

**SURVEY REPORT
ARCHITECTURAL AND HISTORICAL SURVEY
FAYETTE, HOWARD COUNTY, MISSOURI**



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This residential survey of Fayette, Howard County, Missouri was completed between June 2005 and June 2006. It was sponsored by the City of Fayette with financial assistance in the form of an Historic Preservation Fund grant from the Missouri Department of Resources, State Historic Preservation Office. The primary contractor for the project was historic preservation consultant, Becky L. Snider, PhD, owner and principal of Becky L. Snider Consulting LLC.

Cover Photo:
Arthur F. Davis House, 301 West Spring Street, Survey No. 231

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CHAPTER ONE: Introduction and Methodology

Introduction

Fayette, Missouri is located in Richmond Township in the center of Howard County. The town is located approximately 25 miles northwest of Columbia, Missouri, the closest city, and 100 miles east of Kansas City, Missouri. Three state highways converge in Fayette. State Highway 5, which runs roughly north and south through Missouri, is located to the west of the commercial center. The west edge of the survey area roughly conforms to this thoroughfare, which is known as Cleveland Avenue within the city limits. State Highway 124 begins in Fayette and extends west and north ending in Centralia, Missouri. State Highway 240 links Fayette with U. S. Interstate 70, one of the major east-west highways through Missouri. Fayette is approximately 20 miles north of Interstate 70. State Highway 240 runs north and south. It is known as Church Street within the city limits of Fayette. It runs along the west side of the courthouse square and forms the eastern boundary of the survey area.

Fayette is the county seat for Howard County, one of the oldest counties in the state. It was one of the five original counties, which made up the Missouri Territory. Originally covering 22,000 square miles, Howard County was divided up into twenty-nine counties and now encompasses 463 square miles. With a population in 2000 of approximately 2,800 citizens, Fayette is the largest town in the county. The town's largest employer is Central Methodist University, which was founded in Fayette in 1854.

Fayette's historic commercial center is anchored by the Howard County Courthouse and extends two blocks around the courthouse square. Newer commercial development is located along South Church Street and along Cleveland Avenue. The campus of Central Methodist University abuts the north edge of the historic commercial center. Residential development extends in all directions around the commercial areas. However, the majority of the town's residences are located northwest, west and southwest of the Courthouse Square.

Recognition of Fayette's historic resources began in the early 1980s. The Central Methodist College Campus Historic District became part of the National Register of Historic Places in 1980. The nomination of several individual properties including Coleman Hall, St. Mary's Episcopal Church, Oakwood, and the Dr. Uriel S. Wright Office followed between 1982 and 1987. In 1992, Maryellen H. McVicker, PhD and Sharon W. Korte (DBA Memories of Missouri) completed the first comprehensive survey of Fayette. As part of that survey, the authors documented and researched all of the buildings in the immediate vicinity of the Courthouse Square. This information, which included 99 inventory forms, was used to prepare a National Register Historic District Nomination for the Courthouse Square and the surrounding blocks of commercial buildings. That nomination and an individual nomination for the Edwin and Nora Bedford House on South Main Street were approved in 1998. The following year, nominations were completed for the South Main Street Historic District and the Fayette City Park Swimming Pool.

In addition to the survey of the Courthouse Square, the 1992 survey completed by McVicker and Korte included a windshield survey of the entire town. This windshield survey identified an additional 492 historic resources, predominately residential, warranting future study. McVicker and Korte recommended that the area to the west of the Courthouse Square be the first priority for additional survey. That recommendation led the City of Fayette to apply for a historic preservation fund grant for a residential survey.

In the spring of 2005, Becky L. Snider Consulting LLC was hired to conduct a survey of residential buildings in the area to the west and northwest of the Fayette Courthouse Square. The original boundaries proposed for the survey area are shown in Figure One. However, this original area was too large for the scope of this survey. The contract for the survey stipulated that at least 225 properties would be inventoried. A total of 236 inventory forms were completed for the project. The boundaries of the actual area survey are shown in Figure Two. The City of Fayette and the State Historic Preservation Office were provided with inventory forms for each of the survey properties. Each form included a photo of the main resource and photos of any outbuildings, architectural descriptions of the main resource and outbuildings, site maps for properties with multiple resources and historical information about the property.

Objectives

The primary objectives of this survey project were to catalogue and record information about the historic architecture in the residential areas to the north and west of the courthouse square in Fayette, Howard County, Missouri. The information gathered during the survey also has been used to evaluate the buildings in the survey area in terms of eligibility for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. Each building in the survey group was evaluated in terms of its eligibility for individual listing on the National Register and for its eligibility to be included as a contributing resource in an historic district. Recommendations based on these evaluations follow in another section of this report.

Survey data will also provide the City of Fayette with a planning tool for the management of the historic resources in this residential area. The survey data should also be useful for revitalization planning and promotional activities. Information on the inventory forms about the integrity of the building as well as the location of historic photographs could be used to plan for the conservation and rehabilitation of these resources. The inventory sheets also provide a basic history for most buildings; this information could be used for walking tours, slide shows or brochures.

This report summarizes and synthesizes the information gathered during the survey. It also provides recommendations to help ensure that these important historic resources are preserved for generations to come.

Field Work

Fieldwork consisted of identifying and recording all of the buildings within the survey boundaries. The recording work included door-to-door survey of each property. As part of the door-to-door survey work, the general physical characteristics as well as the defining architectural details of each property were recorded on inventory sheets, a sketch site map of the property was created for properties with multiple resources, the location of the property was marked on the base map and each resource on the property was photographed. A log of the photographs taken was also created to ensure that once the photographs were printed, they could be correctly identified. Although all of the buildings in the survey area were catalogued, those that appeared to have been built within the last fifty years were given less attention than the older buildings in the group.

No base map showing the current building locations was found for the survey area. The historic maps of Fayette that were found were useful for researching the properties, but they did not include accurate enough information for use as a base map. The Sanborn Maps did not show all of the survey area and the county atlases did not show current enough property boundaries. As a result, a base map of the survey area had to be created using multiple county parcel maps and tax assessment data. Once the base map was complete, the location of each building in the survey area, its address and the survey inventory number was recorded

on this base map. This base map was also used to create maps showing National Register eligible properties, and potential district boundaries.

Digital photos of each survey property were taken during the course of the survey. Properties that had too much foliage covering the building were rephotographed during the winter after the leaves had fallen. Separate photos were taken of each outbuilding for properties with multiple resources. 5x7 photographs of each survey property and its outbuildings were printed and labeled with survey number and property address. These photos will be kept on file at the Missouri Cultural Resources Inventory in the State Historic Preservation Office in Jefferson City. A CD with digital copies of these photographs will be provided to the City of Fayette.

Archival Research

Archival research using both primary and secondary resources was done throughout the survey project. The general history of the town was researched before the fieldwork was begun. After the fieldwork was complete, the research was oriented towards establishing construction dates and identifying early owners.

General historical information was found at a number of locations, including the State Historical Society of Missouri, Ellis Library at the University of Missouri-Columbia, the Fayette Public Library. County histories, local histories and newspaper articles provided the bulk of information about Fayette's settlement and development and about the important events in the town's history. The centennial edition of the Fayette Democrat-Leader, published August 4, 1921 included many informative articles about the town's history and development. Detailed information on four of the most significant residences in the survey area, the Sears/Clark House, the Hampton Boon House, the A. F. Davis House and Huntington Hall, was found in the collection of student term papers in the Merrill E. Gaddis Collection. The Gaddis Collection, which is archived in the Western Historical Manuscripts Collection, is a wonderful resource for information about historic homes throughout the state. For one of the assignments for Professor Gaddis' History of the South class at Central Methodist College, the students researched a historic building and wrote a term paper about it. The papers include descriptions of the interior and exterior of the buildings, historical information about the construction and renovation of the house and about the property owners, and interior and exterior photos.

Historic photos of many of the houses in the survey area were found in several of the local histories and in the collection of the local newspaper. A small picture book entitled Picturesque Fayette, which was published in 1905, was particularly useful in dating and assigning early ownership information for many of the larger houses.

Only a few historic maps of Fayette were located for the project. The two county atlases published in 1876 and 1897 were invaluable in the work to correlate the historic legal addresses with the current parcel numbers. However, neither map provided much ownership information. Furthermore, the relatively short timeframe between the publication of the two maps and the lack of additional plat maps was unfortunate. The Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps proved to be the most helpful primary resource for dating the buildings in the survey area. The Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps for Fayette were drawn in 1889, 1894, 1902, 1910, 1925 and 1944. Unfortunately, some parts of the survey area were not mapped at all and much of the survey area was not mapped until 1925.

Because few city directories were found for Fayette, Howard County tax records were used extensively to identify early property owners and to set approximate construction dates for the buildings in the survey area. The current tax records, which are maintained by the Howard County Assessor's Office, are organized by parcel number, street address and current owner name. The historic tax records are organized by legal address, i.e.

Subdivision/Lot/Block, and owner name. The only link between the two sets of records is an outdated computer database that has only partial legal addresses. Thus, using these tax records proved to be an arduous process. The earliest tax assessment book for Howard County that could be located dates to 1862, and a few tax assessment books from the 1870s were found. With the exception of a few years, most of the tax assessment record books from the 1880s to the 1940s are still in existence. For the purposes of assigning approximate construction dates to the survey properties, the tax assessment records were reviewed in eight to ten year intervals as available.

Inventory Forms

The inventory form used for this project was approved by the State Historic Preservation Office prior to the start of survey. The form is a modified version of the inventory form used by the author in several other survey projects. The descriptions included on the inventory form were written in the Fall/Winter of 2005. Changes to survey buildings, which have taken place in recent months, may not be included.

The historic names and construction dates recorded on the inventory forms were determined almost exclusively from the tax records and city directories. Unless more specific information was found, construction dates were assigned based on changes in the valuation of the property in the tax assessment records. For most properties circa dates have been used. However, for properties in which the exact construction date is known, an asterisk appears after the circa construction date. The circa notation was used for these properties as well as those whose exact construction date is unknown to facilitate the sorting of records in the database. The current owner name and address included on the inventory forms was determined from the current tax rolls which were supplied to the author by the Howard County Assessor's Office.

An electronic database to record the survey data was created using Filemaker Pro 7 software. The architectural information recorded on the handwritten inventory forms during the door-to-door survey was entered in the appropriate fields and the rough field notations were translated into detailed descriptions of the property. The use of this electronic database facilitated data analysis. Information about the survey properties was able to be sorted in a variety of ways to show trends in architectural styles and types and to trace the chronological development of the area

CHAPTER TWO: Historical and Architectural Development

I. Settlement and Early Development: 1812-1872

Summary: Only three of the 236 properties in the survey area were built prior to the Civil War. All three properties are still used as residences. Two of the properties from Fayette's earliest period of development were built in the early 1830s; one was constructed in 1851-52. All three houses can be characterized as I-Houses. Two of the three properties are of brick construction; the third is log construction. The two brick houses from this group are both eligible for individual listing on the National Register. The log house is covered with modern vinyl siding so it does not retain sufficient integrity for individual listing. However, it could be a contributing building in an historic district.

Hiram Fugate is credited as the first permanent settler of what is now the town of Fayette.¹ He arrived in Howard County in 1812 and built a log cabin on the present site of Central Methodist College. Several years later, in 1816, Howard County was formed, and Henry Vest Bingham, the father of famed painter George Caleb Bingham, was elected the first judge of the county. Bingham divided the county into seven townships and selected a committee to pick out the site of the county seat. Although Franklin, Missouri was originally designated the county seat for Howard County, the encroachment of the Missouri River on the town and the desire for the county seat to be more centrally located prompted the founding of the town of Fayette to serve as the new county seat.²

In 1823, Hiram Fugate and another settler, Hickerson Burnham, each donated 25 acres of land for the new county seat. Fayette was named to commemorate the forthcoming visit to America of the French hero of the American Revolution, the Marquis de Lafayette.³ County Judge Alfred Morrison surveyed and laid out Fayette, and in 1823, the original town of Fayette was platted.

The site where Fayette is now located "was chosen for its smoothness and the fact that it drained well."⁴ The town was laid out in a rectangle of 150 lots surrounding the courthouse square. Curiously enough, Morrison did not orient the streets of Fayette with the cardinal directions. Instead, the square was platted with its sides running North 31°-West 30°. "Oral tradition within the Morrison clan ascribes the rationale for this decision as an attempt to have sunlight reach the street on all four sides of the Square for the maximum hours each day."⁵

The original town was bounded on the north by Crib Street, on the south by Hackberry Street, on the east by Mulberry Street and on the west by Water Street. The four streets surrounding the square were originally named 1st Main, 2nd Main, 1st Main Cross, and 2nd Main Cross. The confusion caused by this similarity in street names resulted in the names being changed around 1900. 1st Main on the east side of the square became Main Street; 2nd

¹ History of Howard and Chariton Counties, Missouri. (St. Louis: National Historical Company, 1883), p. 176.

² James W. Goodrich & Lynn Wolf Gentzler. Marking Missouri History. (Columbia, MO: The State Historical Society of Missouri, 1998, p. 154 and Walter Williams, (ed.). A History of Northeast Missouri. (Chicago: The Lewis Publishing Company, 1913, p. 355.

³ Fayette Family Album. (Fayette: Fayette Area Sesquicentennial Corp., 1973), p. 3.

⁴ "No Wonder Fayette Celebrates," The Fayette Advertiser. October 23, 1923, p. 7.

⁵ Mary Ellen McVicker, "Fayette and the Boonslick Region," Fayette Missouri Survey Report. (unpublished report, 1992,) n.p.

Main on the west became Church Street; 1st Main Cross on the north side of the square became Morrison Street; and 2nd Main Cross became Davis Street.

Three years after it was founded, the town of Fayette was incorporated, with Samuel T. Crews, Elijah Whitton, Lawrence J. Daly, Joseph Gill, and Robert Wilson serving as trustees. Fayette was reincorporated in 1830, and the first mayor, W. R. Snelson, was elected in 1855.

Figure Four: Hampton Boon/George Carson House, 404 North Church Street



Two of the houses in the survey area were constructed in the early 1830s. The house at 404 North Church Street was built around 1832 by Hampton Boon, a great-nephew of Daniel Boone. (Figure Four) It is a two-story brick I-House with Federal and Greek Revival styling. Despite being converted to apartments in the mid-twentieth century, the house is very much intact. The Hampton Boon/George Carson House was documented by the Historic American Buildings Survey in the 1930s. Hampton Boon “was registrar of the land office at Old Franklin, and later Fayette, from 1827 to 1841; clerk of the Missouri Supreme Court from 1842-1848.”⁶ He was also a prosperous merchant in Fayette. Evalina, Hampton Boon’s daughter and her husband, Benjamin Watts, inherited the house after Boon’s death in 1851. Five years later, Watts was killed by one of the elk he kept on the park-like grounds of the property. In 1858, Evalina married her first cousin, George Carson, nephew of Kit Carson, and he owned the house until his death in 1918.⁷

The John Sears/John B. Clark House is located at 408 North Church Street, two doors north of the Boon/Carson House. (Figure Five) The house is a three-bay Federal I-House constructed of logs with a two-story Greek Revival front porch. Early settler John Sears built the house around 1835.⁸ However, the house is better known for its later owner, John B.

