors contain panels with round arches and truncated, curvilinear corners. Just inside the entrance on the left is the base of a curving, cantilevered staircase. The newel post is ornate with burled oak panels in the tapering octagonal midsection. Interior woodwork is well preserved, with much of the original material intact. Woodwork in the two south rooms (parlor and hall) was milled and replaced in the 1960s, without loss of integrity. Original mantels in the dining room and an upstairs bedroom are pilaster types with breakfront shelves. The parlor mantel (made by a former owner) is a pilaster type which seems appropriate for the house. The parlor has a centerpiece.

A recent addition of a sun porch behind the main block, adjacent to the west kitchen wall, is not obtrusive. Enlargement of an external brick chimney behind the kitchen likewise has not significantly diminished the building's historic character. A bathroom has been created upstairs and an old (but nonoriginal) structure housing a staircase between a second floor bedroom and the kitchen has been removed from the roof above the kitchen. The wall between the sun porch and kitchen was resurfaced and a window enlarged in the process. A partial basement was dug in 1951.

The root cellar east of the house is an old (ca. 1880s) brick structure with a slate-covered gable roof.

The visual context of the Cheatham House is enhanced by its peaceful, secluded location and parklike atmosphere.

The Cheatham House is #583 in the Lexington MRA.

ENDNOTES

8. Statement of Significance
Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:
☐ nationally ☐ statewide ☐ locally

Applicable National Register Criteria
☐ A ☐ B ☑ C ☐ D

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions)
☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ E ☐ F ☐ G

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions)
ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance
ca. 1868

Significant Dates
ca. 1868

Cultural Affiliation
N/A

Significant Person
N/A

Architect/Builder
Cheatham, John E.

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

SUMMARY: The John E. Cheatham House, 739 S. Highway 13, Lexington, Lafayette County, is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C in the area of ARCHITECTURE. Constructed in ca. 1868, this two-story brick residence exemplifies the Italianate Buildings property type (see "Historic Resources of Lexington, Missouri (Partial Inventory: Historic and Architectural Properties): Associated Property Types: Italianate Buildings"). Typical Italianate elements include a low-pitched hipped roof with a centered gable, round-arched windows in singles and pairs, and bracketed cornice. Features which make it stand out within the Lexington vocabulary include an arched gable with an unusual curvilinear triangular window in the apex and distinctive, projecting archivolts. Also, the Cheatham House was the family home of Lexington architect and carpenter John E. Cheatham from the time of its construction until his death in 1899. Because the house undoubtedly was constructed under Cheatham's supervision, including much of his own labor, inferences about his techniques and stylistic preferences are possible. The Cheatham House is one of the most intact of Lexington's Italianate residences, retaining integrity of design, materials, workmanship and location. Because of its historic association with the house, a brick root cellar is a significant, contributing outbuilding. In ca. 1880, a one-story addition for a kitchen, containing a bay window, was constructed on the north. A recent addition of a sunporch, adjacent to the kitchen, has not compromised this building's integrity.

ELABORATION: John Elison Cheatham was born near Charlottesville, Va., in 1823. He came to Missouri with his parents in 1837. Before settling in the Lexington area in the early 1840s, Cheatham became an architect's apprentice in Cincinnati, Ohio. Later he gained additional experience with Pond & Hocholtzer, an architectural firm in St. Louis. Missouri buildings on which Cheatham worked include the original academic building at the University of Missouri in Columbia and the Merchant's Exchange Building in St. Louis.

In Lexington, Cheatham is thought to have designed or been involved in the construction of hundreds of public buildings and residences during a career which

[See continuation sheet]
spanned more than five decades, from an undetermined time in the 1840s until his death in 1899. The old Morrison-Wentworth Bank at 827 Main Street (ca. 1870, #324 in the MRA) is a significant commercial building attributed to Cheatham and a partner, Augustus Barley. During the 1850s, Cheatham is believed to have worked with a master carpenter, Ben Wilson. During the Civil War when construction was on hold throughout most of the region, Cheatham is said to have worked as a river boat pilot on the Missouri and Mississippi Rivers.

When the 1860 census was taken, the Cheatham household included two apprentice carpenters in addition to Cheatham's wife, the former Malinda B. Waddell of Lexington, two daughters and a "merchant." By 1870, the Cheatham House had been built, two sons had been born and the household included a servant and the servant's small child. Instead of two apprentice carpenters, there was one carpenter and a laborer. One of the Cheatham sons, James W., would become a carpenter. Cheatham died February 4, 1899. (For additional discussion of John E. Cheatham, see "Historic Resources of Lexington, Missouri: John E. Cheatham, Lexington Architect and Builder, 1840s-1899").

The property remained in the Cheatham family until 1961. The house has always been essentially a single-family dwelling.

ENDNOTES


2The association of Cheatham with specific Lexington buildings is based largely on inferences from their stylistic similarities, as described in the original cover document. The associations are supported by local historian John Ryland Wallace, who was re-interviewed in connection with the amended cover document and this nomination.

3References to the Wilson & Cheatham partnership, as architects and builders, are contained in various issues of the Lexington Express in 1859.

4The Lexington Weekly Intelligencer, February 11, 1899.

5Interview with John Ryland Wallace, local historian, March 6, 1992.
9. Major Bibliographical References

The Lexington News, February 9, 1899.

The Lexington Weekly Intelligencer, February 11, 1899.


Interview with John Ryland Wallace, March 6, 1992.

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of property: less than one acre

UTM References

A 1 5 4 2 4 0 8 0 4 3 3 6 0 8 0 8 0

Zone Easting Northing

B

C

D

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

The boundary of the John E. Cheatham House is shown as the dotted line on the accompanying map entitled "Ownership Map, Lafayette County, Missouri, Map No. 041-03-8-34-3."

See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification

The boundary is an approximately square-shaped enclosure of the John E. Cheatham House and a contributing structure (a root cellar).

See continuation sheet

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Roger Maserang/Historic Preservation Coordinator
organization Show-Me Regional Planning Commission
street & number 122 Hout St., P.O. Box 348
city or town Warrensburg
state Missouri
zip code 64093

See continuation sheet

Primary location of additional data:
X State historic preservation office
Other State agency
Federal agency
Local government
University
X Other
Specify repository:
Show-Me Regional Planning Commission

See continuation sheet
First Floor Plan

Scale: 1" = Approximately 12'

CHEATHAM, JOHN E., HOUSE

739 S. Hwy. 13, Lexington, Missouri

N

11'x20'
SUN PORCH

15'x20 1/2'
K.

15'x15'
D.R.

15'x15'
HALL

18'x15'
P.

33' 54'

33'
PHOTOGRAPHS

The following information is the same for all photographs:

John E. Cheatham House
739 S. Highway 13, Lexington, Lafayette County, Missouri
Photographer: Roger Maserang
Negatives: Missouri State Cultural Resource Inventory, Department of Natural Resources, Jefferson City

Main and East Elevations
March 1991
Facing NW
1 of 12

East Elevation and Root Cellar
March 1991
Facing west
2 of 12

West and Main Elevations
March 1991
Facing NE
3 of 12

East and Rear Elevations
March 1991
Facing SW
4 of 12

Detail, Arched Gable in East Elevation
May 1991
Facing west
5 of 12

Detail, Porch Support
March 1992
Facing NW
6 of 12

Hallway View with Staircase
May 1991
Facing NW
7 of 12
Photographs (continued)

Staircase View with Concave Wall
May 1991
Facing south
8 of 12

Parlor with Mantel
May 1991
Facing north
9 of 12

Centerpiece in Parlor
May 1991
Facing south
10 of 12

Dining Room with Mantel
May 1991
Facing south
11 of 12

SE Upstairs Bedroom
May 1991
Facing east
12 of 12
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 of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms (National Register Bulletin 16). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900a). Type all entries.

1. Name of Property
   historic name Spratt-Aull House
   other names/site number Spratt-Allen-Aull House

2. Location
   street & number 2321 Aull Lane [ ] not for publication
   city/town Lexington [ ] vicinity
   state Missouri code MO [ ] county Lafayette code 107 zip code 64067

3. Classification
   Ownership of Property
   [x] private ----- Category of Property
   [ ] public-local
   [ ] public-State
   [ ] public-Federal

   Number of Resources within Property
   Contributing Noncontributing
   4 buildings
   1 sites
   0 structures
   0 objects
   0
   0
   4
   1
   Total

   Name of related multiple property listing:
   Historic Resources of Lexington MRA
   Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

   As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this
   [ ] nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the
   National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.
   In my opinion, the property [ ] meets [ ] does not meet the National Register criteria. [ ] See continuation sheet.

   Signature of certifying official
   Date

   State or Federal agency and bureau

   In my opinion, the property [ ] meets [ ] does not meet the National Register criteria. [ ] See continuation sheet.

