FHR-8-300 (11-78)

Cover

United States Department of the Interior
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service

National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only
received
date entered

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

1. Name

City of Carthage Multiple Resource Area

historic: Historic Resources of the City of Carthage (Partial Inventory: Historic and Architectural Properties)

and/or common:

2. Location

street & number: City limits of Carthage, Missouri and six outlying significant properties related to the development of the town ___ not for publication

city, town: Carthage ___ vicinity of congressional district: #7 - Hon. Gene Taylor

state: Missouri code: 29 county: Jasper code: 097

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use	
___ district	___ public	X occupied	___ agriculture	___ museum
___ building(s)	X private	X unoccupied	X commercial	X park
___ structure	X both	X work in progress	X educational	X private residence
___ site	**Public Acquisition**	**Accessible**	___ entertainment	X religious
___ object	___ in process	X yes: restricted	___ government	___ scientific
X Multiple Resources	___ being considered	X yes: unrestricted	___ industrial	X transportation
		X no	___ military	___ other:

4. Owner of Property

name: Multiple Ownership (see continuation sheets)

street & number:

city, town: ___ vicinity of state:

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc.: Assessors Office, Jasper County Courthouse

street & number: Courthouse Square

city, town: Carthage state: Missouri 64836

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

1. This Multiple Resource Nomination is based on City of Carthage Survey,

title: Phases 1 & 2. has this property been determined eligible? ___ yes X no

date: 1977, 1979-1980 ___ federal ___ state ___ county X local

depository for survey records: Carthage Public Library, 321 West Seventh

city, town: Carthage state: Missouri 64836

2. Carthage Missouri: An Architectural Survey and Study in Historic Preservation
January, 1978 local
Department of Natural Resources
Jefferson City Missouri 65102

3. Missouri State Historical Survey
1977 state
Department of Natural Resources
Jefferson City Missouri 65102

4. Missouri, A Guide to the Show-Me State
1941 state
Missouri State Highway Department and Works Project Administration
published by: Duell, Sloan and Pearce
New York New York

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2. James M. Denny, Section Chief, Nominations-Survey and Contact Person
Department of Natural Resources
Office of Historic Preservation
P.O. Box 176 314-751-4096
Jefferson City Missouri 65102

7. Description

Condition		Check one	Check one
X excellent	X deteriorated	X unaltered	X original site
X good	___ ruins	X altered	X moved date _____
X fair	___ unexposed		Property 58 in 1967

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

Property 150 in c. 1930
Property 251 in c. 1930
Property 366 in pre-1925
Property 407 in pre-1925
Property 495 1902-1909
Property 510 in pre-1925
Property 541 in 1955
Property 545 in c. 1920

The City of Carthage Multiple Resource Area is located within the current city limits of Carthage and includes an additional six outlying properties which contribute to the historical and architectural development of the town. The Multiple Resource Area is, for the most part, residential in character.

Carthage, the county seat of Jasper County, was founded in 1842 high on the south bank of the Spring River which winds its way through southwest Missouri. The town was carefully laid out in that same year by Abel Landers, George Baker and John Plumber, commissioners appointed by the County Court. The irregular lines created at the intersection of Howard and Grand, and on Fourth Street are the results of discrepancies in this survey. The original tract of land, which was covered with trees, underbrush and prairie grass, was approximately 320 acres with the highest point being reserved for the county courthouse.[1] Today, the central clock tower, turrets and four corner towers of the present Jasper County Courthouse, 1895, designed by R.A. Orlopp Jr. in the Romanesque Revival style, command the immediate attention of those who travel to Carthage.[2]

By the 1860's, Carthage had a population of 400-500. Sixty-one homes were situated near the courthouse square. The majority of the structures described within the Multiple Resource Area, at that time were part of Judge John R. Chenault's holdings and miscellaneous numbered tracts. Chenault's property extended for more than eighty acres south of the present day Carthage High School (Plan 2, 170).[3]

Guerrilla warfare and fire left Carthage almost devastated at the end of the Civil War. A true comeback for the town was not to be experienced until the late nineteenth century. At this time, Carthage profited greatly from the discovery of lead and zinc deposits in nearby Joplin and Webb City and from its own marble quarries situated north of town.

Thus, the years of 1875-1905 were those of primary significance to the historical and architectural development of Carthage. The new economic base found in the mines and quarries generated a massive boom for the town, the evidence of which is found today in the larger, more splendid homes.

The Carthage Multiple Resource Area consists of 540 properties of primary or secondary significance. The number of non-contributing structures within the survey area is surprisingly low. Of these significant structures approximately 513 are utilized as residences. A small commercial area of seven significant buildings located between the 500 and 600 block of South Main has also been included.

This area is contiguous to the south boundary of the Carthage Courthouse Square District, nominated to the National Register of Historic Places in February of 1980. Nine significant ecclesiastical structures, one of which has been converted into a home (Plan 2, 186), three schools, one, a former residence (Plan 2, 111), a library, a park and five additional significant commerical structures are also present.

The Carthage Multiple Resource Area is comprised of two residential districts and forty-four non-contiguous sites, which contribute to the historic and architectural evolution of Carthage. Although it is very difficult to locate documents which substantiate the growth of Carthage before 1884, the general concensus of local historians is that residential neighborhoods first developed north and west of the courthouse square. Today, the area north of the square is heavily industrialized. Although isolated instances of significant homes exist north, east and west of the square, there is no longer a sense of architectural cohesiveness in their neighborhoods.

The large residential district south of the square grew in conjunction with the economic boom, between 1875 and 1905. A good streetcar service allowed owners to isolate themselves from the commercial and industrial centers and settle in more exclusive neighborhoods. The district is largely intact and generally free of non-contributing structures. The second district, Cassill Place, a secluded, elegant, late nineteenth century addition northwest of Carthage, has not escaped the effects of urban expansion. A highway constructed in the mid-1950's and commercial zoning problems are a constant threat to what little remains of the former residential haven.

Within the Multiple Resource Area are located outstanding examples of architectural styles associated with the second half of the nineteenth century: Italianate, Romanesque, Queen Anne, Eastlake, Classical Revival and significant vernacular examples which absorb aspects of each. Today, the broad, shaded streets, so admired in Carthage, act as the cohesive units which tie this rich and varied display of architectural styles together. The homes are generally set back twenty-five to forty feet from the avenues, and though additional structures have been built on the original, more spacious lots, there is no sense of over-crowding. Many of the homes are still fronted with brick sidewalks, although at the turn of the century it became fashionable to replace some of these with slabs of marble. Hitching posts, mounting blocks and street names chiseled in marble curbstones are also common remembrances of the former era. The homes are, in most cases, brick or frame construction with clapboard or shiplap siding. There is a full measure of jig-sawn and turned architectural elements to be discovered within the Multiple Resource Area. Foundations are consistently of stone, and roofs are generally hipped or gabled. In a number of instances, schools, eccesiastical and public structures as well as homes have facades of Carthage marble. Particular note of these buildings will be made.

There are three non-contiguous sites within the Carthage Multiple Resource Area which were constructed before 1870. Their descriptions are preceded by numbers which correspond to those on Plan 1.

1. Jasper County proper was established in 1838 by an act of the Missouri legislature. In 1841 a temporary seat of justice was held at the log home of George Hornback, located on Rural Route 2, 1½ miles north of Carthage. Measuring twelve by sixteen feet, the cabin is constructed with native, rough cut logs and thick mortar. It is the oldest remaining wood structure in southwest Missouri. Although the former log home is attached on one side to a modern frame building, and a new roof covering, gable window and door have been added, remarkably, the remainder of the structure has been retained in its original condition.[4]

2. One of the few structures to escape the conflagration of the Civil War is locally known as the Kendrick House, c. 1854, having remained in the Kendrick family since 1860. Situated north of Carthage at the intersection of Highway 71 and the Highway 66 cutoff, the two story home rests on a stone foundation and is constructed of local brick, with mortar of sandstone and burned lime. The house was originally fronted by a two story portico, upon which in October of 1863, the Kendrick family allegedly watched the burning of Carthage.[5]

3. Further east on Highway 66 is the Kellogg Home, c. 1868. The two story brick structure is topped by a wood shingled, hipped roof and four chimneys. It is built on a sandstone foundation and the handmade bricks of the facade are of surprising uniformity and hardness. The six-over-six double hung windows with segmental heads and stone sills are original to the home.

Two historic districts have been designated within the Multiple Resource Area:

District # 1. Carthage South Historic District, (Plan 2). This district is located in the central portion of the Multiple Resource Area south of the Courthouse Square.

The district is enclosed by a line which begins at a point approximately 88 feet east of the east curb of Clinton at the intersection of Clinton and Chestnut. It thence continues south along an irregular line that follows the east property lines of those properties on the east side of Clinton for approximately 1275 feet to the north curb of Budlong. It thence continues west along the north curb of Budlong to the east curb of the north/south alley between Grand and Clinton. It thence continues south along an irregular line that follows the east property lines of those properties on the east side of Grand for approximately 1225 feet to a point equivalent to the north property lines of those properties on the north side of Thirteenth. It thence continues east along said property lines for approximately 100 feet and then south approximately 150 feet to the south curb of Thirteenth. It thence continues south along an irregular line which follows the east property lines of those properties on the east side of Grand for approximately 1350 feet to the north curb of Centennial. It thence continues west along the east curb of Maple to the north curb of the east/west alley between Wiggins and Centennial. It thence continues west along the north curb of said alley to the east curb of Garrison.

It thence continues along the east curb of Garrison to the south curb of Wiggins. It thence continues west approximately 220 feet to the east curb of the north/south alley between McGregor and Garrison. It thence continues north along the east curb of said alley to the south curb of Wooster. It thence continues west along the south curb of Wooster for approximately 60 feet. It thence continues north 130 feet more or less to the end of the east curb of the north/south alley between McGregor and Garrison. It thence continues north along the east curb of said alley to the north curb of Chestnut. It thence continues east along the north curb of Chestnut to the west curb of Garrison. It thence continues north along the west curb of Garrison to the north curb of Sycamore. It thence continues west along the north curb of Sycamore to the east curb of the north/south alley between McGregor and Garrison. It thence continues north approximately 300 feet. It thence continues east to the east curb of Garrison. It thence continues north along the east curb of Garrison for approximately 160 feet to a point equivalent to the north property lines of those properties on the north side of Sixth. It thence continues east along an irregular line that follows said property lines for approximately 360 feet. It thence continues north for approximately 90 feet to the south curb of Fifth. It thence continues east along the south curb of Fifth to the west curb of the first north/south alley between Main and Grant. It thence continues south along the west curb of said alley to the south curb of Seventh. It thence continues east along the south curb of Seventh to the east curb of Grant. It thence continues along the east curb of Grant to the south curb of Sixth. It thence continues along the south curb of Sixth to the west curb of Howard. It thence continues south along the west curb of Howard for approximately 170 feet. It thence continues east approximately 125 feet more or less to a point equivalent to the east property lines of those properties on the east side of Howard. It thence continues south along an irregular line which follows the east property lines of said properties for approximately 260 feet to a point equivalent to the north property lines of those properties on the north side of Chestnut. It thence continues east for approximately 100 feet to the west curb of Lincoln. It thence continues south along the west curb of Lincoln to the south curb of Chestnut. It thence continues east along the south curb of Chestnut back to the beginning point.

The description by survey number of this district will begin in its northeast corner, the location of the initial growth of the district. Due to the enormous size of the district, descriptions will be organized by street beginning with Clinton, which runs north and south, and continuing west to Garrison. At this point, the cross streets, which run east and west, will be described beginning with Sixth Street and continuing south to Centennial.

There are no buildings within this district that have been previously listed on the National Register. The following descriptions are preceded by numbers which correspond to those on Plan 2.

Clinton Street This tree lined street forms the western boundary of the district. Several of the homes pre-date 1888 and the former Harding Residence (9) dates from 1872. After Clinton intersects with Budlong, a one way alley heading west, the street narrows and the architectural significance of the thoroughfare breaks down. The houses are in fair to good condition

4. Lemons House, 800 S. Clinton, c. 1915. This small frame house is sheathed in aluminum siding and is fronted by a Bungalow porch.

5. Brown House, 804 S. Clinton, c. 1890. Although this L-shaped home has been sided with asbestos shingles, the overhead shelf entablatures of the double hung windows have been retained. An angular bay window projects from the north facade.

6. Korn House, 805 S. Clinton, c. 1950. It is a non-contributing building.

7. Hillebrenner House, 808 S. Clinton, c. 1900, The asbestos shingles and Bungalow-type porch are later additions on this frame house.

8. Knight House, 812 S. Clinton, before 1888. This two story Eastlake is typical of the vernacular homes within the district. It displays the characteristic fishscale shingles in the upper gable associated with the style.

9. Former H.H. Harding Home, 813 South Clinton, 1872. The present asbestos siding detracts from the beauty of this Italianate home. Although the brick chimneys and roof cresting have been removed, the front porch, its turned posts and jig-sawn cut brackets are still intact. This home is of primary significance to the district.

10. Sandy House, 818 South Clinton, c. 1909. This home is typical of many two story homes in Carthage. The porch roof is supported by Doric columns set on wood piers.

11. Ashworth House, 821 South Clinton, c. 1890. The addition of a front, plate glass window has altered the appearance of this home. Remaining windows are double hung with overhead shelf entablatures. The front gable displays decorative, diagonal board treatment.

12. Clark House, 822 South Clinton, pre-1888. This one story, frame home is sided with asbestos shingles. The narrow, double hung windows have overhead shelf entablatures and small corbels alongside the upper sash.

13. Schaefer House, 827 S. Clinton, c. 1910. The first floor of this two story home has been sided with asbestos shingles. A fanlight is situated in the upper gable. The Classical-type porch is a common sight in the district.

14. Easson House, 828 South Clinton, c. 1895. Although this two story Victorian vernacular home has been sided with asbestos shingles, its shape and proportions continue to make a viable contribution to district. Hipped roof displays bracketed cornice. Porch has turned columns in marble.

15. Thomas House, 831 South Clinton, c. 1888. This Eastlake cottage has a porch with turned posts and an upper frieze of decorative spools. The north window is protected by a projecting overhang supported by elbow brackets with hanging pendants, spokes and spindles.

16. Schlichting House, 900 South Clinton, c. 1895. This two story Eastlake home has been stabilized and painted recently. The structure's molded porch posts fortunately still survive as does its original door and stained glass.

17. Drier House, 901 South Clinton, c. 1895. The bracketed and denticulated cornice of this two story, L-shaped vernacular has been kept intact. Unfortunately, it has been sided with shingles and little other detail remains.

18. Howe House, 904 South Clinton, c. 1895. The jig-sawn cut brackets and diagonal board treatment of this 1½ story Eastlake cottage are distinguished by contrasting paint colors.

19. Isbell House, 905 South Clinton, c. 1888. The addition of multi-paned windows and two story porch supported by mammoth columns has given this home a more classical feeling. The front door has been given a broken, overhead pediment and fluted side surroundings.

20. St. Ann's Church Rectory, 908 S. Clinton, c. 1905. This two story Box home has been sided with asbestos shingles and stripped of any former detail.

21. St. Ann's Catholic Church, 910 South Clinton, 1908. This Gothic Revival church is constructed in Carthage marble. Its northwest corner is enriched by an unusual hexagonal tower with upper battlements. The southwest campanile is embellished with stone buttressing, lancet openings and an upper battlement with polygonal tower top.

22. John Isbell House, 913 S. Clinton pre-1888. The L-shaped porch with jig-sawn cut brackets is the most distinctive feature of this home. It is one of the oldest houses in the district.

23. Zimmerman House, 1002 South Clinton, c. 1895. This large Eastlake vernacular home has recently been sided and any former architectural detail removed. The porch is also a more recent addition.

24. Folger House, 1003 South Clinton, c. 1890. This home has been stabilized and painted within the year. The residence's second story balcony, its conical roof and metal finial denote it as a significant Queen Anne structure. The home was built by Mr. Davey (Plan 2, 108) for his daughter. A small one story structure, built in the early 1900's, at the rear of the property is used as an apartment.

25. Kirk House, 1009 South Clinton, c. 1895. The original clapboard of this two story Victorian vernacular is hidden beneath asbestos shingles. On the north facade an angular bay with bracketed cornice and decorative panels still remains.

26. Spillman House, 1010 South Clinton, c. 1900. The porch of this two story frame home is a more recent addition. An angular bay window projects from the south facade.

27. Hensley House, 1013 South Clinton, c. 1890. This 1½ story Eastlake cottage is sided with shiplap. The use of clapboard is more common in the district. Its diagonal patterned shingles in the upper gable and front angular bay window with hanging pendants are typically Eastlake.

28. Morrow House, 1018 South Clinton, c. 1905. The front garage of this 1½ story vernacular home is a later addition.

29. Stockwell House, 1019 South Clinton, c. 1895. This Eastlake home, although in poor condition, makes a strong architectural contribution to the district. Among other features it displays: shiplap siding; fishscale shingles; a porch frieze; turned porch posts and a cut bargeboard.

30. Ritchie House, 1020 South Clinton, c. 1900. The present porch of this one story frame cottage is a newer addition.

31. Gipson House, 1023 South Clinton, c. 1895. Although asbestos siding has altered the original character of this home, the front window, with its segmental opening and stained glass transom has been retained, as have the fishscale shingles and cutwork of the upper gable.

32. Lawson House, 1024 South Clinton, c. 1892. This L-shaped Eastlake cottage is fronted by an exceptional porch which displays a decorative frieze and spoked brackets.

33. Moore House, 1027 South Clinton, c. 1895. The upper balcony of this two story Victorian vernacular home has decorative fishscale shingles and on the lower porch, turned posts.

34. Brown House, 1028 South Clinton, c. 1895. An oriel window with conical roof, situated on the southwest corner of this Queen Anne home, is supported by an engaged column.

35. Souder House, 1031 South Clinton, c. 1905. This plain, two story Box home is sided in shiplap and has corner molds in the shape of pilasters.

36. Erskin House, 1032 South Clinton, c. 1895. This two story Victorian Box is distinguished from its neighbors by the jig-sawn cut brackets and spool frieze of the porch.

37. Bailey House, 1035 South Clinton, c. 1900. The front gable of this two story Box home has returns. Additional classical features include Doric porch columns, and overhead pediment.

38. McConnel House, 1036 South Clinton, c. 1905. This house has a broad, sharply gabled roof. Its enclosed, projecting upper gable and casement windows are unique to the district.

39. Higgenbotham House, 1039 South Clinton, c. 1900. This two story Box home has been sided and any former architectural detail moved.

40. Smith House, 1040 South Clinton, c. 1900. This two story Box home is rather plain except for a wide belt of shingles between the first and second floor and a pedimented portico.

41. Kisling House, 1045 South Clinton, c. 1895. This house exhibits a rare upper gable treatment which includes star cutouts. A former U-shaped veranda has been removed.

42. Tai Soo House, 1046 South Clinton, c. 1905. The front porch of this Bungalow house is supported by tapered wood supports set on brick piers.

Howard Street Due to the irregular layout of the town (1842), this street is terminated at Grand Avenue. There are two particularly noteworthy Eastlake homes on this street, (43) and (71).

43. Former E.B.Jacobs Home, 601 Howard, pre-1888. This Eastlake home is considered a pivotal home within the district. Decorative shinglework, elbow brackets, turned posts and jig-sawn cutwork prevail. The front double doors and overhead transom are original.

44. Glimpse House, 605 Howard, 1909-1925. This one story Bungalow has diagonal brackets beneath the front gable and exposed beams under the side eaves. The porch roof rests on tapered posts set on stone piers.

