1. NAME OF PROPERTY

Historic Name: Harry S Truman Historic District

Other Name/Site Number:

Designated a National Historic Landmark by the Secretary of the Interior on November 11, 1971.
Updated documentation and boundary change approved July 13, 2011.

2. LOCATION

Street & Number: N/A (Range 32 West, Township 49 North, Sections 2 and 3; Range 32 West, Township 50 North, Sections 34 and 35.) Not for publication:

City/Town: Independence Vicinity:

State: MO County: Jackson Code: 095 Zip Code: 64050

3. CLASSIFICATION

Ownership of Property	Category of Property
Private: X	Building(s):
Public-Local: X	District: X
Public-State:	Site:
Public-Federal: X	Structure:
	Object:

Number of Resources within Property

Contributing		Noncontributing	
buildings	445	buildings	115
sites	4	sites	0
structures	0	structures	0
objects	2	objects	1
Total	451	Total	116

Number of Contributing Resources Previously Listed in the National Register: 9

Name of Related Multiple Property Listing:

4. STATE/FEDERAL AGENCY CERTIFICATION

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

Signature of Certifying Official Date

State or Federal Agency and Bureau

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

Signature of Commenting or Other Official Date

State or Federal Agency and Bureau

5. NATIONAL PARK SERVICE CERTIFICATION

I hereby certify that this property is:

___ Entered in the National Register
___ Determined eligible for the National Register
___ Determined not eligible for the National Register
___ Removed from the National Register
___ Other (explain): _____

Signature of Keeper Date of Action

6. FUNCTION OR USE

Historic:	**Sub:**
Domestic	single dwelling, secondary structure
Commerce/Trade	business, financial institution, specialty store, restaurant
Social	meeting hall, civic
Government	city hall, fire station, government office
Education	school
Religion	religious facility, church school
Recreation and Culture	theatre, auditorium hall
Landscape	park, plaza (square)
Transportation	rail-related, road-related (vehicular)

Current:	**Sub:**
Domestic	single dwelling, secondary structure
Commerce/Trade	business, financial institution, specialty store, restaurant
Social	meeting hall, civic
Government	courthouse
Education	school
Religious	religious facility, church school
Recreation and Culture	theater, auditorium
Landscape	park, plaza (square)
Transportation	rail-related, road related (vehicular)

7. DESCRIPTION

ARCHITECTURAL CLASSIFICATION: LATE VICTORIAN: Gothic Revival, Italianate, Queen Anne, Stick/Eastlake, Shingle; LATE NINTEENTH- & TWENTIETH-CENTURY REVIVALS: Colonial Revival, Tudor Revival, Mission/Spanish; LATE NINTEENTH- & EARLY TWENTIETH-CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENTS: Prairie School, Commercial Style, Bungalow/Craftsman; MODERN MOVEMENT: Modern Movement, Moderne

MATERIALS:
Foundation: Stone, brick, concrete
Walls: Wood, brick, stone, concrete, metal, stucco, terra cotta, synthetics
Roof: Wood, asphalt, asbestos, stone, tile, synthetics
Other:

Describe Present and Historic Physical Appearance.

Summary

The Harry S Truman Historic District received National Historic Landmark designation on Veterans' Day, November 11, 1971, for association with the thirty-third president of the United States, for the period 1919 to 1971. The district was designated under NHL criterion 2, properties that are associated importantly with the lives of persons nationally significant in the history of the United States, for the NHL Theme, "Political and Military Affairs," and sub-theme "The American Presidency." These correspond to the updated NHL theme, "Shaping the Political Landscape," per the revised National Park Service Thematic Framework. Harry Truman served as President of the United States from 1945 to 1953. Previously, Truman served as Vice President during the final months of Franklin Roosevelt's administration (1945) and as U.S. Senator from Missouri (1935-1944). Truman's public life required temporary residence in Washington, D.C., but his home, family, friends, and all things central to his life remained in Independence, Missouri. He grew up in this small Midwestern city, living here during his childhood and throughout much of his adult life from the time of his marriage to Bess Wallace in 1919 to his death in 1972.[1]

Independence and its people directly influenced Harry Truman and it provides the best representation of his life and political career. The original NHL nomination, written in 1971, referred to it as "the setting which has been the physical nucleus of both his personal and his long and influential political life."[2] The initial designation of the Harry S Truman Historic District concentrated on the linear axis of North Delaware Street, with the primary district resources contained within a residential area extending from the Truman Home to the southern edge of the Harry S Truman Library and Museum with a rather vague period of significance extending from, "1919 to the present." Contributing resources were not differentiated from others within this area. Additional resources having direct association with Truman were discussed in the documentation but were excluded from the district boundaries. The district boundaries also excluded a portion of Independence that is directly associated with Truman's early business career, his maturation as a presiding county judge, service as a U.S. Senator, and period of retirement as former president and elderly statesman.

This revised nomination clearly identifies resources that contribute to the national significance of the Truman district and provides architectural descriptions and historical information for each property within the 153-acre district. It also improves upon the initial 1971 nomination by offering greater detail about Harry Truman and his life in Independence and increasing the size of the district to better illustrate President Truman's direct association with a wider range of historic properties in Independence. First, this nomination identifies contributing and non-contributing resources within the Harry S Truman Historic District and confirms the period of significance to be 1919 to 1971, the completion date of the original documentation. Secondly, this documentation increases the district boundaries to include resources that were omitted from the initial NHL designation, including some that were named in the original documentation but not included within its boundary and others that were simply overlooked. The areas of significance associated with these resources continue to be those identified in the original documentation, "Political and Military Affairs: The American Presidency," along with the revised theme, "Shaping the Political Landscape." The Truman Historic District exemplifies this theme

[1] Readers may note that no period appears after President Truman's middle initial in the title of this historic district and text of the nomination. Harry Truman typically did not use a period after the "S" because the letter was not an abbreviation for a middle name. Truman's parents did not give their son a specific middle name but instead used the letter "S" to represent the names of his grandfathers, Solomon Young and Anderson Shipp Truman. Because it did not stand for a specific name, Truman never considered it to be an abbreviation needing a period.

[2] Robert S. Gamble and Frank B. Sarles, Jr., "Harry S. Truman Historic District," National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form, National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior, Washington, D.C., September 13, 1971, Section 8, continuation page 1. Although written on a National Register form, this serves as the NHL documentation for the Truman Historic District.

because of its intimate association with President Harry Truman, the development of his political career, tenure as U.S. Senator, Vice President, and President of the United States, and retirement as an elder statesman.

Unlike most twentieth century American Presidents, Harry Truman retained a life-long association with his hometown and he returned to it upon his retirement from public office. As the initial NHL nomination stated in 1971, "Today the flavor of the district is still very much that of Truman's active political life and even of earlier years, when the neighborhood nurtured a future President."[3] Independence, Missouri, provided the backdrop for his maturation as a plainspoken Midwesterner, kept Truman grounded in basic American ideals, shaped his memory as an effective President and elder statesman, and continues to this day to provide a forum for those who seek a platform for espousing democratic ideals. Independence serves as a mecca for those who continue to invoke Harry Truman's name, spirit, and legacy.

Present and Historic Physical Appearance

The Harry S Truman Historic District is located in Independence, Missouri, roughly nine miles east of the heart of Kansas City in the western part of the state near the Kansas border. The Missouri River lies roughly three miles north of Independence. The Truman Historic District, which includes the historic commercial and governmental center of Independence and a large residential neighborhood, is situated on the crest of a small hill that slopes gently downward to the south and west and more severely to the north and east. Initially, the historic district was defined by a residential area that extended northward from the Truman Home to the southern edge of the property reserved for the Truman Library and Museum. The district extended one block to the east and west of this axis and was composed primarily of private residences, with some institutional buildings and churches defining the district's western edge. The original boundaries, however, omitted several key properties that represented the full extent of Truman's life and experiences in Independence, the Midwestern town that both represented and shaped the fundamental, core values that defined Harry Truman and his presidency. This documentation revises the original 1971 district boundaries to include the city's downtown business district, featuring the courthouse square, churches directly associated with the Truman family, the Truman Presidential Library and Museum, and a larger residential area that more fully encompasses the experiences, colleagues, friends, acquaintances, and influences that shaped the life and character of Harry S Truman.

The historic district is distinguished by a concentration of buildings and landscape features that possess strong historical association with Harry S Truman during the period of significance, 1919 to 1971. A geometric grid pattern of square and rectangular blocks, many bisected by alleys, provides the framework and setting for the buildings and cultural landscapes within the historic district. Truman's home for more than half a century (1919-1972) at 219 North Delaware Street functions as a pivotal corner and lynchpin of the generally "L"-shaped district. Five blocks to the east of the Truman home is the commercial square encircling the Jackson County Courthouse, where Truman's political career began. Roughly eight blocks to the north of his home stands the Harry S Truman Presidential Museum and Library, where Harry Truman's career as an internationally influential statesman culminated. Tree-lined North Delaware Street forms the primary north-south axis of the residential portion of the district. West Maple Avenue is the major historic east-west corridor that links the district's large residential neighborhood with the district's commercial and governmental core. Discontiguous resources include the Trinity Episcopal Church and the Vietta Garr home near downtown Independence, and the Missouri Pacific Railroad Station, located roughly one-half mile southwest of the district's core.