   Signature of commenting or other official
   Date

   State or Federal agency and bureau

5. 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
6. Function or Use

<table>
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<th>Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)</th>
<th>Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)</th>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>DOMESTIC/secondary structure</td>
<td>DOMESTIC/secondary structure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>DOMESTIC/secondary structure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE/agricultural outbuilding</td>
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7. Description

Architectural Classification (enter categories from instructions)

Greek Revival

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

The Spratt-Aull House, 2321 Aull Lane, Lexington, Lafayette County, is a two-story red brick residence with a colossal tetrastyle portico with a full-facade upper deck tucked under a massive, pedimented gable. Built in stages from ca. 1840 through ca. 1850, the Spratt-Aull House exemplifies the temple-front form of the Greek Revival Buildings property type (see "Historic Resources of Lexington, Missouri (Partial Inventory: Historic and Architectural Properties): Associated Property Types: Greek Revival Buildings"). Behind the side-passage front section are two progressively smaller extensions also rendered in brick, plus a relatively modern but unobtrusive family room addition. Meticulously restored, the Spratt-Aull House features an interior which is richly appointed in pine or similar prominent-grained wood, with pilaster-supported entablatures in the long hallway, dining room and parlor. Located on a large, deep lot, the Spratt-Aull House is associated with four outbuildings of which three are contributing. Contributing are an octagonal, two-story frame ice house with Gothic Revival, Greek Revival and Italianate elements and two agricultural outbuildings. The only noncontributing building is a modern garage. The property is enclosed along Aull Lane and on the east by a brick fence. The Spratt-Aull House is near the southeast city limit.

The Spratt-Aull House is constructed of relatively soft brick laid in a common bond. Dimensions are approximately 29 feet across the temple front by 80 feet to the end of the southernmost section. (The temple-front building is approximately 43 feet from front to back.) Dimensions of the oldest, rather narrow rear section are approximately 16 feet east-west by 23 feet north-south. A family room addition extends the width at the south end by approximately 24 feet. The foundation is brick and there is a partial basement. Roofing consists of ribbed metal sheets.

The oldest part of the house is the relatively narrow, rearmost section of the ell. This portion is believed to have been constructed in ca. 1840. The front section containing the two-story portico and most of the Greek Revival elements probably dates from ca. 1850. An intermediate section connecting the front part and the ell was probably built at about the same time. The one-story family room addition was constructed in the 1950s.

The overhanging front gable is supported by four fluted Greek Doric columns of wood. The order is distinguished from Roman Doric by the lack of a classical base although there are formal capitals with echinus and abacus. In this example, each column simply rests on a two-piece pier of smooth-sided, shaly limestone. At bottom, the columns are approximately two feet in diameter. Upper and lower porch railings contain decorative, scrollwork panels. All exterior wood is painted white with the exception of shutters and the front porch floor, which are black and gray, respectively.
Description (continued)

A wide entablature, unadorned except for a molding which defines the frieze and architrave, graces three sides of the temple front section. Four brick pilasters with capitals divide the north-facing primary elevation into thirds. The eastern third contains a transomed, sidelighted entry which is framed by wooden pilasters in addition to full-height brick pilasters, supporting an entablature.

Two exterior chimneys with shaped masonry tops pierce the roof on the west facade. Two additional chimneys are at the south end of the middle section and at the west end of the family room addition. On the west elevation, the lower portion of a two-story porch has been enclosed. The roof over the upper porch is supported by tapering, square wooden posts with simple capitals and bases. Its railing has essentially the same scrollwork pattern as the portico.

Windows in the temple front section have flat, radiating arches of bricks set lengthwise vertically. Windows in the older, rear section have segmental arches. Sawn stone lugsills and lintels are found in the exuberant primary elevation but elsewhere they are wood. Virtually all windows are double-hung 6/6s. Many windows are equipped with functioning wood shutters with peg-fastened joints.

The interior of the Spratt-Aull House features much original woodwork with classical enframements and paneled doors on both floors of the temple front section. Pilaster-supported entablatures have massive architraves with cornices. Most interior doors contain a single pair of elongated panels, and are assembled with wood pegs. Dining room walls are paneled and parlor windows have aprons of similar panel stock. Woodwork in the parlor and dining room is painted white. Woodwork in the hallway and upstairs rooms is varnished. Pilaster mantels with embellishments are found on both floors. Behind the front section, the interior of the Spratt-Aull House has been modernized in contemporary fashion.

The Spratt-Aull House was restored in the 1960s. Because the work was sensitively done, the building and setting today are strongly evocative of their period of significance.

The oldest contributing outbuilding is an octagonal, two-story frame ice house with a cupola. The cupola and roofline are enlivened with decorative brackets, pendants, cresting and finials. Windows have classical surrounds with pilasters, and there is a round window. Elements of several styles are apparent, notably Greek Revival, Gothic Revival and Italianate. This board-and-batten sided building sits on a stone foundation east of the Spratt-Aull House. Believed constructed in the 1880s, it is a relic of the time when frozen area ponds were "mined" for ice to serve the household through summer.

The other two contributing frame outbuildings are southeast of the house. The largest, a 60 feet by 20 feet building, has drive-through doors on both gable ends. Its original use is undetermined but it may have been a granary. It is used for vehicle storage today. The smaller building, 8 feet by 10 feet, has board-and-batten walls and was probably used for storage. These are probably 20th century buildings, possibly dating from ca. 1910, but they serve to link the Spratt-Aull House to its essentially agricultural past.
8. Statement of Significance

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:

☐ nationally  ☐ statewide  ☐ locally

Applicable National Register Criteria  ☑ A  ☐ B  ☑ C  ☐ D

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions)  ☐ A  ☐ B  ☐ C  ☐ D  ☐ E  ☐ F  ☐ G

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

c.a. 1840–c.a. 1850

Significant Dates

c.a. 1840–c.a. 1850

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Significant Person

N/A

Architect/Builder

Unknown

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

SUMMARY: The Spratt-Aull House, 2321 Aull Lane, Lexington, Lafayette County, is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C in the area of ARCHITECTURE. Constructed in stages beginning about c.a. 1840, and culminating in c.a. 1850 with the main section containing a temple front, the Spratt-Aull House exemplifies the Greek Revival Buildings property type (see "Historic Resources of Lexington, Missouri (Partial Inventory: Historic and Architectural Properties): Associated Property Types: Greek Revival Buildings"). This two-story brick residence is an excellent example of the temple front form, featuring a colossal two-story, tetrastyle portico with fluted, wooden Doric columns resting on plain slabs of limestone. Beneath the pedimented front gable, an unenriched entablature wraps around the front and both sides. Telescope-like, the primary building—containing most of the Greek Revival details—has two older, rearward extensions of descending size. The pilastered main entrance, enhanced with sidelights and transom windows, is textbook Greek Revival. A ca. 1950s addition to the west facade of the rearmost section (the original house) is relatively nonobtrusive. Contributing outbuildings associated with the Spratt-Aull House are a frame, octagonal-shaped ice house with ornate detailing (c.a. 1880s and two frame buildings (c.a. 1910–c.a. 1920). Noncontributing is a brick two-car garage (c.a. 1950s). The setting is parklike, with a variety of trees including pines and cedars. Overall, the Spratt-Aull House is an exceptional example of residential, temple front Greek Revival architecture, locally and in Missouri.

ELABORATION: William Spratt, the apparent builder of the rear section and perhaps the temple front portion as well, came to the Lexington area from Virginia. Spratt was 46 at the time of the 1850 census, and claimed farming as his occupation. References to Spratt in the 1881 Lafayette County history suggest that he came to the Lexington area in the early 1830s. In 1833, Spratt apparently was the teacher at the old Catron School.1 In the late 1840s, Spratt served on a board to oversee construction of the Lafayette County Courthouse.2 In 1862, Spratt was one of five "respectable and reliable citizens" appointed by Union General J. M. Schofield to a county board with the task of assessing damages against persons aiding the rebellion.3 The temple front section (containing most of the building's Greek Revival details) undoubtedly had been constructed by this time, either by Spratt or a subsequent owner such as Thomas H. Allen who sold the property to John Aull in 1863. Both Allen, in 1862, and Spratt, in 1864,

☐ See continuation sheet
Description (continued)

A brick, ca. 1950s two-car garage is noncontributing but its location and red brick construction make it reasonably nonobtrusive. A brick and concrete patio also exists but it is not considered significant.

The Spratt-Aull House is an exceptional example of a temple-front residence, locally and in Missouri. It easily retains sufficient integrity to suggest its period of significance, inside as well as outside. The nearby ice house, one of three contributing outbuildings, is a unique resource because of its octagonal shape and detailing.

The Spratt-Aull House is #579 in the Lexington MRA.

Significance (continued)

were elected to the Missouri Legislature during the years when a loyalty oath was required of candidates as well as voters. During the Civil War, both men obviously had been neutral or at least not pro-Southern. Efforts to determine how long Spratt and Allen owned the property were unsuccessful, and both men apparently left the Lexington area following their election to the Legislature. Aull, a prominent Lexington businessman and banker, apparently lived in this house until he became ill in 1893. He built the nearby Alexander Graves House when a daughter, Elizabeth, married Graves in 1874. John Aull, a native of Ireland, was a cousin of the John Aull who came to Lexington (by way of Delaware) in ca. 1822 and established an early store and warehouse on the riverfront. The property remained in the Aull family until about 1940. It remains a single family residence today.