46. Conder and McConnell House, 615 Howard, 1909-1925. The upper balcony of this two story Box home is a more recent addition. The eaves have exposed beams and the corner molds are shaped similar to pilasters.

47. Rancatore House, 700-702 Howard, c. 1960. This is a non-contributing structure.

48. Metcalf House, 701 Howard, c. 1909-1925. This 2 1/2 story Box home displays hipped dormers, an angular bay window on the south facade, and stone porch piers.

49. Randolphe House, 704 Howard, c. 1890. This two story Victorian vernacular home has been sided with asbestos shingles and former detail removed. The scale and proportion of the home still contribute to the district, however.

50. Argabright House, 705 Howard, c. 1900. This two story Victorian vernacular home features an ocular window in the upper front gable. This is not a common window treatment within the district.

51. Goutley House, 708 Howard, c. 1888. The front porch of this two story home has a pedimented portico supported by Doric columns. A south, square bay window and pilaster-shaped corner molds are other distinguishing features.

52. Mobley House, 714 Howard, c. 1930. This cottage features 6-over-1 doublehung windows, a gabled portico and an exterior stone fireplace.

53. McCumber House, 717 Howard, 1909-1925. This first floor of this Victorian vernacular home is sided with clapboards, the second with wood shingles. A window on the north facade is set within a Tudor-arched opening and has leaded glass.

54. Triplett House, 718 Howard, c. 1900. The upper gable of this two story Victorian vernacular has decorative rib work and returns. A porch with Doric support columns continues around the northwest corner.

55. Scroggs House, 813 Howard, 1888/1897. The two story section of this L-shaped house was constructed in 1888, the porch section in 1897. The two-over-two double hung windows have shaped lintels.

56. W. Scroggs House, 817 Howard, 1889. The former U-shaped porch of this Eastlake house has been removed. The remaining porticos, however have turned posts and brackets. Upper gable features cutout treatment.

57. Grace Episcopal Church, 820 Howard, 1889. This Victorian Gothic church is constructed in Carthage marble. Its stepped front gable, and upper parapet are distinctive features. Side stone buttresses are employed for exterior support. Stained glass is significant.

58. Jones House, 821 Howard, c. 1895. This Queen Anne vernacular home was moved from the other side of Howard Street in 1967. Although the house still retains the massing of forms found in the Queen Anne style, it is sheathed in asbestos shingles and little architectural detail remains.

59. Lawhead House, 826 Howard, 1909-1925. The lower portion of the house is random ashlar stone masonry and the upper is covered in wood shingles. There are brick window surrounds and a brick belt course between the foundation and the first floor.

60. Hickman House, 827 Howard, c. 1920. This small one story cottage has a gabled portico.

61. Mitchell House, 830 Howard, c. 1895. An L-shaped vernacular house with little architectural detail remaining except for the overhead shelf entablatures above the doublehung windows, and an enclosed screened porch.

62. Smith House, 831 Howard, c. 1909-1925. This one story cottage has a gabled portico. The garage attachment on the south is a recent addition.

63. Cromer House, 900 Howard, 1909-1925. The lower portion of this Bungalow has been covered with stucco. The porch roof is supported by brick piers.

64. Susan Smith House, 904 Howard, 1909-1925. The windows of this 1 1/2 story vernacular home are one-over-one doublehung with overhead shelf entablatures. The porch roof is supported by Doric columns.

65. Gordon House, 905 Howard, c. 1935. This is a non-contributing structure.

66. Kissinger House, 910 Howard, c. 1900. An angular bay window plus an additional window with bracketed overhang, front this Eastlake cottage. Further architectural detail was probably removed with the construction of a new porch and addition of asbestos siding.

67. Williams House, 911 Howard, c. 1900. This two story box has a hipped dormer and exposed rafters beneath the roof cornice. The front door retains its transom and sidelights. The porch roof is supported by Doric columns set on stone piers.

68. Murto House, 914 Howard, c. 1900. The addition of a Bungalow porch masks the original identity of this Victorian vernacular home. A transom can still be detected above the front door.

69. Mitchell House, 917 Howard, c. 1900. The older date of this home is supported by its window shapes. The front garage and gabled portico are newer additions.

70. Former J.E. Lang Home, 1001 Howard, c. 1885. Although a prominent home in the late nineteenth century, its roof cresting, fanciful cutwork and finials have been removed. Some decorative shingles, vertical boarding between the first and second floor and a stained glass transom were not destroyed.

71. Blackwell House, 1002 Howard, c. 1885. This Eastlake home is considered a pivotal structure within the district. Prominent features include vertical board banding, sunbursts, angular bay windows, and decorative shingles. The brick work of the central chimney and the classical portico (possibly a later addition) are outstanding.

72. Forrest House, 1007 Howard, 1909-1925. The exterior of this cottage has been modified by the addition of asbestos siding, irregularly-cut window surrounds and a partially enclosed portico.

73. LeMasters House, 1010 Howard, 1909-1925. This two story frame structure has been modified to resemble a Colonial Revival home.

Grant Street. This broad, tree-lined street is also the West fork leading to Grand Avenue. The former Haughawout house, Plan 2, (95) reputedly the first home of the Italianate style to be built in Carthage during the post-Civil War years, is located at 911 Grant. All of the houses are in fair to good condition.

74. Trenton House, 600 Grant, c. 1895. A circular two story bay off the north facade, sheathed in shingles and supporting a conical roof, distinguishes this structure as a Queen Anne home. The cornice is bracketed and there is a fanlight opening in the upper gable.

75. Bailey House, 610 Grant, c. 1895. This two story Victorian Box home displays decorative shingle treatment beneath the upper gable and a stained glass transom above the door. A belt of vertical bands runs beneath the cornice.

76. Davis House, 614 Grant, c. 1900. The porch piers and upper gable of this 1 1/2 story Bungalow home are sided in wood shingles. The remaining facade is clapboard.

77. Wofford House, 700 Grant, c. 1900. A two story Box home, typical of those located in the district. The structure has characteristic hipped dormers, double hung windows and a front porch supported by Doric columns set on stone piers.

78. Harvel House, 706 Grant, c. 1900. This house has similar features to those described in (77).

79. Howerton House, 710 Grant, 1895-1900. Certain descriptive features, and the overall plan, indicate that this house was originally an Eastlake or Queen Anne cottage. The present porch roof supported by brick piers, and upper dormer, is probably a later addition.

80. Howerton Cleaners, 714 Grant, 1909-1920. This is the only commercial structure within the district, built in the Moderne style. The front door has recently been modified by the addition of plate glass.

81. Carthage Public School Annex, 1909-1925. A non-contributing front facade with vertical board siding and a wood shake overhang, which were added several years ago to the older commercial facade.

82. Newcomb House, 722 Grant, c. 1900. This two story Victorian vernacular home is distinguished by its decorative shingle work with a sunburst design in the upper gable.

83. Former Westminister Presbyterian Church, 800 Grant, pre-1888. The original tower of this church has been removed. The decorative placement of shingles, vertical and diagonal boardwork, bracketed cornice, and original stained glass are distinctive.

84. Miller House, 803 Grant, c. 1900. The front gable on this two story Box home has returns. The attic window within the gable has a molded eyebrow head.

85. Stanley Home, 806 Grant, 1909-1925. This two story Box structure has the massing and building materials commonly found within the district.

86. Parks House, 807 Grant, c. 1915. A one story bungalow with diagonal brackets beneath the front gable and a broad porch roof supported by stone piers.

87. Former Federick Haughawout House, 809 Grant, c. 1870. The porch frieze of this two story Italianate house is cut by a jig saw, as is the porch railing. Molded posts and brackets are additional decorative features. The house is presently sided with asbestos shingles.

88. Grosshart House, 815 Grant, 1904. This characteristic two story Box structure displays a hipped dormer, double hung windows, a front porch and supporting Doric columns set on stone piers.

89. Per House, 900 Grant, c. 1950. This is a non-conforming structure.

90. Former Dr. Flower Residence, 901 Grant,c. 1890. Although its original Victorian porch has been replaced by a Neoclassical one, and the north facade has been altered substantially, the house still retains much of its romantic appeal.

91. Hearst House, 904 Grant, c. 1925. The exterior finish of this cottage is stucco and the porch is a later addition.

92. Smith House, 907 Grant, c. 1900. The stone porch and porte cochere are more recent additions to this two story Box home.

93. Anderson House, 908 Grant, 1909-1925. The exterior of this one story, frame cottage has been stuccoed.

94. Reese House, 910 Grant, 1909-1925. The exterior of this two story, frame, vernacular home has molded support posts and decorative scrolled brackets.

95. Former Joshua Haughawout House, 911 Grant, c. 1870. This home is the first Italianate post-Civil War home to be built in Carthage. The cornice of the hipped roof is enriched with brackets, modillions, and dentils.

96. Schultz House, 914 Grant, c. 1890. The door of this one story, frame cottage still retains its original transom.

97. Stark House, 1000 Grant, c. 1890. Although the windows of this home have overhead shelf entablatures and the transom has been kept above the door. asbestos siding and shutters have greately altered its original appearance.

98. Patton House, 1003 Grant, c. 1890. The porch of this two story vernacular home has molded posts, a jig-sawn cut frieze and supporting brackets with inner spokes.

99. Russell House, 1006 Grant, c. 1900. The gambrel roof of this vernacular home is an unusual type within the district.

100. Mason House, 1007 Grant, c. 1895. This 1 1/2 story house has shaped lintels above the upper sashes of the second story.

101. McWilliams House, 1008 Grant, 1909-125. This 1 1/2 story vernacular frame home home has a hipped-gable roof and front porch roof supported by Doric Columns.

102. Dreibelis House, 1011 Grant, c. 1900. The side porch of this 1 1/2 story frame vernacular home has been enclosed. There are diagonal braces beneath the front gable of the home and exposed beams beneath the side eaves.

Grand Avenue. The avenue continues as the Western boundary of the district. Several of Carthage's finest and best kept residences line this major thoroughfare, and the architectural detail on the majority of the structures is still intact. Sections of several of the larger, more spacious lots have recently been occupied by non-contributing structures. The residences are in good condition.

103. Fast One Hour Cleaners, 1101 Grand Avenue, c. 1925. This dry cleaning establishment was once a gas station. It is a non-conforming building.

104. Former Joseph P. Leggett House, 1106 Grand, 1901. This two story Classical Revival Home is constructed of Carthage marble. It is a close twin to the former Platt House (109), but it is slightly more angular in its exterior configuration. The rear carriage house burned several years ago, and has been largely rebuilt.

105. Perkins House, 1113 Grand, c. 1900. The front porch of this two story vernacular home was removed between 1909 and 1925 and replaced with a smaller portico. The first floor doublehung windows have shaped lintels whereas the windows of the second floor have overhead shelf entablatures.

106. Pendergraft House, 1116 Grand, c. 1950. This is a non-contributing structure.

107. Heisten House, 1123 Grand, c. 1900. This house was enlarged and remodeled from a smaller Eastlake cottage. A projecting boxed cornice continues around the lower perimeter of the roof.

108. Former Thomas Davey House, 1130 Grand, c. 1888. Noteworthy features of this 2 1/2 story Queen Anne home include a domed turret with recessed porch and superb brick chimneys with decorative caps. The Victorian porch of this significant structure was removed at an early date and replaced with a Neo-classical one. There are a number of fine stained glass windows. Mr. Davey was an owner of the Carthage foundry, and had mining interests in the area.

109. Former Cornelius Platt House, 1131 Grand, 1901. This 2 1/2 story Classical Revival home is constructed of Carthage marble. Mr. Platt was an associate of Mr. Leggett (104). Mr. Joe Prather of Carthage designed both homes.

110. Former Brinkerhoff House, 1141 Grand, c. 1884. This house was formerly an outstanding example of the Italianate style. Unfortunately, in 1922, it was altered beyond recognition.

111. Former William H. Phelps House, 1146 Grand, late 1890's. The appearance of this monumental Classical Revival home, constructed of Carthage marble, was altered by the removal of its red tile roof. The carriage house has been rehabilitated into a cafeteria for the St. Ann Catholic School, while the home is used for offices.

112. White House, 1157 Grand, 1955. This ranch home is a non-contributing structure.

113. Former Cowgill House, 1155 Grand, 1888. Mr. Cowgill was an associate of Frank Hill (209) in a milling company. It is believed that both of their Romanesque Revival homes were designed by the same architect.

114. Former Clinton Spencer House, 1163 Grand, 1872. Clinton Spencer was Sheriff for Jasper County and it is conjectured that the home was built with embezzled funds and the physical labor provided by jail convicts. The two story brick Italianate home has segmental window heads, a bracketed cornice and is crowned by a widow's walk.

115. Knight House, 1173 Grand, c. 1965. This one story ranch home is a non-conforming structure.

116. Grand Avenue Church of God, classrooms, 1175 Grand, c. 1960. This one story building is a non-contributing structure.

117. Barkley House, 1180 Grand, c. 1900. The porch of this two story frame, Classical Revival Home exhibits Doric columns, and overhead pediment with plaster floral motifs, and turned balusters.

118. Grand Avenue Church of God, 1185 Grand, c. 1960. This is a non-contributing church structure.

119. Brooks House, 1186 Grand, c. 1900. The front porch of this two story, frame Box house has been removed. The house has been sided with asbestos shingles and little architectural detail remains.

120. Carthage Pump Supply, 1200 Grand, c. 1900. The gable roof of this one story frame commercial structure is concealed behind a wooden false front. The building was originally a grocery.

121. Morris Food Market, 1203 Grand, c. 1945. This commerical structure is a non-contributing building.

122. Gilbreath House, 1204 Grand, c. 1900. This two story house has been covered with asbestos shingles. However, the overhead shelf entablatures remain on the doublehung windows.

123. Lovett and Kortum House, 1212 Grand, c. 1960. This one story frame house is a non-contributing structure.

124. Collier House, 1213 Grand, c. 1895. A two story Eastlake home, with a belt of shingles between the first and second floors. The front porch displays characteristic turned posts, balusters, and a cutwork frieze.

125. Parson House, 1216 Grand, c. 1900. The windows of this 1 1/2 story, frame vernacular home have recently been remodeled and the porch enclosed.

126. Potter House, 1220 Grand, c. 1900. The windows of this one story, frame vernacular home are doublehung with overhead shelf entablatures.

127. Potter Apartments, 1224-1226 Grand, 1975. This ranch building is a non-contributing structure.

128. Williams House, 1231 Grand, 1900. The upper gable of the projecting front bay is covered with fishscale shingles. However, aluminum siding and a rock-faced veneer have been added to the lower floors.

129. Strait House, 1232 Grand, c. 1905. This 1 1/2 story Bungalow has a porte-cochere attached to the front porch.

130. McGuill House, 1233 Grand, c. 1915. A two story, frame, vernacular home, with a Dutch Colonial addition off the north facade. The addition has a gambrel roof.

131. Clinton House, 1238 Grand, c. 1955. This ranch home is a non-contributing structure.

132. Benson House, 1239 Grand, c. 1925. A one story frame cottage with a large exterior chimney of rock-faced ashlar masonry.

133. Von Holton House, 1246 Grand, c. 1950. This is a non-contributing structure.

134. Stines House, 1249 Grand, c. 1910. The front porch of this one story frame bungalow has been enclosed.

135. Former Charles McElroy House, 1301 Grand, 1890. The boxed, denticulated cornice of this 2 1/2 story, frame, Italianate, is supported by double brackets with hanging pendants. The hipped roof has finials along the ridge line and the front dormer exhibits a sunburst panel. The porch cornice is bracketed and is supported by molded posts and a jig-sawn cut balustrade.

136. Rogers House, 311 East Thirteenth, c. 1875. Suprisingly, there is no documentation associated with this structure. By appearance, it seems to be quite old. The hipped roof is supported by very simple double brackets. The 6-over-6 paired windows are set within segmental openings and display an irregular glass surface. The house is surrounded by a U-shaped veranda.

137. Former Huntley House, 1302 Grand, c. 1875. The interior of this home has been modified to some extent. The cornice is one of the most beautiful in Carthage. It is denticulated and supported by mammoth, ornately scrolled brackets. There are not only decorative panels between the brackets, but also beneath the eaves. Mr. Huntley was in the Navy, and the wood surround of the front door is in a braided shape similar to a rope.

138. Sanders House, 1307 Grand, 1910. The front gable of this one story bungalow is stuccoed. The upper sashes of the doublehung windows have decorative mullions.

139. Garrison House, 1315 Grand, 1955. This is a non-contributing structure.

140. Cline House, 1403 Grand, c. 1960. This is a non-contributing structure.

141. Ulmer House, 1404 Grand, c. 1900. This two story frame, Box home, has an open veranda with columned supports and upper balustrade.

142. Jarrell House, 1405 Grand, c. 1950. This 1 1/2 story frame home is a non-contributing structure.

143. Lamb House, 1407 Grand, c. 1905. This 1 1/2 story, frame, vernacular home has a pedimented porte-cochere north of the front porch.

144. Spradling House, 1410 Grand, c. 1905. Originally the house was a one story cottage. This first story was jacked up, given a Tudor half-timbered effect and a brick first story was constructed beneath the original house.

145. Owings House, 1415 Grand, c. 1960. This one story home is a non-contributing structure.

146. Baker House, 1421 Grand, c. 1960. This is a non-contributing structure.

147. Former Miller House, 1422 Grand, c. 1890. A three story polygonal tower with a bracketed tent roof is the most distinguishing feature of this 2 1/2 story, Queen Anne Chateauesque. Mr. Miller was a grocer by trade.

148. McCune House, 1427 Grand, c. 1900. This two story, frame Box home has exposed beams beneath the eaves. The front porch roof is supported by brick piers.

149. Former Aaron Myers House, 1431 Grand, c. 1890. The cornice of this two story, frame Italianate home is supported by double brackets and is denticulated. There are also decorative bosses alongside the upper sashes of the doublehung windows. The gate posts of the original wrought iron fence still front the property.

150. Former R.A. Montgomery House, 1500 Grand, c. 1895. This home. designed by Stanford White, was moved from Cassill Place on Central Avenue in the early 1930's. Many of the decorative features have since been removed. Montgomery was said to be a member of the Marshall Fields Warehouse family from Chicago.

151. Whittenberg House, 1503 Grand, c. 1890. This small, L-shaped Victorian cottage has long, narrow windows with overhead shelf entablatures.

152. McCanse House, 1512 Grand, c. 1905. Aluminum siding has been used on the exterior of this two story vernacular home and any former, distinctive architectural detail has been removed.

153. Garber House, 1519 Grand, 1898. Decorative fishscale shingles embellish the upper gable of this two story Victorian vernacular home.

154. Nebelsick House, 1520 Grand, c. 1955. This one story ranch home is a non-contributing structure.

155. Hutchins House, 1521 Grand, c. 1900. This one story Bungalow has an overhead hipped dormer and exposed rafters beneath the eaves. The porch is supported by Doric columns.

156. Higgins House, 1528 Grand, c. 1950. This is a non-contributing structure.

157. Boggess House, 1531 Grand, 1930. This L-shaped cottage is sided with asbestos shingles and has little remaining detail of significance.

Main Street is the primary traffic artery leading from the Courthouse Square. By 1896, the electric streetcar service extended south from the Square the entire length of Main Street to Fairview. Well maintained Victorian homes line both sides of this tree-lined thoroughfare. Of particular significance is the former Frank Hill home (209). The houses in general are in good to excellent condition. The north end of South Main consists of a small commerical area which is contiguous to the south boundary of the Courthouse Square Historic District, nominated to the National Register in February of 1980.