⁶ “Walking Tour of Historic Fayette, MO.” Fayette Rotary Club, 1981, np.

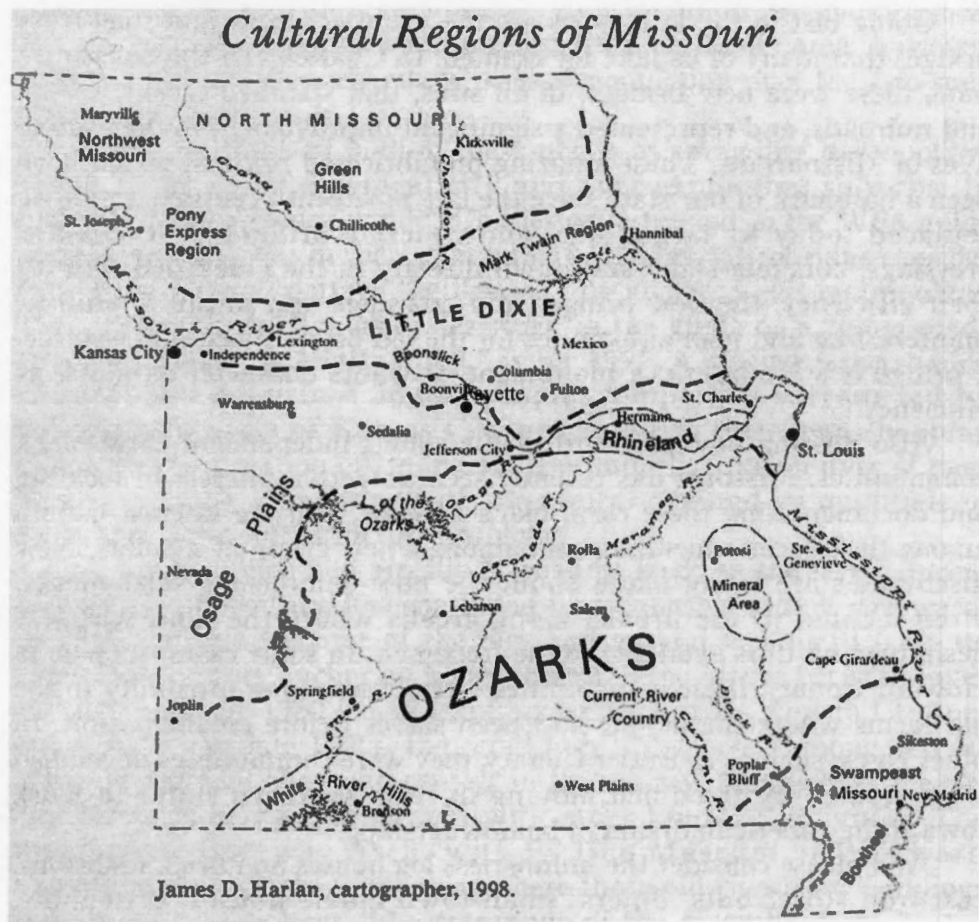
⁷ C. Dean Wright, “History of the House at 406 Church Street, Fayette, MO.” (Unpublished term paper from the Merrill E. Gaddis Papers, Collection No. 3961, Folder 53, Western Historical Manuscripts Collection. Columbia, MO).

⁸ Dorothy J. Caldwell (ed.), Missouri Historic Sites Catalogue. (Columbia, MO: The State Historical Society of Missouri, 1963), p. 65.

Figure Five: John Sears/John B. Clark House, 408 North Church Street



Figure Three: "Little Dixie" Region of Missouri



Clark, who purchased the house in the 1840s. Clark, a state representative, a three-term congressman and a Confederate brigadier, was one of the many political figures who lived in Fayette or Howard County in the mid-nineteenth century. "In the pre-Civil War period, Fayette was the center of a powerful political clique."⁹ It was called as the home of the "Central Clique" or more politely the "home of governors." Four of Missouri's first fifteen governors resided for a time in Fayette and another four lived in other parts of Howard County.

The town of Fayette prospered in its early years. Howard County's was one of the wealthiest counties in Missouri in the mid-nineteenth century. The county's economy was based on agricultural products and many of Fayette's wealthier citizens owned large plantations outside the city limits. Most of these early inhabitants were farmers from Kentucky and the Upland South. Consequently, the area was extensively rooted in the traditions and agricultural practices of the agrarian South and many families in the area owned slaves. Although Howard County is just one of the counties in Missouri which are part of a region known as "Little Dixie," it had the largest population of slaves in the state in 1850, and it was the second largest slaveholding county in the state in 1860.¹⁰

Fayette's affluence also made it a cultural center. The Fayette Academy was founded in 1826, just a few years after the town was incorporated. Ten years later, the trustees of the newly chartered Howard College purchased the Academy. "Following a fire which destroyed the school building in 1838, construction was commenced on a handsome new edifice which was planned as part of the county's bid to secure the location at Fayette of the State University."¹¹ Although Fayette failed to be selected for the state university, Howard College continued to operate until 1844 when Reverend William T. Lucky founded Howard High School in the Howard College building. Shortly after it had been established, "the Missouri Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, adopted Mr. Lucky's Howard High School as a foster child of the Conference, appointed trustees for the school and began the continuing task of developing Fayette as the educational center of statewide Methodist support and patronage."¹²

Howard High School, which was open to girls and boys from all over the state, grew very quickly. According to Dorothy B. Dorsey, the author of the article "Howard High School, The Outstanding Pioneer Coeducational High School in Missouri," "by the end of the school year 1849-50, the number of boys and girls in Howard High School was approximately three times the number of students in attendance at the State University at Columbia. In 1857, the St. Louis and the Missouri Annual Conferences of the Methodist Episcopal Church South agreed to build one central college and Fayette was chosen for the college's location. As a result, Howard High School split into Central College, headed by Reverend Nathan Scarritt and Howard Female College, under the control of Reverend William T. Lucky.

The third of the three houses in the survey area built during Fayette's first period of development was constructed for Reverend Lucky. The house, which is also known as Huntington Hall, is located at 105 Lucky Street. (Figure Six) Constructed around 1851 at a cost of \$10,000, this one and one-half story brick house has an I-House plan and Gothic Revival detailing including a steeply pitched front gable, tall narrow windows, and pedimented door and window lintels with "ear" detailing. Reverend Lucky lost the house to foreclosure

⁹James W. Goodrich & Lynn Wolf Gentzler, Marking Missouri History. (Columbia, MO: The State Historical Society of Missouri, 1998), p. 154.

¹⁰R. Douglas Hurt, "Planters and Slavery in Little Dixie," Missouri Historical Review. Vol. 88, no. 4, July 1994, pp. 405-406.

¹¹Dorothy B. Dorsey, "Howard High School, The Outstanding Pioneer Coeducational High School in Missouri," Missouri Historical Review. Volume 31, No. 3, April 1937, p. 251.

¹²Fayette Family Album, p. 27.

Figure Six: Huntington Hall (William T. Lucky House), 105 Lucky Street



during the Civil War. The house was purchased by local dry goods proprietor, Isaac Pearson, who owned the house until the early twentieth century.¹³

The three houses constructed in the survey area during Fayette's first period of development demonstrate not only the long-lived popularity of the I-House form, but also the wide variations in the application of style and materials on this house type. I-Houses are one and one-half to two stories tall, one room deep. They generally have two rooms on each floor separated by a central hallway. Rear kitchen ells are common on I-Houses, often as part of the original house, and rear additions, often connecting a detached summer kitchen to the house, are almost ubiquitous. Although I-Houses are all similar in form, they are constructed of a variety of materials, brick and wood frame being the most common, and they are often embellished with the high-style detailing in vogue at the time. The term I-House was coined by geographer, Fred Kniffen based on his research in Louisiana which showed that many of the builders of these houses came from Indiana, Iowa and Illinois.¹⁴ I-Houses were a particularly popular house type in Kentucky, Tennessee and Virginia. Thus, it is not surprising that these house types can be found in large numbers in Howard County and throughout the Little Dixie area of Missouri.

The Civil War years were difficult in Fayette as a result of the largely Southern sentiments in the area. Little bloodshed occurred in the town, but "from the time General Lyons drove Governor Jackson from the capitol and again from Boonville, Fayette was occupied" and the town's progress virtually halted.¹⁵ Both Central College and Howard Female College's activities were suspended during the Civil War. Union forces headquartered in the college buildings and caused a great deal of damage. In the years immediately following the Civil War, Fayette's economy struggled to recover from the devastation of the war. According to Stuart F. Voss, the author of the article "Town Growth in Central Missouri," the lack of these two factors, trans-state railroad and the foreign-born, hampered Central Missouri towns in the development of manufacturing, a basis for future growth in the post-war period."¹⁶

¹³ "Walking Tour of Historic Fayette, MO." n.p.

¹⁴ Fred Kniffen, "Folk Housing: Key to Diffusion," Annals of the Association of American Geographers. Vol. 55, No. 4, p. 553.

¹⁵ Fayette Family Album, p. 6.

¹⁶ Stuart F. Voss, "Town Growth in Central Missouri," Missouri Historical Review. Vol. 64, No. 2, April 1970, p. 342.

In Howard County, the value of manufactured products dropped from \$1,005,087 in 1860 to \$234,431 in 1880.¹⁷

Although only three buildings in the survey area were found to date from Fayette's first period of development, they are all important reminders of the town's antebellum period of prosperity. Because many of the wealthiest residents owned large plantations, many of the area's antebellum architectural resources are located beyond the survey area boundaries. Furthermore, the platting of several new additions to Fayette and the town's prosperity in the late nineteenth century undoubtedly led to the demolition and replacement of many antebellum houses.

II. The Golden Years: 1873-1905

Summary: *42% of the buildings (99 of 236) in the survey area were constructed during Fayette's second period of development. All of the properties built in the survey area during this period are houses. All are still used as residences, but some have been divided into apartments. Approximately 63% (63 of 99) of the houses constructed during Fayette's second period of development have some degree of Victorian styling. Some are high-style houses exhibiting a wide variety of Victorian characteristics while others are vernacular house types such as the I-House or Gabled Ell house with Victorian ornamentation. 32 of the 99 houses constructed during this period are simply vernacular houses without any specific architectural styling. 19 of the 99 houses from period two appear to retain sufficient integrity and have architectural or historical significance for individual National Register listing. 84 of the 99 (85%) houses could be contributing buildings in a National Register district.*

Fayette's status as the county seat and as the home to Central College and Howard Female College helped the town recover in the years after the Civil War. Rural citizens who came into town with business at the courthouse also took advantage of the goods and services of local merchants. In addition, many families moved to Fayette so their children could be educated at one of the town's colleges. However, the greatest boost to the town's economy after the Civil War was the completion of the Tebo and Neosho Railroad, later known as the MKT, through Fayette in 1873.

By the 1880's, Fayette's economy was thriving as the railroad ferried people and products to and from Fayette. The town's new rail service prompted several factories manufacturing items such as cigars, pipes, bed springs and drawer equalizers to open in Fayette.¹⁸ One of the most notable of these businesses was the Best Bustle Manufacturing Company. The company, which began operations in the spring of 1887, was already a success by the summer of the same year. One newspaper account published August 12, 1887 noted that "in five weeks, the company has shipped 1662 dozen bustles and made 2212 dozens, which equals 26,544 bustles."¹⁹ Unfortunately, fashions changed abruptly after "two Washington reporters found themselves with no general interest stories, they created a tale that the First Lady [Frances Cleveland] had decided to stop wearing the bustle-type dress."²⁰ Soon thereafter, the Best Bustle Manufacturing Company closed its doors.

¹⁷ Ibid.

¹⁸ Lilburn Kingsbury, "The Fayette of the Eighties," Missouri Historical Review. Vol. 39, no. 4, July 1945, pp.438-459.

¹⁹ Howard County Advertiser, August 12, 1887.

²⁰ National First Ladies Library - First Lady Biography: Frances Cleveland, <http://www.firstladies.org/biographies/firstladies.aspx?biography=23>

Fayette's booming economy also prompted the establishment of many new construction-related businesses. In addition to several new contracting firms, a sawmill and two new brickyards, Fayette also got a new lumberyard in the early 1880s.²¹ Joseph Megraw, one of the town's most well-known builders, and his son, W. J. Megraw, opened a lumberyard on Second Street in 1883.²² According to an article about Joseph Megraw published in the *Fayette Advertiser* on May 10, 1923, he immigrated to the United States from Ireland in 1847, and came to Fayette in 1852. "He built dozens of residence and business houses in Fayette and Glasgow in olden times and was always considered an expert in that line."²³ His son, W. J. Megraw followed in his father's footsteps and also became a contractor.

At least ten houses in the survey area are attributed to W. J. Megraw, but it is likely that the number of houses in the survey area actually constructed by the younger Megraw is much greater. Perhaps what could be described as the showplace of the survey area, the A. F. Davis house at 301 West Spring Street, (Figure Seven) was built by the elder Megraw. The Davis house is one of the largest and most elaborate houses in Fayette. Constructed 1880-1884 at a cost of \$12,000, this three-story brick Second Empire mansion has elaborate brickwork, ornate Victorian detailing and a mansard roof with slate tiles and metal cresting.

Figure Seven: A. F. Davis House, 301 West Spring Street



Although it is the largest, the A. F. Davis House was just one of the many houses constructed in the survey area in the late nineteenth century. On October 13, 1886, the editor of the Howard County Advertiser wrote,

While towns all around us show absolutely no life beyond a mere existence, Fayette is putting up a dozen or two houses, and more are in contemplation. Not a town within a hundred miles of us is doing better than Fayette, and not a half dozen so well.²⁴

²¹ Howard County Advertiser. April 5, 1883, April 24, 1884, June 5, 1884, July 10, 1884.

²² Howard County Advertiser. April 5, 1883.

²³ "Death of Joseph Megraw Last Week," Fayette Advertiser. May 10, 1923.

²⁴ Howard County Advertiser, October 13, 1886.

Figure Eight: Map of Fayette, Illustrated Atlas Map of Howard County, 1876.