Endnotes

1Federal census (1850, 1860); History of Lafayette County, Mo. (St. Louis: National Historical Company, 1881), p. 243.

2Ibid., p. 435.

3Ibid., pp. 286-288.

4In his diary entry for November 4, 1862, Willard Hall Mendenhall noted that both Spratt and Allen "would do" as legislators, but that three other candidates from Lafayette County were "very common stock." (Mendenhall, Willard Hall, Missouri Ordeal 1862-1864, Newhall, California: Carl Boyer 3rd, 1985, p. 85.)
Endnotes (continued)


Photographs

The following information is the same for all photographs:

Spratt-Aull House
2321 Aull Lane, Lexington, Lafayette County, Missouri
Photographer: Roger Maserang
Negatives: Missouri State Cultural Resource Inventory, Department of Natural Resources, Jefferson City, Missouri

East and Primary (North) Elevations
March 1991
Facing south
1 of 15

East Elevation
March 1991
Facing west
2 of 15

West Elevation with ca. 1950s Addition
March 1991
Facing east
3 of 15

Rear (South) Elevation
March 1991
Facing north
4 of 15

Doric Columns on Limestone Blocks
May 1991
Facing west
5 of 15
Photographs
Photographs (continued)

Interior View of Classical Entrance
May 1991
Facing north
6 of 15

Hallway View with Staircase
May 1991
Facing south
7 of 15

West Parlor Wall, with Mantel
May 1991
Facing SW
8 of 15

North Parlor Wall
May 1991
Facing north
9 of 15

Mantel in Dining Room
May 1991
Facing NW
10 of 15

Upstairs Study, with Mantel
May 1991
Facing SW
11 of 15

Ice House
March 1991
Facing east
12 of 15

Ice House Roofline
March 1991
Facing north
13 of 15
Photographs (continued)

Interior of Ice House
May 1991
Facing east
14 of 15

Agricultural Outbuildings
May 1991
Facing SE
15 of 15
History of Lafayette County, Mo. (St. Louis: National Historical Company, 1881).


Young, William. Young's History of Lafayette County (Indianapolis, Ind.: B. F. Bowen and Co., 1910).


For additional bibliographical information, see "Historic Resources of Lexington, Missouri" cover document.

Previous documentation on file (NPS):
✓ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67)
✓ previously listed in the National Register
✓ previously determined eligible by the National Register
✓ designated a National Historic Landmark
✓ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey #
✓ recorded by Historic American Engineering Record #

Primary location of additional data:
X State historic preservation office
☐ Other State agency
☐ Federal agency
☐ Local government
☐ University
☐ Other

Specify repository:
Show-Me Regional Planning Commission

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of property Approximately 1.9 acres

UTM References

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Zone Easting Northing Northing

Verbal Boundary Description

The boundary of the Spratt-Aull House is shown as the dotted line on the accompanying map entitled "Ownership Map, Lafayette County, Missouri, Map No. 041-03-8-34-4."

Boundary Justification

The boundary encompasses the Spratt-Aull House and all of its contributing buildings.

1. Form Prepared By

name/title Roger Masera/Anthropology Coordinator
organization Show-Me Regional Planning Commission
street & number 122 Hout St., P.O. Box 348
city or town Warrensburg
First Floor Plan

Scale: 1" = Approximately 12'
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 of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms (National Register Bulletin 16). Complete each item by marking "X" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900a). Type all entries.

1. Name of Property

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<th>historic name</th>
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<td>other names/site number</td>
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2. Location

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<th>street &amp; number</th>
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3. Classification

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| name of related multiple property listing: | Historic Resources of Lexington MRA |

| Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register | 0 |

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this □ nomination □ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property □ meets □ does not meet the National Register criteria. □ See continuation sheet.

Signature of certifying official ___________________________ Date ______________

State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property □ meets □ does not meet the National Register criteria. □ See continuation sheet.

Signature of commenting or other official ___________________________ Date ______________

State or Federal agency and bureau

5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:

□ entered in the National Register. □ See continuation sheet.

□ determined eligible for the National Register. □ See continuation sheet.

□ determined not eligible for the National Register.

□ removed from the National Register.

□ other, (explain: ___________________________)

______________________________ Date of Action ______________

______________________________ Signature of the Keeper ______________
6. Function or Use
Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)
DOMESTIC/single dwelling
DOMESTIC/secondary structure

Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)
WORK IN PROGRESS
VACANT/NOT IN USE

7. Description
Architectural Classification
(enter categories from instructions)
Italianate

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

| foundation | BRICK |
| walls       | BRICK |
| roof        | METAL |
| other       | WOOD |

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

The Alexander Graves and Elizabeth Aull House, 2326 Aull Lane, Lexington, Lafayette County, is a two-story brick residence of the Italianate Buildings property type (see "Historic Resources of Lexington, Missouri (Partial Inventory: Historic and Architectural Properties): Associated Property Types: Italianate Buildings"). It was built according to an asymmetrical compound plan as defined by McAlester and McAlester. While such houses typically have cross-hipped or cross-gabled roofs, this example combines a gabled front wing and a low-pitched, hipped rear wing. The more elaborate gabled section has returns and circular windows within semidomed windows. The entire roofline is modillion-enhanced. Other Italianate elements include distinctive tall, narrow windows with prominent segmental crowns; a segmental arched, transomed double-leaf entrance; and a bracketed bay window. Vacant for many years (although a tentative attempt at rehabilitation is under way), the Graves-Aull House easily recalls its historic associations and represents a distinctive type within the Lexington Multiple Resource Area. Nearby is a contributing, ca. 1900 or older frame shed. The buildings occupy a residential tract near the southeast city limit.

Overall dimensions of this SSE-oriented house are 29 feet across the primary elevation by 50 feet. This compound-plan house is shaped roughly like a very fat letter "F" with a porch and an enclosed porch in the spaces. Throughout the building, the relatively soft red brick is laid in semicommon bond (paired headers are interspersed with lengthwise bricks at intervals of seven, eight and nine courses). Exterior walls are approximately 14 inches thick. Interior load-bearing walls are approximately 10 inches thick.

Narrow, paired windows in the main elevation and tall, single units on other facades have projecting, segmentally-arched hoods of stuccoed brick. With subtle variations, this type of window enhancement is seen in many Italianate and other transitional Greek Revival residences in Lexington. In this example, a masonry band with an egg-and-dart design is found beneath the projecting hoods. The paired windows are double-hung 1/1s; single units are 2/2s. A one-story bay window on the west contains four double-hung 1/1s. The three front windows have original or very old wooden shutters.

The front porch has distinctive pierced, square wooden supports of a type widely seen on antebellum and immediate postbellum homes in Lexington. In this example, the porch is probably original; if not, it is probably a close approximation of the original porch. The porch roof is flat. The columns rest on a stone slab which is barely above ground level. While not original, a latticed porch on the northwest probably...
National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Graves, Alexander and Elizabeth Aull House
Lafayette County, MO

Section number 7 Page 1

Description (continued)

dates from early in the century. A one or two-story porch which originally occupied the space between the wings has been enclosed, decades ago.

Inside, first floor enframements consist of tiered moldings. Second floor enframements are plain boards with pediment-shaped architraves. Pilaster mantels with breakfront shelves are present on both levels. The curving main staircase has a turned newel post and balusters. A narrow, boxed staircase links the kitchen with an upstairs rear bedroom, presumably used by servants. Interior doors contain pairs of vertical panels. The first floor area where a porch was enclosed between the wings is a bathroom.

The only outbuilding is a frame, 10 feet by 13 feet storage building with a board-and-batten exterior and a gable roof. This building, possibly dating from the early 1900s, is contributing.

Although tentative rehabilitation is under way, the appearance of the Graves-Aull House remains substantially unchanged (except for deterioration) from when it was erected in ca. 1874. When serviceable, original materials are being retained and replacement materials will not significantly change the appearance of the building, according to the owner. Consequently the building's historic character is and should remain intact.

The Graves-Aull House is #578 in the Lexington MRA.

Endnotes

8. Statement of Significance
Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:

☐ nationally       ☐ statewide       ☐ locally

Applicable National Register Criteria
☐ A  ☐ B  ☑ C  ☐ D

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions)
☐ A  ☐ B  ☐ C  ☐ D  ☐ E  ☐ F  ☐ G

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions)
ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance
ca. 1874

Significant Dates
ca. 1874

Cultural Affiliation
N/A

Significant Person
N/A

Architect/Builder
Unknown

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

SUMMARY: The Alexander Graves and Elizabeth Aull House, 2326 Aull Lane, Lexington, Lafayette County, is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C in the area of ARCHITECTURE. Built in ca. 1874, the Graves-Aull House exemplifies the Italianate Buildings property type (see "Historic Resources of Lexington, Missouri (Partial Inventory: Historic and Architectural Properties): Associated Property Types: Italianate Buildings"). The house's paired, elongated windows with rounded, projecting hoods and a roofline enhanced by modillions and pedimented gables is representative of residential Italianate architecture in Lexington. Its credentials within the Lexington vocabulary are further established by a portico with distinctive, cut-out wooden supports of a locally prevalent type. An early 1900s storage building east of the Graves-Aull House is a contributing resource.