158. Coney Chef, 500 South Main, c. 1897. A bakery was housed at this location in 1897. Although a new brick storefront has been added, there are still doublehung windows with segmental heads on the north facade.

159. Ken's Record Shop, 504 South Main, 1909-1925. This store was originally an empty space between 500 and 506 South Main. It was enclosed front and rear to create a space.

160. 501-505 South Main, 1909-1925. There is little architecturally distinctive about this one story commercial structure, other than the bricks are larger than standard size.

161. State Farm Insurance, 506 South Main, pre-1925. The overhead pediment of the one story front facade has a bracketed and denticulated cornice. The pediment has a central wheel motif with decorative panels on either side.

162. M.C. Jackson Printing Co., 509 South Main, 1909-1925. The front facade of this one story brick commercial building has a stepped parapet. The side windows are segmentally arched.

163. McGuire Patterson Building, 508-510 South Main, 1950. This is a non-contributing commercial structure.

164. C.E. Smith and Associates, 519 South Main, 1909-1925. Although an old building, its front facade was irreversibly altered in 1975.

165. Former Platt Porter Building, 527 South Main, c. 1920. This structure a former grocery warehouse, presently is the home of the local newspaper, the Carthage Press. The two story structure displays classical detail in smooth Carthage stone. The former bracketed and pedimented entry has been enclosed.

166. Allen F. Scott Building, 612 South Main, early 1960's. This is a non-contributing structure.

167. Delmonte Apartments, 616 South Main, c. 1910. This three story brick structure was the first "fireproof" apartment house in Carthage.

168. First United Methodist Church, 617 South Main, 1925/1974. The front portion of this church burned in 1973 and was replaced by a non-contributing addition. The rear portion was constructed in 1925 of brick and stone and still retains Gothic and Tudor detail elements.

169. Carthage High School Physical Education Building, 705 South Main, 1950's. This former Safeway Food Store was remodeled in 1978 to accomodate the gym facilities. It is a non-contributing structure.

170. Carthage Senior High School, 714 South Main, 1904. This three story school structure is constructed in rough cut ashlar masonry. The bays are separated by Doric pilasters in smooth cut stone. There is an abundance of classical detail, a semi-circular entry and a denticulated stone cornice.

171. Goostree House, 717 South Main, c. 1888. The original porch of this two story vernacular home has been removed. Remnants of a bargeboard and hanging pendant can be seen in the upper gable and there are still sunburst panels within the gabled dormers of the north facade.

172. First Presbyterian Church Teen House, 721 South Main, c. 1920. This one story Bungalow has large diagonal brackets beneath the eaves of the roof and porch. The porch roof is supported by tapered wood piers.

173. First Christian Church, 800 South Main, 1909. This church was originally designed as a centralized plan. The proposed central dome recorded in an early rendering, was never executed. The church is constructed in Carthage marble and has classical detail.

174. Former E.S. Williams House, 811 South Main, c. 1892. Significant features of this home include a slate-covered and bracketed central tower, segmental hood moldings with label stops and an added Eastlake porch. The original brick facades were not painted.

175. First Christian Church House, 800 S. Main, c. 1900. This two story Box home has a bracketed and denticulated cornice and hipped dormers. The entry is flanked by fluted pilasters and sidelights of leaded glass.

176. Terry House, 902 South Main, 1898. This home was built for Judge Perkins, father of Marlin Perkins, the naturalist. This two story, frame Victorian vernacular structure has a denticulated cornice and Palladian window in the upper gable.

177. Former Mitchell Home, 903 South Main, 1881. This two story, brick Italianate was built by the president of the Bank of Carthage. By 1903, Mitchell added the front portico, built of Carthage marble. The openings of the first floor windows are rounded, the second floor's are segmental. The cast iron cresting above the side porches, and iron fence which surround the yard are significant. A two story brick carriage house is to the rear of the property.

178. Cordonnier House, 910 South Main, by 1909. This two story, L-shaped vernacular home is presently sided. Its gabled porch is supported by Doric columns.

179. Templeton House, 914 South Main, c. 1905. Although this house has been sided with aluminum and stripped of much of its former detail, there is an intact Victorian porch at the rear of the house. It features an array of turned posts, brackets, spokes, and balusters.

180. Sanders House, 915 South Main, c. 1888. The original second story of this home was destroyed in a fire. The long narrow windows are characteristic of the homes built in the 1880's.

181. Mathews House, 1001 South Main, 1909-1925. This one story frame cottage has a high pitched roof and portico.

182. Owens Cottage, 1002 South Main, 1909-1925. This one story frame cottage is sided with asbestos shingles.

183. Ketcham House, 1003 South Main, 1909-1925. A slightly projecting enclosed portico fronts this one story frame cottage.

184. Hall House, 1004 South Main, 1909-1925. The porch of this 1 1/2 story frame home has been enclosed.

185. Ware House, 1013 South Main, 1972. This ranch home is a non-contributing structure.

186. Former Cumberland Presbyterian Church, 1014 South Main, 1892. This former church has recently been converted into a residence. In 1977 the exterior brick facades were stuccoed over and significant stained glass was protected by sheets of plexi-glass. The former tower had been removed at an earlier date.

187. Lawhon House, 1102 South Main, c. 1890. The owners of this home are replacing rotten siding with compatible clapboards. Decorative fishscale shingles and cutwork bargeboards are beneath the gables of this two story Victorian vernacular home.

188. Flanigan House, 1103 South Main, 1901,1905. The pure symmetry of this two story Georgian/Classical Revival home is broken by the placement of rounded projecting bays on the north half of the front facade and angular bays on the south. There is a Palladian window above the pedimented portico.

189. McGaughey House, 1108 South Main, c. 1920. This 1 1/2 story frame cottage has double hung windows with overhead shelf entablatures and a half-moon fanlight in the upper gable.

190. Davis House, 1109 South Main, c. 1910. The present owners believe that this home was designed by a ship builder. The interior oak stairway has a cut-out star and moon design unique to Carthage.

191. Turner House, 1112 South Main, c. 1888. This simple one story Victorian cottage is representative of many in the district. The clapboard siding is fairly narrow. The transom has been retained over the door as have the corner molds and frieze board beneath the gable roof. Windows are doublehung with overhead shelf entablatures.

192. Jones House, 1116 South Main, c. 1888. This house is a one story frame cottage. The Bungalow-type porch is probably a later addition.

193. Moxley House, 1116 South Main, c. 1888. Square nails were used in the construction of this home. The two-over-two doublehung windows are narrow and have overhead shelf entablatures.

194. Pahlow House, 1119 South Main, c. 1888. The truncated hipped roof and entire second story are later additions. The house is referred to as the old Lanyon Place.

195. Hahnen House, 1120 South Main, c. 1888. The double hung windows of this L-shaped vernacular home are long and narrow. The shed roof of the porch is supported by plain supports.

196. Ralston House, 1125 South Main, c. 1915. The front porch of this 1 1/2 story Bungalow has been enclosed.

197. Shipman House, 1128 South Main, c. 1910. This 2 1/2 story, frame vernacular house has a steeply pitched gable roof. The front porch is supported by Doric columns set on stone piers.

198. Wayne Ralston House, 1129 South Main, c. 1888. The original doors of this home retain their overhead transoms. The north porch exhibits Victorian turned posts and decorative detail.

199. Evans House, 1130 South Main, c. 1920. This 1 1/2 story, frame Bungalow is sided with clapboard.

200. Downey House, 1133 South Main, c. 1890. The gabled roof of this L-shaped Victorian Eclectic home has double scrolled brackets and a boxed cornice.

201. Estes House, 1134 South Main, c. 1890. The front porch of this 2 story Victorian vernacular home is embellished with Eastlake trim.

202. Harmon House, 1139 South Main, c. 1905. This two story Box home has been modified by the addition of an assortment of "colonial" details.

203. Owens House, 1140 South Main, c. 1920. This one story frame cottage is sided with asbestos.

204. Campbell House, 1143 South Main, c. 1890. This 2 1/2 story frame, vernacular home has angular bay windows projecting from the north and south facades. A veranda supported by Doric columns surrounds the southeast corner.

205. Kirby House, 1144 South Main, by 1925. This one story frame cottage is sided with clapboards.

206. Woodhurst House, 1148 South Main, by 1925. The front bay window of this one story frame cottage is an addition.

207. Lee House, 1149 South Main, c. 1930. This one story frame cottage is sided with asbestos shingles.

208. Frederick House, 1150 South Main, c. 1905. The front porch of this two story Box home is supported by Doric columns.

209. Former Frank Hill House, 1157 South Main, 1887. Mr. Hill was in the milling business and was involved with the Bank of Carthage. It is rumored that he wished to own the "tallest" house in Carthage. Prominent features of this 2 1/2 story Romanesque/Chateauesque home include a slate roof, decorative brick chimneys, a second story oriel window with conical roof, and an Eastlake Porch. the interior boasts 10 fireplaces, original stained glass and magnificent woodwork.

210. Hill House, 1164 South Main, 1928. The front porch of this one story Bungalow is supported by stone piers.

211. Williams House, 1165 South Main, c. 1915. The boxed cornice of the hipped roof of this 2 story Box home has exposed rafters. Stone piers support its U-shaped veranda.

212. Shank House, 1168 South Main, c. 1895. The south section of the front porch of this 1 1/2 story vernacular home has been enclosed.

213. Perkins House, 1170 South Main, c. 1895. The front porch of this two story vernacular home still retains its turned posts and ornamental detail. It is presently sided with asbestos shingles.

214. Stanley House, 1174 South Main, 1932. The front porch of this one story Bungalow is supported by tapering wooden piers.

215. Griffith House, 1175 South Main, c. 1895. A distinguishing feature of this two story frame home is its hipped porch roof supported by stone piers.

216. Kerr House, 1178 South Main, c. 1890. This L-shaped two story, frame home retains its original long, narrow doublehung windows. The porch roof is supported by Doric columns.

217. Rogers House, 1183 South Main, c. 1890. This house was built by Mr. McMillan, who was a paper hanger. Its entrance originally faced Main Street. Its doublehung windows have segmental heads and the wall construction is brick.

218. Hayes House, 1184 South Main, c. 1890. From all appearances, it seems that this 1 1/2 story home was originally two stories. There is also some foundation evidence that it is actually two homes joined together. Therefore, the bellcast hipped roof and dormer are probably not original. Other features include a large front window within a segmental opening, massive Doric porch columns and beautifully turned balusters.

219. McNew House, 1204 South Main, c. 1915. The first story of this two story Box home has a Carthage marble veneer. Smooth stone quoins can be detected around the first floor windows and doors.

220. Wetzel's Folly, 1205 South Main, 1873. This home and (231) were the first constructed on Main Street. A prominent feature of the home is its central tower with mansard cap. Windows are long and narrow with segmental or semi-circular hood moldings and corbel stops. The exterior, enclosed porches display beautifully scrolled brackets and jigsawn detail. A self supporting curved stairway graces the interior hall and leads to the tower.

221. Burks House, 1208 South Main, c. 1900. The front porch of this two story Queen Anne is its most interesting feature. There is a lively combination of turned posts, balusters, cutwork and console brackets. There is also a sunburst panel above the pedimented entry.

222. Catron House, 1212 South Main, c. 1900. The second story enclosed porch has altered the original appearance of this two story Eastlake.

223. Cassell House, 1216 South Main, c. 1895. The addition of aluminum siding resulted in the stripping of most of the former detail of this two story Victorian vernacular.

224. Van Gilder House, 1217 South Main, c. 1940. This one story brick cottage has unusual angular chimney pots.

225. MacMorran House, 1220 South Main, 1904. The ornamental Victorian porch that fronted this two story Box home has been removed. The present entry has a broken pediment above it and sidelights on either side.

226. Risk House, 1226 South Main, c. 1880. This two story, brick Italianate has segmentally arched doublehung windows, and a bracketed and denticulated cornice below the hipped roof.

227. Turner House, 1227 South Main, c. 1925. This one story frame cottage has a bracketed overhang above the entry.

228. Humber House, 1302 South Main, c. 1900. The second story of this vernacular home was removed at one time and replaced with a bellcast hipped roof and dormers.

229. Haughawout House, 1303 South Main, c. 1900. This 2 1/2 story Box home was altered with the removal of its front porch and the addition of large, fixed, multi-paned windows and a broken pediment above the entry. Such alterations are not incompatible with the district, however.

230. Gray House, 1306 South Main, 1903. The massing of forms found in this 2 1/2 story frame home is similar to that found in Queen Anne.

231. Former Goucher House, 1309 South Main, 1876. This home is an astonishingly well preserved, two story brick Italianate. The decorative window heads are of cast iron. The denticulated cornice of the hipped roof displays double brackets and ornamental fretwork. Exquisite stained glass is retained in the transom and lights of the double doors and north front window. The interior includes many distinctive features including a fireplace with white Carrara marble mantel and summer front. Mr. Goucher was president of Farmers and Drovers Bank.

232. Hansford House, 1312 South Main, c. 1885. This two story brick Italianate has segmentally arched windows. The cornices of the roof and porch are bracketed and denticulated. Turned posts and jig-sawn cut brackets support the porch roof.

233. The Linden, 1320 South Main, 1899. The architectural detail of this two story Queen Anne vernacular has been distinguished by contrasting paint colors. A veranda wraps around the southwest, rounded two story bay.

234. Former F. Scott Tower House, 1321 South Main, c. 1880. This frame Italianate home is almost a carbon copy of the former Goucher home (231), but is constructed in less expensive materials. Mr. Scott was a land speculator and rival of Mr. Goucher, and built the twin directly south of the Goucher home. In 1870 Tower established the Carthage Brewery and in 1872 united with Gustavus A. Cassill to form the Carthage Mining and Smelting Company.

235. Hagin House, 1324 South Main, 1912-1914. This 1 1/2 story Bungalow has a porte-cochere south of the front porch.

236. Former Irwin House, 1327 South Main, c. 1897. Mr. Irwin, a former merchant, had vested interests in the mining industries of southwest Missouri. He and J.W. Ground (424) owned the Dunning mine. The Queen Anne residence is one of the few in Carthage to have a zinc roof, although it is not certain if it is original. A large display of finials and ornamental brick chimneys enrich the roofline. A Neo-classical porch has replaced the former Victorian one.

237. Darrah House, 1332 South Main, 1922. This one story, frame Bungalow has a hipped roof and overhead dormer.

238. Former Luke Home, 1335 South Main, c. 1900. The brick of this Classical Revival home was imported from England. A magnificent matching carriage house sits on the rear of the property.

239. Potter House, 1336 South Main, c. 1920. The clapboard siding of this 1 1/2 story Bungalow is unusual. It is placed in an ABAB pattern.

240. Harris House, 1344 South Main, c. 1908. The porch roof of this 1 1/2 story Bungalow is set on stone piers.

241. Largent House, 1346 South Main, c. 1900. A two story angular bay with overhead gable and returns fronts this frame, Victorian vernacular home.

242. Hampton House, 1342 South Main, c. 1892. This 2 1/2 story Victorian vernacular home features a decorative brick, central chimney, ornamental fishscale shingles and a sunburst panel above the entry.

243. Rogers House, 1350 South Main, 1904. With the addition of aluminum siding, any former distinguishing detail was probably removed.

244. Geiserti House, 1400 South Main, c. 1925. The front porch of this one story Bungalow has been enclosed.

245. Murray House, 1406 South Main, c. 1920. This 2 1/2 story, frame Box is fronted by a one story Bungalow-type porch.

246. Fain House, 1407 South Main, c. 1945. This is a non-contributing structure.

247. Smith House, 1412 South Main, c. 1888. Although much of the detail of this 2 1/2 story Victorian vernacular home has been removed, the enclosed screened porch still retains engaged Doric columns, balusters and a denticulated cornice.

248. Pace House, 1415 South Main, c. 1905. Although this home has had extensive remodeling, there is a stained glass transom above the front window.

249. Former Dr. Post House, 1418 South Main, 1898. This 2 1/2 story Victorian vernacular features a Palladian window and sunburst panel in the attic gable, a second floor balcony and turned balusters, and double Doric porch support columns.

250. Herbert and Elskins House, 1422 South Main, c. 1900. Although this L-shaped two story home has aluminum siding and a front, plate glass window, the older turned posts and brackets of the porch have been kept.

251. Jones House, 1426 South Main, by 1900. According to the owner, this home was moved from an unknown location about forty years ago. The long narrow windows help substantiate the older age of the structure.

252. Norris House, 1434 South Main, by 1925. This one story frame cottage is sided with asbestos shingles.

253. Mark Twain School, 1435 South Main, 1917. This school was designed by Percy Simpson of Kansas City. It is constructed with uncoursed blocks of Carthage marble.

254. Welch House, 1436 South Main, 1905. This 2 1/2 story Box home has exposed rafters beneath the porch and hipped roof. The porch roof is supported by Doric columns set on stone piers.

255. Campbell House, 1442 South Main, 1895. The original porch of this two story vernacular home has been removed.

256. Page House, 1500 South Main, c. 1920. The front porch of this one story Bungalow has been enclosed.

257. Bensing House, 1504 South Main, c. 1900. This one story frame, vernacular home has leaded glass in its front window. The porch roof is supported by Doric columns set on stone piers.

258. Von Holton House, 1509 South Main, c. 1920. This one story Bungalow is constructed in random coursed ashlar masonry. The front gable is supported by diagonal brackets and the side eaves have exposed rafters. The doublehung windows have stone lintels and sills.

259. Pitman House, 1510 South Main, c. 1910. The front porch of this one story Bungalow is supported by tapered wooden posts on concrete piers.

260. Medlin House, 1513 South Main, c. 1905. This is a Box home with features typically found on Box homes within the district.

261. Van Gilder House, 1514 South Main, c. 1880. The original structure of this Greek Revival home was constructed in the late 1870's. It is actually made up of three additions.

262. George Hill House, 1517 South Main, c. 1910. The front gable of this one story vernacular home has returns. Although the front porch has been screened in, it still retains Doric support columns and turned balusters.

263. Johns House, 1519 South Main, 1887. This 2 1/2 story Eastlake vernacular home has knee braces beneath the second story gable. It has recently been sided and other significant detail was removed.

264. Anderson House, 1520 South Main, 1898-1900. The type of roof found on this home, a bellcast, hipped-gable, is quite unusual in the district.

Lyon Street was primarily used as a secondary avenue, accessible from the rear of those properties which face Main and Maple. Most of the homes are cottages and Bungalows. There are no residential structures after the 1100 block. The houses are generally in good condition.

265. Southwestern Bell Telephone Building, 501 Lyon, c. 1905. This two story brick structure has a stone foundation. The windows are doublehung and have stone lintels and sills.

266. First Security Savings Association Drive-In Bank, 511 Lyon, 1975. This is a non-contributing structure.

267. Kinninson House, 601 Lyon Street, c. 1900. This home is sided with asbestos shingles and little architectural detail remains, save a leaded glass window on the north facade.

268. Patterson House, 718 Lyon Street, c. 1900. Although this house has been altered by the addition of asbestos shingles, the narrow windows are good indicators of its age.

269. Thomas House, 813 Lyon Street, c. 1880. It is believed that this house was either built at two different periods, or it is two homes that have been joined together. The gabled, west section is older. Its double hung windows have shaped lintels. An L-shaped porch with turnings and Eastlake trim wraps around the southeast corner of the newer section.