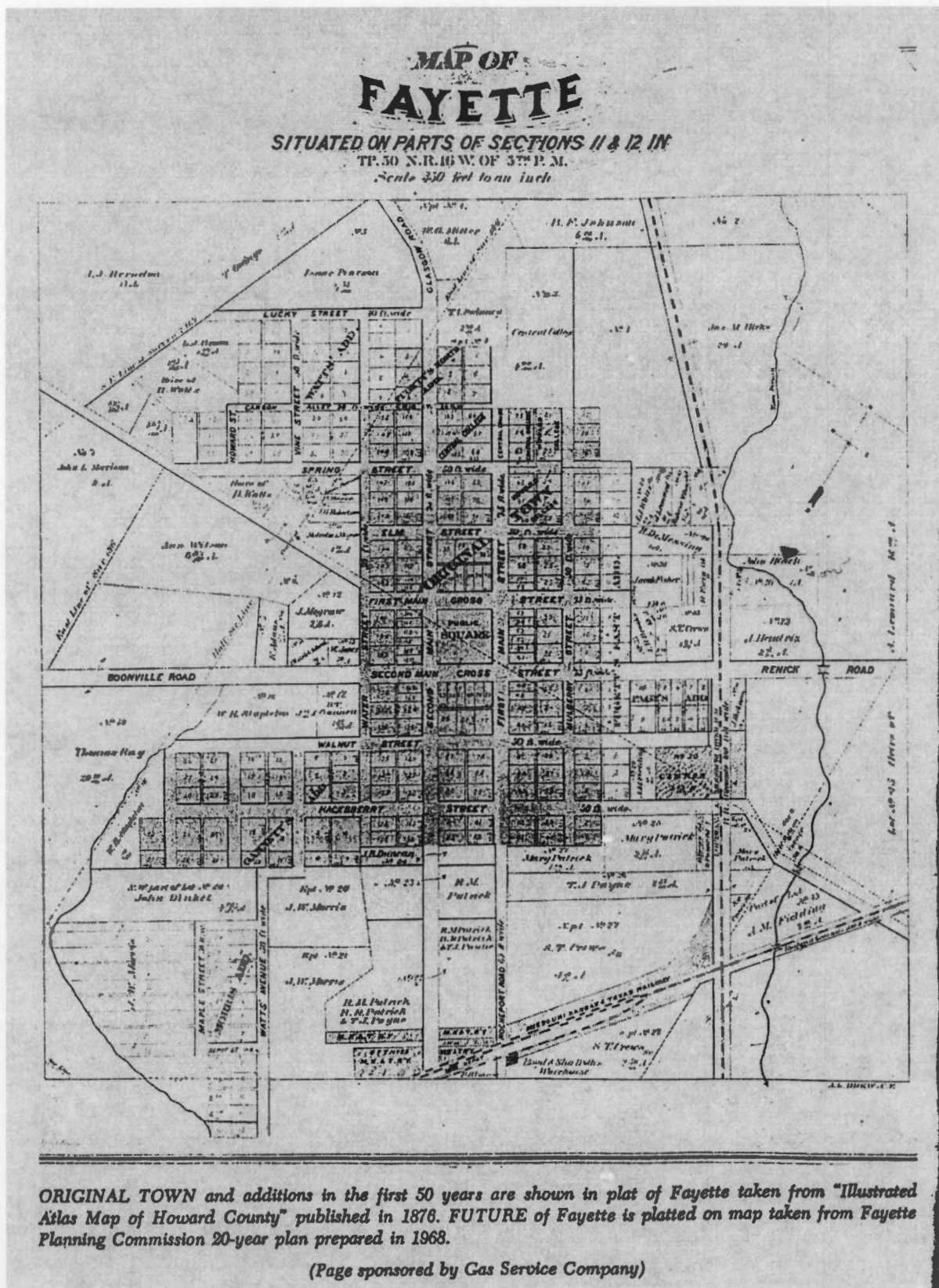
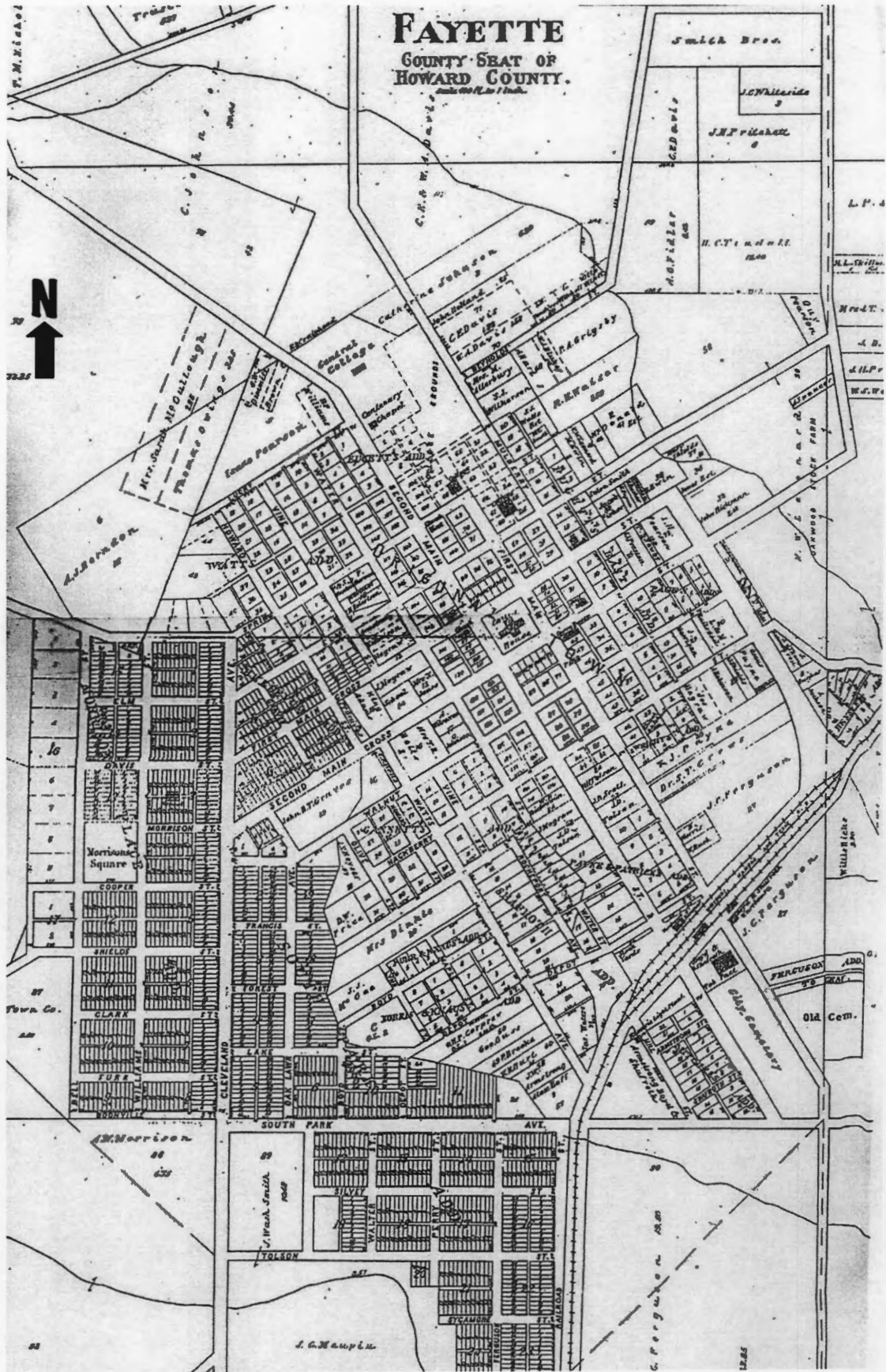


Figure Nine: Standard Atlas of Howard County, Missouri, 1897.



Fayette's prosperity during the last two decades of the nineteenth century resulted in the installation of many modern amenities. Electric lighting, a new waterworks and telephone service were put into operation in Fayette in the late nineteenth century.²⁵

The Illustrated Atlas Map of Howard County, which was published in 1876, showed that fifty years after Fayette was platted only a few additions had been made to the town's boundaries. (Figure Eight) However, that was to change dramatically during the town's second period of development. Fayette's first major expansion was organized by a group of the town's prominent citizens who formed the Fayette Town Company in 1887. The company purchased land to the south and west of the Courthouse Square and platted the South Park, Morrison Place and Bellevue Additions. These additions, which include hundreds of building lots, are shown on the map of Fayette published in 1897 Standard Atlas of Howard County. (Figure Nine)

The Fayette Building and Loan Association was also organized in 1887 by many of the same prominent citizens that formed the Fayette Town Company. The association provided loans to individuals and spurred the construction of many houses in the town's new subdivisions during the 1880s and 1890s. An article about the Fayette Building and Loan Association, which appeared in the local newspaper on April 30, 1891 noted that

Demand for money is unusually active this spring and the Association cannot accommodate the large number who desire to build at once. A great factor in Fayette's growth since 1887.²⁶

The positive impact of the organization of the Fayette Town Company and the Fayette Building and Loan Association on the town's development is apparent. Ninety-nine houses were constructed in the survey area between 1873 and 1905. Of those ninety-nine houses, only nine were erected prior to 1887. Ninety were built after the establishment of the two companies, and undoubtedly many others were constructed outside the survey area.

The majority of houses built in the survey area during Fayette's second period of development show the influence and popularity of Victorian styling. Sixty-one of the ninety-nine houses constructed between 1873 and 1905 can be classified as Victorian. These houses vary from full-blown examples of the style, to relatively simple vernacular buildings enlivened with limited amounts of typically Victorian ornamentation. Although there were many distinct movements and sub-styles in the Victorian era, in general, the movement is marked by a common attention to applied ornamentation and picturesque massing.

High style Victorian buildings were generally among the largest and most expensive buildings of their time, and even small vernacular dwellings with Victorian detailing reflect what were at the time the latest styles. The Victorian buildings of Fayette reflect the dissemination of mainstream architectural movements throughout the country.

The Victorian movement was part of the Picturesque movement in architecture, which developed in the second half of the nineteenth century. As Alan Gowans discusses in Styles and Types of North American Architecture,

Picturesque architecture, as the name implies, was inspired by pictures, via idealized landscapes admired by eighteenth-century romantics for giving beholders a thrill. Their thrill derived in part from pleasing visual combinations of spaces, colors, textures, and

²⁵ Vern Dyson, Picturesque Fayette.

²⁶ Howard County Advertiser, April 30, 1891.

ornament; and in part from a variety of pleasing nostalgic sentiments derived from associated ideas of every sort - literary, patriotic, religious.²⁷

Picturesque architecture took on the moniker Victorian because these styles gained their greatest popularity during the last decades of the reign of Britain's Queen Victoria.²⁸ The Victorian substyles commonly used in Fayette are Italianate, Second Empire, and Queen Anne. However, many houses demonstrate a blending of these substyles and are thus simply characterized as Victorian.

Victorian styles were popular nationwide from the 1840's into the very early 1900's, and in Fayette, from the 1870's to the 1910's. The Victorian era was marked by an increase in national transportation and communication systems, advances which facilitated the spread of everything from written sources about the latest designs, to actual prefabricated building components.

Figure Ten: Coleman Hall, 502 North Linn Street



Italianate houses have a typically boxy form topped with a low hipped or pyramidal roof. Decorative features include wide overhangs with scrolled brackets, single story entry porches and a generally lighter scale of ornamentation than later Queen Anne houses.²⁹ Although windows with arched top sash and cast iron lintels are common on Italianate houses nationwide, most of the Italianate houses in Fayette have simple rectangular windows with 2/2 sash. Coleman Hall, located at 502 North Linn Street, is an exception. (Figure Ten) This five-bay, two-story Italianate house has segmental arch top window openings and is one of only a few brick houses in the survey area. Built in 1874 as a residence for the presidents of Central College, the cost of the house was funded by Mrs. Nathan Coleman of St. Louis.³⁰ Ten of the sixty-one Victorian houses constructed in the survey area during Fayette's second period of development are classified as Italianate. (See Appendix B)

²⁷ Alan Gowans, Styles and Types of North American Architecture. (New York: Harper Collins Publishers, 1992), p. 172.

²⁸ Virginia and Lee McAlester, A Field Guide to American Houses. (New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1994), p. 239.

²⁹ Gerald Foster, American Houses: A Guide to the Architecture of the Home. Boston and New York: Houghton Mifflin Company, 2004, pp. 250-252.

³⁰ "Walking Tour of Historic Fayette." Fayette Rotary Club, 1981.

Second Empire buildings share many characteristics with those of the Italianate substyle. Both substyles tend to have boxy forms, symmetrical facades, bold three-dimensional ornamentation, and a general vertical emphasis in massing. Also, high-style buildings of both styles often have a cupola or square tower.³¹ Each also employs elaborate cornices with roof brackets and tall, narrow windows and doors that are hooded, bracketed, or pedimented. The Second Empire style is distinguished by the use of a mansard roof, which is almost always accompanied by dormer windows, and is often covered with multi-colored or contrasting profile slate tiles.³²

Figure Eleven: M. A. Boyd House, 410 North Church Street



Three Second Empire houses are located in the survey area. All three houses are constructed of brick, but the Nelle Scotten House (ca. 1890), at 204 West Morrison is covered with stucco. The A. F. Davis House, which has already been discussed, is the earliest, largest and most ornate of the three Second Empire houses in the survey area. (Figure Seven). The M. A. Boyd House (1887), which is located at 410 North Church Street, is less ornate than the Davis house, but it is a highly intact example of the Second Empire substyle. (Figure Eleven) It has tall, narrow windows with arched tops, corbelled chimneys, a large bracketed cornice, and a mansard roof.

Queen Anne houses generally have irregular massing and a full complement of stylistic characteristics identified with the Victorian era. The Victorian emphasis on the picturesque is immediately identifiable, generally in the form of prominent ornamentation and an irregular building form. High Style Victorian buildings generally have complex rooflines and irregular plans with multistory round or square towers. Cut away corners and projecting bays are typical. Applied ornamentation plays a major role in the external appearance of the buildings, often in the form of such things as patterned shingles, scrolled brackets and porch posts and other elaborate millwork. Rich, multicolored paint schemes are common.³³

Eight of the buildings built in the survey area during Fayette's second period of development are classified as Queen Anne. (See Appendix B) They were constructed ca. 1890 - ca. 1905. Although many other houses constructed during this period have Queen

³¹ Virginia and Lee McAlester, A Field Guide to American Houses. (New York: Alfred A. Knopf, Inc., 1984) pp. 241-253.

³² John C. Poppeliers, et. al., What Style Is It?, (Washington, D.C.: Preservation Press, 1984) pp. p. 52.

³³ Foster, pp. 278-282.

Figure Eleven: A sample of Queen Anne houses in the survey area, 1904 (left), today (right)

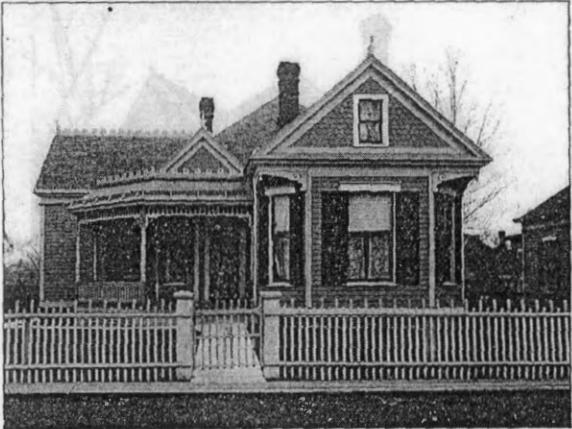


Photo by Grigsby *Built by W. J. Magraw, Fayette, Mo.*
HOME OF J. L. SETTLE



Photo by Grigsby *Design by W. J. Magraw, Fayette, Mo.*
HOME OF J. B. SHORES



Photo by Grigsby *Built by W. J. Magraw, Fayette, Mo.*
HOME OF PROF. T. BERRY SMITH



Anne elements, only these nine are fully-executed Queen Anne designs. At least three of these houses were built by W. J. Megraw. The J. L. Settle House at 404 West Davis (ca. 1897), the T. Berry Smith House at 703 North Church (ca. 1898) and the J. B. Shores House at 103 Lucky (ca. 1900) are all shown in the booklet entitled Picturesque Fayette, which was published in 1904. The caption under each photo reads "Built by W. J. Megraw, Fayette, MO."³⁴ All three houses look today much like they did at the turn of the twentieth century. (Figure Eleven)

Approximately 40% of the houses (40 of 99) constructed in the survey area during Fayette's second period of development are characterized simply as Victorian because they do not fit into any of the specific Victorian substyles. These "Victorian Vernacular" or "FolkVictorian" houses typically have complex, irregular-shaped roofs with a dominant front-facing gable, a one-story front porch and some degree of decorative detailing including shingled gable ends, clipped corners, turned porch posts and spindlework ornamentation. One, two and two and one-half-story examples are present throughout the survey area, but all of the Victorian vernacular houses built between 1875 and 1905 are of frame construction.

