



2020 Notable Structures & Preservation Opportunities



Missouri Pacific Railroad Depot

100 S. Holden St.



Constructed in 1890, this one-story railroad depot was constructed to replace the 1864 wooden depot when it burned in 1889. The Missouri Pacific Railroad passenger depot was constructed with “blue” sandstone from a local quarry, had a ticket office, waiting rooms, and a baggage room. When the new 1890 depot was constructed, it was one of the many highlighted achievements of Warrensburg’s evolution from a railroad stop to a thriving agricultural community and county seat.

The depot features Richardsonian Romanesque stylistic elements such as the gable parapets and arched window openings. A stone water table wraps the building. The primary (north) elevation faces the railroad tracks and has both pedestrian and freight entrances. Tall, narrow window openings with rough-cut stone lintels are filled by recessed wood windows that pierce the primary and south elevations.

E. Hale Lake Rd. Residence

306 E. Hale Lake Rd.



This Minimal Traditional house features a side gable roof with a steep asymmetrical front gable entrance. There is weatherboard siding with chipped paint and paired one-over-one double-hung wood windows on the façade. A chimney is found on the front center of the gable roof. There is a east side entrance with a front gable roof and wood columns. The house has a concrete foundation and concrete landing at the front and side entrances.

The Minimal Traditional house was a popular architecture style during the Great Depression and after World War II as it was capable of being built with FHA-insured loans. Due to their simple design, they could be built quickly since there were no excessive forms such as unnecessary gables or dormers, complex roofs or wide eaves.

Daily Star Journal

135 E. Market St.



The Daily Star-Journal began operating out of this building in 1964 when it moved from West Culton Street. The “Journal” originally began after the end of the Civil War, but its longest ownership was under William and Avis Tucker when they purchased the newspaper in 1947. When William passed in 1966, Avis continued to produce the Daily Star-Journal until it was sold to the Bradley Family in 2007. According to the Daily Star-Journal website, “Avis earned recognition during her 41 years at the helm as ‘a pioneer for women in business.’” Avis was one of the state’s rare female publishers and became the first woman inducted into the Missouri Newspaper Hall of Fame.

This one-story building is six asymmetrical bays wide and is comprised of a main office block and a secondary distribution wing at the east end. Fenestration defines the bays and includes four multi-light windows, a vehicular entrance, and a pedestrian entrance. The multi-light windows occupy a recessed bay that forms a shallow recessed porch which is sheltered by the building’s flat roof and square columns.

Quarry City Stock Farm House 701 Broad St.

**PRESERVATION
OPPORTUNITY**



The Quarry City Stock Farm house was constructed circa 1898 by Samuel Y. Sanders. Born in 1850, Sanders was the son of James and Mary Sanders and grew up on a 220-acre farm between Jackson and Johnson County near Lone Jack. During the Civil War, Sanders witnessed the Battle of Lone Jack during the Civil War and cared for the wounded at 11 years old.

Sanders was always interested in stock raising, and around the age of 20, he decided to breed saddle horses. At the 1893 Chicago World's Fair, he won first place on a horse and colt shown for the Missouri Class and won second place in the World Class. With his horse, Sallie Mitchell, Sanders opened Quarry City Stock Farm which comprised of 34 acres. The original 7 acres were sold to Sanders by his son-in-law, Nicholas M. Bradley, for three sheep in 1898.

By 1918, Sanders had 30 saddle horses registered and always preferred the Denmark breeds. Once he was offered \$3,500 for "Rex Moore" whose sire was former champion of world, "Rex McDonald", and refused the offer.

Warrensburg Woolen Mill

120 W. Pine St.



The Warrensburg Woolen Mill was owned by Edward DeGarmo & Co., and it was the site of the first woolen mill in Warrensburg. In 1865, Edward DeGarmo moved to Warrensburg and constructed the third business on the south side of Pine Street at this location. On Christmas Eve the same year, a disastrous fire destroyed the majority of wood-framed buildings downtown. The destruction of DeGarmo's business was a devastating financial loss. In 1867, Edward constructed a three story, red brick woolen mill and dry goods store, and he established Edward L. DeGarmo & Co. The woolen mill produced an average of 200 yards daily, and the wool was sold extensively to St. Louis, Kansas City as well as all over Missouri, Kansas, and Illinois with specialty items sold as far as California. After another disastrous fire consumed downtown in 1873, it is most likely the store and woolen mill were destroyed.