[3] Gamble and Sarles, "Harry S. Truman Historic District," National Register of Historic Places Nomination, Section 8.

Composed of 153 acres, the Harry S Truman Historic District contains a total of 560 buildings, of which 80 percent (445 buildings) are contributing and 20 percent (115 buildings) are noncontributing. In addition, there are four contributing sites, as well as two contributing and one noncontributing objects. The relatively few noncontributing resources are fairly evenly distributed throughout the district. The district boundaries encompass a total of 567 resources, composed of buildings, sites, and objects with a variety of both historical and contemporary uses, including residential, commercial, governmental, social and cultural, and recreational. Buildings in the residential portion of the district represent several architectural styles that reflect a long continuum of development over the fifty-two-year period of significance (1919-1971). Late Victorian styles (Italianate, Queen Anne, Stick/Eastlake, and Shingle), Twentieth-Century Revival styles (Colonial, Tudor, and Mission/Spanish), Twentieth-Century American Movement styles (Prairie School, Commercial style, and Bungalow/Craftsman), and styles of the more recent Modern Movement are all represented in the Truman Historic District.

Significant cultural landscape features that contribute to the district's distinctive twentieth century character include the abundance of mature trees along residential streets and in private yards and the open spaciousness of the grounds encircling the courthouse and Courthouse Square. Cultural landscape features, such as the historic street grid, curbs, sidewalks, and light standards, contribute to the setting, feeling, and association of this district. It looks as it did when Harry Truman lived in Independence. Although a few large paved parking lots exist in the district, many of these were created during the period of significance (coinciding with the aging Truman's increased reliance on the automobile) and the periphery of concentrations of historic buildings.

Field Investigation and Research Methodology

Compilation of this inventory of properties in the Harry S Truman Historic District involved field inspections and extensive research conducted by a hired contractor, as well as subsequent site visits and research conducted by National Park Service staff in close collaboration with the City of Independence Historic Preservation Manager. During the field inspections, every property was carefully surveyed, an initial and final assessment of contributing/noncontributing status was made, photographs of streetscapes and certain properties deemed especially significant were taken, and final field checks were made. After the contractor completed the comprehensive draft nomination, the property descriptions were given further scrutiny by NPS staff, field-checked on the ground in a street-by-street survey and revised to correct errors and incorporate additional information omitted from the initial draft documentation.

Research conducted to determine building construction dates and the history/significance of each property was completed in several steps. First, secondary sources describing the history of Independence and of Harry S Truman's long historical association with the district were consulted. Second, information in individual files on dozens of properties in the historic district, located in Community Development Department (historic preservation section) of the City of Independence, was recorded and the city's Historic Preservation Manager was consulted about specific properties. Third, computerized tax records in the assessor's office of the Jackson County Courthouse Annex were examined to obtain approximate construction dates for properties with minimal existing information. Fourth, the few existing property abstracts were examined at the Jackson County Historical Society to determine chains of title. Fifth, Sanborn Fire Insurance Company maps, Independence city directories, and historic photos were used in concert to ascertain a more definite construction date and original and early owners/occupants of properties that had scant existing information. Sixth, vertical files containing information (usually newspaper clippings) about people and places associated with the historic district were examined, located at the Jackson County Historical Society and the Mid-Continent Public Library in Independence, were examined. All information gathered was organized for each property in the district, evaluated for its reliability, and synthesized for inclusion in this inventory.

Developmental History

The historic development of the Truman Historic District is characterized by an evolution of architectural styles, building materials, distribution, and density in a cultural landscape defined by a geometric grid pattern of streets and blocks as well as abundant vegetation. During the district's more than half-century period of significance, the evolving popularity of several architectural styles is evident today (as noted above) and is a distinguishing characteristic of the district. Both residential and commercial buildings in the district constructed before or early in the period of significance were often updated by altering or overlaying existing forms and materials with currently popular materials and stylistic features.

Building materials used within the historic district also evolved, and reflect the accessibility and cost of certain materials, popular tastes, and new technologies. Dwellings and associated outbuildings constructed during the Late Victorian era were principally of wood, cut stone, and brick. Commercial buildings utilized stone, brick, and iron (for windows, doors, structural members, and decorative features) early on in an effort to diminish the devastating effects of fire that often besieged adjoining commercial buildings. Terra cotta, cast iron, and tin were sometimes used for decorative details on commercial buildings.

By the early twentieth century, concrete gradually came into use for the foundations of both residential and commercial buildings. City government also began using various aggregates of concrete for paving streets and sidewalks, first around the Courthouse Square, and then in the residential neighborhood of the district. During this second period of robust growth in the early twentieth century, concrete along with facing materials (such as brick, tile, glass, and ceramic) began to be used on the exterior of commercial buildings. The post-World War II burst of growth witnessed the introduction of synthetic materials, such as asbestos and aluminum. Asbestos shingles and aluminum siding began to be applied to the exterior of a few residential buildings in the district even before the end of the period of significance in the late 1960s. Other synthetic materials, such as plastic and rubber, along with large plate glass sheets, also began to be used in remodeling projects undertaken on the ground-floor façades of commercial buildings around the Courthouse Square.

An evolution in the density and distribution of dwellings in the residential neighborhood of the Harry S Truman Historic District also took place during the period of significance. The period of exuberant growth in Independence in the 1880s (on the eve of the period of significance) witnessed new construction on smaller subdivided lots along older residential streets, like North Delaware, West Maple, West Farmer, West Waldo, and North Union, and, in some cases, in recently platted subdivisions. During the second period of robust growth in the early twentieth century, this trend of infill continued, along with the construction of more modest Prairie School and Bungalow style homes on slightly smaller lots along streets at the western periphery of the district, such as College, Cottage, West White Oak, and the northern end of North Union. The post-World War II building boom witnessed a final phase of infill on these westernmost residential streets in the district. By the early 1970s, the new construction of dwellings in the residential portion of the district had nearly ceased, since few undeveloped lots remained.

Around the Courthouse Square, the diversity and distribution of commercial buildings remained fairly constant throughout the period of significance. Periodically, however, fires created gaps in the continuum of adjoining buildings around the square and instigated new construction. Fire was a frequent visitor around the square in the early and mid-1800s, when wood served as the primary building material. Brick became the preferred building material during Independence's boom building years in the late 1800s. Several fires in the early 1900s destroyed or severely damaged several brick buildings encircling the courthouse. Fires ravaged the commercial core in 1906 when four fires damaged or destroyed buildings on each of the four streets bordering the courthouse, in 1907 in the 200-block of North Main Street, in 1915 in the 200-block of West Maple and the

200-block of North Liberty, and in 1921 at 119 West Lexington Avenue. New construction on the site of burned buildings usually followed within a year or two after each fire.

Periods of booming economic growth in the community also resulted in bursts of new construction and remodeling projects. Pre-Depression-era new construction in the late 1920s influenced the appearance of the commercial core. Major buildings constructed in 1928 and 1929 included Bundschu's Department Store (103 North Main Street), the First National Bank building (129 West Lexington), and the Independence Fire Station No. 1 (a block north of the courthouse at 219-223 North Main Street). The post-World War II boom in building construction and Independence residents' heightened pride in place during the Truman presidency in the early 1950s ignited another boom in new construction and remodeling projects around the Courthouse Square. Substantial new or remodeled buildings in the early 1950s included a building at the corner of Main and Maple, another at the corner of Lexington and Main, and two buildings at 104-108 and at 112-114 North Liberty. The large Jones Department Store at 104-108 North Liberty presaged the era of shopping malls built at a distance from central business districts. Major new construction and remodeling projects in the commercial portion of the district slowed in the 1960s and 1970s as the construction of new shopping plazas and malls elsewhere drew shoppers away from the historic Courthouse Square.

Finally, the arrival of the automobile in the 1910s and 1920s gradually changed the face of the two primary streets linking the residential and commercial portions of the Truman Historic District. The widespread use of the automobile at first initiated the supplanting of livery stables and similar business establishments, usually located a block or two away from the Courthouse Square, with auto service stations, often located on corner lots to facilitate ease of automobile access. In addition to these sites, streets that became major thoroughfares for automobile traffic, particularly Maple Avenue, the main principal road to the Courthouse Square, became a prime road for new auto service stations and repair shops. Through the 1920s and 1930s, automobile facilities gradually migrated further and further west along Maple Avenue toward the residential section of the district. Some automobile traffic shifted to Truman Road, which was widened from an alley to a road at the Courthouse Square, after 1953.

Architectural Features

Buildings in both the residential and commercial sections of the district represent several architectural styles that reflect a long continuum of development over the fifty-two-year period of significance (1919-1971). The early Gothic Revival style, late Victorian styles (Italianate, Queen Anne, Stick/Eastlake, and Shingle), Twentieth-Century Revival styles (Colonial, Tudor, and Mission/Spanish), Twentieth-Century American Movement styles (Prairie School, Commercial style, and Bungalow/Craftsman), and styles of the more recent Modern Movement are all represented in the Harry S Truman Historic District National Historic Landmark. The proliferation of certain styles, adopted for newly constructed or remodeled buildings, and the location of these styles reflect periods of robust growth in the history of Independence.