270. Lewis House, 1003 Lyon, c. 1888. The roof line of this Victorian vernacular home is broked by the use of seven gables. This type of roof treatment is unique to the district.

271. Hawkins House, 1005 Lyon, c. 1905. This 1 1/2 story vernacular home has been sided with aluminum clapboards and little architectural detail survives.

272. Staggs House, 1009 Lyon, c. 1915. The porch piers of this one story Bungalow have been given a stucco finish.

273. Witt House, 1015 Lyon, c. 1900. A wide belt of shingles separates the first from the second floor. There are interesting round windows on either side of the decorative brick chimney. Their mutins form the star of David.

274. Grimmet House, 1103 Lyon, c. 1890. An angular bay window with decorative panels projects from the north facade of this home. Diagonal patterned shingles are set within the upper gable and the east porch retains its original Eastlake trim and turned posts.

275. Barnett House, 1107 Lyon, c. 1915. The front porch of this one story Bungalow is supported by brick piers set on stone foundations.

276. Keller House, 1109 Lyon, c. 1915. The porch roof of this one story Bungalow is supported by stone piers. Exposed rafters can be seen under the side eaves.

277. Maples House, 1115 Lyon, c. 1900. This one story frame cottage has a classical, pedimented portico.

278. Southern House, 1117 Lyon, c. 1900. This one story frame home has been altered substantially and is in only fair condition.

279. Corder House, 1121 Lyon, c. 1909. The front porch of this one story Bungalow is supported by stone piers.

280. Newcomb House, 1127 Lyon, c. 1900. Although this one story cottage has been sided with asbestos shingles, the turned porch posts and window shelf entablatures still remain.

281. O'Neal House, 1131 Lyon, c. 1888. This home retains its original paneled front door and overhead transom. The Bungalow-type porch is a later addition.

282. Crawford House, 1135 Lyon, c. 1900. Decorative rib and shingle work can still be determined beneath the front gable of this two story home.

283. Harmon House, 1141 Lyon, pre-1900. Although the original porch of this one story Victorian cottage has been removed, a shingled upper gable and window overhang still remain.

284. Wilson House, 1143 Lyon, c. 1900. The front Bungalow-type porch which fronts this two story Box home is probably a later addition.

285. Lawson House, 1147 Lyon, c. 1905. This one story cottage rests on a stone foundation, and has a gabled roof and clapboard siding.

286. Neubert House, 1155 Lyon, c. 1890. This one story Victorian cottage is embellished with shaped lintels above the two-over-two doublehung windows.

287. Hunnell House, 1163 Lyon, c. 1910. The first story of this Bungalow home is random coursed ashlar masonry. The doublehung windows have stone lintels and sills.

288. Smalley House, 1165 Lyon, c. 1890. This is one of the few residences within the district to have a modified gambrel roof. The long, narrow windows are good indicators of age.

289. Metzger House, 1171 Lyon, c. 1900. This one story cottage is presently sided with asbestos shingles.

290. Murray House, 1177 Lyon, c. 1905. This large, two story vernacular home has clapboard siding and a gambrel roof.

291. Crank House, 1179 Lyon, c. 1900. This one story Victorian cottage has a stone foundation and clapboard siding.

Maple Street. Many of the homes which line this street are either small cottages or two story Boxes constructed at the turn of the century. Three of the older homes are of particular interest, however. Nos. (313) and (369) are superb examples of Eastlake cottages and (320) is the oldest home on the thoroughfare. It was originally approached by a long driveway, entered on Main Street. Homes are, for the most part in good condition.

292. Free Methodist Church, 600 South Maple, c. 1895. In 1897 this structure housed Miss Brook's School. The one story, brick Italianate structure has been stuccoed over. Long, narrow windows are set within rectangular, recessed panels. They have eyebrow heads with central keystones.

293. Knell House, 815 South Maple, c. 1890. This two story vernacular home displays a denticulated cornice beneath the gable ends of the roof. The porch is supported by Doric columns and its cornices has wooden corbels interspersed between dentils.

294. Hodson House, 817 South Maple, c. 1900. This two story Box structure has angular bay windows on its east and south facades. Large brackets engage the porch roof to the front facade. It is supported by Doric columns set on stone piers.

295. Garrett House, 901 South Maple, c. 1900. The front porch of this two story Box home is enclosed by a clapboard skirt. Double Doric columns frame the entry. An angular bay window, supported by brackets, projects from the north facade.

296. Nichols House, 905 South Maple, c. 1900. This two story Box has a hipped roof supported by a scrolled, bracketed cornice.

297. Earl House, 911 South Maple, c. 1895. The front gable of this L-shaped vernacular home has decorative fishscale shingles.

298. Strait House, 915 South Maple, c. 1905. This 1 1/2 story cottage has a large, overhead hipped dormer.

299. McBride House, 1003 South Maple, c. 1890. This Victorian Box home has two story angular bays on the north and south facades. Windows of the north and east facades have leaded glass.

300. St. John House, 1009 South Maple, c. 1888. Although this two story Eastlake home has been sided with aluminum clapboards, much of the exterior detail remains. The front door retains its overhead transom and there are fishscale shingles beneath the front and side gables. The porch features turned posts, balusters, cut brackets and a frieze of spools.

301. Pace House, 1012 South Maple, c. 1900. This two story Box has features typical of the Box structures found within the district.

302. Norris House, 1013 South Maple, c. 1890. This two story Eastlake home retains its original door and overhead transom. The house has shiplap siding. Not only have the side and front gables been allowed a decorative shingle treatment, but the vertical placement of short boards beneath the eaves creates an interesting saw tooth frieze.

303. Cameron House, 1017 South Maple, c. 1905. The original door of this 1 1/2 story vernacular home has been removed but its transom has not.

304. Willis House, 1102 South Maple, c. 1890. This 1 1/2 story, frame home is fronted by an angular bay. The windows are within segmental openings and have decorative panels below. The addition of a hipped dormer has altered the original appearance of the home.

305. Hill House, 1103 South Maple, c. 1890. This older home was modified in later years to a Bungalow type. Its actual age is supported by the cities directories and the shape of its narrow doublehung windows.

306. Shumney House, 1104 South Maple, c. 1905. This 1 1/2 story, frame Bungalow is typical of many like it within the district.

307. Cameron House, 1107 South Maple, c. 1910. The most noted feature of this 1 1/2 story frame cottage is the semi-circular arched window beneath the front gable.

308. Bennett House, 1108 South Maple, c. 1900. This home is almost identical to the 1 1/2 story Bungalow found at 1104 South Maple (305).

309. Hull House, 1111 South Maple, c. 1910. This one story cottage has a gable overhang above the front door.

310. Atkinson House, 1116 South Maple, c. 1900. The addition of asbestos shingles and wrought iron railings between the Doric support columns has altered the original appearance of this two story Box.

311. Curry House, 1117 South Maple, c. 1910. This 1 1/2 story cottage has both a gabled roof and portico.

312. Swigart House, 1122 South Maple, c. 1905. This 1 1/2 story, frame vernacular home has narrow clapboard siding and overhead shed dormer.

313. Cushman House, 1123 South Maple, c. 1890. The most startling feature of this 1 1/2 story Eastlake cottage is the small angular tower which rises from the front facade. The siding is shiplap and the first four boards above the foundation are scored or "rusticated" to resemble stone. Vertical and diagonal board treatment, shinglework and tiny bosses are other decorative features.

314. Burbridge House, 1126 South Maple, c. 1895. The long, narrow windows attest to the older date of this home. The walls have been sided, and little other detail remains.

315. Stearned House, 1129 South Maple, c. 1895. Large brackets support the gabled ends of this two story vernacular home. The front porch was added between 1909-1925.

316. Slader House, 1130 South Maple, c. 1910. This 1 1/2 story, frame Bungalow is described in terms of narrow siding, doublehung windows, and a front porch supported by Doric columns.

317. Logsdon House, 1135 South Maple, c. 1900. The front porch of this two story Box home was removed after 1925 and replaced by a portico supported by Ionic, fluted columns.

318. Stewart House, 1136 South Maple, c. 1900. This one story, frame cottage has features typical of many of its type within the district. The porch roof is supported by Doric columns set on stone piers.

319. Arrowood House, 1138 South Maple, c. 1900. The addition of siding, shutters, awnings and wrought iron porch supports has altered the original appearance of this home extensively.

320. Roark House, 1139 South Maple, c. 1870. This two story structure is one of the oldest Italianate homes within the district, yet no documentation of it exists. The windows are set within segmental openings. They are flanked on either side by what appear to be the original shutters. The monumental cornice exhibits elaborately scrolled brackets and modillions. A continuous paneled frieze is below. The stone porch is probably a later addition.

321. Pugh House, 1142 South Maple, 1980. A non-contributing structure is being built on this property, however, builders are incorporating architectural elements (posts, etc.) of the building it is replacing.

322. Metcalf House, 1145 South Maple, c. 1910. The front porch of this one story Bungalow has been enclosed.

323. Yarnall House, 1146 South Maple, c. 1905. The eaves of the gable roof of this one story cottage are supported by very large brackets.

324. Willoughby House, 1149 South Maple, c. 1900. In more recent years, the front porch of this 1 1/2 story Eastlake vernacular home has been replaced with a Bungalow type.

325. Freeman House, 1152 South Maple, c. 1900. This 1 1/2 story cottage is typical of many of its type within the district.

326. Towers House, 1153 South Maple, c. 1900. Although this two story Box does not appear to have been altered in any way, there is very little significant detail.

327. Mers House, 1155 South Maple, c. 1915. This one story Bungalow is enhanced by large diagonal brackets beneath the front gable and exposed rafters beneath the side eaves. Tapered wooden piers support the porch roof.

328. Welch House, 1156 South Maple, c. 1900. The front gable of this one story vernacular home has returns.

329. Klingensmith House, 1160 South Maple, c. 1915. This one story Bungalow has an overhead shed dormer.

330. Wilson House, 1161 South Maple, c. 1915. Large diagonal brackets support the gabled roof of this one story Bungalow.

331. Metsker House, 1164 South Maple, c. 1915. The porch roof of this 1 1/2 story vernacular home is supported by square piers and small, chunky brackets.

332. Giltner House, 1165 South Maple, c. 1895. A veranda with double Doric columns wraps around the southeast corner of this two story vernacular home. Several small windows, located in the stairwell, have semicircular heads and central keystones.

333. McBain House, 1167 South Maple, c. 1915. The front porch of this one story cottage has been screened in.

334. Johnson House, 1168 South Maple, c. 1940. This is a non-contributing structure.

335. Woffard House, 1174 South Maple, c. 1910. This two story vernacular home has been modified with the addition of shutters and siding.

336. Lindley House, 1178 South Maple c. 1915. Tapered wooden supports on stone piers carry the porch roof of this one story vernacular home. A porte-cochere extends to the south.

337. Jeffries House, 1218 South Maple, 1915. The Dutch Colonial characteristics of this 1 1/2 story home include its gambrel roof, clapboard siding and broken or swan's neck pediment over the entry.

338. Piercy House, 1221 South Maple, c. 1909. This 1 1/2 story, frame Bungalow is similar to many others within the district.

339. Frieze House, 1224 South Maple, c. 1915. The front porch of this 1 1/2 story Bungalow is supported by tapered wooden supports set on stone foundations.

340. Long House, 1227 South Maple, c. 1909. This two story Dutch Colonial is sided with shiplap and has a gambrel roof.

341. Hall House, 1228 South Maple, c. 1888. The addition of asbestos siding and wrought iron supports has altered the original appearance of this two story home. Its basic shape and massing, however, is the same of that associated with the Eastlake style.

342. Grove House, 1232 South Maple, c. 1890. The enclosed room on the northwest corner of this Eastlake vernacular has horizontally oriented windows which are not compatible with the district.

343. Elliff House, 1235 South Maple, c. 1900. This one story, frame cottage is typical of many within the district.

344. Morrow House, 1238 South Maple, 1917. This two story brick home was built by James Logan. The second floor windows are casement, whereas the first floor's are doublehung and have stone sills and flat lintels made up of brick headers.

345. Davis House, 1239 South Maple, c. 1890. A veranda consisting of Doric columns, turned balusters and a pedimented entry, curves around the southeast corner of this two story vernacular home.

346. Strecker House, 1245 South Maple, c. 1915. The entire surface of this two story home is covered with small, conposition shingles. The second floor flares out slightly over the first, and large diagonal brackets are set beneath the eaves of the gable roof.

347. Medlin House, 1248 South Maple, c. 1915. The stone foundation and porch piers appear to be newer additions to this one story residence.

348. Craig House, 1249 South Maple, c. 1925. This one story, frame cottage is fronted by a gabled portico.

349. Snow House, 1301 South Maple, c. 1925. This one story, frame home is typical of many within the district.

350. Wicks House, 1302 South Maple, 1882. This L-shaped, two story Victorian vernacular home displays a bargeboard beneath the front gable, with a central wheel motif. With the exception of a north, angular bay window, other details were removed with the addition of siding.

351. Croley House, 1305 South Maple, c. 1925. This one story, frame cottage has been covered with asbestos shingles.

352. Graham House, 1310 South Maple, 1895. This two story, L-shaped Victorian vernacular retains overhead shelf entablatures above the narrow doublehung windows and the original door transom.

353. Bye House, 1311 South Maple, c. 1900. The porch detail of this one story Victorian vernacular home includes molded posts and jig-sawn cut brackets.

354. Berry House, 1314 South Maple, c. 1900. With the addition of asbestos shingles, any former detail was removed from this two story, L-shaped vernacular home.

355. Nally House, 1315 South Maple, c. 1900. The simple surrounds of the doublehung windows of this one story, frame house have decorative bosses along side the upper sash.

356. McDaniel House, 1317 South Maple, c. 1900. The north and south gables of this two story Victorian vernacular have returns and a decorative shingle treatment. The porch roof has Doric columns and a pedimented entry with bracketed cornice.

357. Griffith House, 1318 South Maple, c. 1895. This two story Eastlake has diagonal and vertical board treatment beneath the front gable. The front windows feature bracketed shelf entablatures and the porch exhibits turned posts and a cut-out frieze.

358. Hoge House, 1322 South Maple, c. 1900. The front and side gables of the 1 1/2 story vernacular home have decorative fishscale shingles and returns. The home still retains its original entry, turned porch supports and denticulated cornice.

359. Ralston House, 1323 South Maple, c. 1925. This one story, frame cottage has a semi-circular overhang above the entry.

360. Long House, 1327 South Maple, c. 1925. This 1 1/2 story vernacular home has a variant of the Palladian window in the upper front gable.

361. Cochran House, 1330 South Maple, c. 1900. This two story, L-shaped vernacular home has been given half-timbered effect in the upper gable. The narrow windows have shelf entablatures.

362. Moser House, 1331 South Maple, c. 1930. This one story, frame cottage has a recessed entry and modified hip roof.

363. Duncan House, 1400 South Maple, c. 1895. A slightly flaring, shingled belt course separates the first from the second floor. Other distinctive features include a course of decorative bosses, a shingled upper gable and a sunburst panel.

364. Pyles House, 1401 South Maple, c. 1895. The front veranda of this Victorian vernacular home has turned posts and elaborately scrolled brackets. The hip roof is crowned by a decorative brick chimney.

365. Wells House, 1406 South Maple, c. 1903. This two story vernacular home is sided with clapboards on the first floor and shingles on the second.

366. Sowards House, 1409 South Maple, c. 1890. This two story vernacular home has shiplap siding. It was moved from Macon Street to Maple before 1952. It is one of the few houses in the district that is in poor condition. The owners, however, plan to restore it.

367. K. Sowards House, 1415 South Maple, 1900. This one story, vernacular home has fishscale shingles in the upper gable and has recently been stabilized and painted.

368. Wilson House, 1417 South Maple, c. 1905. The entrance of this one story vernacular home has a bracketed overhang.

369. Shiman House, 1423 South Maple, c. 1890. The northeast corner of this fine Eastlake cottage has a small, hipped tower. The residence has shiplap siding. A decorative brick chimney, brackets, panels and bosses are other exterior highlights.

370. Hutson House, 1429 South Maple, c. 1920. The front porch of this one story cottage has been altered with the addition of board and batten aluminum siding and wrought iron porch supports.

371. Lyon House, 1433 South Maple, c. 1905. The original front porch of this two story Box home has been removed and replaced with a gabled portico.

372. Hammerstrom House, 1441 South Maple, c. 1910. This home is one of the largest and finest Bungalows within the district.

Garrison Avenue. This street is also called 71a and is a primary north/south thoroughfare. With the completion of the Highway 71 bypass, much of the present traffic congestion will be relieved. Large homes flank both sides of the four lane street. Although no homes are in immediate danger, commercial development at the north end of Garrison could present potential problems. The residences act as a visual corridor, suggestive of the historical integrity of the rest of the community, for those who approach Carthage from the north or the south. It is the east boundary of the district.

373. Former First Christian Church of Christ Scientist. 510 South Garrison, c. 1920. The windows of this one story, brick structure have stone lintels and sills. The recessed entry is approached through a semi-circular arch with central keystone.

374. Reber House, 609 South Garrison, c. 1925. This 1 1/2 story cottage has a gabled, bracketed portico.

375. Roberts House, 617 South Garrison, c. 1895. The cornice of this 2 1/2 story Victorian vernacular has scrolled brackets and is denticulated. The attic gable is enhanced by a Palladian window.

376. First Baptist Church, 631 South Garrison, c. 1925. The north wing of this church is a more recent addition. The brick, Greek Revival structure is fronted by massive Doric columns and an overhead pediment. The two front entrances have stone, bracketed shelf entablatures and stained glass transoms.

377. Herb's 66, 800 South Garrison, c. 1890. This is a non-contributing structure.

378. Patton House, 801 South Garrison, c. 1890. This property is surrounded by its original wrought iron fencing. The windows of this 2 story Eastlake have bosses at the corners of the lintels and there is diagonal ribwork or bracing beneath the gables.

379. Colaw House, 807 South Garrison, 1938. This two story brick structure was built on the site of a home similar to 801 South Garrison.

380. Slates House, 815 South Garrison, c. 1905. The raking cornice of this two story vernacular home displays diagonal brackets and exposed rafters beneath the eaves. The porch roof is supported by stone piers and has turned balusters.

381. Knowles House, 816 South Garrison, c. 1900. The addition of siding and shutters has altered the original appearance of this two story vernacular home.

382. Jessen House, 900 South Garrison, c. 1890. This two story Victorian vernacular home retains decorative fishscale shingles beneath the front and side gables and its original U-shaped veranda.

383. Irwin House, 903 South Garrison, 1920. This bungalow is one of the finest within the district. A porte-cochere extends from the north facade.

384. Oldham House, 906 South Garrison, c. 1890. This two story, L-shaped Victorian vernacular is fronted by an angular bay window. Remaining windows are long and narrow and have shelf entablatures.

385. Royer's Repair Shop, 910 South Garrison, c. 1925. This is a non-contributing structure.

386. Good House, 911 South Garrison, c. 1895. The front gable of this 2 1/2 story Eastlake vernacular has fishscale shingles and a continuous frieze of bosses beneath the cornice and around the perimeter of the gable. The two story, south angular bay features elbow brackets and a sunburst panel.

387. Rush House, 919 South Garrison, c. 1897. This two story, vernacular home has little architectural detail. The front porch is supported by Doric columns.

388. Gaylord Rush House, 923 South Garrison, c. 1897. The exterior siding of this two story Box is shiplap. The porch cornice is denticulated and there is a jig-sawn cut board beneath each of the window sills.