Figure Twelve: Victorian Vernacular houses in the survey area.



210 West Morrison Street



301 North Linn Street



601 West Davis Street

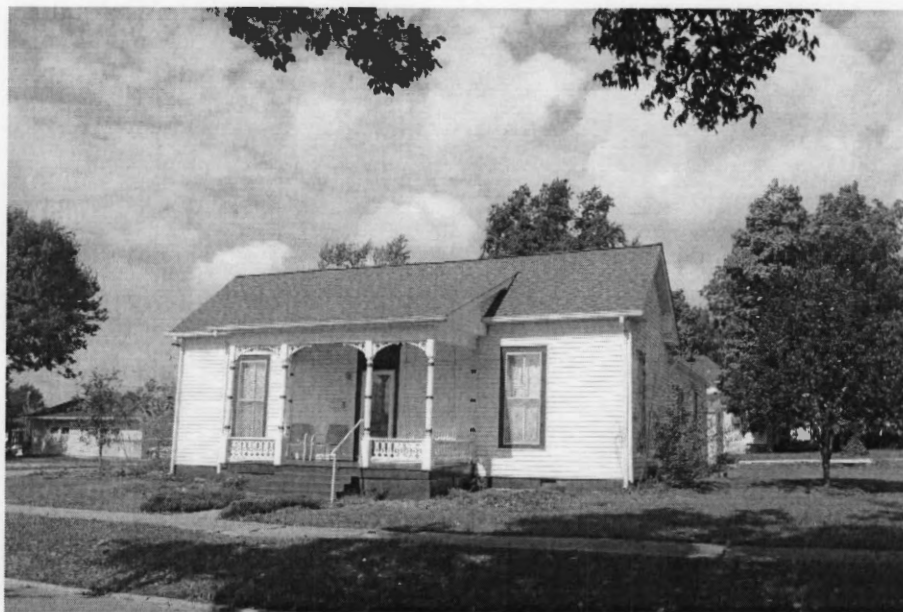
Three houses in the survey area, which were all built circa 1897, show the wide variation in appearance of Victorian vernacular houses. (Figure Twelve) The Mrs. Georgia Jones House, located at 201 South William Street, is one of four almost identical houses in the survey area. All four one and one-half story houses have a side gable roof, a prominent front cross gable with a recessed arch, decorative shingles on the second story, spindlework detailing and a one-story front porch. The Dr. P. C. Smith House, located at 301 North Linn

³⁴ Vern Dyson, n.p.

Street, has a complex roofline with a central hip a projecting front gable, clipped corners on the front wing, decorative shingles, and a one-story porch with turned wood posts. The J. O. Winn House, located at 601 West Davis Street, is a fairly plain example, but it does have the characteristic complex roofline with a central hip, a projecting front gable, and a front porch with turned wood posts.

Although Victorian styling was extremely popular during Fayette's second period of development and the majority (61%) of houses constructed in the survey area during this period reflect some degree of Victorian styling, thirty-two houses from this period are more easily classified by their vernacular type rather than their architectural styling. This group includes three I-Houses, three Hall & Parlor houses, twenty-one Gabled Ell houses and three Foursquare houses. The I-House form has been previously discussed in this document and the Foursquare house type will be discussed in the following section since it was much more prevalent in Fayette after 1905. In addition to the three Hall & Parlor and nineteen Gabled Ell

Figure Thirteen: The W. G. Brown House (ca. 1900), 407 West Davis Street.



houses constructed during Fayette's second period of development, three Hall & Parlor and eight Gabled Ell houses were built in the survey area after 1905.

The Hall & Parlor and Gabled Ell are two house types of modest size and generally simple detailing. Both house types were quite long-lived, first appearing in the mid-1850s and continuing to be built into the mid-twentieth century.³⁵ The Hall & Parlor house type is part of a group of house types characterized by their simple linear plans. Linear plan houses are the result of compounding the basic architectural building block - the Single-Pen House. "The single-pen house, either square or slightly rectangular and often called a 'cabin,' has a plan of one room and is either one or one and a half stories high."³⁶ Hall & Parlor houses are formed by joining two single pen units.

Hall and Parlor houses are one to one and one-half stories tall, two rooms wide and one room deep. Fenestration patterns are generally symmetrical, and all of the Hall & Parlor houses in the survey area are three bays wide. The front rooms of hall and parlor houses are

³⁵ McAlester, pp. 89-93 and 309-312.

³⁶ Howard W. Marshall, Folk Architecture in Little Dixie: A Regional Culture in Missouri. (Columbia: University of Missouri Press, 1981) p. 39.

generally of unequal size, with the "parlor" bedroom being the smaller of the two. The single front door, which is often centered on the facade, opens directly into the "hall." Rear additions are almost ubiquitous as a result of this house type's small size.

Linear Plan Houses derived from traditional British folk forms and were common throughout the country in the nineteenth and early twentieth century. They are often referred to as Tidewater South house forms because it was there that these house types first became widely built in America. From there, these linear plan house types spread across the Upland South and then later into the Midwest as settlers moved north and west. Linear plan houses were constructed in Missouri from the 1850s to the 1920s. Although linear plan houses were sometimes built using log construction, most were constructed using light, balloon framing techniques as the expansion of the railroad brought milled lumber within easy access.³⁷

The five Hall & Parlor houses in the survey area date from ca. 1897 to ca. 1923. Modern vinyl siding covers the original weatherboards on all five houses. The W. G. Brown house (ca. 1900), located at 407 West Davis Street, is the most intact house in the group. (Figure Thirteen) Unlike the other four Hall & Parlor houses in the survey area, the early or original door and window trim on the Brown house is intact and has not been covered by vinyl or aluminum panning. The Brown house also has early or original turned wood posts and gingerbread trim on its front porch.

Gabled Ell houses in the survey area date from the 1880's to the 1920's. These houses are L-shaped, with a projecting front-facing gable to which a side gable wing is attached. Gabled Ell houses almost always have a front porch along the front of the side wing, which is set back from the plane of the projecting gable end wall. This house type can be one, one and one-half or two stories in height and can have one wing taller than the other. When the projecting bay is two-story and the side gable bay is one-story, this form is generally known as the Upright and Wing. Narrow Gable Ell houses are deeper than they are wide and have a side wing that is much narrower than the front gable.

Nationally, Gabled Ell houses tend to be of frame construction with varying degrees of Victorian detailing. Victorian detailing is most commonly found on the projecting gable end and on the front porch. Some examples are embellished with some sort of Queen Anne ornamentation such as milled porch columns and balusters, decorative shinglework, or "gingerbread" trim. Many of the Gabled Ells in Fayette are essentially unadorned. These houses may have lost their Victorian detailing in the name of modernization, as many are now covered with asbestos or vinyl siding.

The Gabled Ell, also known as the Gable Front and Wing or the Upright and Gable, was a long-lived house type in America. It was popular across the country from the 1850's to the 1950's. The Gabled Ell house type emerged after the development of balloon framing, an innovation that made the more complex plan easier to build. Furthermore, the Gabled Ell was one of the new house types which became popular as the expansion of rail service across the country brought plan books and architectural journals with pages of house designs and abundant supplies of milled lumber to all areas of the country.

According to A Field Guide to American Houses, the vernacular Gabled Ell form evolved from styled Greek Revival houses. The use of a front facing gable was commonly used on Greek Revival styled houses to echo the pedimented facade of ancient Greek temples. In its earliest development, the Gable Front and Wing form grew out of the common Greek Revival Gable Front house.³⁸ "In this form, an additional side-gabled wing was added at right angles to the gable front plan to give a compound, gable-front-and-wing shape. However, as the Gabled Ell form gained popularity, in some areas, older Hall and Parlor or Double Pen houses were updated by the addition of a projecting gable bay to create the Gabled Ell plan.

³⁷ McAlester, p. 89.

³⁸ Ibid.

Figure Fourteen: W. W. Cloyd House (ca. 1897), 300 North Cleveland



The Narrow Gabled Ell subtype appears to be the product of mass marketing. At least one early house plan catalogue, the 1908 Sears publication, included a frame house of similar form. The change in orientation may have evolved as a result of narrower city lot sizes. House plan and mail-order house catalogs from the period show a number of houses that were designed so they could be built with either their narrow or their wide profile facing the street.

The W. W. Cloyd House, located at 300 North Cleveland, is one of the few Gabled Ell houses in the survey area that still retains its original weatherboard siding. (Figure Fourteen) Eighteen of the twenty-nine Gabled Ell houses in the survey area are covered with vinyl siding. Many of these also have aluminum or vinyl covering the window and door trim. The Cloyd house, which was built circa 1897, is a good example of the use of Victorian detailing to “dress up” a vernacular house. It has early or original weatherboard siding, a one-half width front porch that is early but not original, multiple rear additions, decorative brackets at the roofline and scrollcut bargeboards. The original porch probably had some type of Victorian detailing.

III. Twentieth Century Development: 1906-1956

Summary: *52% of the buildings (122 of 236) in the survey area were constructed during Fayette’s third period of development. All but 3 of the properties built in the survey area during this period are houses. One house has been converted into a funeral home, but the rest are still used as single-family residences or apartments. One school, one commercial building and one church were also constructed in the survey area between 1905 and 1956. Popular American house types dominate Fayette’s third period of development. Bungalows, Foursquares and Ranch houses account for approximately half of all of the houses constructed in the survey area between 1906 and 1956. 11 of the 122 houses from Period Three appear to retain sufficient integrity and have architectural or historical significance for individual National Register listing. 89 of the 122 (85%) buildings could be contributing buildings in a National Register district.*

Municipal improvements mark the first half of the twentieth century in Fayette. In 1909, the streets bordering the Square and South Main Street to Depot Street, the main southern entrance to town, were paved with brick. Several years later, South Church Street was paved from the square south 3/4 of a mile, and thereafter became the main southern entrance into town. A new Carnegie public library was constructed south of downtown in 1915 and in the 1920s, new public buildings included two new schools, a new post office, and a new hospital. The Lawrence J. Daly School is the only one of these buildings located in the survey area. (Figure Fifteen) It is also the only Art Deco building in the survey area. Located at 205 West Morrison Street, this elementary school was constructed in 1923 and remained in use as a school until 1980.³⁹

In 1923, the town of Fayette celebrated its centennial anniversary. A large one-half page advertisement by the Fayette Commercial Club, which was published in the Centennial Edition of the local newspaper, proclaimed that "Fayette has turned out more native born men and women who have become famous in Statesmanship, Religion, Art, Science and Music

Figure Fifteen: Lawrence J. Daly School (1923-24), 205 West Morrison Street



³⁹ Howard County Homemaker Extension Clubs, School Days - Histories of the Schools of Howard County, Missouri. (Howard County Homemaker Extension Clubs, 1984), pp. 123-124.

Figure Sixteen: Fayette Democrat-Leader Centennial Edition Advertisement, October 11, 1923

1823
1923

The FAYETTE COMMERCIAL CLUB Welcomes You To Fayette's Big Birthday Party

Fayette is One Hundred Years Old—but it hasn't taken the full century to make it the best town in the State. Fayette has turned out more native born men and women who have become famous in Statesmanship, Religion, Art, Science, and Music than any other one town in the State.

The prospects for the future of Fayette are brighter now than they have been in one hundred years. The FAYETTE COMMERCIAL CLUB is working continuously for the betterment of the Community.

The Club Submits "As a Few" of the Resources of Fayette

<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Beautiful and Substantial Churches. 2. First Class Public Library. 3. Modern waterworks and sewage system. 4. Central College, the best grade college in Missouri. 5. Howard-Payne, a standard Junior College fully accredited. 6. Fully approved High and Grade Schools. 7. Hundreds of handsome and modernly equipped residences. 8. Miles of paved streets, with a big paving program now under way. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 9. Highly productive farms surrounding. 10. Municipal Power and Light System. 11. Big Ice Plant, Brick Plant, Tile Plant. 12. Flour mill and elevators. 13. Adequate BAKING facilities. 14. Modern Stores. 15. Two progressive newspapers. 16. Home Bakery. 17. Wholesome Amusements.
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A City of Romance and History is Fayette

THE FAYETTE COMMERCIAL CLUB

ALVA KIRBY, Pres.
L. W. BROCKMAN, Vice-Pres.

J. E. BIRKHIMER, Sec.
L. W. JACOBS, Treas.

than any other one town in the State.⁴⁰ The advertisement also touted the town's many amenities. (Figure Sixteen)

During the first half of the twentieth century, Fayette's population declined as the town lost business and industry to larger, more accessible locales. However, the town continued to expand its boundaries and new houses were built in the survey area at a steady rate during the first half the twentieth century. By 1925, the Fayette city limits had grown to more than a square mile.⁴¹

Although a few houses with Victorian ornamentation were built after the turn of the twentieth century, distinctly new American house types including the Bungalow, the Foursquare, the Gable Front house and the Ranch dominated construction in the survey area during the early Fayette's third period of development. Most were what is referred to as "popular architecture;" houses that aren't fully-executed high style designs, but not completely vernacular either. Many of these houses were undoubtedly the product of mass-produced plans from the widely distributed plan books and catalogs or entire building kits ordered through their local lumberyard or from mail-order companies such as Sears Roebuck, Montgomery Ward, Lewis Manufacturing and Gordon Van-Tine.⁴²

Bungalows outnumbered all of the other house types which were built in the survey area during Fayette's third period of development. Thirty-one of the 122 houses built in the survey area between 1906 and 1956 were Bungalows. This popularity of this house type is consistent with nationwide trends of the early twentieth century. Bungalows in the survey area date from circa 1905 to circa 1935. The vast majority of Bungalows found in the survey area are of frame construction, but a few brick, ceramic block and concrete block examples are also present.

⁴⁰ Fayette Democrat-Leader, October 11, 1923.

⁴¹ Sanborn Map Company, Map of Fayette, 1925.

⁴² Robert Schweitzer and Michael W. R. Davis, America's Favorite Homes: Mail Order Catalogues as a Guide to Popular Early 20th Century Houses. (Detroit: Wayne State University Press, 1990), pp. 61-75.