The early Gothic Revival style, distinguished by its pointed arched openings and general vertical design emphasis, has few remaining examples in the district. The 1881 Trinity Episcopal Church at 409 North Liberty Street, which has strong historical associations with the Truman family, is an excellent representative expression of this style. It is listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

Late Victorian architectural styles popular before and in the early years of the period of significance, such as Italianate and Queen Anne, still stand along the older residential streets in the district, including North Delaware Street, West Maple Avenue, and River Boulevard. A few of these houses pre-date the Late Victorian period; some of these were enlarged and/or remodeled in the 1880s, when Independence experienced a great surge in growth, which ended around 1888. The Late Victorian styles are recognizable by their irregular shape and

projecting bays, towers, and porches, the abundance of varied wall textures and decorative details, and the mixture of patterns and materials used.

Notable examples of Late Victorian styles that contribute to the historic character of the district include the Truman home (219 North Delaware), the Sawyer House (510 North Delaware), the Fletcher/Bostian House (602 North Delaware), the Bullene/Choplin House (702 North Delaware), the Hearne House (409 North Pleasant), the Watson House (720 West Maple), the Minor House (314 North Spring), the Owens House (404 North Spring), the Thomas/Gentry House (722 West Waldo), the Italianate commercial buildings at 109 South Main, and the Slack Grocery Building (209-211 West Lexington). The prevalence of houses designed in Late Victorian styles is a distinctive, much-publicized feature of the Truman District. However, later styles are equally important and, all combined, are greater in number.

A second acceleration in growth that occurred in the 1910s and 1920s is visually evident in the great number of Revival styles (such as Colonial Revival, Tudor Revival, and Spanish/Mission Revival) and American Movement styles (including Bungalow and Prairie School) that were built on in-fill lots on North Delaware and on the neighboring streets of Farmer, Pleasant, Union, White Oak, and Waldo, and at 600 South Grand Street (in the satellite district). Bungalow styles, characterized by their generally rectangular form, ground-hugging quality, porches extending across the full façade, and broad overhanging eaves with brackets and exposed rafters, are especially prevalent in the district. As before, some older houses in the residential section of the district were updated by adding new Revival and American Movement stylistic features to exteriors. Around the Courthouse Square, several newly constructed or remodeled business buildings adopted the popular Commercial style of architecture, characterized by masonry construction, large storefront windows on ground floor façades, multiple windows on upper floors, and parapets concealing rooflines.

Representative examples of Revival styles that contribute to the historic character of the district include: the Jackson County Courthouse (112 West Lexington), the McCoy House (410 West Farmer), the Dunn House (606 West Farmer), the Allen/Buchanan House (310 North Delaware), the Foster House (610 North Delaware), the Sea House (633 North Delaware), the Allen House (616 West Maple), the Dillie House (413 River Boulevard), the Carnes House (616 North Union), the Rucker House (711 West Waldo), the Johnson Building (224-230 West Maple), the Skelly Oil Company Service Station (401 West Maple), the Soldiers' and Sailors' Memorial Building (416 West Maple), Chrisman High School (709 West Maple), the professional office building at 604 West Maple, and the Missouri Pacific Railroad Station (1111 West Pacific Avenue). Important examples of Prairie School and Bungalow styles are the Wright/Prewitt House (611 West Maple), the Kerr House (600 Truman Road), the Frank and Natalie Wallace and the George and May Wallace houses (601 and 605 Truman Road), the Harrison/Cunningham House (311 North Union), the Watkins House (701 North Union), the Bryant House (800 West Waldo), the Ott House (804 West Waldo), and the Independence Fire Station (219-223 North Main). Good examples of Commercial style buildings around the Courthouse Square include the Ott Building (119 West Lexington), the Clinton Building (100-104 West Maple), the Farmers and Merchants Bank Building (101 North Main), and the Hill and Martin Building (201-203 North Main), and a second Ott Building (202-206 North Liberty).

A final period of expansion, which occurred after World War II, is visually evident in the presence of a few houses, at the northern end of both North Delaware Street and Union Street and also along College Street and McCoy Avenue, with stylistic features typical of the Modern Movement. Rectangular, one-story or split-level forms with smooth surfaces, minimal decorative details, and low-pitched roofs with minimal or no eaves are characteristic of the Modern Movement architectural styles. A few representative examples of this stylistic period include the Harry S Truman Presidential Museum and Library, the War House (720 West Waldo), and the remodeled Buchanan and McCoy buildings (112-114 North Liberty Street).

The majority of buildings in the Harry S Truman Historic District were probably not designed by architects but by building contractors who may have drawn inspiration from published pattern books of architectural plans and their own observation of architect-designed buildings relying on their own skill and experience to construct and remodel buildings according to architectural styles that were in vogue. Building contractors who remained in business in the Independence/Kansas City area for years and achieved widespread recognition for the quality of their work include Christian Yetter, M. T. Colgan, L. Crosby and Son, Glen Manlove, John E. Lewis, John Adams, the Randall family (masonry contractors), and William F. Street (brick contractor).

Those relatively few trained architects known to have designed buildings in the district practiced principally in Independence and Kansas City. They were Asa Beebe Cross, probably architect and contractor of the Marshal's House and Jackson County Jail (217 North Main Street); Nier, Hogg, and Byrant, architects of the First Presbyterian Church (100 North Pleasant); James Oliver Hogg, architect of the three-story Maples and Maplewood apartments (625 and 701 West Maple Avenue); Alonzo H. Gentry, architect of the Memorial Building (416 West Maple); Gentry and Voscamp, architectural firm of the Harry S Truman Presidential Museum and Library, after Neild and Somdal created the original design (North Delaware and U.S. Highway 24); David Frederick Wallace of Keene and Simpson, Architects, architect of the remodeled Jackson County Courthouse (112 West Lexington); Karl Boller with William McCoy, architect of the Ott Building (119 West Lexington); Robert L. McBride, architect of the Masonic Building (124 South Main), the Clinton Block & Casper/Shimfessell Block (100-104 West Maple), the Wright/Prewitt House (611 West Maple) and the Compton House (318 North Delaware); and Hal Wheelock, architect of the Independence Fire Station No. 1 (219-223 North Main).

Setting and General Character

The generally L-shaped 153-acre Harry S Truman Historic District lies on the crest of a small hill where the commercial center of historic Independence originated. The downward sloping land, particularly in the northwest, north, and east, helps define the edges of the district. The first Euroamerican settlers who arrived in Independence in the 1820s established a geometric grid pattern of square and rectangular blocks, often bisected by alleys, first in the Old Town Independence plat, which includes the Courthouse Square, and later in the platted residential additions. Blocks were divided into lots around twenty-five feet wide in the commercial district and fifty to sixty feet wide in residential areas. The depth of lots is usually triple their width. Fifty- to sixty-foot-wide street rights-of-way separate these blocks. Sidewalks and aligned unpaved median strips later developed on both sides of streets. This grid of blocks and public rights-of-way influenced the physical development and appearance of Independence, which is visually evident in the Harry S Truman Historic District today. Historic sidewalks and curbs, as well as light standards (including replicated historic light standards on blocks surrounding the Courthouse Square) enhance the overall historic setting, feeling, and association of the district.

Most buildings in the commercial portion of the district are one to three stories in height, rectangular in shape, and set squarely along the front property line. They have side and rear walls that are parallel or aligned with lot lines, and join (or share) the walls of neighboring buildings. Commercial building façades are nearly always at street level. Few street trees exist, both historically and today, on or near commercial buildings. Metal, wood, or cloth awnings extending over the sidewalk provide shade and shelter from the weather. Rear alleys behind all commercial blocks surrounding the courthouse often provide important and revealing glimpses of the historic building materials, which convey information about their evolution over time. Commemorative monuments, markers, and statues, particularly around the courthouse, also communicate important historical information about Truman, his hometown, and the great value that residents and others have attributed to the history of Independence and Truman's long and devoted association with the town as he rose to national stature.

Along the district's residential streets, dwellings stand in orderly rows with their sides parallel to lot lines and their façades usually parallel to the street. Houses often stand on terraced, slightly elevated lots contained along the front property line by a stone or concrete retaining wall. Dwellings in the district customarily have a twenty- to thirty-foot setback from the street. One-third of a residential lot usually comprises the front yard; the remaining two-thirds is to the rear of a house and sometimes is accessible from an alley. Front yards of residential lots, both historically and today, are usually planted in lawn, and often have shrubs or flowerbeds along front and side foundation walls. Exotic flowering trees and shrubs commonly stand in front and side yards and along property lines. Large deciduous shade trees, some planted decades ago, shade rear yards, where their canopies help cool these properties on hot, humid summer days. Rear yards historically have been and to a lesser degree still remain places for vegetable and flower gardens and, sometimes, small orchards.