389. Gamble House, 1002 South Garrison, c. 1900. With the addition of siding any former architectural detail was removed, however, the home still retains its original door and interior woodwork.

390. Asendorf House, 1010 South Garrison, c. 1905. The Asendorf family has resided in this 2 1/2 story Box home since 1907. Its original cost was $ 5000.

391. Barker House, 1011 South Garrison, c. 1895. The original corner tower has been removed. Although some leaded glass and a rounded balcony are intact, the house is in very poor condition.

392. Dempsey House, 1012 South Garrison, c. 1904. The three front, attic gable windows have small corbels beneath their sills and a sunburst panel above their lintels. The upper sashes of the windows of this 2 1/2 story vernacular home have an unusual placement of muntins.

393. Grimes House, 1015 South Garrison, c. 1915. This one story cottage is fronted by a Bungalow porch.

394. Eddy House, 1018 South Garrison, c. 1900. The additions of siding, awnings, wrought iron porch supports and a retaining wall, have altered the original appearance of the home.

395. Newcomb House, 1019 South Garrison, c. 1895. The front porch and upper balcony of this two story Victorian vernacular retain their original turned posts and console brackets. The south, angular bay window has a denticulated cornice.

396. Lovett House, 1025 South Garrison, c. 1895. The porch of this two story Eastlake is a later addition. There is a belt of vertical boards beneath the first floor windows and a belt of shingles between the first and second floors.

397. Stephenson House, 1026 South Garrison, c. 1890. The second floor of this two story Eastlake is sheathed in shingles and flares out over the first. The small, corner porch retains its original turned posts.

398. Cooper House, 1028 South Garrison, c. 1915. The front porch of this one story Bungalow has been covered with vertical siding.

399. Wilbur House, 1031 South Garrison, c. 1900. This two story vernacular home retains its original door with segmental lights and transom.

400. Jones House, 1034 South Garrison, c. 1915. The pedimented portico of this 1 1/2 story home is supported by tapered woods posts on stone piers.

401. Folger House, 1037 South Garrison, c. 1900. The most interesting feature of this two story Box home is the second story angular bay windows above the front porch. An additional two story angular bay projects from the north facade.

402. Stevens House, 1043 South Garrison, c. 1900. The north gable of this one story, vernacular home displays classical motifs in plaster. There is also a sunburst panel above the second floor front window.

403. Metcalf House, 1045 South Garrison, c. 1895. This two story Victorian vernacular home has been sided with asbestos shingles and very little architectural detail remains, with the exception of a Palladian type window in the upper gable.

404. Isbell House, 1046 South Garrison, c. 1920. The front door of this two story Colonial home has a denticulated cornice and fluted side surrounds. The hipped porch roof is supported by Doric columns and also has a denticulated cornice.

405. Landsdown House, 1048 South Garrison, c. 1925. This home is one story, L-shaped, and frame vernacular.

406. Wright House, 1051 South Garrison, c. 1900. This two story Box home is topped by decorative chimneys and unusual hipped dormers. The home retains its original door which has an oval light.

407. Williams House, 1052 South Garrison, c. 1910. This home was moved from a site on Central and Garrison at an unknown date. Its roof type is a cross gambrel. The gables are shingled and have oval lights with keystones. The cornices beneath each gable are bracketed.

408. Ralston House, 1055 South Garrison, c. 1900. The owner of this house still retains the original blueprints developed by the same architect who designed the Luke House (240). The brick of this home was reputedly imported from England. The exterior displays much classical detail.

409. Crow House, 1058 South Garrison, c. 1909. The front porch of this one and one half story frame vernacular has turned posts, denticulated cornice, and roof cresting. These details, however, are not original to the house.

410. Long House, 1062 South Garrison, c. 1900. The eaves of this one story frame cottage have diagonal braces.

411. Wheeler House, 1063 South Garrison, c. 1900. This two story Box home with its hipped roof and dormers, clapboard siding and front stone porch is typical of many in the district.

412. Cline House, 1066 South Garrison, c. 1915. The front porch of this 1 1/2 story bungalow is supported by stone piers. There is an overhead shed dormer.

413. Galbraith's Apartments, 1069 South Garrison, c. 1915. This modified, two story brick, Classical Revival structure was originally the Stone Memorial Hospital. The windows have stone lintels and sills and the front gable displays returns and a bracketed cornice. The front porch has been enclosed.

414. Golay House, 1072 South Garrison, c. 1895. The bungalow porch of this two story Eastlake vernacular home is a later addition. The upper gables display decorative panels and there is a frieze of rosettes beneath the roof cornice.

415. Hillhouse House, 1102 South Garrison, c. 1900. The front porch of this one story frame cottage has been removed and replaced with a landing.

416. Newcomb House, 1103 South Garrison, c. 1900. The front porch of this one story frame bungalow is supported by tapered wooden piers set on a stone foundation.

417. Bradford House, 1106 South Garrison, c. 1905. The addition of asbestos shingles and shutters have altered the original appearance of this 1 1/2 story vernacular home.

418. Daly House, 1107 South Garrison, c. 1895. This two story frame, Box home displays a leaded glass transom above its front window.

419. Cline House, 1112 South Garrison, c. 1892. The front gable of this two story Victorian vernacular home exhibits diagonal braces and fishscale shingles. The angular, south bay window has a decorative frieze of bosses beneath the cornice.

420. Sullivan House, 1113 South Garrison, c. 1895. This two story Victorian vernacular home retains its original double door with overhead segmental transom. The long, narrow windows have overhang shelf entablatures.

421. Hanson House, 1122 South Garrison, c. 1895. A bungalow porch has been added to this two story, frame, L-shaped home. The front door still retains its overhead transom.

422. The Former Turner House, 1123 South Garrison, c. 1887. With the exception of the asbestos shingles, this home is the best preserved Victorian vernacular on Garrison. At one time there was a square tower on the northeast corner. The stained glass throughout the home is exquisite. It is one of the few homes in the district to have a recessed double door with paneled reveals.

423. Brown House, 1127 South Garrison, c. 1915. The first story of this bungalow is random ashlar stone masonry. The upper half story is stuccoed. There is a porte-cochere to the north and the roof is covered with cedar shingles. This is a typical roof covering in the district.

424. Former Ground House, 1128 South Garrison, c. 1897. This lovely Queen Anne home has unfortunately been covered with horizontal and vertical "wide" aluminum boards. The original property covered the entire block. Mr. Ground had extensive mining interests in southwest Missouri. The "Ground" markers at the block corners are still intact.

425. Brown Derby Gas Station, 1203 South Garrison, c. 1920. This station has been little altered over the years.

426. Former Kate M. Johns House, 1208 South Garrison, c. 1895. The detail on this 2 1/2 story home is classically derived. Formerly, according to an older photograph, the residence was much more Queen Anne in scale and detail. The house features a hand-sewn porch of Carthage marble, stained glass and an oak and walnut entry. The cornice of the hipped roof is bracketed and the doublehung windows exhibit decorative bosses and fluted side surrounds.

427. Lakhdar House, 1209 South Garrison, c. 1895. This one story Eastlake cottage still retains elbow brackets beneath the front gable.

428. Sandwich Shop, 1215 South Garrison, c. 1955. This is a non-contributing structure.

429. Lehman House, 1221 South Garrison, c. 1905. This two story Box home has a classical, denticulated cornice, porch and dormer. The pedimented portico is supported by Doric columns.

430. Charlton House, 1226 South Garrison, c. 1895. The porch of this two story, L-shaped vernacular home is supported by Doric columns.

431. Hitzman House, 1229 South Garrison, c. 1895. This 1 1/2 story Eastlake vernacular has been sided but much of the wooden detail remains. The pattern work in the upper gable is similar to that of pressed tin. The front, stunted Doric columns swell out in the center of the shaft.

432. Crandall House, 1230 South Garrison, c. 1930. This Bungalow is similar to many others within the district.

433. Lucas House, 1233 South Garrison, c. 1900. The second story, front, enclosed porch detracts from the proportion and scale of the home. The front door features beveled glass.

434. McNerney House, 1234 South Garrison, c. 1885. The screened porch of this one story cottage has a denticulated cornice, molded supports and simple brackets.

435. Payne House, 1241 South Garrison, c. 1905. The front porch of this two story Box is supported by double Ionic columns with paneled bases.

436. Brandt House, 1242 South Garrison, c. 1895. The front porch of this home is a later addition. The front window is embellished with leaded glass.

437. Todd House, 1245 South Garrison, c. 1900. This two story frame, Box home has a pedimented front porch.

438. Lambeth House, 1248 South Garrison, c. 1915. The front portion of this two story, structure is utilized as an antique store, the rear as apartments. The shop has a pressed tin ceiling and leaded glass in the front windows.

439. Wall Store, 1249 South Garrison, c. 1890. This one story commercial structure has a gabled roof behind the false parapet front. It is presently sided with asbestos shingles.

440. Lambeth House, 1252 South Garrison, c. 1890. This L-shaped, frame Victorian vernacular home displays long, narrow doublehung windows with overhead shelf entablatures.

441. Briggs House, 1300 South Garrison, c. 1905. The front porch of this one story frame cottage has been removed.

442. Lee House, 1301 South Garrison, c. 1892. The front veranda of this two story Eastlake home has a frieze of spools beneath the cornice, turned posts and jig-sawn cut brackets.

443. Pope House, 1304 South Garrison, c. 1900. This is a one story, square, frame home. It has little architectural detail.

444. Kerr House, 1307 South Garrison, c. 1900. This two story, frame, Victorian vernacular home has a bracketed cornice and porch roof. There is a variant of a Palladian window in the gable of the angular two story front bay.

445. Carmichael House, 1308 South Garrison, c. 1900. The overhead entablatures of the doublehung windows of this one story cottage have tiny brackets. The front porch roof is supported by turned posts.

446. Hondyshell House, 1313 South Garrison, c. 1900. This L-shaped two story home has been modified by a one story fieldstone veneer, with the addition of asbestos shingles above.

447. Neubert House, 1314 South Garrison, c. 1880. It is believed that two rooms of the original structure were, at one time, jacked up and a larger home constructed beneath them. The front porch was enclosed at a later date.

448. Neubert House, 1318 South Garrison, c. 1905. This 1 1/2 story vernacular home features fishscale shingles in its upper hipped dormer.

449. Grisby House, 1323 South Garrison, c. 1890. This L-shaped, two story, Victorian vernacular home is fronted by an angular bay window. Its doublehung windows have overhead shaped lintels and decorative panels below.

450. Brooks House, 1324 South Garrison, c. 1905. The corner porch of this 1 1/2 story vernacular home has been replaced by a pedimented portico.

451. Spradling House, 1401 South Garrison, c. 1920. The cornice of this two story, frame vernacular is bracketed and denticulated.

452. Sneed House, 1402 South Garrison, c. 1900. The front porch of this two story vernacular home has a stone and brick foundation, and Doric columns. A porte-cochere projects from the north facade.

453. Harmson House, 1408 South Garrison, c. 1900. This L-shaped vernacular home has been sided with asbestos shingles.

454. Seymour House, 1412 South Garrison, c. 1895. The front door of this one story cottage has an overhead transom and sidelights. The doublehung windows are segmentally arched.

455. Loyd House, 1415 South Garrison, c. 1920. This one story cottage is sided with clapboard and has a gabled portico.

456. Junkin House, 1419 South Garrison, c. 1900. THe front porch of this two story vernacular has Doric porch columns set on stone piers.

457. Heisten House, 1422 South Garrison, c. 1950. This is a non-contributing structure.

458. Cordell House, 1502 South Garrison, c. 1900. The front door of this two story vernacular home is paneled and has an oval light.

459. Rush House, 1503 South Garrison c. 1905. This two story Box has exposed rafters beneath the porch and roof eaves and an overhead hipped dormer.

460. Hall House, 1508 South Garrison, c. 1915. This two story vernacular home displays a hipped gable roof, a bracketed overhang above the entry, and a front angular bay window.

461. Hammett House, 1509 South Garrison, c. 1890. This one story Victorian cottage features decorative fishscale shingles in the front gable.

462. Greninger House, 1512-14 South Garrison, c. 1950. This duplex is a non-contributing structure.

463. Morgan House, 1515 South Garrison, c. 1900. This one story Eastlake cottage displays elbow brackets beneath the front gable, which has returns. The home has been sided, so there is little other detail.

464. Higgenbotham House, 1517 South Garrison, c. 1910. This 1 1/2 story, frame home still retains the front door transom. It is fronted by a Bungalow porch.

465. Bader House, 1524 South Garrison, c. 1880. The first story of this structure is constructed in brick, the second is sided with clapboard. The first floor windows have stone lintels and sills. There is an entrance in the basement to a cave. Owners believe that it might have been part of an underground railroad.

Sixth Street. This east/west thoroughfare is in close proximity to the commercial district. It could be described as a buffer zone between the commercial and residential areas of Carthage. Large, frame homes line this street and they are in fair to good condition.

466. Ralston House, 321 West Sixth, c. 1900. This two story Box features angular and rectangular bay windows supported by large brackets. The front porch is supported by Doric columns.

467. Ralph Ralston House, 315 West Sixth, c. 1897. This is one of the few homes within the district that is in poor condition, however, it is not beyond restoration.

468. Hickey House, 311 West Sixth, c. 1900. This two story vernacular house is one of the few within the district to have a hipped gable roof. The exterior walls have been sided, however, a bit of leaded glass remains on the second floor southeast corner.

469. Royalty House, 310 West Sixth, c. 1895. A belt of decorative shingle work separates the first and second floors of this Victorian vernacular home. This belt is denticulated. There is also a sunburst panel in the upper gable.

470. Kenninson House, 307 West Sixth, c. 1897. Victorian details remaining on this two story vernacular home include leaded glass, fishscale shingles and corner molds.

471. J. Royalty House, 304 West Sixth, c. 1890. This L-shaped two story vernacular home has doublehung windows with pedimented lintels. A west rectangular bay is supported by large brackets and exhibits decorative panels.

472. Hagler House, 303 West Sixth, c. 1893. The front gable of this two story Eastlake home displays a king post, collar beam and diagonal braces. It is faced with vertical boards with scalloped edges. There is a stunted tower on the southwest corner of the home. The corner porch displays turned posts and a cutwork frieze.

473. Southwestern Bell Telephone Company Business Office, 225 West Sixth, 1977. This is a non-contributing one story brick structure.

474. Wilbur House, 212 West Sixth, c. 1895. This two story Victorian vernacular home retains its original paneled doors with overhead transoms. The front porch of this L-shaped home has fishscale shingles, turned posts and a jig-sawn frieze.

Seventh Street. Within the historic district, most of the homes on this street face Central Park, the oldest and most beautiful public area in Carthage. These homes are generally in good condition. Of particular note is the former Dr. Whitney House (476).

475. Carthage Public Library, 321 West Seventh, 1904. This Classical Revival structure was designed by F.B. Gunn of Kansas City and built of smooth cut Carthage marble. Built on a cross plan, it is crowned by a central dome. The interior stained glass, plasterwork and woodwork in the drum of the dome are typical of the era.

476. Former Dr. Whitney House, 311 West Seventh, c. 1888. This two story Eastlake abounds with ornamental detail, however, the gable fretwork, roof ridge decoration and finials no longer remain. Dr. Whitney was a partner of Dr. Flowers (90). The present owners have reason to believe that the residence was originally a spec house, and was sold to Dr. Whitney for $ 1200. The house is presently painted in contrasting colors which bring out the architectural detail.

477. Easson House, 305 West Seventh, c. 1900. The front gable of this two story Box has returns. The porch roof is supported by Doric columns set on stone piers.

478. George Easson House, 301 West Seventh, c. 1900. The front veranda of this two story Box displays a pedimented entry with a central plaster garland motif.

479. Former Congregational Church, 215 West Seventh, c. 1895. This structure has been altered substantially. The former tower has been removed along with any stained glass. The brick exterior has been stuccoed.

480. Free Methodist Church Parsonage, 209 West Seventh, c. 1895. The door transom of this two story Victorian vernacular home remains as do the turned posts and jig-sawn brackets of the porch.

481. Hill House, 207 West Seventh, c. 1915. The front porch of this one story Bungalow is supported by Doric columns. There is an overhead hipped dormer.

482. Norris House, 203 West Seventh, c. 1890. This 2 1/2 story Queen Anne home is beautifully maintained. A leaded window transom, denticulated and bracketed cornice and Palladian attic window are only several of its decorative features.

483. Central Park, 200 West Seventh, c. 1890. This site was originally a cemetery. The park is enhanced by a centralized fountain and large, lovely shade trees. Walking paths meander across the grounds.

Chestnut. The majority of houses on West Chestnut face Central Park. The shade trees and walks offer solitude from the commotion of city life. (495) is a particularly noteworthy Queen Anne home. The houses on this avenue are in good to excellent condition.

484. Knell House, 320 West Chestnut, c. 1925. This is a one story frame cottage.

485. Knell Mortuary, 306-12 West Chestnut. The two story Box homes numbers 306 and 312 were joined in 1954 by a compatible addition. #12 was built by E.B. Jacobs an early Carthage banker, at the turn of the century. The interior stairway, newel post and quarter-sawn oak ceiling beams have been retained. The exterior of the building features classical decorative elements.

486. Robert H. Knell House, 302 West Chestnut, c. 1900. Originally this two story Box home was the A.K. Ray property. The home has been sided. The porch roof is supported by Doric columns set on stone piers.

487. White House, 214 West Chestnut, c. 1900. Decorative features of this two story Victorian vernacular home include a stained glass window transom, projecting corbels on the lintel ends of the upper sash and fishscale shingles in the upper gable.

488. Stuart House, 206-208 West Chestnut, 1925. This is one of the few cottages within the district originally constructed as a duplex.

489. The Old Shingled House, 202 West Chestnut, c. 1885. It is believed that this two story house was built by Alfred Colwell. It is presently sided with wood shingles.

490. First Presbyterian Church, 115 West Chestnut, 1916. There is a square, brick campanile at the southeast corner of this church. Windows and doors are set within Tudor arched openings. The upper cornice displays a brick parapet edged in stone.

491. Richard Parks Dentist Office, 205 East Chestnut, 1962. This is a non-contributing structure.

492. Dukart House, 210 East Chestnut, 1890. This significant 2 1/2 story East lake home is rich in detail. The second floor balcony and front porch display brackets, turned posts and balusters. There is a second floor, corner tower and the upper front gable is flooded with panels, bosses and shinglework.

493. Dr. Russell Smith's Office, 211 East Chestnut, 1963. This is a non-contributing structure.

494. Dr. Richard Cohle Office, 301 East Chestnut, 1965. This is a non-contributing structure.

495. Carter House, 313 East Chestnut, c. 1890. The Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps indicate that this house was moved from an unknown location to its present site between 1902 and 1909. A prominent feature of the home is its two story tower with conical top. The front porch and upper balcony exhibit turned posts, spokes, and balusters. The cornice is bracketed and cast iron finials crown the roofline.

Ninth Street. This rather short street is only four blocks long, running from Grant to Maple. The homes are in fair to good condition.

Grimmel House, 215 West Ninth, c. 1895. This 1 1/2 story Queen Anne home is one of two homes within the district to have a zinc roof. The other is # 236. Its cornice is bracketed and there is evidence of roof cresting and finials. Its gabled dormer has plaster garlands and is flanked by engaged Doric columns.

497. Gilmore House, 210 West Ninth, c. 1900. This two story frame home has been sided with asbestos shingles and very little architectural detail remains.

498. Largent House, 209 West Ninth, c. 1900. This 1 1/2 story frame home has been covered with asbestos shingles and little architectural detail remains. It is speculated that this home and (496) were built by the Wilbur Brothers.