Figure Seventeen: The Mrs. O. H. Marlow House (ca.1923), 703 West Davis Street



These houses of masonry construction tend to be the most intact of the group since they have maintenance-free exteriors and are only rarely covered with vinyl or metal siding. The Mrs. O. H. Marlow House is one such example. (Figure Seventeen) In addition to having typical Bungalow features and Craftsman style detailing, the Marlow house has a concrete block foundation, concrete block exterior walls and concrete block porch piers and half-walls.

Bungalows are single storied, sometimes with rooms tucked into the space under the roof, and lit by dormer windows. They can be of either brick or frame construction. They generally feature rectangular plans with horizontal massing and full or partial front porches. Occasionally, the porch wraps around one side of the house or extends beyond the house to form a terrace. Many of the porches are set beneath the main roof of the house, and are an intrinsic part of the building's design. Porch roofs are generally supported by wood columns that rest on large square piers, or by heavy square brick posts.

Although not ubiquitous, Craftsman styling often accompanies the Bungalow form. Features common to most Craftsman houses include wide overhanging eaves, exposed rafters tails, knee brackets, square tapered porch columns and multi-light windows. Porch columns are often mounted on square brick or stone porch piers. Craftsman style windows are double hung and have three to five vertical panes in the top sash and a single pane in the bottom.

The creation of the American Bungalow as a distinct style can be traced to the work of brothers Charles Sumner Greene and Henry Mather Greene, California architects who started designing large houses in the Bungalow style in the early 1900's.⁴³ Influences of both the English Arts and Crafts movement and wooden Japanese architecture can be seen in the emphasis Greene and Greene placed on such things as hand-crafted woodwork, picturesque massing of the structure, and a general move away from applied surface ornamentation. And, although the houses erected by Greene and Greene are large and elaborate, the underlying design principles were found to apply easily to much more modest dwellings.

The man most frequently identified with the Craftsman movement, Gustav Stickley, spent a good deal of his professional life working for the betterment of residential architecture.

⁴³ Clay Lancaster, The American Bungalow. (New York; Abbeville Press, 1985), pp. 115-135.

He is considered to be the founder of the Craftsman movement, and he published The Craftsman magazine from 1901-1915. He began his career as a furniture maker, but soon expanded his interests to include architecture. Stickley believed that good design should not be reserved for the houses of the wealthy. As he put it in 1913, "the Craftsman Movement stands not only for simple well made furniture, conceived in the spirit of true craftsmanship, designed for beauty as well as comfort, and built to last, it stands also for a distinct type of American architecture, for well built, democratic homes, planned for and owned by the people who live in them."⁴⁴ Stickley, like the Greene brothers, was influenced by the Arts and Crafts movement, and devoted a good deal of space in The Craftsman to promoting theories of the movement, as well as, showcasing his own designs for furniture and houses. The magazine also featured articles on American architecture, including discussions of how elements of the designs of architects like Greene and Greene could be applied to everyday architecture. Each issue of The Craftsman contained designs for affordable houses, the plans of which were available free to subscribers. This service proved to be so popular that Stickley published separate collections of Craftsman house designs, Craftsman Homes and More Craftsman Homes, which included discussions of appropriate gardens, furniture, and interior finishes, as well as house plans.

By the early teens, Bungalows had become so much the accepted style in which to build suburban houses that numerous companies published collections of Bungalow designs, the plans of which could be obtained easily and inexpensively. The demand for houses built in the Craftsman style was great enough to support factories that produced nothing but prefabricated Craftsman style components such as columns, doors, windows, interior and exterior woodwork, and various built-in units. Companies such as the Lewis Manufacturing Company of Bay City, Michigan offered ready-made house parts ranging from porch supports to plans and materials for the entire building, and complete pre-cut Bungalows were available from numerous mail-order companies.

Figure Eighteen: Methodist Episcopal Parsonage,(1909) 203 West Spring Street.



⁴⁴ Gustav Stickley, "The Craftsman Movement: Its Origin and Growth," The Craftsman, Vol. 25 (Oct. 1913-Mar. 1914) p. 18.

Foursquare houses were the second most popular house type to be built in the survey area during the first half of the twentieth century. This house type accounts for approximately 14% (17 of 122) of the buildings constructed in the survey area during Fayette's third period of development. Three Foursquares were also built around the turn of the twentieth century during Fayette's second period of development. The twenty Foursquare houses in the survey area date from circa 1900 to circa 1927. Although three of the Foursquares in the survey area have brick veneer exteriors, all of the Foursquares appear to be of frame construction. Sixteen of the twenty Foursquare houses in the district could be contributing buildings in a district. Two Pyramid Square houses, the one-story version of the Foursquare house, are also found in the survey area. The two houses, which are located side-by-side at 103 and 105 South Cleveland, are almost identical. The Alva Kirby House #2 (105 South Cleveland) probably originally had wood porch posts and railings, like those on the Roy Skillman House, (103 South Cleveland).

One of the largest Foursquare houses in the survey area is located at 203 West Spring Street. (Figure Eighteen) It was constructed in 1909 as a parsonage for the Methodist Episcopal Church and it remains today in the ownership of the United Methodist Church.⁴⁵ Although the original siding on the parsonage has been covered with vinyl siding, the new siding does not cover the original window and door trim. Furthermore, the windows, front door and porch posts and railings appear to be early or original.

Foursquares are cubic in shape, two stories tall, with four rooms on each floor. They are topped with hipped, often pyramidal roofs. Hipped or gable roofed dormers on one to four of the roof slopes are common. Windows are generally double hung, with three-over-one, or one-over-one sash. Window placement varies, and bay windows on the side elevations are common. Most Foursquares are set on a basement and almost all have a front porch; porch type and size can vary widely. It is often the porches that carry the decorative elements of a particular architectural style. Foursquares most commonly have porches with Colonial Revival or Craftsman styling.

The Foursquare is essentially a form upon which varying decorative treatments could be used to achieve different stylistic effects. As a result, one can find Foursquares in styles ranging from Colonial Revival to Craftsman. Regardless of the "stylistic jacket" used, the solid cubic shape and defining hipped roof make the shape of this house type its most recognizable feature. Its clean lines and self-contained form offered homeowners a refreshing change from the decorative exuberance of the late Victorian era. The Foursquare became popular among both rural and suburban residents during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. It was often chosen by middle-class families who were moving up to a larger house, as the massive form gave the impression of stability and was just large enough to appear impressive without being pretentious.

The Foursquare has ties to both vernacular and high-style housing forms. It is closest in plan to the vernacular Double-Pile house found in both England and America. Double-pile houses are typically two stories tall with four rooms on each floor, but vary from Foursquares in that most have side facing gable roofs and tend to be a bit more rectangular in shape. Both Double-Pile houses and Foursquares have been said to evolve from eighteenth century Georgian designs; as Alan Gowans put it "the Foursquare was a Georgian mansion reborn in middle-class form."⁴⁶

The Foursquare's important role in popular architecture is illustrated by the fact that Foursquares were among the house types commonly offered by mail-order companies such as Sears, Roebuck and Company, Montgomery Ward, and Aladdin, all of whom shipped

⁴⁵ T. Berry Smith et. al. History of Chariton and Howard Counties, Missouri. (Topeka-Indianapolis: Historical Publishing Company, 1923), p. 95.

⁴⁶ Alan Gowans. The Comfortable House: North American Suburban Architecture 1890-1930. (Cambridge, MA and London: The MIT Press, 1986), p. 87.

prepackaged house "kits" all over the country. Ads for these companies touted the virtues of the Foursquare by describing it as: "The ever popular square type which gives an air of massiveness" and "thoroughly American in architecture, it is a house anyone will be proud to identify as 'My Home.'"⁴⁷ Whether it was built from 'scratch' or from a kit, the Foursquare's inherent simplicity offered both ease of construction and a form, which could be adorned with stylistic elements of the homeowner's choice or allowed to stand on its own merits as a simple clean-lined dwelling.

Fourteen Gable Front houses can be found in the survey area. All but one were constructed during Fayette's third period of development with the majority built in the 1910s and 1920s. All of the Gable Front houses in the survey area are of frame construction and most have been covered with vinyl siding. Typical of the Gable Front house type, most of the houses have little or no ornamentation. However, a few feature Craftsman detailing.

The only two two-story Gable Front houses in the survey area appear to have been built from the same plan book or from similar pre-manufactured kits. The Mrs. Belva Bigger House and the Ida and Etta Clark House are both located on North Church Street and both were built in the mid-1920s. (Figure Nineteen) The two houses have very similar facades and almost identical fenestration. Although both houses would be contributing resources in an historic district, the Clark house is more intact than the Bigger house. It still retains its original weatherboard siding.

Figure Nineteen: Two very similar two-story Gable Front Houses on North Church Street




Mrs. Belva Bigger House
723 North Church Street



Ida & Etta Clark House
708 North Church Street

⁴⁷ Gowans, p. 84.

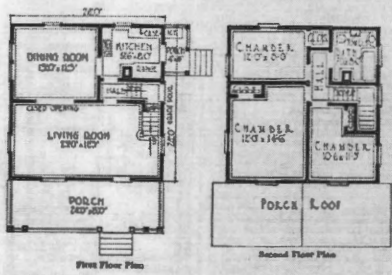
Figure Twenty: Gordon-Van Tine Home No. 577
 Source: 117 House Designs of the Twenties: Gordon-Van Tine Co. p. 83.

Guaranteed Prices—No Extras  Page 83



Gordon-Van Tine Home No. 577

Particularly Attractive Two-Story Home



For Prices on This Home, See First Page.
 Read Pages 9 and 10 for Full Description of Material.

THE popularity of a home is measured by its desirability. In this home you see a house that is really popular, because it is popular to such an extent, although the site is modified to permit the greatest economy of material. Think it full measure of home comfort.

This is a standard type of dwelling of which there are many variations. The design is developed to show the standard interpretation of the modern style. The exterior is carefully planned. Solid walls to the belt line with slight eaves is especially good treatment on a house of this size and type. The porch gives prominence with the main roof gable. The heavy timber brackets always are consistently used with a wide eave.

The interior impresses one even more favorably—the large living room, lighted on three sides, with the beautiful open chimney, gives the impression of endless light beauty. The dining room is entered through a raised opening. It desirable to show one room from the other instead of a pair of the beautiful French doors shown on the next page.

The kitchen is planned just like all Gordon-Van Tine kitchens for living in comfort to make the work a pleasure and good convenience. Our kitchen equipment 757, as shown on the color page, is included. Some assembly line ready assemblies are all shown in the kitchen. Hardware is made in the kitchen either from the inside door or the rear door. These doors are shown.

The doors had rooms have windows in each outside wall, also wood paneling. The bath room window to be desired. One to the cabinet is provided for the room. The bath room doors are so arranged that the bath is not a step away.

Whether you are building a home to live in, or for investment, here is a home that will ensure enjoyment at a very low cost.

PAINTY—Unless otherwise indicated, we will furnish green stain for the wall and light and white paint for the body and trim of this home.

WHAT THE WORKMEN SAID *Shiloh, Okla.*
 Gordon-Van Tine Co., Birmingham, Tenn.
 Confess—The foreman declared without hesitation that the material furnished in the construction of this home was the best ever shipped from Florida. This opinion and comment have been sent to him in appreciation.
 E. W. S. Davis

For Plumbing, Heating, Lighting for This Home, See Last Pages of Book

Gable Front houses are rectangular in plan, one, one and one-half, or two-stories tall, with front facing gable roofs. Hipped or gabled dormers on the side elevations are also common. Almost all houses of this type have a front porch; the porches vary from one bay to full width. Architectural ornamentation on Gable Front houses is generally minimal, and is often limited to the front porch. Porch styling varies widely. Some porches have tapered Craftsman style posts and eave brackets, a few have typically Victorian turned posts, and some have simple Colonial Revival columns and balustrades. Craftsman porch detailing is often combined with three-over-one or five-over-one Craftsman style windows. One-over-one windows are also quite common, especially on those houses with simple Colonial Revival porch styling. Although windows are generally symmetrically placed on the main facade, the front door is often located to one side of the facade, so as to line up with the staircase.

The Gable Front house type also owes some popularity to its similarity to the Craftsman Front-Gabled house. The Field Guide to American Houses notes that the Front-Gabled Roof sub-type makes up "about one-third of Craftsman houses."⁴⁸ The Gable Front house form can be seen as a simplified, less detailed version of the widely produced Craftsman Front-Gable house. For some, the Gable Front house type may have been an economical alternative to a more highly styled Craftsman house.

The Gable Front form was widely disseminated in the many mail-order catalogs selling packages for ready-to-build houses. (Figure Twenty) Gable front houses in those catalogues

⁴⁸ McAlester, p. 453.

came adorned with elements of a variety of styles; both Craftsman and Colonial Revival versions were common. According to Robert Schweitzer and Michael W. R. Davis, the authors of America's Favorite Homes: Mail Order Catalogues as a Guide to Popular Early Twentieth Century Houses, these economical "homes were mainstays in company towns in the 1910s and 1920s."⁴⁹ Some houses in Fayette were undoubtedly purchased from mail-order companies and brought in on the railroad. It is difficult to know, however, how many were simply the products of local builders utilizing standardized plans and selected prefabricated building components.

Figure Twenty-One: V. J. Bonham House (ca. 1923) 103 North William



A small but noteworthy group of houses built in the survey area between 1905 and 1956 are representative of the development of the Period Revival movement in America. Ten of the 122 houses built during this period are examples of Modern Colonial Revival styling. Included in this group are six Colonial Revival houses, three Cape Cod houses and one Dutch Colonial. The V. J. Bonham House (ca. 1923), located at 103 North William, is one of the largest and most high-style Colonial Revival houses in the survey area. (Figure Twenty-One). It is likely that it was designed by a professional architect

The Period Revival movement was begun by academically trained architects, but the Revival styles, like other twentieth century architectural styles and types, were frequently introduced to the mainstream housing market by the wide-spread publication of pattern books and mail-order catalogues. Those publications offered Americans a myriad of variations and combinations to choose from. One history of the movement noted that in those books, "Modern Tudor Revivals merged with Modern Colonial Revivals" to form Composite Tudors like the Aladdin "Shelburne," and "Colonial Bungalows" like the Sears "Ardara" were created.⁵⁰ As a result, many streets throughout the country are lined with these uniquely American houses.

Period Revival Style houses were designed to emulate specific periods or movements in history. They were designed not so much to be exact copies of earlier buildings as new forms in which a single past style was emulated. In most cases, this was done by copying general massing and using carefully duplicated ornamentation. In the 1930s, exact duplication

⁴⁹ Robert Schweitzer and Michael W. R. Davis, America's Favorite Homes: Mail Order Catalogues as a Guide to Popular Early Twentieth Century Houses. (Detroit: Wayne State University Press, 1990), p. 237.

⁵⁰ Schweitzer and Davis, p. 24.

of decorative elements from Colonial houses was facilitated by the activities of the Historic American Building Survey (HABS), which started recording historic structures with measured drawings in 1933. It was upon that type of information that later detailing was based; earlier incarnations used a looser interpretation. Although the general massing and ornamentation of earlier forms was carefully duplicated, most Period Revival houses featured much more open plans than their predecessors. The rooms in Period Revival houses tended to be larger and fewer in number than those of the early houses they emulated.