The rear yards of residential lots have been sites for outbuildings, such as sheds, outhouses, and carriage houses. With the gradual and then widespread acquisition of automobiles in the 1910s and 1920s, garages, accessed by driveways alongside property lines or from back alleys, began to replace other small outbuildings in rear yards. Over time, the location of garages gradually moved forward into side yards. (By the mid-twentieth century, garages became incorporated into dwellings.) Numerous garages dating from the early twentieth century still exist and retain substantial integrity; they make up a considerable number of the contributing buildings in the residential portion of the Truman Historic District. These historic garages, as well as the landscaped yards in which they stand, contribute greatly to the setting, feeling, and historic associations of the district.

Street trees along public rights-of-way in the residential portion of the Truman Historic District are another distinctive and historically significant character-defining cultural feature of the district. The practice of retaining indigenous trees or planting exotic street trees probably dates back to the immediate post-Civil War era. An 1868 "birds-eye" view of Independence depicts many small trees planted in rows along streets, property lines, and in private yards. The influence of the so-called "City Beautiful Movement" in the late 1800s and early 1900s encouraged Independence residents to plant shade trees along public rights-of-way. Independence became known for its "profusion of beautiful trees," and was promoted as the "Orchard City."[4] Around the turn of the century, dozens of young trees grew in rows around the Courthouse. (These Courthouse trees were later removed.) A few existing plants had historically significant meaning for, and association with, members of the Truman family, such as a large burr oak tree (at 608 North Delaware Street) that Bess Wallace Truman played under as a child, and a sizeable gingko tree that Harry Truman often passed by on his early morning walks around the neighborhood and "communicated" with as he prepared himself for the challenges of the upcoming day.

The practice of planting trees along residential streets in the Truman Historic District has continued to the present. Varieties of maple and oak trees are among the most common street trees today. The City of Independence encourages the planting of specific species of street and yard trees that do not interfere with the maintenance of streets and utilities. These include certain species of ash, cherry, crabapple, linden, locust, maple, oak, pine, serviceberry, and tulip trees.[5] The presence of mature deciduous street trees, particularly along Delaware Street, is a distinctive feature of the district and contributes greatly to its historic character.

Although most of the Truman Historic District features buildings, a few small public parks, private gardens accessible to the public, and undeveloped lots exist within the district boundaries. Brady Park and a small section of the sizeable McCoy Park, created near the end of the period of significance as part of residential urban renewal projects, feature gently sloping manicured lawns with a few shade trees bordering the northern end of North Delaware Street. These two parks provide an important gateway into the northern end of the

[4] *An Illustrated Description of Independence, Missouri: Its Schools, Churches, Residences, Improvements, Etc.* (Independence, Missouri: n.p., ca. 1901), 11.

[5] City of Independence, Bill No. 84-34, Ordinance No. 7917, February 6, 1984 ("Landscape Attachment").

district and also a passageway between the North Delaware Street neighborhood and the Truman Presidential Museum and Library. (These two parks also provide historical continuity with the old Slover Memorial Park, supplanted in the 1950s by the Truman Presidential Museum and Library at the end of North Delaware.) Small privately owned but publicly accessible parks or gardens are represented by the landscaped Trinity Episcopal Church park one block north of the Courthouse Square (at the corner of Truman Road and White Oak Street). Finally, the open grounds on the Jackson County Courthouse block still provide a public gathering place for an array of social, cultural, and political summertime events. Only a handful of undeveloped lots exist in the district, usually grass-covered, and these are most often associated with and owned by the owners of adjoining properties.

Parking areas inside the district date from the 1960s and 1970s era of downtown urban renewal projects and later. A few of these parking lots were constructed during the period of significance (ending in 1971), at a time when Truman's failing health mandated his growing reliance on the automobile for transportation in and through his neighborhood. Some of these pre-1971 municipal parking areas are located one or two blocks north and west of the Courthouse Square. Many parking areas created since the period of significance are near the periphery of the district and/or have landscaped borders and median strips that diminish the visual impact of their size, scale, and openness. Several blocks from the Courthouse Square, paved parking areas constructed during the period of significance also exist on the south and west downward slopes around the Harry S Truman Presidential Museum and Library located at the northern end of North Delaware Street (and the district). Since 1971, parking lots of varying sizes have been constructed around the First Baptist Church (at West Truman Road and North Pleasant Street), near the Trinity Episcopal Church (at White Oak Street and Truman Road), and to the west of Palmer Junior High School (near the intersection of Truman Road and Pleasant Street).

Contributing/Noncontributing Resources: Evaluation Criteria

The National Park Service *National Register Bulletin: How to Prepare National Historic Landmark Nominations* provides guidelines that were used to evaluate the contributing or noncontributing status of each property in the Harry S Truman Historic District that are listed in the detailed inventory below. A contributing resource in the Truman Historic District is one that is associated with Truman and his life in Independence during the district's period of significance (1919-1971) and retains a high degree of historic integrity. Contributing resources represent and convey the historic sense of the district as Harry Truman knew and recognized it, even as those resources evolved and changed during Truman's lifetime. A resource in the district was determined contributing if it possessed a high degree of physical integrity, that is, it visually conveyed its essential character-defining features that date from the period of significance. Consideration was given to the many aspects of a resource that define the characteristics that define integrity; its location, design, materials, workmanship, setting, feeling, and association. A resource deemed contributing may have undergone some change since the period of significance, but it retains historic integrity of location, setting, feeling, and association, as well as its essential design elements (overall form, proportions, scale, fenestration, and significant ornamentation) and its important exterior materials.

Noncontributing resources are those that do not represent the historic sense of Truman's hometown neighborhood, were constructed or created after the period of significance, or existed during the period of significance but have been substantially altered. That is, they have lost a substantial degree of historic integrity. A resource deemed noncontributing has lost its integrity of essential design elements, exterior materials, location, and setting, along with its historic feeling and association. Noncontributing status could be manifested in large-scale additions (visible from a public right-of-way), significant changes in fenestration, and the use of newer materials that have destroyed the old or substantially detract from the overall historic character of a resource. These types of alterations also indicate that a resource has lost its historic integrity.

The following guidelines were used to count contributing and noncontributing resources in the Truman District:

- Each building of substantial size, including garages, were counted as individual resources.
- Buildings constructed after 1971 were considered to be noncontributing. Those present during the period of significance that retain a high degree of historic integrity were considered to be contributing.
- The street system, as a whole, composed of streets, curbs, gutters, light standards, etc., was counted as one site.
- Each park was counted as a site only if it contributes to the district.
- Each important or large landscape element, such as a large statue, was counted as an object.
- Parking lots and vacant lots are noted in the following inventory but are not counted as contributing or noncontributing resources.

Street-by-Street Property Inventory

The following inventory of contributing and noncontributing properties located within the Truman District is arranged, first, alphabetically by street name (excluding the directional modifier, e.g., North Main is alphabetized as "Main," not "North"), and then numerically, from low-numbered to high-numbered addresses. The City of Independence has identified the intersection of Main Street and Lexington Avenue as the dividing point between geographical directions, north, south, east, and west, used in street names. In other words, Lexington Avenue serves as the dividing line between north and south street names and addresses. Main Street serves as the dividing line between east and west street names and addresses. Three discontiguous resources that possess national significance due to direct association with Harry Truman are listed at the end of the property inventory.

DISTRICT STREET GRID

Street system within the Truman District National Historic Landmark
Classification: Contributing site (1)
Description: The street system within the district retains its historic grid configuration. It is part of a cultural landscape that includes a variety of features, including the streets, sidewalks [some possessing the historic hexagonal pattern found on Delaware Street], curbs, gutters, curb cuts, retaining walls, light standards, power lines, and street trees. The streetscape retains a high degree of integrity for the period of significance.
History/Significance: Residential neighborhoods, the commercial downtown area, and transitional areas in-between that include key buildings associated with President Truman represent the historic scene much as it appeared during Truman's adult life in Independence. The original Truman Historic District, designated an NHL in 1971, is also listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

COLLEGE STREET

600 West College Street
Classification: Contributing (1)
Historic Name: Lewis House
Architectural Style: Bungalow
Construction Date: 1920s
Tax Identification: 26-310-12-16 and 26-310-12-17
Legal Description: McCauley Park Addition, block 3, part of lots 5, 6, and 7
Description: Contributing one-and-one-half story wood-frame dwelling; rectangular shape; gable roof with decorative knee braces at the gable ends, with composition shingles; vinyl siding; one-over-one double-hung vinyl sash windows; full-width porch recessed under projecting gable ends with wrought iron columns, with

wrought iron balustrade; concrete foundation. Elevated corner lot with lawn; shade trees planted in side yard; a driveway on the east side of the lot leads to a basement garage; the property is located across the street from McCoy Park.
Alterations: The original porch columns and balustrade have been replaced; vinyl siding and vinyl windows added.
History/Significance: The original owners/occupants of this house, probably built in the 1920s, are not known at present. W. Porter Lewis, an electrician working for Stewart Brothers Electric Company, and his wife Margarette lived in this house in the late 1920s and early 1930s. By 1938, Theodore N. Ruley, a clerk, and his wife Kathryn were renting the house. Following World War II, the house was owned by David H. Franklin (late 1940s), Patrick R. Petrovic (1950), and Robert R. Fish (1950s).