ELABORATION: John Aull, prominent Lexington businessman and banker, commissioned this house for his daughter, Elizabeth, when she married Alexander Graves, an attorney, in 1874. Graves, a native of Jefferson County, Mississippi, later was elected to Congress.1 The property is located on Aull Lane, named in honor of the prominent Aull family. Mrs. Elizabeth Aull Graves was a relative of Miss Elizabeth Aull who founded the Elizabeth Aull Female Seminary which opened in Lexington shortly before the Civil War. Although the architect of the Graves-Aull House is undetermined, the building has been conditionally attributed to local architect/carpenter John E. Cheatham because of distinctive brick archivolts which are reminiscent of, although different from, those on his family home.

Endnotes

9. Major Bibliographical References

History of Lafayette County, Mo. (St. Louis: National Historical Company, 1881)


For additional bibliographical information, see "Historic Resources of Lexington, Missouri" cover document.

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 #

☐ See continuation sheet

Primary location of additional data:
☒ State historic preservation office
☐ Other State agency
☐ Federal agency
☐ Local government
☐ University
☐ Other

Specify repository: Show-Me Regional Planning Commission

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of property: Less than one acre

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☐ See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

The boundary of the Graves-Aull House is shown as the dotted line on the accompanying map entitled "Ownership Map, Lafayette County, Missouri, Map No. 041-03-8-34-4."

☐ See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification

Boundaries enclose the Graves-Aull House, a historic outbuilding and a portion of the original front yard fronting on Aull Lane.

☐ See continuation sheet

1. Form Prepared By

name/title: Roger Maserang/Historic Preservation Coordinator
organization: Show-Me Regional Planning Commission
date: April 20, 1992
street & number: 122 Hout St., P.O. Box 348
city or town: Warrensburg
telephone: 816/747/2294
state: Missouri
zip code: 64093
First Floor Plan

Scale: 1" = Approximately 12'
PUBLICATION

The following information is the same for all photographs:

Alexander Graves House
2326 Aull Lane, Lexington, Lafayette County, Missouri
Photographer: Roger Maserang
Negatives: Missouri State Cultural Resource Inventory, Department of Natural Resources, Jefferson City, Missouri

Main (South) Elevation
March 1991
Facing NW
1 of 10

East Elevation
March 1991
Facing west
2 of 10

North and West Elevations; Outbuilding on Right
March 1991
Facing SE
3 of 10

Double Window in South Elevation
March 1991
Facing north
4 of 10

Bay Window
March 1991
Facing east
5 of 10

Facing Entrance from Hallway
May 1991
Facing SE
6 of 10
Graves, Alexander and Elizabeth Ault House
Lafayette County, MO

Hallway View with Staircase
May 1991
Facing north
7 of 10

Living Room
May 1991
Facing SW
8 of 10

Upstairs Nook with Closet
May 1991
Facing SE
9 of 10

Upstairs South Bedroom
May 1991
Facing NW
10 of 10
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 of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms (National Register Bulletin 16). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900a). Type all entries.

1. Name of Property
   historic name Tevis, D. W. B. and Julia Waddell, House

2. Location
   street & number 505 South 13th Street
   city, town Lexington
   state Missouri code MO county Lafayette code 107 zip code 64067

3. Classification
   Ownership of Property
   □ private
   □ public-local
   □ public-State
   □ public-Federal

   Category of Property
   □ building(s)
   □ district
   □ site
   □ structure
   □ object

   Number of Resources within Property
   Contributing Noncontributing
   buildings sites structures objects Total
   2 0 0 0 2

   Name of related multiple property listing:
   Historic Resources of Lexington, Missouri MRA

   Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

4. State/Federal Agency Certification
   As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this □ nomination □ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property □ meets □ does not meet the National Register criteria. □ See continuation sheet.

   Signature of certifying official
   Date

   State or Federal agency and bureau

   In my opinion, the property □ meets □ does not meet the National Register criteria. □ See continuation sheet.

   Signature of commenting or other official
   Date

   State or Federal agency and bureau

5. National Park Service Certification
   I, hereby, certify that this property is:
   □ entered in the National Register.
   □ See continuation sheet.
   □ determined eligible for the National Register. □ See continuation sheet.
   □ determined not eligible for the National Register.
   □ removed from the National Register.
   □ other, (explain:)

   Signature of the Keeper
   Date of Action
6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)
- DOMESTIC/single dwelling
- DOMESTIC/secondary structure

Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)
- DOMESTIC/single dwelling
- VACANT/NOT IN USE
- VACANT/NOT IN USE

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(enter categories from instructions)
- Italianate

Materials (enter categories from instructions)
- foundation: BRICK
- walls: BRICK
- roof: METAL
- other: METAL, Sandstone

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

The D. W. B. Tevis and Julia Waddell House, 505 S. 13th St., Lexington, Lafayette County, Missouri, is a two-story brick example of the Italianate Buildings property type (see "Historic Resources of Lexington, Missouri (Partial Inventory: Historic and Architectural Properties): Associated Property Types: Italianate Buildings"). Constructed in ca. 1868, the Tevis-Waddell House is essentially a transitional example of the centered gable subtype defined by McAlester and McAlester. Its form is cruciform (Latin cross), with an emphasized central wing reminiscent of a Greek Revival portico; gable returns suggest pediments. The entire primary elevation is impressive, appearing today much as it did at the time of its construction. Features include distinctive brick archivolts, a roofline embellished with hefty modillions (or mini-brackets), twin Queen Anne porches and symmetry. Nearby is a contributing, ca. 1890s outbuilding with vergeboards and a finial. The Tevis-Waddell House and its small, frame outbuilding occupy a parklike setting just inside the western edge of Lexington.

The Tevis-Waddell House is constructed of relatively soft brick laid in a stretcher bond and painted white. The building faces northeast. Dimensions are approximately 51 feet across the primary elevation and 56 feet from front to rear (including a nonhistoric nine-foot extension of the kitchen). The roof, cross-gabled over intersecting wings, is metal-covered. The shortest wing projects from the front and contains a circular window in its semipedimented gable. The longest wing is, in effect, an ell. Chimneys are massed in the central roof area. The foundation is brick and there is a partial basement. Exterior walls are approximately 13 inches thick.

Matching, ca. 1890s Queen Anne-style front porches flank the projecting central wing. The delicate porch woodwork—consisting of turned columns, spindleswork frieze, fanlike brackets and other trim—is intact and well-preserved. Upper porch decks have lacy metal cresting with finial-like corner pieces. Porch floors are large sandstone slabs on foundations of brick. An engraving of the Tevis-Waddell House in a Lafayette County atlas from 1877 depicts an Italianate-style entry porch on the northeast and no porch on the opposite side of the front wing. The transomed front doors are ornate, single-leaf units with glass windows and panels. Intricate designs are found in some door hardware.

Tall, paired windows with decorative brick archivolts are centered in the front gable. Single windows are in the side gable ends. At the first floor level, the archivolts (with feet) trace and enhance windows with round arches. Upstairs, the archivolts are above segmental window arches and, consequently, are somewhat smaller. The double upstairs window in the front-facing gable features an insert with a

[See continuation sheet]
scrollwork, floral pattern beneath the archivolt. Windows in the main block and projecting wing are 2/2s and 1/1s. Some window openings retain original or very old wood shutters.

Behind the main block, the house has been significantly altered with frame additions. The two-story brick rear wing has been expanded in three directions. The rear brick wall has been removed at the first floor level and a one-story extension for a dining area attached. On the southeast, a gallery porch has been replaced and the building extended at ground level. Appendages on the southwest contain bath and utility areas. A continuous, overhanging porch roof has been added to several of the rear facades. Despite these relatively recent alterations, this part of the house is not ordinarily in public view and sufficient integrity of design, materials and workmanship is present to evoke a valid impression of the building as it appeared during its early decades.

The interior of the front portion is largely intact with fine, paneled woodwork finished in contrasting browns and tans, with intricate handgraining. Much original brass hardware, etched glass and other early Italianate artifacts are intact.

The front three rooms are similar-sized (16 feet by 15 feet) and each has a cast iron mantel with the appearance of veined black marble or slate. The middle parlor has the largest and most elaborate mantel. The staircase, a Victorian type with a tapering octagonal newel post, is in a hallway at the northeast end of the rear wing. Beyond and adjacent to the hall, the first floor area consists of a large, contemporary kitchen and other family and utility rooms. Three of the four upstairs bedrooms have mantels. Although ceilings in several rooms have been lowered and "shaped" by the owner, much remains that is original and a generally fine Italianate interior may be experienced.