In the last decades of the nineteenth century, architectural designs began to move away from exuberant ornamentation and Victorian picturesqueness towards more "pure" forms and styles. Two factions developed over the definition of "pure." The members of the Modernist movement believed that purity could be achieved by eliminating all applied ornament that was based on past styles and by allowing the structure of the building itself to become the decoration. On the other hand, some architects felt that purity was best achieved by correctly reproducing earlier forms such as those promoted at the 1893 Columbian Exposition in Chicago. Period Revival styles are based on the philosophies of the latter group.

There are also three examples of the Modernist movement in the survey area. All three buildings are highly intact and both appear to be eligible for individual National Register listing. The Dr. William A. Bloom House, located at 200 North Howard Street, is the only fully-executed Prairie Style house in the survey area. This two-story, brick house, which was built circa 1923, has a low-pitched hip roof with scrollcut rafter tails and brackets and wide eaves. As Virginia and Lee McAlester, the authors of A Field Guide to American Houses note, the Prairie style

is one of the few indigenous American styles. It was developed by an unusually creative group of Chicago architects that have come to be known as the Prairie School. Frank Lloyd Wright's early work is in this style and he is the acknowledged master of the Prairie house.⁵¹

The house located at 203 Lucky Street (ca. 1955) is unique in the survey area. This Modern house's flat roof, clerestory windows, and horizontality stand out in stark contrast to the features of the neighboring houses.

Not only is the Lawrence J. Daly School one of only a few non-residential buildings in the survey area, it is also a fine example of Art Deco styling. The school building, which is located at 205 West Morrison Street, was constructed in 1923-24 and is named for Fayette's first school teacher. Although this building has been vacant for many years, it is still highly intact and is a prime candidate for rehabilitation.

After World War II, Ranch houses were the most popular house type built in the survey area. Sixteen Ranch houses were built in the survey area during Fayette's third period of development and seven additional Ranch houses were built after 1956. All are of frame construction; six have brick veneer exterior walls.

Ranch houses are one-story tall and have low-pitched gable or hip roofs, and simple rectangular or L-shaped plans. Large picture windows on the façade are common and attached one or two car garages are almost ubiquitous. Although the front door may be sheltered by a covered stoop or narrow covered patio, Ranch houses do not have front porches. Instead, they have patios or decks on the rear elevation. Ranch houses typically have little or no applied ornamentation.

⁵¹ McAlester, p. 440.

According to Christine Hunter, the author of Ranches, Rowhouses, and Railroad Flats,

Like the bungalows of a half-century earlier, ranch homes are said to have their American origin in California and were promoted as nurturing a healthy, informal, outdoor-oriented family life....Though originally linked with the wide-open spaces of the Southwest, the term *ranch house* came to mean almost any contemporary one-story house, with stylistic details that ranged from stark and modern to vaguely Spanish or Colonial. Their popularity was associated with a new ease of living; climbing stairs was now an unnecessary and outdated form of work.⁵²

The Ranch house originated in California in the mid-1930s. It quickly gained popularity and was the dominant style throughout the country in the 1950s and 1960s.⁵³

Between 1950 and 1970, Fayette's population spiked to its highest levels as a group of local citizens successfully wooed several manufacturers to town. However, this growth was short-lived. In 1970, Fayette had approximately 3500 residents. Since 1970, however, the population of Fayette continues to decline. Today, approximately 2700 people call Fayette home. Although the town is no longer home to any large commercial or industrial operations, Fayette's economy is supported by county government operations, by local medical facilities and by Central Methodist University, the town's largest employer.

In recent years, Fayette has lost a number of significant historic buildings on the courthouse square, largely due to neglect, deferred maintenance and inappropriate changes. However, city government and local citizens groups are working to prevent further losses and to increase preservation of the town's historic resources. Several years ago, an historic preservation ordinance was established and recently the town became a Certified Local Government. It is hoped that the 2005-2006 Residential Survey will increase awareness of the town's rich historic resources and encourage more National Register listings and rehabilitation projects.

⁵² Christine Hunter, Ranches, Rowhouses and Railroad Flats. (New York: W. W. Norton & Company, Inc., 1999), pp. 166-167.

⁵³ *Ibid.*, p. 479.

CHAPTER THREE: Conclusions and Recommendations

Integrity and Current Condition

Many of the buildings inventoried during the survey retain sufficient integrity to merit National Register of Historic Places designation. During the fieldwork phase of the project, each property in the survey area was evaluated with regard to its current condition, historic integrity and potential National Register eligibility. Each property was assigned one of four levels of integrity. The most intact resources were rated "little changed." Properties that have experienced some adaptation or alteration over the years were rated "high." A rating of "moderate" was given to properties that have seen some changes such as modern porches, non-original siding and obscured architectural features such as panned window and door trim. Properties with vinyl or metal siding are not eligible for individual listing on the National Register, but they may be eligible to be a contributing building in an historic district if the profile of the siding is similar to the building's original siding. However, properties with non-original siding and panned window and door trim were judged to be ineligible for inclusion in an historic district. The "low" integrity rating was applied to resources that have been significantly altered over the years and as a result the original character of the building has been changed. An overall integrity rating was assigned to sites with multiple resources. More than one-half (58%) of the properties in the survey group were rated "little changed" or "high."

A four-tiered rating system was also used to rate each resource's physical condition. A rating of poor was used for resources that are extremely deteriorated. Often these resources were abandoned, and the property is open to the elements. Properties given an "excellent" rating are those that are well maintained. As with the integrity assessment, an overall condition rating was assigned to sites with multiple resources. 195 of the 236 (83%) resources in the survey group received a physical condition rating of "good" or "excellent."

It is important to look at both historic integrity and current condition when evaluating historic resources. Properties can retain a high level of integrity while being in poor condition. Similarly, there are many historic properties that are excellent condition, but they have been altered significantly, and as a result, retain little historic integrity. Using a system combining integrity and current condition ratings provides a clearer picture of the status of the resources in the survey group, and this rating system can facilitate preservation planning. Resources that are "little changed" but are in "poor" condition may warrant specific attention to prevent the loss of an important historic resource. However, resources, that have a "high" or "little changed" level of integrity combined with "good" or "excellent" physical condition, are often those that have the best chance for preservation. The following table shows numbers of properties in the survey group in each of the combined categories:

Integrity/Condition	Number of Resources
Little Change/Excellent	46
Little Change/Good	28
Little Change/ Fair	7
Little Change/Poor	2
High/ Excellent	19
High/ Good	26
High/ Fair	9

High/Poor	0
Moderate/Excellent	23
Moderate/Good	40
Moderate/Fair	18
Moderate/Poor	1
Low/Excellent	7
Low/Good	6
Low/Fair	4
Low/Poor	0
Total	236

National Register Eligibility

In addition to rating the integrity and current condition of each of the survey properties, the survey properties were evaluated for their potential for individual listing on the National Register of Historic Places. Of the 236 resources evaluated, twenty were determined to be potentially eligible for individual listing on the National Register. One property, Coleman Hall, is already listed. The following table lists the properties that are the best candidates for individual National Register listing. These are properties that retain the greatest integrity and are significant architecturally or historically.

Inventory No.		Street Address	Historic Owner	Construction Date
001	104	College Avenue	L. B. White House	ca. 1890
004	105	Lucky Street	Huntington Hall, Rev. William T. Lucky House, Isaac Huntington Pearson House	ca. 1851-52
006	203	Lucky Street		ca. 1955
019	404	North Church Street	Hampton L. Boon House, George Carson House	ca. 1832
022	410	North Church Street	M.A. Boyd House	ca. 1887*
032	602	North Church Street	C. A. Powell House	ca. 1915
039	703	North Church Street	T. Berry Smith House	ca. 1898
070	200	North Howard	Dr. William A. Bloom House	ca. 1923
115	304	North Vine Street	Innis/Rethwisch Caretakers Cottage/Garage	ca. 1920
142	101	South William Street	C. R. Brown House	ca. 1915
144	105	South William Street	Mrs. W. L. Talbot House	ca. 1923
146	201	South William Street	H. L. Hughes House	ca. 1897
148	201	West Davis Street		ca. 1915
179	702	West Davis Street	H. L. Tummy House	ca. 1923
180	703	West Davis Street	Mrs. O. H. Marlow House	ca. 1923
183	400	West Elm Street	Laura Myer House	ca. 1897
195	205	West Morrison Street	Lawrence J. Daly School	ca. 1923-24*
202	301	West Morrison Street	T. A. Grigsby Building	ca. 1930
210	401	West Morrison Street	Thomas Ray House	ca. 1875
231	301	West Spring Street	Arthur F. Davis House	ca. 1880-1884*

The survey properties were also evaluated with regard to their eligibility as a contributing property in an historic district. 163 of the 236 properties (69%) in the survey area were determined to be eligible for listing as a contributing building in an historic district. A complete list of the properties in the survey group showing each property's eligibility is attached at the end of this document as Appendix A. Although it would be nice to create one

large residential historic district encompassing as many properties as possible, several clusters of ineligible properties makes such a district unlikely. However, by dividing the survey area into two districts, a greater number of properties could be listed. A map of the survey area showing the potential boundaries of these two historic districts is included as Appendix D.

Recommendations for Future Work

This survey of the residential areas of Fayette to the west and north of the Courthouse Square has yielded a great deal of information about the architectural development of the town. Although there are still additional resources throughout Fayette that have yet to be identified or evaluated, the next phase of projects should focus on the designation of individual properties and historic districts. Although there are a number of properties that could be listed on the National Register individually, the City of Fayette should focus its limited resources on the creation of National Register Districts. Many, if not all, of the individual properties will likely be included in those districts.

The buildings in the survey area are generally in good to excellent condition. However, National Register listing would permit those property owners who are interested in rehabilitating their house or building to apply for state and, in some cases, federal tax credits. The Lawrence J. Daly School is one of the prime candidates for rehabilitation using the tax credits. If the school building was converted to affordable or senior housing, additional state and federal credits would probably also be available to help finance the rehabilitation.

There are still a number of residential areas in Fayette that have not been surveyed. The residential area south of West Morrison and West of South Church, the area east and north of the Courthouse Square and the area west of Cleveland Avenue and south of Spring Street appear to have sufficient numbers of houses fifty years old or older that should be inventoried.

The City of Fayette should also continue to designate local historic districts since National Register listing does not provide the protection that local designation can provide.

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Appendix A

Master List of Survey Properties

**Fayette, Missouri Resources Survey
Howard County, Missouri
Master List of Survey Properties**

Inventory Number	Address	Construction Date	Individually Eligible for National Register?	Eligible for Inclusion in NR District?
001	104 College Avenue	ca. 1890	yes	yes
002	104 Graves Street	ca. 1950	no	no
003	103 Lucky Street	ca. 1900	no	yes
004	105 Lucky Street	ca. 1851-52	yes	yes
005	107 Lucky Street	ca. 1970	no	no
006	203 Lucky Street	ca. 1955	yes	yes
007	204 Lucky Street	ca. 1980	no	no
008	205 Lucky Street	ca. 1950	no	no
009	207 Lucky Street	ca. 1915	no	no
010	301 Lucky Street	ca. 1925	no	yes
011	303 Lucky Street	ca. 1930	no	yes
012	304 Lucky Street	ca. 1910	no	yes
013	307 Lucky Street	ca. 1920	no	yes
014	308 Lucky Street	ca. 1915	no	no
015	309 Lucky Street	ca. 1875, 1920	possibly	yes
016	306 North Church Street	ca. 1920	no	yes
017	400 North Church Street	ca. 1915	no	yes
018	402 North Church Street	ca. 1960	no	no
019	404 North Church Street	ca. 1832	yes	yes
020	406 North Church Street	ca. 1905	no	yes
021	408 North Church Street	ca. 1835, 1900	no	yes
022	410 North Church Street	ca. 1887*	yes	yes
023	412 North Church Street	ca. 1890	no	no
024	414 North Church Street	ca. 1900	no	no

**Fayette, Missouri Resources Survey
Howard County, Missouri
Master List of Survey Properties**

Inventory Number	Address	Construction Date	Individually Eligible for National Register?	Eligible for Inclusion in NR District?
025	502 North Church Street	ca. 1915	no	yes
026	504 North Church Street	ca. 1905	no	yes
027	506 North Church Street	ca. 1898, 1900	possibly	yes
028	508 North Church Street	ca. 1895	no	no
029	510 North Church Street	ca. 1915	no	yes
030	600 North Church Street	ca. 1915	no	yes
031	601 North Church Street	ca. 1923	no	yes
032	602 North Church Street	ca. 1915	yes	yes
033	603 North Church Street	ca. 1925	no	yes
034	604 North Church Street	ca. 1915	no	yes
035	605 North Church Street	ca. 1905	no	yes
036	700 North Church Street	ca. 1905	no	yes
037	701 North Church Street	ca. 1898	no	yes
038	702 North Church Street	ca. 1900	no	yes
039	703 North Church Street	ca. 1898	yes	yes
040	704 North Church Street	ca. 1905	no	no
041	705 North Church Street	ca. 1925	no	yes
042	706 North Church Street	ca. 1915	no	yes
043	707 North Church Street	ca. 1915	no	yes
044	708 North Church Street	ca. 1925	no	yes
045	709 North Church Street	ca. 1925	no	yes
046	710 North Church Street	ca. 1915	no	yes
047	711 North Church Street	ca. 1900	no	yes
048	712 North Church Street	ca. 1915	no	yes

**Fayette, Missouri Resources Survey
Howard County, Missouri
Master List of Survey Properties**

Inventory Number	Address	Construction Date	Individually Eligible for National Register?	Eligible for Inclusion in NR District?
049	713 North Church Street	ca. 1900	possibly	yes
050	714 North Church Street	ca. 1890	no	no
051	715 North Church Street	ca. 1900	no	yes
052	717 North Church Street	ca. 1915	no	yes
053	719 North Church Street	ca. 1900	no	yes
054	721 North Church Street	ca. 1950	no	no
055	723 North Church Street	ca. 1920	no	yes
056	725 North Church Street	ca. 1920	no	yes
057	729 North Church Street	ca. 1940	no	yes
058	200 North Cleveland	ca. 1915	no	yes
059	202 North Cleveland	ca. 1905	no	yes
060	204 North Cleveland	ca. 1890	possibly	yes
061	206 North Cleveland	ca. 1950	no	no
062	300 North Cleveland	ca. 1897	no	yes
063	302 North Cleveland	ca. 1895	no	no
064	304 North Cleveland	ca. 1905	no	yes
065	306 North Cleveland	ca. 1950	no	yes
066	401 North Cleveland	ca. 1895	no	no
067	103 North Howard	ca. 1900	no	yes
068	105 North Howard	ca. 1890	no	yes
069	107 North Howard	ca. 1900	no	yes
070	200 North Howard	ca. 1923	yes	yes
071	201 North Howard	ca. 1950	no	yes
072	202 North Howard	ca. 1887	no	yes