603 West College Street
Classification: Contributing (1)
Historic Name: None found
Architectural Style: Bungalow
Construction Date: ca. 1930s
Tax Identification: 26-310-21-2
Legal Description: McCauley Park Addition, block 2, lot 1 and part of lot 2
Description: Contributing one-story wood-frame dwelling; rectangular shape; gabled roof with exposed rafters under the eaves and clad with composition shingles; vinyl siding; double-hung sash windows; projecting gabled roof porch on façade, now screened in; concrete foundation. Elevated lot features retaining wall along the sidewalk; shrubs along foundation; shade trees in the rear.
Alterations: Porch screened in; vinyl siding added; wrought iron stair railings added.
History/Significance: The original owners/occupants of this house, probably built in the 1930s, are not known at present and data for subsequent years is incomplete. The house was owned by John R. Taylor in 1952 and was still owned by Mr. Taylor in 1972, who was then retired. By 1980, the property was owned by Christian Fender.

604 West College Street
Classification: Contributing (1)
Historic Name: Shoemaker House
Architectural Style: Bungalow
Construction Date: ca. 1925
Tax Identification: 23-310-12-15
Legal Description: McCauley Park Addition, block 3, part of lots 5, 6, and 7
Description: Contributing one-and-one-half story wood-frame dwelling; rectangular shape; gabled roof with decorative knee braces and clad with composition shingles; vinyl siding; double-hung sash windows; recessed porch with wrought iron columns and balustrade across façade; concrete foundation. Elevated lot with lawn; minimal shrubbery growing along the foundation.
Alterations: porch columns and balustrade altered; vinyl siding added.
History/Significance: The original owners/occupants of this house, probably built in the mid-1920s, are not known at present. L. and Loma Shoemaker rented the house in 1930. By 1934, Calvin Duncan, Jr., a salesman for the Independence Ice and Creamery Company, and his wife Irene resided at 604 North Delaware. By the late 1930s, Anna Lee Spahr and William L. Spahr, Jr., a mechanic, rented the house. Following World War II, Paul G. Anderson owned this property.

605 West College Street
Classification: Noncontributing (2)
Historic Name: None found
Architectural Style: Vernacular
Construction Date: ca. 1920s
Tax Identification: 26-310-21-2
Legal Description: McCauley Park Addition, block 2, part of lots 1 and 2
Description: Noncontributing one-story wood-frame dwelling extensively altered since period of significance; rectangular shape; gabled roof with composition shingles; asbestos shingles and weatherboard siding; double-hung sash windows.
Alterations: Dwelling is possibly a converted garage; probable shed roof addition on south side; asbestos siding added.
Noncontributing wood-frame garage in the rear probably built after period of significance. Elevated lot with lawn; foundation shrubs along street side; dwelling is about ten feet west of 603 West College Street.
History/Significance: The original owners/occupants of this house, probably built in the 1920s, are not known at present. The home was vacant in 1952 and owned by Ray Mercer in 1972.

608 West College Street
Classification: Contributing (1)
Historic Name: Morford House
Architectural Style: Bungalow
Construction Date: ca. 1925
Tax Identification: 26-310-12-14
Legal Description: McCauley Park Addition, block 3, part of lots 5, 6, and 7
Description: Contributing one-and-one-half story wood-frame dwelling; rectangular shape; gabled roof with decorative knee braces clad with composition shingles; vinyl siding; double-hung sash windows; recessed porch, with wrought iron columns and balustrade, across façade; concrete foundation. Elevated lot with lawn; minimal shrubbery planted along foundation.
Alterations: Porch columns and balustrade altered; vinyl siding added.
History/Significance: The original owners/occupants of this house, probably built in the mid-1920s, are not known at present. In the early 1930s, Margaret Morford, Etta Morford, widow of F. A. Morford, and Kenneth A. Morford, a linotype operator, lived in the house. By the late 1930s, Andrew and Ida Brown rented the property. In the late 1940s, Richard H. Coble owned and occupied this house, followed by James H. Christensen in 1950, and Arlis Jones by 1954.

827 West College Street
Classification: Noncontributing (1)
Historic Name: Bryant Elementary School
Architectural Style: Modern
Construction Date: 1953/1980
Tax Identification: 26-310-19-01.01 and 26-310-19-01.02
Legal Description: Forest Place Addition
Description: Noncontributing one-story brick school built after the period of significance. A 1953 addition to the original school building remains, but a large one-story “addition” was built in 1980. This substantially altered size, appearance, and character of the facility, resulting in a substantial loss of historic integrity in the extant 1953 portion of the school. As a result, the refurbished building is a non-contributing resource.
Alterations: Large addition built in 1953; original building was demolished and replaced in 1980.
History/Significance: Margaret Truman attended this school, in the original school building that is no longer extant. It was there in the mid-1930s that an attempt to kidnap Margaret was averted by Mrs. Madeline

Etzenhouser, the school principal and close personal friend of the Truman family. Mr. and Mrs. Truman credited Mrs. Etzenhouser with foiling the kidnapping attempt and saving Margaret.[6]
In 1913, Bryant Elementary School was constructed as a three-story brick building in honor of George F. Bryant (1841–1916), who some argue was the most important educator in the history of the City of Independence school system. In the early years, the grounds were composed of grass lawns and dirt playgrounds. A large addition was built in 1953 that increased the number of classrooms from eight to sixteen, added a multi-purpose room, principal's office, and a health center. In 1980, the original school building, not including the 1953 addition, was torn down and the present one-story brick building was constructed. The construction date of the current school building, post-dating the period of significance for the district, and the substantial loss of integrity resulting from the demolition of the initial Bryant Elementary School renders this a non-contributing resource.

900-block West College Street
Classification: Parking (landscaped)
Historic Name:
Architectural Style:
Construction Date: ca. 1967
Tax Identification: 26-310-14-9
Legal Description: McCauley Park Addition, block 6, part of lot 7
Description: Parking; paved and surrounded by lawn; associated originally with Trinity Baptist Church.
History/Significance: According to city directories, Bradley Supermarket occupied this lot in 1964; by 1966 the site was vacant. The Trinity Baptist Church acquired the lot in 1967 or 1968 and transformed it into automobile parking. Sometime prior to 1972, the Independence Bible Church owned the property.

COTTAGE AVENUE

701 North Cottage Avenue
Classification: Contributing (1)
Historic Name: Rushton House
Architectural Style: Prairie School
Construction Date: ca. 1910
Tax Identification: 26-310-13-06
Legal Description: McCauley Park Addition, block 5, lot 8
Description: Contributing two- and one-half-story wood-frame dwelling; rectangular in shape; hipped roof with boxed cornice at bellcast gable ends; asbestos siding; one-over-one double-hung sash wood windows framed by shutters on façade; hipped roof porch with square brick posts on brick piers; concrete foundation with daylight basement. Elevated lot with retaining wall along south side property line; subterranean garage on south side; lawn, and shade trees in front and rear yards.
Alterations: Asbestos shingles; shutters added; rear addition with deck on second floor; first-floor bay window altered.
History/Significance: This Prairie School style house may have been built around 1910 for a series of Reformed Latter Day Saints clergy and their families. John W. Rushton, a missionary, occupied the house in the early 1910s. In the 1920s, Bishop Reverend James Keir resided here, followed by Reverend Floyd M. McDowell, a councilor to the First Presidency of the Reformed Latter Day Saints. In the 1940s and 1950s, Reverend Evan A. Fry owned and occupied the house.

[6] Farrell, *Harry S. Truman*, 107; and McCullough, *Truman*, 183.

705 North Cottage Avenue
Classification: Contributing (1)
Historic Name: Vaughn House
Architectural Style: Modern (Split Level)
Construction Date: ca. 1971
Tax Identification: 26-310-13-5
Legal Description: McCauley Park Addition, block 5, lot 9
Description: One- and one-half story wood-frame dwelling; rectangular in shape; hipped roof with composition shingles and boxed eaves; board and batten siding (upper level), and brick siding (lower level); double-hung sash windows framed by unpainted vertical timbers on façade; porch with hipped roof on front façade; concrete foundation with basement garage. Elevated lot with lawn; large shade trees in front and rear yards.
Alterations: The front porch is probably not original.
History/Significance: This house may have replaced an older building at 705 North Cottage Street, since the address appears in both the 1964 and 1966 city directories and reports that Alice Watkins occupied the residence situated at that address. The previous house was apparently removed in the late 1960s. The 1972 city directory reports that John C. Vaughn, a patrolman with the Independence City Police Department, was the occupant of this newly constructed dwelling.

707 North Cottage Avenue
Classification: Noncontributing (1)
Historic Name: None found
Architectural Style: Modern (Split Level)
Construction Date: ca. 1970
Tax Identification: 26-310-13-4
Legal Description: McCauley Park Addition, block 5, lots 10 and 11
Description: Noncontributing one-and-one-half story brick dwelling; rectangular in shape; hipped roof with composition shingles; double-hung sash vinyl windows framed by shutters; small porch on façade with wrought iron porch balustrade; concrete foundation, basement garage. Slightly elevated lot with large lawn on north side; shrubbery planted along foundation; large shade trees in front and rear yards.
Alterations: There is a large rear addition visible from the public right-of-way.
History/Significance: Deed records identify previous owners of this property as Alva Logsdon, in 1932, and Mrs. Margaret Logsdon in 1952. Donald E. Reas owned the property in 1972 and 1980 and was probably the initial owner of the dwelling that currently sits on this lot.