499. Ritchey House, 206 West Ninth Street, c. 1900. The front porch of this two story Box home is supported by Doric Columns.

500. Johnson House, 202 West Ninth, c. 1896. This is the only home within the district that even approaches Gothic Revival. The two story home is fronted by three steeply pitched gables. Within each is a Gothic arched window with wooden tracery.

501. Money House, 109 East Ninth, c. 1915. The roof and the porch of this Box home have been altered extensively. It is presently sided with asbestos shingles.

502. Thompson House, 110 East Nonth, 1925. The present wrought iron portico is a later addition in this one story vernacular home.

503. Fuget House, 115 East Ninth, c. 1900. This Victorian Eclectic home is fronted by a two story angular bay, the gable of which has returns. The house has been sided.

Tenth Street. This cross street is interrupted between Grant and Howard. (513) is the only house within the district that is Western Stick. The homes are in fair to good condition.

504. Griffith House, 311 West Tenth, c. 1890. Owners have discovered the use of square nails in the construction of the home. The porch of this two story Victorian vernacular home has turned posts and balusters.

505. Tinsley House, 215 West Tenth, c. 1900. The front gable of this one story Victorian cottage has returns. The porch roof is supported by Doric columns set on stone piers.

506. Knight House, 214 West Tenth, c. 1915. This 1 1/2 story Victorian Eclectic home features a large front gable with fishscale shingles and returns. Its clapboard siding is narrow.

507. Matthews House, 211 West Tenth, c. 1900. This two story Box home with its overhead hipped dormer and Doric support columns is typical of many of the Box homes within the district.

508. Lewis House, 210 West Tenth, c. 1905. The porch roof of this one story frame Bungalow is supported by tapered wooden piers set on stone foundations.

509. First Assembly of God Church, 205 West Tenth, c. 1940. This is a non-contributing structure.

510. Young House, 114 West Tenth, c. 1900. This house was moved from Tenth and Main to its own backyard in c. 1920. The two story vernacular home is presently sided with asbestos shingles.

511. Knight House, 111 West Tenth, c. 1960. This is a non-contributing structure.

512. Newcomb House, 109 East Tenth Street, c. 1900. This two story Box home has been sided and little architectural detail remains.

513. Catron House, 110 East Tenth, c. 1905. This home is significant in that it is the only Western Stick Style structure within the district. The home is sided with wood shingles and has king posts and diagonal supports in the upper gable. The porch roof is supported by heavy decorative brackets and piers of Carthage marble.

514. Lambeth House, 401 East Tenth, c. 1935. This is a non-contributing structure.

Eleventh Street. Runs between Maple and Grand. (518) is of particular interest.

515. Rucker House, 209 West Eleventh, c. 1905. The front porch of this 1 1/2 story vernacular home is supported by Doric columns set on stone piers. The upper sashes of the doublehung windows have muntins set in a diamond pattern.

516. Lewdon House, 115 West Eleventh, c. 1945. This is a non-contributing structure.

517. Daugherty House, 109 East Eleventh, c. 1910. The wrought iron portico of this two story, L-shaped vernacular home is a more recent addition.

518. Catlin House, 203 East Eleventh, c. 1890. This one story Italianate home has a bracketed and denticulated cornice. The 1893 city directory lists this home as the "Headquarters of the Missouri Home Guard." According to the present owner, at one time this was a blacksmith and wagon maker's shop.

Macon Street. West Macon contains a high concentration of structures of primary significance. These homes are in excellent condition.

519. Former Curtis Wright Home, 304 West Macon, 1893. This magnificent Queen Anne home was built for $ 21,500 by Wright, a furniture manufacturer from Indiana. After arriving in Carthage, Wright invested in mining interests and amassed an even greater fortune. Each gable of the home contains samples of ore indigenous to the area. There is a rich array of turned posts, panels, bosses and shingle work on the exterior of the home.

520. Gray House, 303 West Macon, c. 1905. This house is built on the former Ground estate, (424). The 2 1/2 story Tudor Revival home has been given a half timbered effect on the upper story. The first floor is brick.

521. Riley House, 213 West Macon, c. 1900. This two story Victorian vernacular home has been sided. Little architectural detail remains.

522. Former Rittenhouse Home, 208 West Macon, c. 1890. Rittenhouse was a partner with Wright in the furniture manufacturing business, (519). An older photograph of the home shows it stylistically as Eastlake. A fire, however, destroyed the tower and the second floor.

523. Former Horace Baker Home, 205 West Macon, c. 1890. Horace Baker was a farmer from Oronogo. Ore deposits were discovered on his property and he became wealthy overnight. The pick and ax frieze on the upper gable of this 2 1/2 story Queen Anne home illustrate the source of his newly discovered income. The house has recently been bought and painted. It is being converted back into a one family dwelling.

524. Former A.W. St. John Home, 204 West Macon, c. 1890. This house was originally much smaller and had Eastlake details on the exterior. In 1905, Mr. Millard hired architects from Chicago to alter the home to its present state. These changes include the addition of a monumental two story portico with Ionic fluted columns.

525. Rogers House, 112 West Macon, c. 1915. This one story cottage has shiplap siding and a gabled portico.

Wiggins. This is a secondary cross street at the south end of the historic district. The street is narrow compared to others in the district. The homes are in fair to good condition.

526. Greninger House, 317 Wiggins, c. 1950. This is a non-contributing structure.

527. Vaughn House, 312 Wiggins, c. 1900. This L-shaped Victorian vernacular home displays decorative fishscale shingles beneath the front gable.

528. Potter House, 308 Wiggins, c. 1955. This is a non-contributing structure.

529. Bebee House, 302 Wiggins, c. 1895. Although this two story home has been modified over the years, it still retains a sunburst panel in the front and side gable.

530. Hammet House, 126 Wiggins, c. 1950. This is a non-contributing structure.

531. Bader House, 122 Wiggins, c. 1900. The cornice of the front gable of this two story Victorian vernacular home is supported by diagonal brackets. The west portion of the house suffered in a 1976 fire. The porch was rebuilt later.

532. Jensen House, 118 Wiggins, c. 1900. The upper gable of this 1 1/2 story home has decorative shingle work. There is a pedimented portico.

Centennial. Is the south boundary of the district. Beyond the district, the architectural cohesiveness of the residential area breaks down.

533. Schrantz House, 125 Centennial, c. 1895. The front gable of this 2 1/2 story Eastlake features decorative shingles and a sunburst panel. The gabled portico exhibits a sunburst panel, cutwork, finial and hanging pendant.

534. Collier House, 123 Centennial, c. 1925. This 1 1/2 story Bungalow is sided with narrow clapboards.

535. Kathryn Collier House, 119 Centennial, c. 1925. There are exposed rafters beneath the eaves of this 1 1/2 story, frame, vernacular home.

District # 2. Cassill Place Historic District, (Plan 3). This district is located on Central Avenue between Parsons and Blanche streets. The homes range from fair to excellent condition, and they were constructed before 1925. They are all that remain of the former Cassill Place. The residences are considered of primary significance because of their perilous location between two commercial strips.

No structures have previously been listed on the National Register. The following descriptions are preceded by numbers which correspond to those on Plan 3.

The district is enclosed by a line which begins at the north curb of the east/west alley between Central and Olive at the intersection of said alley and Blanche. It thence continues east along the north curb of said alley for approximately 410 feet. It thence continues north approximately 425 feet to the north curb of the east/west alley between Central and Mound. It thence continues west along the north curb of said alley for approximately 540 feet to a point equivalent to the west property line of those properties on the west side of Blanche. It thence continues north along said line for approximately 75 feet. It thence continues east approximately 130 feet to the east curb of Blanche. It thence continues south along the east curb of Blanche approximately 480 feet back to the beginning point.

536. Macoubrie House, 721 Central, 1903. The curving veranda of this Victorian Eclectic home was added between 1909 and 1925. The modified hipped roof has a denticulated cornice, as does the porch, which is supported by Doric columns. The hipped dormers are sided with fishscale shingles.

537. Former Herrin Home, 728 Central, c. 1890. Major Joseph Herrin hired G. Bistline, a local contractor, to begin construction on this 2 1/2 story home. Cast iron roof cresting and finials crown the hipped roof and porch. Decorative sunburst panels and shingles enhance the upper gable and the cornice is bracketed.

538. Fenimore House, 729 Central, c. 1890. G. Bistline was again the local contractor in charge of the construction of this 2 1/2 story Eastlake home. A fine veranda with turned posts and jig-sawn cut brackets wraps around the front of the residence. The interior and the exterior have received very few alterations over the years.

539. McFadden House, 733 Central, c. 1925. This 1 1/2 story, frame Bungalow has large, diagonal braces beneath the front gable and exposed rafters under the side eaves. The porch roof is supported by square wooden posts set on stone foundations.

540. Meister House, 734 Central, c. 1890. The modified hipped roof of this two story Victorian Eclectic home is crowned by cast iron roof cresting. The porch features the same type of cresting, turned posts, balusters and scrolled brackets.

541. Joe McFadden House, 735 West Central, c. 1910. This home was moved from several lots east of (537) to its present location in the 1950's. This two story Box home displays little architectural detail of significance.

542. A.H. McFadden House, 742 Central, 1914. This two story Box home retains its original door with oval light. The front porch has Doric support columns.

543. Former Eugene O'Keefe House, 743 Central, c. 1893. This monumental, 2 1/2 story Queen Anne home was expertly restored in 1977-1978. Previous years of neglect had left it in a dilapidated condition. A 2 1/2 story rounded tower, decorative chinmeys, fishscale shingles, turned posts, cut work, and ornamental panels are only a few of the home's descriptive features.

544. Dennison House, 744 Central, c. 1914. This 1 1/2 story Bungalow has a Carthage marble veneer. The marble has been given a smooth finish.

545. Former Cassill Home, 719 Blanche, c. 1890. This home was originally sited at 811 West Central, the present location of the Hawthorne School. The original, two story portion of the home was moved to another location north of (543) and demolished in later years. This one story portion, which fronted the structure, displays a bracketed cornice, segmentally arched windows and double door, associated with the Italianate style.

The remaining properties in the Mutliple Resource Area are representative architecturally or historically of those properties in Districts I and II. They are considered of primary importance. All of the structures were constructed between 1880 and 1815. They are recognized for their architectural purity, for very few modifications have occurred since their original construction. Their descriptions are preceded by numbers which correspond to those on Plan 1.

No buildings have been previously listed on the National Register. The remainder include:

546. Missouri Pacific Railroad Station, 514 North Orner, c. 1905. The exterior of this building is of Carthage marble, with a hipped, red tile roof. Doors and windows have overhead transoms. A square cupola crowns the structure. Interior has been renovated for offices.

547. Johnston House, 209 North Main, c. 1884. This Victorian eclectic home displays diamond shingles and a simple bargeboard in the front gable. The porch exhibits molded posts, a bracketed cornice and decorative frieze.

548. Shinn House, 231 North Main, c. 1885. This is of clapboard with vertical and horizontal boards resembling Stick Style. The exterior exhibits diagonal braces, decorative shinglework and molded posts on the porch.

549. Poindexter House, 300 North Main, c. 1880. This house, built by a Captain John Heilyer, is in disrepair, but still retains many significant features that are restorable. Doublehung windows with segmental heads, original door and transom, denticulated gable, and stone work surrounding yard are still significant.

550. Former Phelps Country Estate, northeast of Carthage, c. 1900. This home was built as a twin to the Phelps City Home, # 170. Of Carthage marble, with red tile roof, it is a magnificent structure, and retains most of the original interior.

551. Logan House, 403 East 4th Street, c. 1890/1910. The original house, of one story, was raised in 1910 over a Carthage marble first floor. Owned by a prominent mine owner, it retains much of its original grandeur. Upper balcony has denticulated cornice and open fretwork. The Classical pedimented entry with floral motifs complements the bracketed and denticulated porch roof.

552. Pugh Bonding Service, 407 East 4th Street, c. 1890. This cottage still retains much of its original features; stained glass transom over the door, bracketed overhang, diagonal boardwork, and jig-sawn cut brackets.

553. Pugh House, 321 Clinton, c. 1890. This house retains its monumental porch with turned balusters, scrolled brackets with hanging pendants and molded frieze panels.

554. Morris House, 519 East 3rd Street, c. 1900. This is significant because of its architectural detail found in Districts 1 and 2. An upper gable with decorative sunburst, ornamental fishscale shingles, denticulated roof cornice, and balcony with spool frieze and hanging pendant, are some of the distinguishing details.

555. Farmer House, 202 South Fulton, c. 1890. This is a cottage displaying architectural purity. Turned posts and a jig-sawn cut frieze decorate the porch. Other details include original doors with overhead transoms, an upper gable with returns, shingles and bosses, and corbeled entablatures over the doublehung windows.

556. Newcomb House, 400 South Fulton, c. 1890. The architectural detail on this home includes a bracketed cornice and corner molds in the shape of pilasters. Stained glass in the front window, and the turned posts, spool frieze and cut brackets of the porch enhance the exterior.

557. Raydon House, 404 South Fulton, c. 1890. This is typical architecturally of the homes in Districts # 1 and 2. Doublehung windows with overhead shelf entablatures, door transom and diagonal boardwork beneath the upper gable are indicative of the period.

558. Logan House, 509 East Chestnut, c. 1888. This Eastlake cottage displays turned posts, balusters, jig-sawn cut frieze, and its original door with double arched lights and decorative panels. The upper gable exhibits shingles, diagonal boardwork and a simple bargeboard.

559. Former O.P. Ring House, 816 River, c. 1890. This is one of the finest examples of Eastlake cottage in the area. It is distinguished by its upper gable with decorative shingles and bargeboard with cutwork in the shape of stars. Angular front bay has vertical and diagonal wainscotting. Front porch displays turned posts and cutwork frieze.

560. Carter's Bluff, 201 East Chestnut, 1893-1896. An outstanding example of Victorian Eclectic, this home is currently being restored with great sensitivity. All windows and doors have lintels of Carthage marble. The bracketed porch cornice and roof cornice are of pressed metal, as is the dormer detail. The interior woodwork is of black walnut. The stained and beveled glass, and smooth grey marble fireplaces are outstanding.

561. Former Charles Harrington House, 803 Prospect, c. 1890. One of the most decorative of the Victorian homes in the area, this displays cutwork and fishscale shingles in the upper gable, an ornamental entry, and porch with turned posts and intricate frieze.

562. Prichard House, 831 Prospect, c. 1885. This house has the massing and building materials associated with the Shingle Style. The second floor retains wood shingles, the lower is covered with clapboard. Stained glass, a frieze of spools, turned balustrades, and a belt of decorative shingles enhance the architecture.

563. Adkins House, 1011 Prospect, c. 1888. This home displays a two storied dome, open turret with turned posts and balusters and a spindle frieze. The original door has frosted light and transom. The upper gable retains cutwork, bargeboards, shingles and sunburst panels.

564. DeBaca House, 603 East Macon, c. 1890. This cottage is currently being restored with Victorian colors on the exterior. It is very similar to # 555. The interior has had little alteration.

565. Wyatt House, 421 L3th Street, c. 1890. The door and transom are original, as are much of the architectural details. These include a wide belt of shingles between floors, porch with denticulated cornice, cutwork frieze, brackets with hanging pendants, and a two story bay.

566. Original Detweiler House, 1522 River, c. 1875. The original structure has been added to, but retains a bracketed cornice, front door with overhead shelf entablature and fluted side surrounds, and a widow's walk with wood balustrade.

567. Former Carmean House, 1615 Grand, c. 1890. Original owner was prominent banker in Carthage. A corner tower has been removed, but home retains a bracketed cornice, pedimented balcony, and a large amount of stained glass.

568. Grimes House, 1701 Grand, c. 1890. Small brackets accent first floor cornice. Upper gable displays scallops and decorative panels. Significant for its amount of original architectural detail.

569. Manalo House, 1607 South Main, c. 1920. This Tudor Revival home has second floor overhang supported by brackets. Entry has segmental opening with stone keystone and label stops. Door has sidelights. The brick is textured.

570. Lane House, 1627 South Main, c. 1890. A two story angular front bay with belt of fishscale shingles between floors distinguish this home. Same shingle treatment is displayed beneath front gable as well as diagonal rib work. Much significant detail remains.

571. Smith House, 1734 South Maple, c. 1890. Front gable retains decorative fishscale shingles. Other detail includes porch with turned posts, jig-sawn cut brackets and decorative frieze.

572. Former Andrew Biffer House, 1847 South Garrison, 1889. Although the original tower of this Italianate home has been removed, the cornice with its double scrolled brackets, and windows with square bosses in the corners still remain. The outside shutters are original.

573. Pyle House, 509 Cooper, 1888. This Eastlake cottage is currently being stabilized and painted. The gables display fishscale shingles. Wainscoting is utilized above and below the windows. Sunburst panels, jig-sawn cut brackets and turned posts remain.

574. Former Gerkey House, 220 West 4th Street, c. 1887. This home is significant due to its abundant detail. This includes an upper gable with decorative ribwork, and stuccoed panels, a belt of fishscale shingles between floors, and ornamental turned posts on porch.

575. Former Boon House, 226 West 4th Street, 1888. Built by a relative of President Polk's, the house retains an acorn motif throughout, as his symbol. Cornice displays frieze of tiny bosses and there are square and sunburst panels between second floor windows. Upper gable has fishscale shingles; porch has turned posts and frieze of turned spools. Original double doors with etched glass lights remain.

576. Original T.N. Davey House, 631 McGregor, c. 1882. Mr. Davey owned original Carthage foundry, and the wrought iron and cast iron fronting the house reflect this. Although in poor condition, this Victorian home retains its denticulated cornice, two story angular bay, and original door with transom and sidelights.

577. Howard House, 705 McGregor, c. 1885. This appears virtually unaltered. The cornice of the hip roof is supported by double brackets. A U-shaped veranda is supported by square piers. It retains original front door with transom and sidelights.

578. Slates House, 518 Walnut, c. 1890. This Eastlake cottage is being stabilized and painted. Gables have fishscale shingles; porch retains turned posts, jig-sawn cut brackets and spindle frieze. The doors are original and retain transoms. Front window has crescent sidelights.

579. Hall House, 708 Poplar, c. 1885. The two story addition on the rear of this Victorian cottage dates from late 1800's. Porch is the most distinguishing feature; it has molded posts, fan brackets, and a cutwork frieze. Original door has transom.

580. Thomas House, 425 Fall St., c. 1888. Has recently been painted, and interior restored. Exterior retains decorative shinglework on gables, and intricate fretwork on peak. Front porch has turned balustrade, posts, spindled brackets and spooled frieze.

581. Blevins House, 715 Oak, c. 1885. Little altered, this house retains matching bracketed and denticulated cornices on roof and porch roof. Overhead shelf entablatures on windows, and transom over door remain.

582. Smith House, 727 West Chestnut, c. 1890. Significant due to rich detail. Gables have returns and jig-sawn decoration. Second floor balcony displays turned posts, brackets, and spindle frieze. Upper cornice has double brackets; porch roof is denticulated and supported by Doric columns. A stained glass transom and diamond shaped window on East, as well as interior woodwork and stairs remain.

583. Borland House, 903 West Chestnut, c. 1888. Central bay on front facade has overhang that is shingled, bracketed, and has a spindled frieze. Front gable displays fishscale and diamond shaped shingle work. A large sunburst panel decorates the gable of this Eastlake cottage.