The Tevis-Waddell House is enhanced by its setting which includes a pine-studded front yard with a sandstone walk. Two cast iron planters, possibly products of a local foundry, are in the front yard. The back yard is equally parklike, with a thickly wooded area at the rear of the property.

South of the house is a frame, 12 feet by 16 feet outbuilding with vergeboards and a finial. This 19th century building has board-and-batten walls and a metal roof. Its original use is unknown but it appears to have been converted into a garage, perhaps in the early years of motoring. The outline of an old vehicle entrance is visible in the front. This is a contributing building.

The Tevis-Waddell House and its outbuilding are on the west side of South 13th Street (State Highway 13), south of the overpass across the Missouri Pacific Railroad (Bridge 2654) and just inside the western edge of the Lexington city limits.

The Tevis-Waddell House is #596 in the Lexington MRA.
SUMMARY: The D. W. B. Tevis and Julia Waddell House, 505 S. 13th St., Lexington, Lafayette County, Missouri, is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C in the area of ARCHITECTURE. Italianate styling was gaining popularity in Lexington when this two-story brick house was built in ca. 1868, and the Tevis-Waddell House is an excellent local example of the Italianate Buildings property type (see "Historic Resources of Lexington, Missouri (Partial Inventory: Historic and Architectural Properties): Associated Property Types: Italianate Buildings"). Brick archivolts over paired and individual tall windows of the Tevis-Waddell House are a distinctive type within the Lexington vocabulary. Too, returns within the gable ends produce a pediment effect which attests to the lingering influence of Greek Revival styling when the Tevis-Waddell House was erected (see "Historic Resources of Lexington, Missouri: Associated Property Types: Greek Revival Buildings"). The house's cruciform plan, circular window in the front gable and extensive use of round arches are additional elements of Italianate architecture as expressed in Lexington. An outbuilding with vergeboards and a finial is an intact, contributing resource near the house.

ELABORATION: William B. Waddell of the Russell, Majors and Waddell frontier trading firm had this house built for his daughter, Julia, as a wedding gift following her marriage (in 1863) to D. W. B. Tevis, a druggist. Since the marriage apparently surprised the Waddells, construction of the house did not begin until three or four years later. Tevis, a native of Boonville, came to Lexington in 1859. In the first year of his marriage, he bought out the drugstore of Chapman & Horne, where he had worked as a clerk; he continued the business for many years. Although the architect for the Tevis-Waddell House is as yet undetermined, the design has been conditionally attributed to local architect and builder John E. Cheatham because of distinctive brick archivolts similar to those on his own residence.
National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Tevis, D. W. B. and Julia Waddell House
Lafayette County, MO

Section number Page

Description (continued)

Endnotes


Significance (continued)

Endnotes

1 Mr. and Mrs. Tevis were married without the knowledge of the bride's parents, the Lexington Weekly Union reported on November 28, 1863. Before they could embark on a honeymoon, the Waddells learned of the marriage and the service was performed again in the family home. Since the Tevis's were apparently living on South Street as late as October 1866, according to an attempted burglary report in the Lexington Caucasian on October 31, 1866, it is assumed that the Tevis-Waddell House was still in the planning or construction stage.


Photographs

The following information is the same for all photographs, unless otherwise noted:

D. W. B. Tevis and Julia Waddell House
505 S. 13th St., Lexington, Lafayette County, Missouri
Photographer: Roger Masera
Negatives: Missouri State Cultural Resource Inventory, Department of Natural Resources, Jefferson City

Main (NE) Elevation
March 1991
Facing SW
1 of 12
United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Photographs 3

Section number Page

Photographs (continued)

Main (NE) Elevation
Photographer Unknown
c.a. 1906
Facing SW
2 of 12

NW Elevation
March 1991
Facing SE
3 of 12

Rear (SW) and SE Elevations
March 1991
Facing NE
4 of 12

Rear (SW) Elevation
March 1991
Facing NE
5 of 12

Main Elevation from Sandstone Walk
March 1991
Facing NE
6 of 12

Detail, Front Door
June 1991
Facing SW
7 of 12

Porch Detail
June 1991
8 of 12

East Parlor View
June 1991
Facing NW
9 of 12

Metal Mantel in Middle Parlor
June 1991
Facing SW
10 of 12

Tevis, D. W. B. and Julia Waddell House
Lafayette County, MO
Photographs (continued)

Upstairs Middle Bedroom
June 1991
Facing SW
11 of 12

Outbuilding
March 1991
Facing east
12 of 12
9. Major Bibliographical References


History of Lafayette County, Mo. (St. Louis: National Historical Company, 1881), p. 652.

Previous documentation on file (NPS):
- [ ] preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- [ ] previously listed in the National Register
- [ ] previously determined eligible by the National Register
- [ ] designated a National Historic Landmark
- [ ] recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey
- [ ] recorded by Historic American Engineering Record

Primary location of additional data:
- [X] State historic preservation office
- [ ] Other State agency
- [ ] Federal agency
- [ ] Local government
- [ ] University
- [X] Other

Specify repository:
Show-Me Regional Planning Commission

10. Geographical Data

Acres of property

Less than one acre

UTM References

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Verbal Boundary Description

The boundary of the Tevis-Waddell House is shown as the dotted line on the accompanying Ownership Map, Lafayette County, Missouri, No. 041-03-8-34-3, scale 1" = 200 feet.

Boundary Justification

The boundary defines a rectangular area which encompasses the Tevis-Waddell House and its outbuilding, plus most of the parklike front yard with its sandstone walk and cast iron planters.

11. Form Prepared By

Name/Title: Roger Maserang/Historic Preservation Coordinator
Organization: Show-Me Regional Planning Commission
Street & number: 122 Hout St., P.O. Box 348
City or town: Warrensburg
Date: March 30, 1992
Telephone: 816-747-2294
State: Missouri
Zip code: 64093
TEVIS, D.W.B., AND JULIA WADDELL HOUS
Lexington, Lafayette County, Missouri
Scale: 1" = 200'
1st Floor Plan

Scale: 1" = Approximately 12'

- Kitchen: 16' x 23'
- Hall: 16' x 14'
- Bath: 16' x 15'
- Utility Room: 9' x 9'
- Upstairs: DN
- downstairs: UPL

Dimensions:
- Length: 56'
- Width: 51'
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 of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms (National Register Bulletin 16). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900a). Type all entries.

1. Name of Property
historic name: Johnson, George, House
other names/site number: White Castle House

2. Location
street & number: 102 S. 30th Street
not for publication
state: Missouri
code: MO
city, town: Lexington
code: 107
county: Lafayette
zip code: 64067

3. Classification
Ownership of Property
private
public-local
public-State
public-Federal

Category of Property
building(s)
district
site
structure
object

Number of Resources within Property
Contributing
Noncontributing
2 buildings
0
0 sites
0 structures
0 objects
2 Total

Name of related multiple property listing:
historic Resources of Lexington, Missouri MRA
Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register
0

4. State/Federal Agency Certification
As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of certifying official: ____________________________ Date: __________

State or Federal agency and bureau: ____________________________

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of commenting or other official: ____________________________ Date: __________

State or Federal agency and bureau: ____________________________

5. National Park Service Certification
I, hereby, certify that this property is:
entered in the National Register.
See continuation sheet.
determined eligible for the National Register.
See continuation sheet.
determined not eligible for the National Register.

removed from the National Register.
other, (explain:)

Signature of the Keeper: ____________________________ Date of Action: __________
The George Johnson House, 102 S. 30th St., Lexington, Lafayette County, Missouri, is a 2½-story frame example of the Queen Anne Buildings property type (see "Historic Resources of Lexington, Missouri (Partial Inventory: Historic and Architectural Properties): Associated Property Types: Queen Anne Buildings"). Painted two shades of yellow, the George Johnson House is constructed according to a cross-gable plan as defined by McAlester & McAlester.1 The exterior boasts an array of Queen Anne detailing, virtually all of which is intact from the time of construction in ca. 1894, or replicated to original specifications. The main veranda is of one story and wraps around the front and part of the north elevations. The west-facing George Johnson House sits upon its original brick foundation on the south side of Missouri Highway 224, near the easternmost edge of Lexington. A frame, two-story building used as a summer kitchen and servant quarters is east of the residence. The property is in excellent condition and retains integrity.

Counting the wraparound veranda, dimensions of this compound asymmetrical building are 65' from front to rear (east-west) by 40' at the cutaway, two-story bay windows on the north and south elevations. The cross gables are lower than the gabled core structure. Cresting accents all gables, which are pedimented and in most cases filled with imbricated shingles. A small pedimented gable on the veranda contains rows of bullseye blocks which are highlighted by moldings painted a contrasting shade. The three central chimneys have shaped masonry, with pots. Roofing consists of gray slate shingles. The clapboard siding is painted a pastel shade of yellow, with a lighter shade used for trim.