708 North Cottage Avenue
Classification: Contributing (1); noncontributing (1)
Historic Name: Sheldon House
Architectural Style: Prairie School
Construction Date: ca. 1905
Tax Identification: 26-310-14-10
Legal Description: McCauley Park Addition, block 6, lot 6
Description: Contributing two-story wood-frame dwelling; rectangular in shape; hipped roof with composition shingles; wood weatherboard siding; one-over-one double-hung sash wood windows; concrete foundation with basement partially above ground.
Alterations: Enclosed porch with hipped roof extends across façade; weatherboard siding has been added; a shed roof dormer was added on the south side.
Noncontributing two-car garage in rear built after period of significance. Lot slopes toward the rear; lawn and plantings along foundation.

History/Significance: The original owners/occupants of this Prairie School style house, built around 1905, are not known at present. In the 1920s and 1930s, Edith Irene Sheldon occupied the house. In 1936 Edith Sheldon was joined in the house by Julia Ann Shelton, until Julia Ann's death in October 1939. In the 1940s and 1950s, Dean Flick owned and occupied this house.

710 North Cottage Avenue
Classification: Contributing (1)
Historic Name: Landfried House
Architectural Style: Bungalow
Construction Date: ca. 1930
Tax Identification: 26-310-14-11
Legal Description: McCauley Park Addition, block 6, lot 5
Description: Contributing one- and one-half-story wood-frame dwelling; rectangular shape; gabled roof with composition shingles; brick exterior (first floor), and synthetic siding (second floor); multi-paned, double-hung sash vinyl windows; porch with tapered square posts on brick piers; concrete foundation with basement partially above ground. Lot slopes toward the rear (west); lawn and foundation plantings; shade trees in rear.
Alterations: Corner porch with gabled roof has been altered; rear addition.
History/Significance: The original owners/occupants of this Bungalow style house, built around 1930, are not known at present. In the 1940s and 1950s, the Bert W. Landfried, Jr., family owned and occupied the house. Bert Landfried grew up in the house next door (at 714 North Cottage), where his parents, Phillip and Emma Landfried, lived for more than fifty years.

714 North Cottage Avenue
Classification: Contributing (1)
Historic Name: Landfried House
Architectural Style: Prairie School
Construction Date: ca. 1907
Tax Identification: 26-310-14-12
Legal Description: McCauley Park Addition, block 6, lot 4
Description: Contributing one- and one-half-story wood-frame dwelling; rectangular in shape; intersecting gabled roof with composition shingles and boxed cornice at bellcast gabled ends; asbestos siding; one-over-one double-hung sash wood windows; gabled roof porch across façade with tapered square posts on piers; concrete foundation. Lot with lawn slopes toward rear; shrubbery planted along foundation; shade trees in front and rear yards.
Alterations: Asbestos siding added; recent porch balustrade; deck added in rear.
History/Significance: This Prairie School style house, built around 1907 possibly by Phillip Landfried, was probably built for his family. Phillip J. Landfried, a contractor, carpenter, and one-time master of the Independence Masonic Lodge 76, along with his wife, Emma, and their children (Bert, Robert, John, James, Mrs. W. H. Rogers, Mrs. Paul Tandy, Mrs. Ruth Logsdon, Mary, and Eleanor) lived in this house from the early 1900s into the 1950s, and possibly later. Phillip Landfried died in 1933 at age fifty-eight.

718 North Cottage Avenue
Classification: Contributing (2)
Historic Name: Vedder House
Architectural Style: Bungalow
Construction Date: ca. 1905
Tax Identification: 26-310-14-13
Legal Description: McCauley Park Addition, block 6, lot 3
Description: Contributing one-story wood-frame dwelling; rectangular in shape; hipped roof with composition shingles; asbestos siding; one-over-one double-hung sash wood windows; porch across façade with wrought iron posts; concrete foundation.
Alterations: Asbestos siding added; porch posts altered.
Contributing gabled roof wood-frame garage in rear dating from 1910s. Lot slopes to the rear (west); picket fence encloses front lawn; large shade trees in rear.
History/Significance: This Bungalow style house, built around 1905, may have been built for Jane M. Vedder, widow of Charles Vedder. She lived there in 1908, along with Alta A. Vedder. By 1912, the Jacobs family had moved in, consisting of Benjamin F., a carpenter, Burrell C., a machinist, and Hawley C., a building helper. Over the next forty years the house had several different occupants, including the families of: F. O. Blake (1916); Lewis C. Anderson (1920); Thomas D. Brown (1924); Walter Miller (1930); Chester G. Etzenhouser (1948); and Elmer E. Balzer (the early 1950s).

721 North Cottage Avenue
Classification: Contributing (1); noncontributing (1)
Historic Name: Gaulter House
Architectural Style: Bungalow
Construction Date: ca. 1910
Tax Identification: 26-310-13-03
Legal Description: McCauley Park Addition, block 5, lot 3
Description: Contributing one- and one-half-story wood-frame dwelling; irregular shape; hipped roof with broad overhanging eaves and exposed rafters, along with knee braces, clad with composition shingles; synthetic siding; double-hung-sash wood windows; gabled roof porch across façade; concrete foundation with daylight basement.
Alterations: Synthetic siding has been added.
Noncontributing one-story wood-frame garage with low-pitched gabled roof probably built after the district's period of significance. Sloping lot with ivy along sidewalk; large shade trees.
History/Significance: The original owners/occupants of this Bungalow style house, built around 1910, are not known at present. The William Gaulter family lived there in the early 1920s. Herman Denkler resided there in the 1930s. In the 1940s and 1950s, Dale J. Cutler owned and occupied the house.

722 North Cottage Avenue
Classification: Contributing (1)
Historic Name: Robinson House
Architectural Style: Queen Anne
Construction Date: ca. 1905
Tax Identification: 26-310-14-14
Legal Description: McCauley Park Addition, block 6, lot 2
Description: Contributing one- and one-half-story wood-frame dwelling; rectangular in shape; hipped roof with bellcast slope at roof eaves and clad with composition shingles; asbestos siding; one-over-one double-hung sash wood windows; porch across main façade; concrete block foundation. Lot slopes toward the rear; lawn and shrubbery along north foundation; shade trees in rear.

Alterations: Porch rebuilt on concrete blocks; carport added on south side wall.
History/Significance: Samuel B. Robinson, a carpenter, may have built or contributed to the construction of this house for his family. Samuel and Sadie M. Robinson lived at 722 North Cottage Street from the early 1900s (possibly earlier) into at least the 1930s. In the 1940s and 1950s, the Hershel Campbell family owned and occupied the house.

726 North Cottage Avenue
Classification: Contributing (1); noncontributing (1)
Historic Name: Tandy House
Architectural Style: Modern (Minimal Traditional)
Construction Date: ca. 1950 / ca. 1980s
Tax Identification: 26-310-14-01 and 26-310-03-2602
Legal Description: McCauley Park Addition, block 6, lot 1
Description: Contributing one-and-one-half story wood-frame dwelling; irregular in shape; steeply pitched gabled roof with composition shingles; stucco exterior (first floor), asbestos siding (second floor); double-hung sash wood windows; concrete foundation.
Alterations: Possible addition on the south side; large window in front; gabled roof dormer added.
Noncontributing three-car garage in rear built ca. 1980s, after the period of significance. Lot slopes toward rear; large lawn slopes to the north and shade trees in rear.
History/Significance: This Modern style house was built around 1950 for Paul Tandy and his wife, the daughter of Phillip and Emma Landfried. The Tandys here lived at 714 North Cottage Street for more than fifty years.

727 North Cottage Avenue
Classification: Contributing (1)
Historic Name: Tudor House
Architectural Style: Bungalow
Construction Date: ca. 1904
Tax Identification: 26-310-13-02
Legal Description: McCauley Park Addition, block 5, lot 4
Description: Contributing one- and one-half-story wood-frame dwelling; rectangular shape; hipped roof with hipped dormers clad with composition shingles; asbestos siding; double-hung sash wood windows; concrete foundation. Elevated lot with lawn; shrubbery along foundation; shade trees in north and east yards.
Alterations: Asbestos siding added.
History/Significance: Edward J. Tudor may have been the first occupant of this house, constructed around 1904. Tudor worked as lineman for the Missouri and Kansas Telephone Company during the years of his residence in this house (earlier numbered 725 North Cottage Street). By 1922, James E. Tudor, a driver, had moved into this house and remained there for several years.

801 North Cottage Avenue
Classification: Contributing (1); noncontributing (1)
Historic Name: Denton House
Architectural Style: Bungalow
Construction Date: ca. 1922
Tax Identification: 26-310-10-08
Legal Description: McCauley Park Addition, block 8, lot 8
Description: Contributing one- and one-half-story wood-frame dwelling; rectangular shape; gabled roof with composition shingles; aluminum siding; double-hung sash wood windows; gabled roof porch with square wood columns on brick piers across façade; decorative brick work in porch balustrade; concrete foundation.