Edward was one of the leading dry goods merchants in Warrensburg and was a self-made man. Edward constructed another dry goods store at 120 W. Pine St. around 1883. The store had an iron-clad woolen mill located in the rear that faced the railroad. Sons, Lewis and Frank, were employed at the woolen mill changing the name to DeGarmo & Sons. DeGarmo continued to operate the woolen mill until 1886 and the dry goods store until 1900.

Southwest Dr. Residence

513 Southwest Dr.



This early 20th century one-and-a-half story Craftsman Bungalow features a front gable roof, clapboard siding, and a concrete foundation. There is a partial-width porch with a shed roof, wood columns, and matching clapboard railing. Other features include a red brick chimney toward the rear of the roof and paired one-over-one hung windows. This house has a lovely view of Lions Lake where it sits on a hill.

Craftsman Bungalows were the dominant architectural style for houses from 1905 throughout the 1920s. The origination of the Craftsman Bungalow began in southern California and spread throughout the county by house plan books and magazines.

UCM Fraternity Complex

900 S. Holden St.

**PRESERVATION
OPPORTUNITY**



When this photo was taken in 1965, the UCM Fraternity Complex was well underway for completion for the 1966 school year. It was considered an “unique structure” due to its unusual shape and ability to accommodate eight Greek fraternities.

Constructed in an octagonal shape, the building features three stories and was constructed with steel reinforced concrete and brick exterior walls. At the time of its opening, each fraternity had its own dining chapter room, dormitory area, house mother quarters, central kitchen, and a small kitchen for each unit. The complex was conveniently located within a short distance of campus, featured a recreational area, and had its own parking lot surrounding the structure. The H-shape Greek sorority complex was constructed at the same time near the intersection of S. Holden St. and Houx St.

W. Gay St. Residence

319 W. Gay St.



Built in circa 1895, this one-story frame house has a steeply pitched hipped roof with lower cross-gables and moderate eaves. The building is three asymmetrical bays wide and has a wood clapboard siding. The one-half-width porch has a historic enclosure comprised of a continuous band of one-over-one light windows and a solid balustrade wall clad with wood clapboards. Additional character-defining features include the historic wood sash windows, the historic wood window and door casings, and the corner boards and fascia trim under the eaves.

Reese School

301 W. Market St.



The original Reese School was constructed 1879 and named for Dr. Alexander W. Reese, the first school board president and respected Civil War surgeon. By the 1940s, the two-story building was overcrowded as well as having poor infrastructure. In 1952, the Reese School burned down, and the new Reese School was constructed the following year. This 1953 schoolhouse still retains the original 1879 bell in the front bell tower.

This one-story brick Modern Movement school building has an L-shaped plan and a shallow gabled roof that steps down in sections toward the west as the grade drops in the same direction. Each of the large windows opening has non-historic stucco infill with one-by-one light replacement sash windows.

Dr. Alexander W. Reese

209 W. Culton St.



Constructed circa 1885, this house was owned by Dr. Alexander William Reese. Dr. Reese was born in Indiana in 1828 and attended medical school in Kentucky. Dr. Reese joined the Union Army during the Civil War and was a surgeon for the 31st Missouri Volunteers. While stationed in Warrensburg, Dr. Reese established a hospital from 1864-1866 in the old Presbyterian Church (formerly on Gay St.), and shortly thereafter, he worked at the Soldiers' Home in Leavenworth before he returned to live in Warrensburg. He married Susie Baile and constructed this house at 209 W. Culton St. He was the first president of the school board, and when Reese Elementary School was built, it was named after him.

The Dr. Alexander W. Reese House is an excellent example of late 19-century architecture. While the house is not designed to be any singular Victorian-style like Gothic Revival or Queen Anne, it presents a delicate and unique mixture. It features a wrap-around porch spanning half of the front façade and part of the east elevation. The porch features historic turned posts and a decorative frieze. Additional historic features include the very steep wall dormers at the west end of the front roof slope and the exposed stone foundation.

Warrensburg is home to many historic resources, including 7 individually listed structures on the National Register of Historic Places, the Grover Street Victorian Historic District, and the Holden and Pine Streets Commercial Historic District. However, listing on the National Register doesn't guarantee protection, and many historic treasures go unlisted.

The Historic Preservation Commission would like to recognize the preservation efforts of our local property owners who have worked hard to keep their structures notable, and draw attention to structures with historic significance and potential for preservation.

Contact the Historic Preservation Commission to find out how to nominate a property to the National Register of Historic Places or as a local landmark.

102 S. Holden

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search for "Historic Preservation Commission"