The veranda and three secondary porches are equipped with friezes containing spindles containing spindles and balustraded railings. Above their square bases, porch supports are turned. Ornate brackets add complexity for supports at the frieze. The largest of the secondary porches is on the southeast elevation. Two tiny, essentially ornamental recessed porches are upstairs. Other exterior detailing includes spindle-filled brackets where bay windows are cut away, fanlike brackets in a second story porch and pendants. The bay windows on the north and south elevations are staggered rather than opposite each other.

Windows are numerous but not specifically emphasized. They are relatively plain, double-hung units with 1/1 lights.

The interior is richly appointed in varnished elm. The main hallway contains the oot and ornate, paneled newel posts (two) of a Victorian, three-flight staircase.
Description (continued)

A secondary staircase is between the living room and kitchen. Enframements are moderately concave with outer moldings and bullseye corner blocks. Wooden mantels in the parlor and living room are canted in the angle between two inner, load-bearing walls. The parlor mantel has a frieze board with a carved design and tile trim. The living room mantel, while not original for this house, is a pilaster type with a panel in the frieze area. It does not seem out of place. Exterior walls and interior load-bearing walls are approximately 7" thick.

Original workmanship and materials were retained during restoration in 1981-82. Wood siding was replaced as necessary with similar weatherboard. Damaged slate shingles were replaced with new slate shingles. New metal cresting was fashioned as needed, using original pieces as templates. No window openings were added or resized but a small window was removed, harmlessly, from the gable above the north bay window; the opening is covered with imbricated shingles. The secondary porch on the south elevation was widened by approximately four feet, but its appearance was not otherwise changed. Most of the interior woodwork was refinished. Deteriorated wood was replaced with new material cut and shaped to fit. Throughout the house, plaster was removed and replaced with wallboard. A doorway connecting two bedrooms was removed. A new kitchen along with modern heating, plumbing and wiring was installed.

Because the restoration was sensitively done, the building's appearance remains substantially unchanged from when its construction was commissioned by George Johnson, a local farmer, nearly 100 years ago. The house, a good example of a Queen Anne residence within the Lexington MRA, displays a variety of representative Queen Anne features. It retains sufficient integrity to easily evoke its historic period.

A former summer kitchen and servant quarters ("B" on the site map) is east of the George Johnson House. Apparently constructed in the early 1900s, this contributing building has a loft in the west end and a basement storage area. Dimensions are 24' (east-west) by 14'. An enclosed staircase into the basement storage area extends the length approximately five additional feet. Restoration of this building has been less sensitive than of the house but its original form is intact, despite the installation of asbestos siding and new window sash. The interior is essentially unaltered. The building is painted two shades of yellow, like the house.

The George Johnson House is #591 in the Lexington MRA.

ENDNOTES

8. Statement of Significance

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:

☐ nationally  ☐ statewide  ☐ locally

Applicable National Register Criteria  ☐ A  ☐ B  X ☐ C  ☐ D

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions)  ☐ A  ☐ B  ☐ C  ☐ D  ☐ E  ☐ F  ☐ G

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions)
ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance
ca. 1894

Significant Dates
ca. 1894

Cultural Affiliation
N/A

Significant Person
N/A

Architect/Builder
Cheatam, John E.

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

SUMMARY: The George Johnson House, 102 S. 30th St., Lexington, Lafayette County, Missouri, is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C in the area of ARCHITECTURE. Built in ca. 1894 for George Johnson, a local farmer, the house exemplifies the Queen Anne Buildings property type (see "Historic Resources of Lexington, Missouri (Partial Inventory: Historic and Architectural Properties): Associated Property Types: Queen Anne Buildings"). The George Johnson House, an excellent area example of the cross-gable subtype, embodies an array of elements which are typical of the Queen Anne style. These include an irregular plan and massing, various wall surfaces and other devices to avoid a smooth exterior, a complex roofline with ornamentation, bay windows and a wraparound veranda. Meticulously restored a decade ago, the George Johnson House retains integrity of design, materials, workmanship and location.

ELABORATION: The George Johnson House is believed to be the last building constructed by local architect and carpenter John E. Cheatham, who died in 1898. Johnson himself died a few years later, reportedly at the hands of chicken thieves. During the 1930s-40s, the property became the White Castle Supper Club. Now a single-family residence, the Johnson House is the easternmost historic building in the Lexington MRA.

ENDNOTES

1 The Lexington News, June 10, 1987, "Getting home site for tour, history."


Interview with Edgar Oetting, Sr., owner of George Johnson House, June 7, 1991.

Interview with John Rylend Wallace, local historian, March 6, 1992.

For additional bibliographical information, see "Historic Resources of Lexington, Missouri" cover document.

Previous documentation on file (NPS):
- [ ] preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67)
  has been requested
- [ ] previously listed in the National Register
- [ ] previously determined eligible by the National Register
- [ ] designated a National Historic Landmark
- [ ] recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey
- [ ] recorded by Historic American Engineering Record

Primary location of additional data:
- [ ] State historic preservation office
- [ ] Other State agency
- [ ] Federal agency
- [ ] Local government
- [ ] University
- [ ] Other

Specify repository:
- Show-Me Regional Planning Commission

10. Geographical Data

acreage of property: Less than one acre

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See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

Beginning at a point 30 feet south of the center of Missouri Highway 224 and 30 feet east of the center of 30th Street (Point A), proceed east 220' to Point B. Then proceed south 140 feet to Point C. Then proceed west 220 feet to Point D. Then proceed north 140 feet to the point of origin.

See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification

Boundaries A-B and A-D roughly parallel the northern and western property boundaries. Boundaries B-C and C-D are drawn to exclude additional acreage and noncontributing properties to the east and south while including the George Johnson House and the only contributing outbuilding. The B-C boundary is just west of a wood post and wire mesh fence, which crosses the property north-south.

See continuation sheet

Form Prepared By

Name/title: Roger Maserang/Historic Preservation Coordinator
Organization: Show-Me Regional Planning Commission
date: March 27, 1992
street & number: 122 Hout St.; P.O. Box 348
city or town: Warrensburg
county: state: Missouri  zip code: 64093
telephone: 816/747/2294
JOHNSON, GEORGE, HOUSE
102 S. 30th St., Lexington, Missouri
MPA #591

Missouri Highway 224

A - George Johnson House
B - Summer Kitchen/Servant House

Site Boundary

SITE PLAN

(Not to Scale)
JOHNSON, GEORGE, HOUSE
102 S. 30th St., Lexington, Missouri
MPA #591

Floor Plan

Scale: 1" = Approximately 12'
PHOTOGRAPHS

The following information is the same for all photographs:

George Johnson House
102 S. 30th St., Lexington, Lafayette County, Missouri
Photographer: Roger Maserang
Negatives: Missouri State Cultural Resource Inventory, Department of Natural Resources, Jefferson City

Primary (West) Elevation
March 1991
Facing east
1 of 13

North and Primary (West) Elevations
March 1991
Facing SE
2 of 13

South Elevation
March 1991
Facing north
3 of 13

North Elevation
March 1991
Facing south
4 of 13

Rear (East) and North Elevations
March 1991
Facing SW
5 of 13

South Bay Window, Porches
March 1991
Facing north
6 of 13

Base of Three-Flight Staircase
June 1991
Facing NE
7 of 13
Upper Stairway View
June 1991
Facing West
8 of 13

Parlor; Living Room at Right
June 1991
Facing NE
9 of 13

Parlor Mantel
June 1991
Facing NE
10 of 13

Living Room, Facing Bay Window
June 1991
Facing south
11 of 13

Summer Kitchen/Servant House
June 1991
Facing NE
12 of 13

Interior of Summer Kitchen/Servant House
June 1991
Facing west
13 of 13
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 of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms (National Register Bulletin 16). Complete each item by marking "X" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900a). Type all entries.

1. Name of Property
   historic name: John, David, House
   other names/site number

2. Location
   street & number: 103 S. 23rd St.
   city, town: Lexington
   state: Missouri  code: MO  county: Lafayette  code: 107
   not for publication  vicinity
   zip code: 64067

3. Classification
   Ownership of Property: A
   Category of Property: X building(s)
   Number of Resources within Property:
   Contributing: 2
   Noncontributing: 0 buildings
   0 sites
   0 structures
   0 objects
   0 Total
   Name of related multiple property listing: historic Resources of Lexington MRA
   Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register: 0

4. State/Federal Agency Certification
   As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this
   □ nomination  □ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the
   National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.
   In my opinion, the property □ meets □ does not meet the National Register criteria. □ See continuation sheet.
   Signature of certifying official
   State or Federal agency and bureau
   Date

   In my opinion, the property □ meets □ does not meet the National Register criteria. □ See continuation sheet.
   Signature of commenting or other official
   State or Federal agency and bureau
   Date

5. National Park Service Certification
   I, hereby, certify that this property is:
   □ entered in the National Register.
   □ See continuation sheet.
   □ determined eligible for the National Register. □ See continuation sheet.
   □ determined not eligible for the National Register.
   □ removed from the National Register. 
   □ other, (explain) ____________________________
   Signature of the Keeper
   Date of Action
6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling

DOMESTIC/secondary structure

Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)

VACANT/NOT IN USE

VACANT/NOT IN USE

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(enter categories from instructions)

Greek Revival

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

foundation 
BRICK

walls
BRICK

WOOD

roof
ASPHALT

other
WOOD

BRICK

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

The David John House, 103 S. 23rd St., Lexington, Lafayette County, is a one-story red brick residence constructed in a traditional, double-pen plan with historic frame additions. The form of the David John House exemplifies vernacular efforts to convey a prevailing style, in this case Greek Revival (see "Historic Resources of Lexington, Missouri (Partial Inventory: Historic and Architectural Properties): Associated Property Types: Greek Revival Buildings"). The David John House was built in ca. 1848. Greek Revival styling is minimal but such elements as cornice returns (suggestive of pediments), dentil bands in the porches and formal balance point in that direction, considering the time and place of the house's construction. The house and a ca. 1930s privy occupy a corner lot in a residential neighborhood in the oldest part of Lexington.