Alterations: aluminum siding added.
Noncontributing small garage in rear built after period of significance. Elevated terraced lot with lawn; shrubs along foundation; large shade trees in rear and one in front.
History/Significance: This Bungalow style house, built around 1922, was probably constructed for Roger Denton, who lived at this address in 1924. Edward V. Denton resided here in 1930. By the late 1940s and 1950s, the family of William F. Mills owned and occupied this house.

803 North Cottage Avenue
Classification: Contributing (2)
Historic Name: Pryor House
Architectural Style: Bungalow
Construction Date: ca. 1924
Tax Identification: 26-310-10-07
Legal Description: McCauley Park Addition, block 8, lot 9
Description: Contributing one- and one-half-story wood-frame dwelling; rectangular shape; gabled roof with boxed cornice at bellcast gable ends, clad with composition shingles; brick exterior (first floor), wood weatherboard siding (second floor); one-over-one double-hung sash wood windows; porch with round wood columns on brick piers across façade; concrete foundation with daylight basement.
Contributing gabled roof garage in rear dating from 1920s. Elevated lot with lawn; large shade trees in front and rear yards.
History/Significance: The family of Lindsay W. and Wallace B. Pryor probably had this Bungalow style house built around 1924. They resided there in 1924 and in 1930. The Robert P. Blackburn family lived there in the 1940s and 1950s.

806 North Cottage Avenue
Classification: Contributing (1)
Historic Name: Reese House
Architectural Style: Bungalow
Construction Date: ca. 1915
Tax Identification: 26-310-03-2301
Legal Description: McCauley Park Addition, block 7, lot 4
Description: Contributing one- and one-half-story wood-frame dwelling; rectangular in shape; gabled roof with boxed cornice at bellcast gabled ends, clad with composition shingles; stucco exterior; one-over-one double-hung sash wood windows; porch with arched openings under eaves across façade; concrete foundation with basement partially above ground. Lot with lawn slopes toward the rear (west); hedge along foundation; young shade trees.
Alterations: Shed roof dormer added on north side; stucco exterior may not be original.
History/Significance: Vernon A. Reese, residing at 806 North Cottage in 1920, 1924, and 1930, may have had this Bungalow style house built in the mid- to late 1910s. In the 1940s and 1950s, the Samuel Graffeo family owned and occupied this house.

810 North Cottage Avenue
Classification: Contributing (1)
Historic Name: Baker House
Architectural Style: Bungalow
Construction Date: ca. 1920
Tax Identification: 26-310-03-17
Legal Description: McCauley Park Addition, block 7, lot 5
Description: Contributing one- and one-half-story wood-frame dwelling; rectangular in shape; gabled roof with composition shingles; asbestos siding; one-over-one double-hung sash wood windows; porch with arched openings under eaves across façade; concrete foundation with basement partially above ground. Lot with lawn slopes toward rear (west); young shade trees; large random foundation shrubbery.
Alterations: Asbestos siding added.
History/Significance: Elmer O. and Margaret Baker may have had this Bungalow style house built in the early 1920s. He resided at 810 North Cottage Street in the 1930s.

811 North Cottage Avenue
Classification: Contributing (2)
Historic Name: Stewart House
Architectural Style: Bungalow
Construction Date: ca. 1905
Tax Identification: 26-310-10-06
Legal Description: McCauley Park Addition, block 8, lot 10
Description: Contributing one- and one-half-story wood-frame dwelling; irregular in shape; gabled roof with composition shingles; asbestos siding; double-hung sash wood windows; porch across façade with decorative dentils under eaves; concrete foundation.
Alterations: asbestos siding added; shutters added.
Contributing one-story wood-frame garage dating from 1910s. Elevated lot with lawn; wooden fence along sidewalk; shade trees in rear yard.
History/Significance: The original owners/occupants of this house are not known with certainty. In 1908 Benjamin F. Meyers, a carpenter, occupied the house. William B. Norman, a laborer, resided at 811 North Cottage Street in 1911. Between 1912 and 1920, several persons occupied this house, including: William A. Wilson (1912), J. C. Smith (1916), and John W. Sellers (1920). By 1930, the John P. Stewart family owned and occupied this house.

814 North Cottage Avenue
Classification: Contributing (2)
Historic Name: Hargrove House
Architectural Style: Modern (Minimal Traditional)
Construction Date: ca. 1953
Tax Identification: 26-310-03-18
Legal Description: McCauley Park Addition, block 7, lot 4
Description: Contributing one-story wood-frame dwelling; rectangular in shape; gabled roof with composition shingles; aluminum siding; double-hung sash and large plate glass windows; concrete foundation.
Alterations: Aluminum siding has been added.
Contributing wood-frame single-car garage dating from 1950s. Sloping lot with lawn; shade trees in front and rear yards.
History/Significance: John A. and Margaret A. Hargrove probably had this house built around 1953. John Hargrove worked as a rodman for the Standard Oil Company. The Hargroves lived at 811 North Cottage Street through the 1950s.

818 North Cottage Avenue
Classification: Contributing (1)
Historic Name: Thiel House
Architectural Style: Bungalow
Construction Date: ca. 1920
Tax Identification: 26-310-03-22
Legal Description: McCauley Park Addition, block 7, lots 2 & 3
Description: Contributing one- and one-half-story wood-frame dwelling; gabled roof with composition shingles, gable dormer on façade; weatherboard siding; double-hung sash windows; porch across façade; concrete foundation. Lot with spacious lawn slopes toward the rear; some shade trees in front yard.
History/Significance: The family of Samuel A. Thiel owned and occupied this house in 1930. The house may have been built for the Thiels.

823 North Cottage Avenue
Classification: Contributing (1)
Historic Name: Pearson House
Architectural Style: Modern (Ranch)
Construction Date: ca. 1949
Tax Identification: 26-310-10-15
Legal Description: McCauley Park Addition, block 8, lot 13
Description: Contributing one-story wood-frame dwelling; rectangular shape; hipped roof with broad over-hanging eaves clad with composition shingles; weatherboard siding with wide exposure to the weather; double-hung sash aluminum windows; concrete foundation with daylight basement. Elevated lot with lawn; shrubbery planted along foundation; shade trees in front and side yards.
History/Significance: Kath and Harold Pearson occupied this house, constructed around 1949, through the 1950s. Harold Pearson worked for the Standard Oil Company.

828 North Cottage Avenue
Classification: Contributing (1)
Historic Name: None found
Architectural Style: Bungalow
Construction Date: ca. 1930
Tax Identification: 26-310-03-26
Legal Description: McCauley Park Addition, block 7, lot 1
Description: Contributing two-story frame dwelling with concrete block foundation; front facing gable; asbestos siding; open porch with tapered posts; one-over-one-wood windows with aluminum storms; wood door with scrolled iron storm door. There is a shed-styled roof entrance on the north façade.
Alterations: A two-story shed addition was made to the north, rear, side of the house and a new balustrade was installed on the front porch.
History/Significance: The original owners/occupants of this house, probably built in the early 1930s, are not known at present. Data about subsequent owners is incomplete, but records show that Keith R. Wilcox owned the house in 1952 and Mrs. Louis K. Wilcox owned the property in 1972. Bret A. Pearson owned the house in 1980 and it was sold to a new owner, whose name is unknown, in the past year.

DELAWARE STREET

211 North Delaware Street
Classification: Contributing (2) [within original Truman NHL district]
Historic Name: Harding House
Architectural Style: Prairie School
Construction Date: 1914
Tax Identification: 26-340-01-08
Legal Description: Moore's Addition, part of lot 10
Description: Contributing two- and one-half-story wood-frame dwelling; rectangular in shape; gabled roof with boxed cornice at bellcast gable ends, clad with composition shingles; stucco and wood half-timbered exterior, possibly added later; five-over-one double-hung sash wood windows; gabled roof porch with square tapered porch posts possibly added later; on stone piers and patterned stone balustrade; coursed stone foundation. Contributing wood-frame garage with gabled roof dates from period of house construction. Level lot bound by alley on the north; very large shade trees; the Truman Home adjoins on the north.
History/Significance: The Ogdens, who resided in this house from the 1930s to ca. 1950, were neighbors of the Truman family. Sue and Betty Ogden became Margaret Truman's close friends and playmates. The Ogden sleeping porch faced the alley across from the Wallace sleeping porch where Margaret took afternoon naps. These three young friends assembled an elaborate network of strings and wires used to exchange messages and small objects. The Ogden girls were routinely back and forth across the alley between the Truman and Ogden homes.[7]

Charles Harding, a lumberman, had this house constructed in 1914. Around 1915 to the early 1920s, William and Gertrude Spencer resided at 211 North Delaware Street. William Mahlon Spencer, born in 1869 in Illinois, came to Independence around 1914, where he became an established building contractor. For many years, he owned and operated a rock crusher on Spring Branch Road. He also owned Kansas City Quarries. Spencer died in December 1939, leaving his widow, Gertrude, and no children. In 1930, the Independence city directory reported that Ada Curtis and John A. and Molly Harper were occupants of 211 North Delaware. In the early 1930s, the Ogden family, with several daughters, moved into the house. By 1950, the Charles W. Kellogg family resided at this address.