584. Smith House, 913 West Chestnut, c. 1880. The most significant feature of this Eastlake cottage is its porch. It displays turned posts, a cutwork frieze, and a gabled portico above a scalloped arch.

585. Scrader House, 1106 Cedar, c. 1880. A second floor gabled dormer extending over the portico distinguishes this Eastlake cottage. Upper sashes have decorative mullions. A large belt of wood shingles are above the foundation and the gables display fishscale shingles and diagonal boardwork.

586. Van Acres, Morgan Heights Road @ 17th Street, 1910. Mr. Van Hoose was prominent in marble business, and exterior marble came from his quarries. Marble is cut and laid as rendom coursed masonry. Upper facade is stuccoed with exposed rafters beneath overhang. There is a porte-cochere and large carriage house. Interior woodwork is exquisite.

587. The Oaks, Morgan Heights and Country Club roads, c. 1903. This Tudor Revival home was built by A.H. Rogers, prominent businessman who founded Southwest Missouri Electric Railroad. Estate includes washhouse of fieldstone, carriage house, and tenant quarters. Lower floor is fieldstone random ashlar stone masonry. Upper floors are stuccoed and have half timbered effect. Entry is recessed behind large segmental opening. Oak door has leaded and beveled glass transom and sidelights. Interior is little changed.

Present Status:

At this time the Multiple Resource Area is not part of any previously established historic district, nor is any part included under a redevelopment plan. In addition, there are no significant structures within the Multiple Resource Area threatened with immediate demolition, however, commercial development at either end of Cassill Place (Plan 3), and at the north and south ends of Garrison Avenue, is a potential problem. These areas have been given no protection against this type of encroachment.

Survey Methodology:

In the summer of 1977, The Carthage Survey, Phase I, was conducted by Mary Matthews, a master's degree candidate of the Art History and Archaeology Depart of the University of Missouri-Columbia. The survey was funded by a grant from the Department of Natural Resources, Parks and Recreation, Jefferson City, Missouri. The architectural survey "was intended to gather extensive information on Carthage's architecture and history, and to determine the feasibility of establishing a historic site in Carthage. Every street within the city limits was to be documented: every building over fifty years old was to be recorded by a photograph and by some basic information on a historic inventory sheet."[6] In addition, at the end of the survey, boundaries were determined for potential historic districts.

In June of 1979, Carthage Historic Preservation Inc. was created through a grant from the Carthage city government and the Missouri Office of Historic Preservation. At that time, Heather Hallenberg was hired as the architectural historian for the project and Caryl MacMorran as the local coordinator. The Carthage Survey, Phase II, consisted of an inspection of the entire Multiple Resource Area as described in the verbal boundary description (Item # 10). Forty-four significant structures outside the boundaries of the potential historic districts were chosen to be included within the nomination for their architectural or historic merit. The potential historic district boundaries established in 1977, were reviewed and tightened, and the inventory sheet on each building at least fifty years of age was updated. Furthermore, structures less than fifty years of age were also inventoried as well as non-contributing structures. Although the historic resources of the town are not plentiful, an 1891 Bird's Eye View of Carthage and Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps, published as early as 1888, proved helpful in dating the structures. Old city directories, promotional literature and photographs were consulted and information gained from personal interviews were also incorporated when applicable. There was no archaeological testing attempted within the Multiple Resource Area due to the scope and funding of the project.

FOOTNOTES

1. Conrad, Howard L., Encyclopedia of the History of Missouri, Vol. 1, The Southern History Co., New York, 1909, p. 514.

2. The former two story brick courthouse, constructed in 1851, was burned to the ground by Confederate forces in 1863. Temporary quarters were found in various buildings around the Square until the erection of the present courthouse in 1895. The present Jasper County Courthouse was listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1973.

3. Robertson, Mrs. Bruce, Carthage Souvenir Book, Quasqui-Centennial Committee, Carthage Chamber of Commerce, 1967, n.p.

4. "1841 Jasper County Courthouse," Missouri State Historical Survey Site Form 170 A-1, Marvin Van Gilder, March 19, 1972.

5. Janney, Lucille and Jack, "The Story of Historic Kendrick House," Jasper County Missouri Journal, Vol. 1, No. 1, pp. 14-15 and Vol. 1, No. 2, pp. 18-20. Jasper County Historical Society.

6. Matthews, Mary J., "Carthage, Missouri: An Architectural Survey and Study in Historic Preservation", Department of Natural Resources, Parks and Recreation, Jefferson City, Missouri, 1978, p. 7.

District #2, Cassill Place Historic District (See revised Plan 3A), shall be amended, as follows:

The district is enclosed by a quadrilateral whose vertices are the following UTM coordinates:

15/382700/4115260
15/382700/4115400
15/382880/4115400
15/382880/4115260

The boundaries of the district may be further described, as follows: The district is enclosed by a line which begins at the north curb of the east-west alley between Central and Olive at the intersection of said alley and Blanche. It thence continues east along the north curb of said alley for approximately 410 feet. It thence continues north approximately 425 feet to the north curb of the east-west alley between Central and Mound. It thence continues west along the north curb of said alley for approximately 410 feet to the east curb of Blanche. It thence continues south along the east curb of Blanche approximately 425 feet to the beginning point.

Within these boundaries, Cassill Place Historic District retains integrity as a surviving segment of the former Cassill Place, a residential haven for wealthy citizens of Carthage in the period between 1890 and 1925. Originally two blocks long, the once-stylish district has shrunk to one block, surrounded by commercial development along Central Avenue. However, this one block contains eight houses that retain a high degree of integrity and demonstrate important stylistic trends of the period between 1890 and 1925 and only one house (#541) that has been substantially denatured and therefore does not contribute to the significance of the district.

Properties contained within the amended district boundaries are as follows:

536. Macoubrie House, 721 Central, 1903. The curving veranda of this Victorian Eclectic home was added between 1909 and 1925. The modified hipped roof has a denticulated cornice, as does the porch, which is supported by Doric columns. The hipped dormers are sided with fishscale shingles.

537. Former Herrin Home, 728 Central, c.1890. Major Joseph Herrin hired G. Bistline, a local contractor, to begin construction on this 2 1/2 story home. Cast iron roof cresting and finials crown the hipped roof and porch. Decorative sunburst panels and shingles enhance the upper gable and the cornice is bracketed.

538. Fenimore House, 729 Central, c. 1890. G. Bistline was again the local contractor in charge of the construction of this 2 1/2 story Eastlake home. A fine veranda with turned posts and jig-sawn cut brackets wraps around the front of the residence. The interior and the exterior have received very few alterations over the years.

539. McFadden House, 733 Central, c. 1925. This 1 1/2 story, frame Bungalow has large, diagonal braces beneath the front gable and exposed rafters under the side eaves. The porch roof is supported by square wooden posts set on stone foundations.

540. Meister House, 734 Central, c. 1890. The modified hipped roof of this two story Victorian Eclectic home is crowned by cast iron roof cresting. The porch features the same type of cresting, turned posts, balusters and scrolled brackets.

541. Joe McFadden House, 735 West Central, c. 1910. This home was moved from several lots east of (537) to its present location in the 1950s. This two story Box home displays little architectural detail of significance.

542. A. H. McFadden House, 742 Central, 1914. This two story Box home retains its original door with oval light. The front porch has Doric support columns.

543. Former Eugene O'Keefe House, 743 Central, c. 1893. This monumental, 2 1/2 story Queen Anne home was expertly restored in 1977-1978. Previous years of neglect had left it in a dilapidated condition. A 2 1/2 story rounded tower, decorative chimneys, fishscale shingles, turned posts, cut work, and ornamental panels are only a few of the home's descriptive features.

544. Dennison House, 744 Central, c. 1914. This 1 1/2 story Bungalow has a Carthage marble veneer. The marble has been given a smooth finish.

Excluded from the nominated area is the Former Cassill Place (#545 on the original nomination form), which had been substantially altered and moved from its original site in order to make room for the construction of the Hawthorne School, located on the west side of Blanche Street.

8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
___ prehistoric	___ archeology-prehistoric	___ community planning	___ landscape architecture	___ religion
___ 1400–1499	___ archeology-historic	___ conservation	___ law	___ science
___ 1500–1599	___ agriculture	___ economics	___ literature	___ sculpture
___ 1600–1699	X architecture	___ education	___ military	___ social/ humanitarian
___ 1700–1799	___ art	___ engineering	___ music	___ theater
X 1800–1899	___ commerce	___ exploration/settlement	___ philosophy	X transportation
X 1900–1930	___ communications	X industry	___ politics/government	X other (specify) Prominent Owners
		___ invention		

Specific dates 1841-1930 **Builder/Architect**

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The Multiple Resource Area of Carthage, Missouri is significant on several levels. Carthage, as a capitol of the marble industry at the turn of the century, contributed to southwest Missouri's position as a quarry and mining center. As mineral resources were capitalized on and as local industries and mills grew, Carthage developed into a late nineteenth century boom town. Impressive mansions were built as well as a large number of modest but noteworthy homes. The Missouri Pacific Railroad and the Frisco maintained freight and passenger stations in Carthage, making shipping and travel to St. Louis and Kansas City fast and efficient. Furthermore, the town was the eastern terminus of the Southwest Missouri (Electric) Railroad, an interurban system which connected outlying communities in the area.[1] The Multiple Resource Area offers a rich array of architectural types and styles collectively tied together by Carthage history and personalities, trends in American architecture, and wide, shaded thoroughfares.

For approximately $3700 in cash and merchandise, the area which is now Jasper County was purchased form the Osage Indians in 1808. The first white settlers arrived in 1831 and Jasper County proper was established in 1838 by an act of the Missouri Legislature. The name of the county was chosen in honor of Sergeant William Jasper, a military hero of the Revolutionary War.[2] The first county court session was held in the log home of George Hornback (Plan 1, 1). Today, it is the oldest remaining wood structure in southwest Missouri.[3]

Carthage, the county seat, was founded in 1842 high on the south bank of the Spring River. There is no record in the minutes of the county court sessions why the particular name of Carthage was chosen, although some speculate that it refers directly to the ancient city in Tunisia, North Africa.

The Civil War "Battle of Carthage", July 5, 1861, was described in the New York Times, July 14, 1861, as the "first serious conflict between the U.S. troops and the rebels."[4] Twelve additional skirmishes left the courthouse, business section and most of the residences in ruins. By 1866, a mere twelve families stayed to salvage what remained and to rebuild.[5] One of the homes to escape the conflagration is locally known as the Kendrick House (Plan 1,2). Few other examples of Federally-derived homes can be found in this area of Missouri.

A slow revitalization of Carthage did not occur until the early 1870's. By the end of 1869 there were only 1800 inhabitants, but by 1880 this count had risen to 5,315.[6] Many of the new citizens were Civil War veterans with their families, and land speculators. Carthage was incorporated as a fourth class city in 1872, the same year as the coming of the Memphis, Carthage and Northwestern Railroad, later bought by the Frisco. The first residential structure of note to survive from post-Civil War construction is the former Joshua Haughawout House. Constructed in c. 1870, its Italianate features include a bracketed and denticulated cornice and shaped window lintels (Plan 2,95).

The city experienced its largest growth period between 1880 and 1900. In March of 1890, the city charter was surrendered and Carthage was reorganized as a third class city.[7] According to an 1880 newspaper account, "A good story and a half brick veneered house with six rooms can be put up tor $350...and lots of quite favored location can be had for $100 to $150."[8] Shortly thereafter, the surge in construction related activities began and the majority of residences within the Multiple Resource Area were built. Population leveled off in 1890 at 9,500 and remained so until 1930.[9]

This growth spurt coincided with the development of mines and quarries in southwest Missouri. Carthage and its surroundings were underlaid with rich deposits of zinc, lead, limestone and Carthage Gray Marble. "Zinc and lead sales in 1899 for the mining district of which Jasper County was the center were $10,715,307."[10] The high grade of Carthage marble was first noted in 1880 by stonecutter C.W. Fisher. The stone was able to take an exceptionally high polish, which placed it in immediate demand. The first quarrying machine was brought into the area by a group of St. Louis businessmen in 1885.[11] At first, huge boulders were hauled from outcroppings along the Spring River for use in constructing foundations and chimneys, but by 1900 the material was popularly used on entire exteriors of civic, commercial and residential structures all across the country. The Missouri State Capitol is faced with the stone, as is the Field Museum in Chicago and the U.S. Capitol and White House in Washington, D.C. Today, because of the high cost of quarrying the stone, it is less expensive to import the marble from Italy.

Evidence of the wide use of the stone within the Multiple Resource Area is found by examining foundations, porch piers, sidewalks and curbings. Smooth cut marble masonry is seen on the facades of the Carthage Public Library (Plan 2, 475) and a rough cut use of the stone on the walls of Grace Episcopal Church (Plan 2, 57). The marble veneer of the former Leggett and Platt Homes (Plan 2, 104 and 109) and the original Phelps House (Plan 2, 523) adds solidity and strength to the structures. Furthermore, huge chunks of the stone were sometimes turned on a lathe and used as porch columns (Plan 2, 14) or hand carved as capitals (Plan 1, 551).

Several prominent Carthagians actually applied visual metaphors to the exterior of their homes indicative of this source of new income. Horace Baker, a farmer from Oronogo, was made wealthy overnight by the discovery of ore on his property. As a tribute to the find, he applied a pick, shovel, bucket and sledge hammer to the upper east gable of his residence (Plan 2, 523).[12] Curtis Wright, a wealthy furniture manufacturer from Indiana, made further profitable investments upon his arrival to Carthage. The upper gables of his home were enriched with mineral samples of ores indigenous to the area (Plan 2, 519).[13] Mr. Wright was a partner of W.R. Logan, the secretary-treasurer of the Carthage Marble Co. In 1910, Mr. Logan jacked up his one story Eastlake cottage in its entirety and constructed a new first floor in Carthage marble below (Plan 1, 551).[14] The addition is recognized for its skillfully cut stone, rich variety of texture, and intricate detail.

The 1890's were not only significant to the population and financial growth of Carthage but also to the city's architectural development. The prosperous community not only attracted mining investors but also a host of bankers, lawyers, doctors and industrialists. In fact, Carthage was, as the story goes, the richest town per capita in the entire country at the turn of the century, boasting one millionaire per one thousand people.[15] With their economic base firmly established, Carthage residents were able to construct magnificent and powerful symbols of their new-found wealth. "This decade was distinctively a home-building period and during the nineties many beautiful residences were erected, adding still more to the beauty and fame of the Queen City."[16]

There were additional aspects of Carthage life that appealed to the prospective home owner. Suburban expansion was taking place south of the Courthouse Square, because residential neighborhoods north and east were becoming increasingly crowded with middle class merchants and shopkeepers. Large, open lots, now located within the South Historic District (Plan 1) could be purchased, which offered solitude and seclusion from the disorderly mining camps and isolation from the noisy commercial center. The broad streets of Grand and Main were graded and lined with young trees. Such was the environment that appealed to the fashionable High Victorian. Telephones were in use as early as 1890 and an electric street car service, begun in the mid-1890's made transportation to the Square and to the mines feasible.[17] "It connects Carthage with the mines of the western county and runs half-hourly cars between the county seat and the mineral cities-eight in number. The mine operators are enabled to operate mines some distance from the city and make their homes in Carthage. The electric road has made Carthage a city of homes."[18] Schools were good, churches numerous and by 1900 the city's own Central Park was fully landscaped, complete with picnic pavillion, wading pool and waterlilies (Plan 2, 483).

An even more secluded residential haven for the very wealthy could be found at Cassill Place, situated northwest of the Carthage Square (Plan 3). Begun by Gustavus A. Cassill, founder of the Bank of Carthage, Cassill Place was approached by buggy through an impressive Carthage marble entry. Homes faced a rounded drive, described by three rows of shade elms and maples around a central mineral well.[19] Only two blocks long, Cassill Place was lined with late Victorian homes of exceptionally high merit. Eugene O'Keefe came to America from Ireland in 1850 at the age of seventeen. In the early 1870's he moved to Carthage and began a hardware business, eventually becoming director of the First National Bank. His Queen Anne home is one of the finest in the district (Plan 3, 543).[20]

Stylistically, the architecture of Carthage developed along the same lines as other small towns in the Midwest. The Italianate residences of Carthage stylistically bridge the gap between the formally arranged, smooth facades of the pre-Civil War Kendrick House (Plan 1, 1) and the exuberance and irregular massing of the later, Queen Anne, Davey Home (Plan 2, 108).[21] The David Goucher Home (Plan 2, 231), built in the late 1870's, is a textbook example of a brick Italianate, having the exterior characteristics of a hipped roof, bracketed cornice and segmental window heads associated with the style. David Goucher was president of the Farmers and

Drovers Bank. Land speculator and rival, F. Scott Tower, built an almost identical Italianate structure on the next lot south of the Goucher Home. Not having the extensive resources of Mr. Goucher, however, Mr. Scott was restricted to the use of wood siding over the more expensive brick.[22] Other outstanding examples include the former Mitchell Home (Plan 2, 177) and the original Clinton Spencer Home (Plan 2, 114). Clinton Spencer was a local sheriff in the mid 1870's. It is rumored that his two story, Italianate brick home was constructed with convict labor and financed with embezzled funds.[23]

The second half of the nineteenth century was characterized by a great diversity and richness of architectural styles. Carthage neighborhoods clearly illustrate this fact. The Civil War had prompted enormous growth in industry and manufacturing. Balloon framing allowed faster and cheaper construction and steam powered scroll saws produced ornate and complicated details. Irregular silhouettes, turned and gouged components, varying textures, and colors were combined in intense, inventive, visual displays. The former Frank Hill Home (Plan 2, 209) best expresses the eclectic nature of late nineteenth century architecture. The house not only has Romanesque features found in the heavy stone arches framing the front window and door, but also an Eastlake porch. Its turrets and dormers form a picturesque silhouette reminiscent of the Chateauesque. Frank Hill and Henry C. Cowgill were banking and milling partners. Some speculate that the Cowgill Home (Plan 2, 113), which also displays Romanesque qualities were designed by the same architect or builder.[24]

Wetzel's Folly (Plan 2, 220), exhibits a bracketed cornice and window hood moldings associated with the Italianate, yet also has a offset tower with mansard roof characteristic of the Second Empire Style.

The tower houses a beautiful, curved stairway unique to the Carthage area. The large home was begun in the early 1870's by an anonymous owner who soon depleted his construction funds. Colonel Wetzel undertook the completion of the enormous project, much to local surprise, and the project was thence dubbed Wetzel's Folly.[25]

The Eastlake style was popularly employed in Carthage home building between 1885 and 1895. Many residences display the large curved brackets, latticework and turned elements associated with the style. Built originally as a spec house, the former Dr. Whitney Home (Plan 2, 495) was bought c. 1887 for $1200.[26] The house recently has been sensitively restored and contrasting color was used on the exterior to make the most of the abundant detail.

By the 1890's the Queen Anne style became equally favored in residential construction. Those who still regarded the home as a visual symbol of wealth and prosperity were drawn to the fluid lines, irregular layout and fussy detail. Individual expression was encouraged and taken full advantage of. Some residences were more pretentious than others; much depended on the whim and fancy of the owner or builder. The finials, decorative panels, shinglework, tower, upper balcony and ornamental porch of the present Carter House (Plan 2, 495) distinguish it as only one of the many Queen Anne homes within the Multiple Resource Area.