The floor plan of the approximately 32 feet wide by 16 feet deep core structure consists of two essentially identical, side-by-side square rooms with individual front doors. Two and three header courses are found in the lower portions of the walls, but the balance of the soft red brick is laid in stretcher bond. The primary elevation faces east. The house rests on its original foundation of brick.

There are two interior end chimneys in the core structure. On the north end, the chimney has been shortened but the south chimney is of shaped masonry. Behind the front block of the David John House, additions with weatherboard and board-and-batten siding provide four additional small rooms. The oldest addition, on the southwest, probably dates from ca. 1900. The other additions are also old but appear to have been constructed after 1900. Primary roofs are gabled.

Two frame porches with distinctive cut-out posts and scrollwork railings provide the property with its main ornamentation. The main porch occupies the central third of the primary elevation. The smaller porch, of similar design, is at the entrance to the oldest frame addition. Porches with pierced posts are a unique type within the Lexington MRA. The porches were probably constructed during the 1870s or 1880s, in most examples including the David John House. The cut-out posts notwithstanding, the porch in this case would not be out of place on an Italianate-styled residence. The conspicuous dentil bands read as Greek Revival.

Fenestration in the main elevation of the core structure consists of two windows flanking two central but separate entrances. The openings have slightly rounded segmental arches of brick which typify construction techniques of German craftsmen. Most windows are double-hung 6/6s, an appropriate Greek Revival form. With

[See continuation sheet]
Description (continued)

the exception of those in the primary elevation, window and door openings have flat arches. Front doors are an old, paneled type.

On the interior, enframements are plain flat boards but architraves are pediment-shaped. Pilaster mantels in the two rooms in the core structure have wide, arched friezes which accommodate cast iron inserts for burning coal. These rooms are square. Their dimensions are 15 feet by 15 feet. In addition to a doorway between them and doors to the outside, each core structure room also has a doorway at the rear leading into the additions.

The David John House occupies a corner lot in a residential neighborhood in the original platted area of Lexington, subsequently called Old Town. A frame privy is the only outbuilding. It is located west of the residence.

The David John House is #581 in the Lexington MRA.

ENDNOTES

1The year of construction was inferred from the abstract. In October 1848, David John and his wife Ann obtained a $200 mortgage on Lot 17 (containing the house). They had acquired the land earlier that year from William and Rebecca Robinson for $38.
8. Statement of Significance

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:

☐ nationally  ☐ statewide  ☐ locally

Applicable National Register Criteria  ☐ A  ☐ B  ☑ C  ☐ D

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions)  ☐ A  ☐ B  ☐ C  ☐ D  ☐ E  ☐ F  ☐ G

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions)</th>
<th>Period of Significance</th>
<th>Significant Dates</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ARCHITECTURE</td>
<td>ca. 1848</td>
<td>ca. 1848</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Cultural Affiliation
N/A

Significant Person
N/A

Architect/Builder
Unknown

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

SUMMARY: The David John House, 103 S. 23rd St., Lexington, Lafayette County, is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C in the area of ARCHITECTURE. Built in ca. 1848, it exemplifies a traditional form of residence (double-pen) within the Greek Revival Buildings property type (see "Historic Resources of Lexington, Missouri (Partial Inventory: Historic and Architectural Properties): Associated Property Types: Greek Revival Buildings"). While Greek Revival detailing was minimal on vernacular examples, it may be inferred in this case from the formal balance of the primary elevation, cornice returns suggestive of pediments and, perhaps, the dentilated bands on the portico and side porch. Segmentally arched door and window headers in the primary elevation are typical of the work of German craftsmen who arrived in Lexington beginning in the 1840s (see "Historic Resources of Lexington, Missouri: German Immigration in Lexington, 1840s-1900"). The David John House survives with only historic alterations to both the exterior and interior, primarily in the form of rearward additions. A ca. 1930s frame privy is a contributing outbuilding.

ELABORATION: David John, a native of Fauquier County, Virginia, acquired the land which includes this house in 1848; the house was apparently built a few months later. Although John died in 1851, the property remained in the John family until 1910. At that time it was sold to John T. Smith, the first of several subsequent owners. Although unoccupied for several years, the form of the David John House remains that of a single family dwelling.

ENDNOTES

*Abstract and Lafayette County cemetery records.
9. Major Bibliographical References

For complete bibliographical information, see "Historic Resources of Lexington, Missouri" cover document.


Abstract.

Previous documentation on file (NPS):
☐ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
☐ previously listed in the National Register
☐ previously determined eligible by the National Register
designated a National Historic Landmark
☐ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey #
☐ recorded by Historic American Engineering Record #

Primary location of additional data:
☐ State historic preservation office
☐ Other State agency
☐ Federal agency
☐ Local government
☐ University
☐ Other

Specify repository:
Show-Me Regional Planning Commission

10. Geographical Data

acreage of property: Less than one acre

UTM References
A 1 9 2 5 0 6 0
Zone Easting Northing
B
C
D

Verbal Boundary Description
The property is located on Lot 17, Original Town within the city of Lexington, Lafayette County, Missouri.

Boundary Justification
The boundaries conform to the lot borders. This is the parcel of land historically associated with the David John House.

1. Form Prepared By

name/title Roger Maserang/Historic Preservation Coordinator
organization Show-Me Regional Planning Commission
date March 27, 1992
street & number 122 Hout St., P.O. Box 348
telephone 816/747/2294
city or town Warrensburg
state Missouri
zip code 64093
JOHN, DAVID, HOUSE

103 S. 23rd St., Lexington, Missouri
MRA #581

Lot 17
Original Town

A - David John House
B - Privy

SITE MAP
(Not to Scale)
First Floor Plan
Scale: 1" = Approximately 12'
PHOTOGRAPHS

The following information is the same for all photographs:

David John House
103 S. 23rd St., Lexington, Lafayette County, Missouri
Photographer: Roger Maserang
Negatives: Missouri State Cultural Resource Inventory, Department of Natural Resources, Jefferson City

Main (East) Elevation
March 1991
Facing west
1 of 9

North Elevation
March 1991
Facing south
2 of 9

South and East Elevations
March 1991
Facing NW
3 of 9

Rear (West) and South Elevations
March 1991
Facing NE
4 of 9

Porch Detail
March 1992
Facing south
5 of 9

North Pen, Facing South Pen
May 1991
Facing SE
6 of 9
Photographs (continued)

North Wall of North Pen, with Mantel
May 1991
Facing north
7 of 9

South Rear Room
May 1991
Facing east
8 of 9

Mantel in South Pen
May 1991
Facing south
9 of 9
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 of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms (National Register Bulletin 16). Complete each item by marking “✓” in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter “N/A” for “not applicable.” For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900a). Type all entries.

1. Name of Property
   historic name: Eneberg, John F., House
   other names/site number:

2. Location
   street & number: 157 N. 10th St.
   city, town: Lexington
   state: Missouri
   code: MO
   county: Lafayette
   code: 107
   zip code: 64067
   not for publication
   vicinity:

3. Classification
   Ownership of Property
   X private
   □ public-local
   □ public-State
   □ public-Federal
   Category of Property
   X building(s)
   □ district
   □ site
   □ structure
   □ object
   Number of Resources within Property
   Contributing
   1
   Noncontributing
   0
   buildings
   0
   sites
   0
   structures
   0
   objects
   1
   Total

Name of related multiple property listing:
Historic Resources of Lexington, Missouri, MRA
Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

4. State/Federal Agency Certification
   As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination □ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property □ meets □ does not meet the National Register criteria. □ See continuation sheet.

   Signature of certifying official
   Date

   State or Federal agency and bureau

   In my opinion, the property □ meets □ does not meet the National Register criteria. □ See continuation sheet.