**Fayette, Missouri Resources Survey
Howard County, Missouri
Master List of Survey Properties**

Inventory Number	Address	Construction Date	Individually Eligible for National Register?	Eligible for Inclusion in NR District?
073	204 North Howard	ca. 1950	no	no
074	300 North Howard	ca. 1925	no	yes
075	302 North Howard	ca. 1935	no	no
076	304 North Howard	ca. 1925	no	yes
077	305 North Howard	ca. 1905	no	yes
078	306 North Howard	ca. 1950	no	yes
079	307 North Howard	ca. 1950	no	yes
080	308 North Howard	ca. 1930	no	yes
081	309 North Howard	ca. 1950	no	no
082	310 North Howard	ca. 1950	no	yes
083	312 North Howard	ca. 1950	no	no
084	415 North Howard	ca. 1950	no	yes
085	416 North Howard	ca. 1925	no	yes
086	418 North Howard	ca. 2000	no	no
087	204 North Linn Street	ca. 1910	no	no
088	205 North Linn Street	ca. 1910	no	no
089	206 North Linn Street	ca. 1890	no	no
090	301 North Linn Street	ca. 1897	no	yes
091	302 North Linn Street	ca. 1895	no	no
092	303 North Linn Street	ca. 1927	no	yes
093	304 North Linn Street	ca. 1925	no	no
094	306 North Linn Street	ca. 1905	no	yes
095	308 North Linn Street	ca. 1875	no	no
096	402 North Linn Street	ca. 1895	no	yes

**Fayette, Missouri Resources Survey
Howard County, Missouri
Master List of Survey Properties**

Inventory Number	Address	Construction Date	Individually Eligible for National Register?	Eligible for Inclusion in NR District?
097	403 North Linn Street	ca. 1920	no	yes
098	405 North Linn Street	ca. 1927	no	yes
099	406 North Linn Street	ca. 1880	no	yes
100	500 North Linn Street	ca. 1935	no	yes
101	502 North Linn Street	ca. 1874*	yes	yes
102	503 North Linn Street	ca. 1927	no	no
103	504 North Linn Street	ca. 1895	no	yes
104	505 North Linn Street	ca. 1927	no	yes
105	506 North Linn Street	ca. 1890	no	yes
106	509 North Linn Street	ca. 1880	no	yes
107	100 North Vine Street	ca. 1895	no	yes
108	102 North Vine Street	ca. 1897	no	yes
109	104 North Vine Street	ca. 1901	no	no
110	106 North Vine Street	ca. 1900	no	yes
111	200 North Vine Street	ca. 1915	no	no
112	201 North Vine Street	ca. 1910	no	no
113	202 North Vine Street	ca. 1955	no	yes
114	203 North Vine Street	ca. 1915	no	yes
115	304 North Vine Street	ca. 1920	yes	yes
116	305 North Vine Street	ca. 1950	no	no
117	400 North Vine Street	ca. 1950	no	yes
118	402 North Vine Street	ca. 1905	no	yes
119	406 North Vine Street	ca. 1915	no	yes
120	408 North Vine Street	ca. 1910	no	yes

**Fayette, Missouri Resources Survey
Howard County, Missouri
Master List of Survey Properties**

Inventory Number	Address	Construction Date	Individually Eligible for National Register?	Eligible for Inclusion in NR District?
121	101 South Cleveland	ca. 1905	no	yes
122	103 South Cleveland	ca. 1923	no	yes
123	105 South Cleveland	ca. 1923	no	no
124	107 South Cleveland	ca. 1923	no	yes
125	200 South Cleveland	ca. 1950	no	no
126	201 South Cleveland	ca. 1923	no	no
127	202 South Cleveland	ca. 1915	no	no
128	203 South Cleveland	ca. 1943	no	yes
129	204 South Cleveland	ca. 1897	no	no
130	205 South Cleveland	ca. 1935	no	yes
131	206 South Cleveland	ca. 1935	no	yes
132	207 South Cleveland	ca. 1897	no	no
133	300 South Cleveland	ca. 1956, 1992	no	yes
134	307 South Cleveland	ca. 1897	no	yes
135	308 South Cleveland	ca. 1950	no	yes
136	400 South Cleveland	ca. 1905	no	yes
137	401 South Cleveland	ca. 1940	no	no
138	402 South Cleveland	ca. 1900	no	no
139	403 South Cleveland	ca. 1950	no	yes
140	404 South Cleveland	ca. 1950	no	yes
141	406 South Cleveland	ca. 1970	no	no
142	101 South William Street	ca. 1915	yes	yes
143	103 South William Street	ca. 1923	no	yes
144	105 South William Street	ca. 1923	yes	yes

**Fayette, Missouri Resources Survey
Howard County, Missouri
Master List of Survey Properties**

Inventory Number	Address	Construction Date	Individually Eligible for National Register?	Eligible for Inclusion in NR District?
145	107 South William Street	ca. 1915	no	yes
146	201 South William Street	ca. 1897	yes	yes
147	200 West Davis Street	ca. 1970	no	no
148	201 West Davis Street	ca. 1915	yes	yes
149	203 West Davis Street	ca. 1910	no	no
150	204 West Davis Street	ca. 1940	no	no
151	205 West Davis Street	ca. 1927	no	yes
152	206 West Davis Street	ca. 1940	no	no
153	207 West Davis Street	ca. 1927	no	yes
154	208 West Davis Street	ca. 1923	no	no
155	306 West Davis Street	ca. 1915	no	yes
156	308 West Davis Street	ca. 1901	no	no
157	310 West Davis Street	ca. 1897	no	yes
158	400 West Davis Street	ca. 1897	no	yes
159	401 West Davis Street	ca. 1897	no	yes
160	403 West Davis Street	ca. 1897	no	no
161	404 West Davis Street	ca. 1897	no	yes
162	405 West Davis Street	ca. 1897	no	no
163	406 West Davis Street	ca. 1897	no	no
164	407 West Davis Street	ca. 1900	no	yes
165	501 West Davis Street	ca. 1953	no	no
166	502 West Davis Street	ca. 1905	no	yes
167	503 West Davis Street	ca. 1927	no	yes
168	504 West Davis Street	ca. 1905	no	no

**Fayette, Missouri Resources Survey
Howard County, Missouri
Master List of Survey Properties**

Inventory Number	Address	Construction Date	Individually Eligible for National Register?	Eligible for Inclusion in NR District?
169	505 West Davis Street	ca. 1905	no	no
170	507 West Davis Street	ca. 1950	no	yes
171	508 West Davis Street	ca. 1905	no	yes
172	510 West Davis Street	ca. 1930	no	yes
173	512 West Davis Street	ca. 1923	no	yes
174	601 West Davis Street	ca. 1897	no	no
175	603 West Davis Street	ca. 1915	no	yes
176	605 West Davis Street	ca. 1905	possibly	yes
177	607 West Davis Street	ca. 1923	no	no
178	701 West Davis Street	ca. 1927	no	no
179	702 West Davis Street	ca. 1923	yes	yes
180	703 West Davis Street	ca. 1923	yes	yes
181	705 West Davis Street	ca. 1915	no	yes
182	707 West Davis Street	ca. 1915	no	yes
183	400 West Elm Street	ca. 1897	yes	yes
184	402 West Elm Street	ca. 1897	no	yes
185	404 West Elm Street	ca. 1897	no	yes
186	405 West Elm Street	ca. 1897	possibly	yes
187	500 West Elm Street	ca. 1897	no	yes
188	501 West Elm Street	ca. 1901	no	no
189	502 West Elm Street	ca. 1901	no	yes
190	200 West Morrison Street	ca. 1907	no	yes
191	201 West Morrison Street	ca. 1880	no	yes
192	202 West Morrison Street	ca. 1905	no	no

**Fayette, Missouri Resources Survey
Howard County, Missouri
Master List of Survey Properties**

Inventory Number	Address	Construction Date	Individually Eligible for National Register?	Eligible for Inclusion in NR District?
193	203 West Morrison Street	ca. 1900	possibly	yes
194	204 West Morrison Street	ca. 1890	no	yes
195	205 West Morrison Street	ca. 1923-24*	yes	yes
196	206 West Morrison Street	ca. 1955	no	no
197	208 West Morrison Street	ca. 1901	possibly	yes
198	210 West Morrison Street	ca. 1899	possibly	yes
199	212 West Morrison Street	ca. 1960	no	no
200	214 West Morrison Street	ca. 1923	no	yes
201	300 West Morrison Street	ca. 1915	no	yes
202	301 West Morrison Street	ca. 1930	yes	yes
203	302 West Morrison Street	ca. 1901	no	no
204	303 A, West Morrison Street	ca. 1970	no	no
205	303 West Morrison Street	ca. 1932	no	yes
206	304 West Morrison Street	ca. 1901	possibly	yes
207	305 West Morrison Street	ca. 1935	no	yes
208	306 West Morrison Street	ca. 1895	no	yes
209	400 West Morrison Street	ca. 1905	no	no
210	401 West Morrison Street	ca. 1875	yes	yes
211	402 West Morrison Street	ca. 1905	no	no
212	403 West Morrison Street	ca. 1923	no	yes
213	404 West Morrison Street	ca. 1905	no	yes
214	405 West Morrison Street	ca. 1920	no	yes
215	406 West Morrison Street	ca. 1905	no	yes
216	407 West Morrison Street	ca. 1925	no	no

**Fayette, Missouri Resources Survey
Howard County, Missouri
Master List of Survey Properties**

Inventory Number	Address	Construction Date	Individually Eligible for National Register?	Eligible for Inclusion in NR District?
217	408 West Morrison Street	ca. 1905	no	no
218	410 West Morrison Street	ca. 1905	no	no
219	412 West Morrison Street	ca. 1915	no	no
220	501 West Morrison Street	ca. 1925	no	no
221	503 West Morrison Street	ca. 1925	no	yes
222	505 West Morrison Street	ca. 1927	no	yes
223	605 West Morrison Street	ca. 1925	no	yes
224	607 West Morrison Street	ca. 1915	no	yes
225	105 West Spring Street	ca. 1978*	no	no
226	106 West Spring Street	ca. 1893	no	yes
227	201 West Spring Street	ca. 1880	no	yes
228	203 West Spring Street	ca. 1909*	no	yes
229	204 West Spring Street	ca. 1910	no	yes
230	300 West Spring Street	ca. 1900	no	yes
231	301 West Spring Street	ca. 1880-1884*	yes	yes
232	303 West Spring Street	ca. 1900	possibly	yes
233	304 West Spring Street	ca. 1900	no	yes
234	107 North Vine Street	ca. 1965	no	no
235	407 North Vine Street	ca. 1970	no	no
236	105 Crib Street	ca. 1975	no	no

Appendix B

List of Survey Properties Sorted by Vernacular Type and Architectural Style

Architectural and Historical Survey Fayette, Howard County, Missouri

Properties Sorted by Vernacular Type/Architectural Style

Inv #	Const. Date	Address	Architectural Style	Vernacular Type
225	ca. 1978*	105 West Spring		
128	ca. 1943	203 South Cleveland	Cape Cod	
100	ca. 1935	500 North Linn Street	Colonial Revival	
102	ca. 1927	503 North Linn Street	Colonial Revival	
017	ca. 1915	400 North Church	Colonial Revival	
115	ca. 1920	304 North Vine Street	Colonial Revival	
143	ca. 1923	103 South William	Colonial Revival	
113	ca. 1955	202 North Vine Street	Colonial Revival	
144	ca. 1923	105 South William	Craftsman	
175	ca. 1915	603 West Davis	Craftsman	
064	ca. 1905	304 North Cleveland	Dutch Colonial	
004	ca. 1851	105 Lucky Street	Gothic Revival	
103	ca. 1895	504 North Linn Street	Italianate	
230	ca. 1900	300 West Spring	Italianate	
183	ca. 1897	400 West Elm Street	Italianate	
063	ca. 1895	302 North Cleveland	Italianate	
068	ca. 1890	105 North Howard	Italianate	
191	ca. 1880	201 West Morrison	Italianate	
101	ca. 1874*	502 North Linn Street	Italianate	
210	ca. 1875	401 West Morrison	Italianate	
037	ca. 1898	701 North Church	Italianate	
072	ca. 1887	202 North Howard	Italianate	
006	ca. 1955	203 Lucky Street	Modern	
142	ca. 1915	101 South William	Neoclassical	
087	ca. 1910	204 North Linn Street	Other	
070	ca. 1923	200 North Howard	Prairie	
039	ca. 1898	703 North Church	Queen Anne	
176	ca. 1905	605 West Davis	Queen Anne	
161	ca. 1897	404 West Davis	Queen Anne	
186	ca. 1897	405 West Elm Street	Queen Anne	
001	ca. 1890	104 College Avenue	Queen Anne	
096	ca. 1895	402 North Linn Street	Queen Anne	
003	ca. 1900	103 Lucky Street	Queen Anne	
059	ca. 1905	202 North Cleveland	Queen Anne	
231	ca. 1880	301 West Spring	Second Empire	
194	ca. 1890	204 West Morrison	Second Empire	
022	ca. 1887*	410 North Church	Second Empire	
047	ca. 1900	711 North Church	Victorian	

Architectural and Historical Survey Fayette, Howard County, Missouri

Properties Sorted by Vernacular Type/Architectural Style

Inv #	Const. Date	Address	Architectural Style	Vernacular Type
020	ca. 1905	406 North Church	Victorian	
160	ca. 1897	403 West Davis	Victorian	
136	ca. 1905	400 South Cleveland	Victorian	
211	ca. 1905	402 West Morrison	Victorian	
036	ca. 1905	700 North Church	Victorian	
229	ca. 1910	204 West Spring	Victorian	
193	ca. 1900	203 West Morrison	Victorian	
146	ca. 1897	201 South William	Victorian	
060	ca. 1890	204 North Cleveland	Victorian	
030	ca. 1915	600 North Church	Victorian	
213	ca. 1905	404 West Morrison	Victorian	
032	ca. 1915	602 North Church	Victorian	
227	ca. 1880	201 West Spring	Victorian	
203	ca. 1901	302 West Morrison	Victorian	
069	ca. 1900	107 North Howard	Victorian	
171	ca. 1905	508 West Davis	Victorian	
024	ca. 1900	414 North Church	Victorian	
174	ca. 1897	601 West Davis	Victorian	
185	ca. 1897	404 West Elm Street	Victorian	
026	ca. 1905	504 North Church	Victorian	
159	ca. 1897	401 West Davis	Victorian	
023	ca. 1890	412 North Church	Victorian	
107	ca. 1895	100 North Vine Street	Victorian	
027	ca. 1898,	506 North Church	Victorian	
050	ca. 1890	714 North Church	Victorian	
184	ca. 1897	402 West Elm Street	Victorian	
208	ca. 1895	306 West Morrison	Victorian	
215	ca. 1905	406 West Morrison	Victorian	
217	ca. 1905	408 West Morrison	Victorian	
188	ca. 1901	501 West Elm Street	Victorian	
090	ca. 1897	301 North Linn Street	Victorian	
121	ca. 1905	101 South Cleveland	Victorian	
187	ca. 1897	500 West Elm Street	Victorian	
233	ca. 1900	304 West Spring	Victorian	
209	ca. 1905	400 West Morrison	Victorian	
206	ca. 1901	304 West Morrison	Victorian	
028	ca. 1895	508 North Church	Vernacular	2-story side gable
126	ca. 1923	201 South Cleveland		Bungalow