Although there is little information on the building traditions in Carthage, upon close survey, it is noted that particular types of brackets or door panels are often duplicated. Mail order catalogues, increased mechanization and standardization of details made this possible. Architectural details available to the wealthy were also accessible by the middle class, though perhaps of cheaper materials or on a more modest scale. For this reason, the vernacular homes within the Multiple Resource Area deserve certain recognition. Many of the Victorian Eclectic homes and cottages have great stylistic beauty and charm. Two residences on Maple (Plan 2, 313 and 369), are superlative examples of the Eastlake cottage. Another, the O.P. Ring House (Plan 2, 559) is smothered in decorative panels and cutwork. Although it has been documented that Mr. Ring was a clerk at the R. & S. Reams Store, the names of most of the original owners of such homes have been lost in the passage of time.[27] Others are plainer, with architectural detail restricted to porch or roof cornices (Plan 2, 187).

At the turn of the century, possibly in reaction to the exuberance of Queen Anne or in support of the new academicism found at the 1893 World's Columbian Exposition in Chicago, there was a return by Carthage tastemakers to a more classic style of home. Overall plans were simplified and details restrained. The former Platt House (Plan 2, 109), illustrates the return to classical detail and proportion. Cornelius B. Platt and Joseph Palmer Leggett, whose home is close by (Plan 2, 104), were partners in a bedspring manufacturing concern. The two homes are considered by most to be twins and were designed by the same builder, Joe Prather.[28] Mr. Platt also owned a wholesale grocery outlet with George Porter on Main Street. The Platt Porter Building, now the home of the Carthage Press (Plan 2, 165) is an excellent example of the application of classical detail to a commercial structure.

Between 1910 and 1930, further suburban expansion took place south of the Courthouse Square, and former large lots were filled in with less pretentious, Neoclassical cottages and classic Boxes (Plan 2, 316) (Plan 2, 294). Cars and busses replaced buggies and streetcars and many carriage houses were either demolished or abandoned. The percentage of non-contributing structures built since 1935 is very small.

The Carthage Multiple Resource Area, consisting primarily of the South Historic District (Plan 2), is recognized today for its late nineteenth century character. An understanding of this character can be gained most easily by a close observation of the streetscapes. The wide avenues, trees, street furniture, and design, materials and spacial relationships of the homes contribute to a definite sense of place. Although a number of homes have been sided or stripped of former detail, their proportions, scale, and window placement perpetuate the continuity. Key or pivotal structures remind the viewer of the former grandeur and are instrumental in giving the Area an identity or personality associated with Carthage life at its height.

Carthage has experienced slow growth in the last few decades, which has been much to its advantage. Minimal sacrifice has been made to commercial strips and parking lots except on Garrison Ave. and Cassill Place. Interest in restoration and renovation is increasing. One of the Multiple Resource Area's biggest success stories is the restoration of the Horace Baker Home (Plan 2, 523). The home, a Carthage landmark,

had been converted into apartments and was in an advanced state of deterioration. It is currently being returned to a one family dwelling and the exterior decay has been checked. The fate of other homes within the Multiple Resource Area might not be so lucky. As costs of maintenance increase and threats of suburban tract housing and commercial strips rise, it will be increasingly difficult to keep Carthage's most valuable resource intact, its wealth of late Victorian residential architecture and neighborhoods.

The survey of Missouri's Historic sites is based on the selection of sites as they relate to theme studies outlined in "Missouri's State Historic Preservation Plan." Therefore the Historic Resources of the City of Carthage (Partial Inventory) is being nominated to the National Register of Historic Places as an example of the themes of "Architecture," "Economics," "Society," and "Urban Design."

FOOTNOTES

1. The interior of the Missouri Pacific Railroad Station (Plan 1, 546) has been altered to accomodate modern office spaces, however, the exterior, Carthage marble facades and red tile roof are well maintained. The Southwest Missouri (Electric) Railroad was begun in 1889 by Alfred H. Rogers of Carthage. It developed out of a mule car line between Webb City and Carterville. In 1893 the tracks were extended to Joplin and in 1896 to Carthage. Eventually, the line was stretched further west, from Carthage to Lakeside Park, a regional recreational center. Hood, Harry C., The Southwest Missouri Railroad, 1876 Webb City Centennial 1976, 1975, pp. iii-3. For this reason, prominent homes could be constructed outside the city limits, and, because of the line, have a means of easy and efficient transportation. Two such homes are the former "Oaks," and Van Acres (Plan 1, 586 and 587). The streetcar service was discontinued in the mid-1930's, but the tracks can still be detected beneath the asphalt on Main Street.

2. Carthage, Missouri Chamber of Commerce, "A Brief History of Jasper County,"

3. "1841 Jasper County Courthouse," Missouri State Historical Survey Site Form, 170 A-1, Marvin Van Gilder, March 19, 1972.

4. Carthage Chamber of Commerce, "The Carthage Missouri Story."

5. Robertson, Mrs. Bruce, Carthage Souvenir Book, Quasqui-Centennial Committee of the Chamber of Commerce, Carthage, 1967, n.p.

6. Livingston, Joel T., A History of Jasper County and Its People. Lewis Publishing Co., Chicago, 1912, p. 233.

7. Robertson, "Carthage Souvenir Book," n.p.

8. Van Gilder, Marvin, "An Optimistic Carthage 90 Years Ago," Carthage Press, December 5, 1970.

9. City Planning Commission, Carthage, Missouri Comprehensive Plan, Carthage, 1963, p. 1.

10. Livingston, A History of Jasper County, p. 339.

11. Robertson, Carthage Souvenir Book, n.p.

12. "Carthage Historical Homes Tour Booklet," no. 2, p. 9.

13. Ibid., p. 6.

14. Interview with owner, Mrs. George Easson, April 14, 1980.

15. Weber, Dean Rogers, The Development of Residential Victorian Architecture in Carthage, Missouri 1841-1901, Kansas State College of Pittsburg, Pittsburg, Kansas, 1976, p. 175. In reference to: Walter William's An Autobiography, E.W. Stevens Press, Columbia, 1904.

16. Livingston, A History of Jasper County, Missouri, p. 351.

17. As early as 1883, Carthage residents were served by a mule car line that was first established between the city square and outlying railroad stations. Alliton Chandler, Trolley Through the Countryside, Sage Books, Denver, 1963, p. 72. It is believed that the mule car line also extended south on Grand to Macon, and then west on Macon to Garrison. (Plan 1). A map, published of Carthage, before 1894 substantiates this fact. There is also a mule car train depicted on a Bird's Eye View map of Carthage from 1891. The route of the electric streetcar is indicated on (Plan 1). It also originated from the outlying railroad stations, went around the Square and then south on Main Street to Fairview. It continued west on Fairview, and then to Lakeside Park.

18. Carthage, Missouri's Most Beautiful City, Carthage Commercial Club, Carthage, 1903, p. 11.

19. Weber, The Development of Residential Victorian Architecture in Carthage, p. 130. Between the 1920's and 1930's, the posh residential district that was known as Cassill Place, began to deteriorate. Several of the homes were moved to more fashionable areas, including one designed by Stanford White (Plan 2, 150). The death blow to Cassill Place came in 1955 with the construction of Highway 96 through the heart of the district. Shade trees, hitching posts and front steps were removed and front yards shortened. The Carthage marble gateway now marks the entrance of Carter's Park, east of Carthage. Central Ave. has since been zoned commercial except for the one block strip between Blanche and Parsons streets.

20. The former O'Keefe Home (Plan 3, 543), has recently been brought back to life and there is renewed hope for rejuvinating the area.

21. Thomas N. Davey, an Englishman, who had mining and foundry interests in Carthage, built this large home in the late 1880's. Carthage Historical Homes Tour Booklet, No. 2, p. 13. He had moved to Grand Ave. from 631 McGregor (Plan 1, 576). The profusion of cast iron on the front of the first home is indicative of his interests in the local foundry. It has been said that his wife did not care for the ironwork and that is why there is none on the second residence.

22. Weber, The Development of Residential Victorian Architecture in Carthage, pp. 54-60.

23. Ibid., pp. 34-44.

24. Personal interview with Mrs. Herbert Casteel, June 30, 1977.

25. Personal interviews with Mr. and Mrs. Ed Rogers and Mrs. W.E. Deemer, June 23, 1977.

26. Weber, The Development of Residential Victorian Architecture in Carthage, pp. 121-127. Dr. Whitney went into partnership in c. 1888 with Dr. Flower. Dr. Flower constructed his large, Victorian Eclectic home in the late 1890's (Plan 2, 90).

27. Ibid., pp. 99-102. The former Harrington Home (Plan 1, 561), the Prichard House (Plan 1, 562) and the Adkins Home (Plan 1, 563) are located one block south of the original Ring House. This residnetial district, begun in the early 1890's never became as fashionable as Cassill Place or the large district south of the Square.

28. "Twin Residences on Grand Avenue Add Beauty to Carthage Scene," Carthage Press, Summer 1968.

Cassill Place Historic District is eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places according to the criteria under Definition C, to wit: the homes on this residential block retain the character of the period between 1890 and 1925, exhibit high artistic values, and illustrate important trends in architecture that occurred between the last decade of the nineteenth century and the middle 1920's. The district is significant in the area of architecture for the following reasons: Cassill Place was an important turn-of-the-century neighborhood that was pictured in a Souvenir Album of Carthage, Missouri, a Chamber of Commerce publication of that era as one of the most desirable residential areas in the city. The fine homes in Cassill Place are expressive reminders of an age of prosperity during which Carthage was promoted as "the ideal spot of the universe" by a Chamber of Commerce pamphlet.[1] Cassill Place retains several late Victorian homes of exceptional merit. Perhaps the most notable of these is the Queen Anne style home (#543) built by Eugene O'Keefe, who came to Carthage in the 1870's and engaged in business, eventually becoming director of the First National Bank. The Fenimore House (#538) is a fine example of the Eastlake style, with a sweeping veranda featuring turned posts and jig-sawn brackets. The McFadden House (#542) illustrates the movement toward simplicity and classicism after the turn of the century, and the Dennison House (#544) exemplifies the twentieth-century bungalo style, with an interesting use of a Carthage marble veneer. As a group these houses form a cohesive residential unit and convey a definite sense of the period between 1890 and the 1920's.

[1] "The Beautiful Little City of Carthage, Jasper County, Missouri," published by Carthage Chamber of Commerce, 1925, unpaginated.

"The Beautiful City of Carthage, Jasper County, Missouri," published by the Carthage Chamber of Commerce, 1925.

Carthage, Missouri, "The Open Gate to the Ozarks," published by the Carthage Chamber of Commerce, 1926.

Souvenir Album of Carthage, Missouri, n.d.

UTM NOT VERIFIED
ACREAGE NOT VERIFIED

9. Major Bibliographical References

"Bird's Eye View of Carthage", map, T.M. Foley, 1981.

Carthage and Jasper County: What and Where They Are, Carthage, 1887.
Carthage Public Library

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property 292.5 acres more or less

Quadrangle name "Carthage, Mo." and "Avilla, Mo." **Quadrangle scale** 1:24,000

UMT References

	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
A	15	378720	4112290	B	15	378780	4117560
C	15	384730	4117480	D	15	384930	4123190
E	15	390430	4123100	F	15	390160	4115730
G	15	385420	4115870	H	15	385320	4112230

Verbal boundary description and justification

The Historic Resources of the City of Carthage are located within a polygon described by the above UTM reference points.

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

state	code	county	code
state	code	county	code

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Caryl B. MacMorran, Local Coordinator
1. Heather M. Hallenberg, Project Coordinator

organization Carthage Historic Preservation Inc. **date** May 9, 1980

street & number 403 South Main, P.O. Box 375 **telephone** 417/358-8801

city or town Carthage **state** Missouri 64836

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

___ national ___ state X local

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

State Historic Preservation Officer signature Fred Dixon

title Director, Department of Natural Resources and State Historic Preservation Officer **date** 26 Feb 82

For HCRS use only
I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register

See Continuation Sheet for listing date

Keeper of the National Register

Attest: date

Chief of Registration

Carthage, Missouri Directories from 1888. Carthage Public Library and Carthage Press Building.

Carthage Historical Homes Tour Booklets, Numbers 1 and 2. Carthage Public Library.

Carthage, Missouri's Most Beautiful City, Carthage Commercial Club, 1903, Carthage Public Library.

Carthage, Missouri Chamber of Commerce, Brief History of Jasper County, and The Carthage Missouri Story. Carthage Public Library.

Carthage Up-to-Date, Carthage, 1921, Carthage Public Library.

Chandler, Allison, Trolley Through the Countryside, Sage Books, Denver, 1963.

City Planning Commission, Carthage Missouri Comprehensive Plan, Carthage, 1962-1963. Carthage Public Library.

Conard, Howard L., Encyclopedia of the History of Missouri, Col. 1, The Southern History Co., New York, 1901.

Durand, Herbert, ed., The Carthage Book, The Carthage Commerical Club, Carthage, 1903.

Hood, Harry C., The Southwest Missouri Railroad, 1876-Webb City Centennial-1976, 1975.

Janney, Lucille and Jack, "The Story of the Kendrick House", Jasper County Missouri Journal, Vol. 1, No. 1, and Vol. 2, No. 2, Jasper County Historical Society.

Jasper County Democrat Souvenir Album, 1896, Carthage Public Library.

Livingston, Joel T., A History of Jasper County Missouri and Its People, 2 Volumes, Lewis Publishing Comapny, Chicago, 1912.

Matthews, Mary J., "Carthage, Missouri: An Architectural Survey and Study in Historic Preservation," Department of Natural Resources, Parks and Recreation, Jefferson City, Missouri, January 25, 1978.

McGregor, Malcolm G., The Biographical Record of Jasper County Missouri, Lewis Publishing Co., Chicago, 1901.

Missouri State Historical Survey Site Form, "1841 Jasper County Courthouse", March 19, 1972, Missouri Office of Historic Preservation, Jefferson City, Missouri, 1972.

North, F.A., The History of Jasper County Missouri, Mills and Company, Des Moines, 1883.

Robertson, Mrs. Bruce, Carthage Souvenir Book, Quasiqui-Centennial Committee of the Chamber of Commerce, Carthage, 1967.

Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps of Carthage, Missouri, 1884, 1897, 1909, and 1925. Sanborn-Perris Map Co., New York, New York.

Van Gilder, Marvin, "An Optimistic Carthage 90 Years Ago," Carthage Press, December 15, 1970.

Weber, Dean Roger, The Development of Residential Victorian Architecture in Carthage Missouri 1841-1901, Kansas State College of Pittsburg, Pittsburg, Kansas, May 1976. Carthage Public Library.

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(7-81)

OMB NO. 1024-0018
EXP. 12/31/84

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form

Continuation sheet	Item number	Page
	Multiple Resource Area Thematic Group	dnr-11

Name City of Carthage Multiple Resource Area
State Missouri JASPER CO

Nomination/Type of Review			Date/Signature
1. Carthage South Historic District	Substantive Review	Keeper	William H. Brockman 5.6
		Attest	
2. Cassil Place Historic District	Substantive Review	for Keeper	Beth Grosvenor 1/2/86
		Attest	
3. Adkins House	Substantive Review	Keeper	Ret.
		Attest	
4. Biffer, Andrew, House	Substantive Review	Keeper	Ret.
		Attest	
5. Blevins House	Substantive Review	Keeper	Ret
		Attest	
6. Boon House	Substantive Review	Keeper	Ret
		Attest	
7. Borland House	Substantive Review	Keeper	Ret
		Attest	
8. Carmean House	Substantive Review	Keeper	Ret
		Attest	
9. Carter's Bluff	Substantive Review	Keeper	Ret
		Attest	
10. Davey, T. N., House	Substantive Review	Keeper	Ret
		Attest	

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(7-81)

OMB NO. 1024-0018
EXP. 12/31/84

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form

[redacted]

Continuation sheet | Item number | Page

Multiple Resource Area
Thematic Group

Name City of Carthage Multiple Resource Area
State Missouri

Nomination/Type of Review			Date/Signature
11. De Baca House	Substantive Review	Keeper	Ret
		Attest	
12. Detweiler House	Substantive Review	Keeper	Ret
		Attest	
13. 1841 Jasper County Courthouse	Substantive Review	Keeper	Ret
		Attest	
14. Farmer House	Substantive Review	Keeper	Ret
		Attest	
15. Gerkey House	Substantive Review	Keeper	Ret
		Attest	
16. Grimes House	Substantive Review	Keeper	Ret
		Attest	
17. Hall House	Substantive Review	Keeper	Ret
		Attest	
18. Harrington, Charles O., House	Substantive Review	Keeper	Ret
		Attest	
19. Heilyer, Capt. John, House	Substantive Review	Keeper	Ret
		Attest	
20. Howard House	Substantive Review	Keeper	Ret
		Attest	

NPS Form 10-900-a
(7-81)

OMB NO. 1024-0018

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only
received
date entered

Continuation sheet | Item number | Page

Multiple Resource Area
Thematic Group

Name City of Carthage Multiple Resource Area
State Missouri

Nomination/Type of Review			Date/Signature
21. Johnston House	Substantive Review	Keeper	Ret
		Attest	
22. Kellog House	Substantive Review	Keeper	Ret
		Attest	
23. Kendrick House	Substantive Review	Keeper	Ret
		Attest	
24. Lane House	[illegible]	Keeper	Ret
		Attest	
25. Logan House (509 E. Chestnut)	[illegible]	Keeper	Ret
		Attest	
26. Logan House 403 E. 4th St.)	Substantive Review	Keeper	Ret
		Attest	
27. Manalo House	Substantive Review	Keeper	Ret
		Attest	
28. Missouri Pacific Railroad Station	Substantive Review	Keeper	Ret
		Attest	
29. Morris House	Substantive Review	Keeper	Ret
		Attest	
30. Newcomb House	Substantive Review	Keeper	Ret
		Attest	

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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form

Continuation sheet | Item number | Page

Multiple Resource Area
Thematic Group

Name City of Carthage Multiple Resource Area
State Missouri

Nomination/Type of Review			Date/Signature
31. Oaks, The Morgan	Substantive Review	Keeper	Ret
		Attest	
32. Phelps Country Estate	Substantive Review	for Keeper	Accept Patrick Andrus 8/29/83
		Attest	
33. Prichard House	Substantive Review	Keeper	Ret
		Attest	
34. Pugh Bonding Service	Substantive Review	Keeper	Ret
		Attest	
35. Pugh House	Substantive Review	Keeper	Ret
		Attest	
36. Pyle House	Substantive Review	Keeper	Ret
		Attest	
37. Raydon House	Substantive Review	Keeper	Ret
		Attest	
38. Ring, O. P., House	Substantive Review	Keeper	Ret
		Attest	
39. Scrader House	Substantive Review	Keeper	Ret
		Attest	
40. Shinn House	Substantive Review	Keeper	Ret
		Attest	

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(7-81)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form

[redacted]

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Multiple Resource Area
Thematic Group

Name City of Carthage Multiple Resource Area
State Missouri

Nomination/Type of Review			Date/Signature
41. Slates House	Substantive Review	Keeper	Ret
		Attest	
42. Smith House (1734 S. Maple)	Substantive Review	Keeper	Ret
		Attest	
43. Smith House (727 W. Chestnut)	Substantive Review	Keeper	Ret
		Attest	
44. Smith House (913 W. Chestnut)	Substantive Review	Keeper	Ret
		Attest	
45. Thomas House	Substantive Review	Keeper	Ret
		Attest	
46. Van Acres	Substantive Review	Keeper	Ret
		Attest	
47. Wyatt House	Substantive Review	Keeper	Ret
		Attest	
48.		Keeper	
		Attest	
49.		Keeper	
		Attest	
50.		Keeper	
		Attest	