   Signature of commenting or other official
   Date

   State or Federal agency and bureau

5. National Park Service Certification
   I, hereby, certify that this property is:
   □ entered in the National Register.
   □ See continuation sheet.
   □ determined eligible for the National Register. □ See continuation sheet.
   □ determined not eligible for the National Register.
   □ removed from the National Register.
   □ other, (explain:)

   Signature of the Keeper
   Date of Action
6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)
DOMESTIC/single dwelling

Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)
VACANT/NOT IN USE

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(enter categories from instructions)
Greek Revival

Materials (enter categories from instructions)
foundation BRICK
walls Weatherboard
roof ASPHALT
other WOOD

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

The John F. Eneberg House, 157 N. 10th St., Lexington, is a 1½-story frame example of the Greek Revival Buildings property type (see "Historic Resources of Lexington, Missouri (Partial Inventory: Historic and Architectural Properties): Associated Property Types: Greek Revival Buildings"). This massed plan (central passage double-pile) house retains much of its original workmanship and materials. A meander molding across the upper quarter of the primary elevation stands out dramatically. This device has a frieze-like effect while columns are faintly suggested by the narrow spacing between bays. Although minimal, gable returns are meant to suggest a pediment. Overall, the John F. Eneberg House is a good and reasonably well-preserved example of the Greek Revival building style applied to a frame cottage.

Facing west, the John F. Eneberg House sits on a brick foundation on a corner lot one block south of Main Street, the primary business avenue in downtown Lexington. Dimensions are approximately 38 feet (primary elevation) by 30 feet (side elevation).

Referencing McAlester and McAlester, this building is an early example of the side-gabled folk house type which ultimately replaced hall-and-parlor and I-House forms. In this case, Greek Revival elements were used to make the house stylistically fashionable as well.

The symmetrical five-bay main elevation is relatively intact. Plywood covers the window openings but original windows are in place behind it. Walls are sided with lengths of clapboard attached with square nails. There is a full or nearly full basement with an earthen floor.

The entry is transomed (four lights) with rectangular (three) sidelights. Fenestration is original except for changes in the rear (east) elevation. Here a former doorway was converted into a window and another doorway created. First floor windows are old-looking 2/2s and 1/1s, all double-hung. The predominant Greek Revival window pattern (6/6) is seen in the upstairs sash.

The meander molding accents the central entrance and the four windows which flank it. The molding sections are simply nailed in place. The peg-assembled front door and rectangular panels below the sidelights were given an Italianate spin by a similar use of standard molding. The front porch or portico has been removed. Shutters also have been removed. The chimney for the north parlor has been shortened and only a liver of the chimney for the south parlor is visible.

The front tier of rooms is similar to that of a central passage I-House (for example), with more or less equal sized rooms flanking a hallway as twin parlors or parlor and entrance rooms.

☑ See continuation sheet
Description (Continued)

living room. A boxed staircase leading to two upper bedrooms is in the central hallway. The hallway does not continue to the rear, although a doorway behind the staircase leads into the middle room of the back tier. The three back rooms are of unequal sizes. The current floor plan (which see) is probably the building's original layout except that a bath has been added in the northeast corner.

The south parlor remains the most elaborate room. It contains a fine Greek Revival mantel (much like those pictured in an Asher Benjamin or Minard Lafever carpenter's guidebook) with paneled pilasters, a frieze with three octagonal bullseye designs fashioned from triangular pieces of multiteried molding, and a pediment above the shelf. The north room of the front tier is of virtually the same size as the south but lacks a mantel. Unlike the south parlor, the north room communicates with the back tier.

Doorway and window enframements in the front rooms and the hallway have multiteried surrounds. In the back rooms, enframements are plain flat boards. Interior doors consist of four panels.

For several feet around the house on all four sides, the yard is paved with bricks. There are no outbuildings. An old but not original porch has been removed.

In its essential details, the John F. Eneberg House remains substantially unchanged from the time of its construction a few years after the Civil War. It is an architecturally significant example of the Greek Revival Buildings property type, in this case a central passage double-pile cottage with an uncommon meander molding across the primary elevation. Alterations have been few, consisting of such things as fenestration changes in the rear, replacement of wood shingles on the roof with asphalt, installation of a bathroom and, perhaps, construction of or expansion of the basement. Considering all of the above, the building's historic character remains intact.

The John F. Eneberg House is property #595 in the Lexington MRA.

ENDNOTES

8. Statement of Significance

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:

☐ nationally  ☐ statewide  ☐ locally

Applicable National Register Criteria

☐ A  ☐ B  ☑ C  ☐ D

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions)

☐ A  ☐ B  ☐ C  ☐ D  ☐ E  ☐ F  ☐ G

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

ca. 1868

Significant Dates

ca. 1868

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Unknown

Significant Person

N/A

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

SUMMARY: The John F. Eneberg House, 157 N. 10th St., Lexington, Lafayette County, Missouri, is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C in the area of ARCHITECTURE. Constructed in ca. 1868 during Lexington's transitional period following the Civil War, the John F. Eneberg House exemplifies the Greek Revival Buildings property type (see "Historic Resources of Lexington, Missouri (Partial Inventory: Historic and Architectural Properties): Associated Property Types: Greek Revival Buildings"). In this case, the application of Greek Revival detailing and other stylistic elements to the cottage form is well illustrated. Of special interest is a meander molding (unique in Lexington, rare in Missouri) which accents all five units of the primary elevation. The John F. Eneberg House is intact with few alterations on its original site on what had been the main thoroughfare between Lexington's commercial center and its once-busy riverfront.

ELABORATION: Census records indicate that Sweden native John F. Eneberg, the apparent first owner, was a brewer on the eve of the Civil War. By the 1870s, Eneberg was a Lexington merchant dealing in products ranging from lumber to glassware and groceries. Later (after 1878), he apparently moved to Bates City in southwestern Lafayette County and established that town's first store.1 Subsequent owners of the John F. Eneberg House include Thomas Walton, from 1887-1919. Walton, who served as mayor of Lexington from 1908-12, also was a president of the old Missouri Bituminous Coal Co.2 Vacant for several years, the John F. Eneberg House remains in the form of a single-family dwelling. Tenth Street, on which the residence is situated, was called Pine Street during the decades when Lexington flourished.

ENDNOTES

1 History of Lafayette County, MO., (St. Louis: National Historical Company, 1881), p. 444. A reference to Eneberg also is found in the Atlas Map of Lafayette County, Missouri, (St. Louis: Missouri Publishing Company), 1877.


Abstract.

For additional bibliographical information, see "Historic Resources of Lexington, Missouri (Partial Inventory: Historic and Architectural Properties)."

Preceding documentation on file (NPS):
☐ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
☐ previously listed in the National Register
☐ previously determined eligible by the National Register
☐ designated a National Historic Landmark
☐ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey #
☐ recorded by Historic American Engineering Record #

Primary location of additional data:
☒ State historic preservation office
☐ Other State agency
☐ Federal agency
☐ Local government
☐ University
☐ Other

Specify repository:
☐ Show-Me Regional Planning Commission

10. Geographical Data

Acres of property: Less than one acre

UTM References
A Zone
[1,5] 1412,3176,0
Easting Northing
B Zone
[3,4] 3174,0
Easting Northing

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

The property is located on Lot 12, Block C, Anderson's Addition within the city of Lexington, Lafayette County, Missouri.

See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification

Boundaries conform to the lot borders. This is the historic location of the property.

See continuation sheet

Form Prepared By
name/title: Roger Maserang/Historic Preservation Coordinator
organization: Show-Me Regional Planning Commission
date: April 22, 1992
street & number: 122 Hout St., P.O. Box 348
city or town: Warrensburg
state: Missouri
telephone: 816-747-2294
zip code: 64093
ENEBERG, JOHN F., HOUSE
157 N. 10th St., Lexington, Missouri
MRA #595

SITE PLAN
Not to Scale

Howard Street

Lot 12

BLOCK C

ANDERSON'S ADDITION

N. 10th Street

N. 11th Street

Alley

Commercial Block (Rear)
ENEBERG, JOHN F., HOUSE

157 N. 10th St., Lexington, Missouri
MRA #595

First Floor Plan

Scale: 1" = Approximately 6'

BATH
11' x 10½'

14' x 13½'

12' x 13½'
K.

14½' x 15½'
L. R.

14' x 15½'
PARLOR

30½'

38½'
Photographs

The following information is the same for all photographs:

John F. Eneberg House
157 N. 10th Street, Lexington, Lafayette County, Missouri
Photographer: Roger Maserang
Negatives: Missouri State Cultural Resource Inventory, Department of Natural Resources, Jefferson City

Main (West) Elevation
March 1991
Facing east
1 of 10

South Elevation
March 1991
Facing north
2 of 10

Rear and North Elevations
March 1991
Facing SW
3 of 10

Entrance Detail
March 1991
Facing east
4 of 10

Meander Molding Detail
March 1991
Facing east
5 of 10

Staircase in Central Hallway
May 1991
Facing east
6 of 10
Hallway View from Stairway
May 1991
Facing west
7 of 10

Mantel in South Parlor
May 1991
Facing east
8 of 10

Kitchen
May 1991
Facing west
9 of 10

North Loft Room
May 1991
Facing north
10 of 10