Architectural and Historical Survey Fayette, Howard County, Missouri

Properties Sorted by Vernacular Type/Architectural Style

Inv #	Const. Date	Address	Architectural Style	Vernacular Type
177	ca. 1923	607 West Davis		Bungalow
155	ca. 1915	306 West Davis		Bungalow
224	ca. 1915	607 West Morrison		Bungalow
173	ca. 1923	512 West Davis		Bungalow
112	ca. 1910	201 North Vine Street		Bungalow
216	ca. 1925	407 West Morrison		Bungalow
153	ca. 1927	207 West Davis		Bungalow
223	ca. 1925	605 West Morrison		Bungalow
172	ca. 1930	510 West Davis		Bungalow
207	ca. 1935	305 West Morrison		Bungalow
033	ca. 1925	603 North Church		Bungalow
214	ca. 1920	405 West Morrison		Bungalow
219	ca. 1915	412 West Morrison		Bungalow
025	ca. 1915	502 North Church	Bungalow/Craftsman	Bungalow
167	ca. 1927	503 West Davis	Craftsman	Bungalow
052	ca. 1915	717 North Church	Craftsman	Bungalow
151	ca. 1927	205 West Davis	Craftsman	Bungalow
035	ca. 1905	605 North Church	Craftsman	Bungalow
127	ca. 1915	202 South Cleveland	Craftsman	Bungalow
180	ca. 1923	703 West Davis	Craftsman	Bungalow
074	ca. 1925	300 North Howard	Craftsman	Bungalow
179	ca. 1923	702 West Davis	Craftsman	Bungalow
076	ca. 1925	304 North Howard	Craftsman	Bungalow
201	ca. 1915	300 West Morrison	Craftsman	Bungalow
098	ca. 1927	405 North Linn Street	Craftsman	Bungalow
075	ca. 1935	302 North Howard	Craftsman	Bungalow
042	ca. 1915	706 North Church	Craftsman	Bungalow
016	ca. 1920	306 North Church	Craftsman	Bungalow
131	ca. 1935	206 South Cleveland	Craftsman	Bungalow
048	ca. 1915	712 North Church	Craftsman	Bungalow
130	ca. 1935	205 South Cleveland	Craftsman	Bungalow
079	ca. 1950	307 North Howard		Cape Cod
085	ca. 1925	416 North Howard		Cape Cod
168	ca. 1905	504 West Davis		Crossplan
010	ca. 1925	301 Lucky Street		Crossplan
011	ca. 1930	303 Lucky Street		Crossplan
053	ca. 1900	719 North Church	Victorian	Crossplan
197	ca. 1901	208 West Morrison	Victorian	Double Entrance/Single

Architectural and Historical Survey Fayette, Howard County, Missouri

Properties Sorted by Vernacular Type/Architectural Style

Inv #	Const. Date	Address	Architectural Style	Vernacular Type
198	ca. 1899	210 West Morrison	Victorian	Double Entrance/Single
204	ca. 1970	303 A,B West Morrison		Duplex
170	ca. 1950	507 West Davis		Duplex
148	ca. 1915	201 West Davis		Duplex
199	ca. 1960	212 West Morrison		Duplex
031	ca. 1923	601 North Church		Dutch colonial
202	ca. 1930	301 West Morrison		False Front Commercial
056	ca. 1920	725 North Church		Foursquare
111	ca. 1915	200 North Vine Street		Foursquare
145	ca. 1915	107 South William		Foursquare
228	ca. 1909*	203 West Spring		Foursquare
178	ca. 1927	701 West Davis		Foursquare
040	ca. 1905	704 North Church		Foursquare
120	ca. 1910	408 North Vine Street		Foursquare
104	ca. 1927	505 North Linn Street		Foursquare
038	ca. 1900	702 North Church		Foursquare
029	ca. 1915	510 North Church		Foursquare
012	ca. 1910	304 Lucky Street		Foursquare
058	ca. 1915	200 North Cleveland		Foursquare
009	ca. 1915	207 Lucky Street		Foursquare
097	ca. 1920	403 North Linn Street		Foursquare
043	ca. 1915	707 North Church		Foursquare
190	ca. 1907	200 West Morrison		Foursquare
118	ca. 1905	402 North Vine Street		Foursquare
181	ca. 1915	705 West Davis		Foursquare
182	ca. 1915	707 West Davis		Foursquare
124	ca. 1923	107 South Cleveland	Craftsman	Foursquare
133	ca. 1956,	300 South Cleveland		Gable End Church
200	ca. 1923	214 West Morrison		Gable Front
014	ca. 1915	308 Lucky Street		Gable Front
212	ca. 1923	403 West Morrison		Gable Front
044	ca. 1925	708 North Church		Gable Front
205	ca. 1932	303 West Morrison		Gable Front
094	ca. 1905	306 North Linn Street		Gable Front
080	ca. 1930	308 North Howard		Gable Front
045	ca. 1925	709 North Church		Gable Front
073	ca. 1950	204 North Howard		Gable Front
093	ca. 1925	304 North Linn Street		Gable Front

Architectural and Historical Survey Fayette, Howard County, Missouri

Properties Sorted by Vernacular Type/Architectural Style

Inv #	Const. Date	Address	Architectural Style	Vernacular Type
125	ca. 1950	200 South Cleveland		Gable Front
065	ca. 1950	306 North Cleveland	Cape Cod	Gable Front
055	ca. 1920	723 North Church	Craftsman	Gable Front
114	ca. 1915	203 North Vine Street	Victorian	Gable Front
156	ca. 1901	308 West Davis		Gabled Ell
110	ca. 1900	106 North Vine Street		Gabled Ell
067	ca. 1900	103 North Howard		Gabled Ell
109	ca. 1901	104 North Vine Street		Gabled Ell
132	ca. 1897	207 South Cleveland		Gabled Ell
134	ca. 1897	307 South Cleveland		Gabled Ell
119	ca. 1915	406 North Vine Street		Gabled Ell
226	ca. 1893	106 West Spring		Gabled Ell
062	ca. 1897	300 North Cleveland		Gabled Ell
051	ca. 1900	715 North Church		Gabled Ell
129	ca. 1897	204 South Cleveland		Gabled Ell
222	ca. 1927	505 West Morrison		Gabled Ell
089	ca. 1890	206 North Linn Street		Gabled Ell
108	ca. 1897	102 North Vine Street		Gabled Ell
169	ca. 1905	505 West Davis		Gabled Ell
077	ca. 1905	305 North Howard		Gabled Ell
088	ca. 1910	205 North Linn Street		Gabled Ell
149	ca. 1910	203 West Davis		Gabled Ell
189	ca. 1901	502 West Elm Street		Gabled Ell
046	ca. 1915	710 North Church		Gabled Ell
166	ca. 1905	502 West Davis		Gabled Ell
106	ca. 1880	509 North Linn Street		Gabled Ell
157	ca. 1897	310 West Davis		Gabled Ell
218	ca. 1905	410 West Morrison		Gabled Ell
092	ca. 1927	303 North Linn Street		Gabled Ell
013	ca. 1920	307 Lucky Street		Hall and Parlor
154	ca. 1923	208 West Davis		Hall and Parlor
162	ca. 1897	405 West Davis		Hall and Parlor
138	ca. 1900	402 South Cleveland		Hall and Parlor
164	ca. 1900	407 West Davis		Hall and Parlor
091	ca. 1895	302 North Linn Street		I-house
192	ca. 1905	202 West Morrison		I-house
015	ca. 1875,	309 Lucky Street		I-house
019	ca. 1832	404 North Church	German Neo-	I-house

Architectural and Historical Survey Fayette, Howard County, Missouri

Properties Sorted by Vernacular Type/Architectural Style

Inv #	Const. Date	Address	Architectural Style	Vernacular Type
095	ca. 1875	308 North Linn Street	Gothic Revival	I-house
021	ca. 1835,	408 North Church	Italianate	I-house
105	ca. 1890	506 North Linn Street	Victorian	I-house
232	ca. 1900	303 West Spring	Victorian	I-house
034	ca. 1915	604 North Church		Massed Plan
041	ca. 1925	705 North Church		Massed Plan
221	ca. 1925	503 West Morrison		Narrow Gabled Ell
066	ca. 1895	401 North Cleveland		Narrow Gabled Ell
158	ca. 1897	400 West Davis		Narrow Gabled Ell
220	ca. 1925	501 West Morrison		Narrow Gabled Ell
150	ca. 1940	204 West Davis		Postwar Side Gable
082	ca. 1950	310 North Howard		Postwar Side Gable
057	ca. 1940	729 North Church		Postwar Side Gable
071	ca. 1950	201 North Howard		Postwar Side Gable
152	ca. 1940	206 West Davis	Vernacular	Postwar Side Gable
122	ca. 1923	103 South Cleveland		Pyramid Square
123	ca. 1923	105 South Cleveland		Pyramid Square
165	ca. 1953	501 West Davis		Ranch
054	ca. 1950	721 North Church		Ranch
084	ca. 1950	415 North Howard		Ranch
116	ca. 1950	305 North Vine Street		Ranch
137	ca. 1940	401 South Cleveland		Ranch
083	ca. 1950	312 North Howard		Ranch
117	ca. 1950	400 North Vine Street		Ranch
007	ca. 1980	204 Lucky Street		Ranch
196	ca. 1955	206 West Morrison		Ranch
078	ca. 1950	306 North Howard		Ranch
081	ca. 1950	309 North Howard		Ranch
002	ca. 1950	104 Graves Street		Ranch
061	ca. 1950	206 North Cleveland		Ranch
086	ca. 2000	418 North Howard		Ranch
141	ca. 1970	406 South Cleveland		Ranch
139	ca. 1950	403 South Cleveland		Ranch
140	ca. 1950	404 South Cleveland		Ranch
147	ca. 1970	200 West Davis		Ranch
135	ca. 1950	308 South Cleveland		Ranch
235	ca. 1970	407 North Vine Street		Ranch
236	ca. 1975	105 Crib Street		Ranch

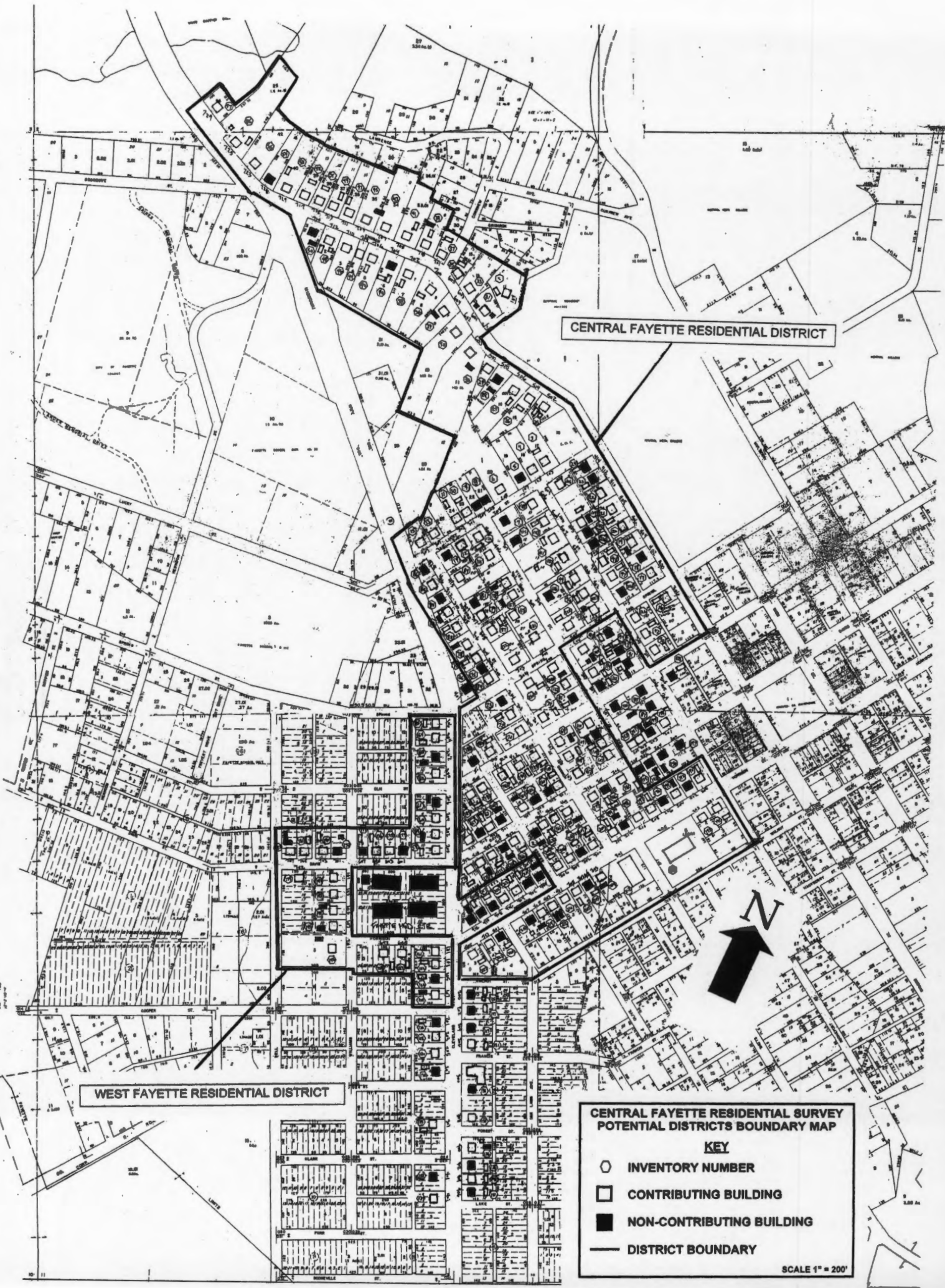
Architectural and Historical Survey Fayette, Howard County, Missouri

Properties Sorted by Vernacular Type/Architectural Style

Inv #	Const. Date	Address	Architectural Style	Vernacular Type
005	ca. 1970	107 Lucky Street	Greek Revival	Ranch
008	ca. 1950	205 Lucky Street	Post-War	Ranch
195	ca. 1923	205 West Morrison	Art Deco	School
018	ca. 1960	402 North Church	Neo-Classical	Split-Level
099	ca. 1880	406 North Linn Street	Victorian	T Plan
163	ca. 1897	406 West Davis		Undetermined
049	ca. 1900	713 North Church		Undetermined
234	ca. 1965	107 North Vine Street		Undetermined

Appendix C

Potential Districts Boundary Map



CENTRAL FAYETTE RESIDENTIAL DISTRICT

WEST FAYETTE RESIDENTIAL DISTRICT

**CENTRAL FAYETTE RESIDENTIAL SURVEY
POTENTIAL DISTRICTS BOUNDARY MAP**

KEY

- INVENTORY NUMBER
- CONTRIBUTING BUILDING
- NON-CONTRIBUTING BUILDING
- DISTRICT BOUNDARY

SCALE 1" = 200'