216 North Delaware Street
Classification: Contributing (1) [within original Truman NHL district]
Historic Name: Noland House
Architectural Style: Queen Anne
Construction Date: 1880s
Tax Identification: 26-340-02-08 (owned by the federal government)
Legal Description: Moore's Addition, part of lots 4 and 5
Description: Contributing two-story wood-frame dwelling; irregular in shape; complex gable roof; clapboard siding; one-over-one double-hung sash wood windows; wrap-around porch with square posts and decorative spindle work under the eaves; brick and concrete foundation with daylight basement.[8] Elevated lot with coursed, cut-stone retaining wall along sidewalk; alley to the south; lawn and shade trees in side and rear yards.
History/Significance: Harry S Truman had a long and intimate relationship with the Noland family. Margaret Ellen (Ella) Noland, the sister of Harry Truman's father, remained his favorite aunt throughout his life. The Noland House served as the place for spontaneous as well as planned Noland and Truman family gatherings.

[7] McCullough, *Truman*, 188-189. Ron Cockrell, *Historic Structures Report: History and Significance, Harry S Truman National Historic Site, Independence, Missouri* (Omaha, NE: National Park Service, Midwest Regional Office, 1984), 323-24.

[8] An architectural record of the Noland House can be found in the Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS No. MO-1911), American Memory Collection, Prints and Photographs Division, Library of Congress, Washington, D.C.

The Noland House, located directly across the street from the Gates-Wallace-Truman House at 219 North Delaware Street, became the primary site of Truman's courtship of Bess Wallace, during his years as a farmer in Grandview (1906–1914). Aunt Ella's daughters, Nellie and Ethel Noland, who were Harry Truman's age, became his closest young playmates, school study partners, confidantes and friends, and, later, observers and supporters of his political career. Ethel Noland, the family genealogist, played an invaluable role in recording the Truman family history for Harry Truman during his years in the public spotlight. Harry Truman maintained his close relationship with the Noland sisters throughout his life.[9] The National Park Service now owns the home and interprets it as part of the Harry S Truman National Historic Site.

The Noland family contributed to the economic, political, and cultural vitality of Independence in numerous ways during their tenure at 216 North Delaware Street. The Nolands bought the property in 1908 and it remained in the family until 1986. Joseph Noland engaged in real estate for many years, and also served on the Independence City Council in the 1910s. Two Noland daughters, Nellie and Ethel Noland, taught in the Independence and Kansas City public schools for over fifty years. Both sisters, as well as their mother, Ella Truman Noland, played an active role in the Independence literary, historical, and religious communities. Ardis Ragland Haukenberry, granddaughter of Joseph and Ella Noland who occupied the Noland House alone from 1973 to 1986, perpetuated the Noland family's involvement in the city's religious and historical community. The Noland House at 216 North Delaware Street was probably constructed over a twenty-five-year period, between the late 1850s and the 1880s. Frederick Yeager, early and long-term Independence builder and contractor, may have constructed the original core of the house between 1858 and the end of the Civil War. Anthony Slack, prominent Independence merchant for many years, who occupied the house from late 1865 to 1885, probably "modernized" the future Noland House, transforming it into a modestly decorated Queen Anne style dwelling in the mid-1880s when the Slack family moved from the house to their palatial new home on an adjoining parcel. Anthony Slack and his wife, Maria Moore Slack, rented the family's old home for the next twenty years. In the summer of 1900, Joseph T. Noland and his wife, Margaret Ellen (Ella) Truman, and family began renting the old Slack residence.

218 North Delaware Street
Classification: Contributing (1) [within original Truman NHL district]
Historic Name: Johnson/King House
Architectural Style: Bungalow
Construction Date: 1925
Tax Identification: 26-340-02-09
Legal Description: Moore's Addition, part of lot 4
Description: Contributing one-story wood-frame dwelling; rectangular in shape; intersecting gabled roof with composition shingles; clapboard siding; porch across main façade under projecting gabled roof with boxed cornice at gable ends; double-hung sash wood windows; concrete foundation with daylight basement. Elevated lot; lawn and shrubs planted along foundation.
History/Significance: The original owner of this house, built in 1925, along with two other Bungalows on adjoining property occupied by the demolished Anthony and Maria Slack mansion, is not known at present. All three Bungalows were initially rental properties. Roy Johnson, stonemason and owner of Johnson and Sons Monuments at 224 West Maple Avenue, may have been the first occupant of this house. Oscar E. King occupied the house in 1930. Four years later, Lida B. Robertson, daughter of Jennie and James Calvin Budd, a farmer, occupied the house. C. E. Jack Anderson resided there in the late 1930s. Caroline Cushwa, long-time resident of Independence and active in the Independence War Mothers and United Daughters of the

[9] McCullough, *Truman*, 48-49, 64, 71.

Confederacy, resided at 218 North Delaware briefly, before her death in February of 1941. Mary M. O'Reilly had purchased and moved into the house by the mid-1940s and remained there for many years.

219 North Delaware Street
Classification: Contributing (2) [within original Truman NHL district]
Historic Name: Gates Home / Truman Home / Summer White House
Architectural Style: Italianate and Queen Anne
Construction Date: ca. 1850/ca. 1867/1885
Tax Identification: 26-340-01-03 (owned by the federal government)
Legal Description: Moore's Addition, lots 2 and 3
Description: Contributing two- and one-half-story wood-frame dwelling; irregular in shape; complex hip and gable roof with slate roof; clapboard siding; one-over-one double-hung sash wood windows; L-shaped wrap-around porch with pierced wood frieze and square posts; brick and concrete foundation with basement partially above ground.
Contributing one-story wood-frame carriage house stands in rear yard. Large corner lot with lawn and mature shade trees enclosed by wrought iron fence.
History/Significance: Following Bess Wallace's marriage to Harry Truman 1919, the Gates home became his home as well. During Truman's presidency (1945–1953), 219 North Delaware was called the "Summer White House." When Harry and Bess Truman returned to Independence, they took up full-time residence in this house, and it was from here that Harry Truman took his daily walks through the North Delaware Street-Maple Avenue neighborhood. He resided at 219 North Delaware until his death in 1972; Bess Wallace Truman remained here until her death in 1982. The National Park Service subsequently acquired the property and preserved it as the central resource of the Harry S Truman National Historic Site.

Bess Wallace was born on Ruby Street, where the Wallaces lived for about seven years. Then, from around 1890 to 1903, the Wallace family lived at 610 North Delaware Street (in a house no longer standing)[10]. In 1900 the family moved into the Gates home at 219 North Delaware for a few months. They returned to their home at 610 North Delaware and lived there until the suicide of David Wallace, Bess Truman's father, in 1903. After spending a year in Denver, Colorado, Madge Wallace, Bess, and her three younger brothers returned to Independence and moved into their grandparents' Gates house at 219 North Delaware. George Gates, a prominent businessman and part owner of the large Waggoner-Gates Milling Company in Independence, and his wife continued to live at 219 North Delaware until their deaths, as did their daughter, Madge.

George Porterfield Gates, who moved from Illinois to Independence with his young family after the Civil War, bought this property in 1867. Gates and his wife, Elizabeth, apparently built a two-story addition onto a small one-story house, possibly built around 1850, which stood on this property. Margaret Elizabeth ("Madge") Gates, the couple's eldest daughter who was born in 1862 in Port Byron, Illinois, grew up in this house. In 1883 Madge married David Willock Wallace. Two years later, Madge gave birth to Elizabeth ("Bess") Virginia Wallace, Harry Truman's future wife. Bess Wallace and her parents and three younger brothers grew up in three different homes near or in the Truman historic district.

[10] Ron Cockrell, *The Trumans of Independence; Historic Resource Study, Harry S Truman National Historic Site, Independence, Missouri* (Omaha, Nebraska: National Park Service, Midwest Regional Office, 1985), 45; Gail E. H. Evans-Hatch and Michael Evans-Hatch, *Farm Roots and Family Ties: Historic Resource Study, the Harry S Truman Grandview Farm, the Wallace Houses, and the Noland House in Independence* (Omaha, Nebraska: National Park Service, Midwest Regional Office, 2001), 217-218.

220 North Delaware Street
Classification: Contributing (1) [within original Truman NHL district]
Historic Name: Dillingham House
Architectural Style: Bungalow
Construction Date: 1925
Tax Identification: 26-340-02-10
Legal Description: Moore's Addition, part of 4
Description: Contributing one-story wood-frame dwelling; rectangular in shape; hipped roof with composition shingles; clapboard siding; six-over-six double-hung sash wood windows; small semi-elliptical projecting porch roof over entrance on façade; concrete foundation with daylight basement. Elevated lot; lawn and large shade trees.
History/Significance: The original owner of this house, built in 1925, along with two other Bungalows on adjoining property occupied by the demolished Anthony and Maria Slack mansion, is not known at present. All three Bungalows were initially rental properties. Edward and Frances E. Dillingham rented this house in 1930, when Edward Dillingham served as the secretary-treasurer of the Cook-Dillingham Stores in Independence. By 1934, Jessie R. Robinson occupied the house. In the late 1930s, Carrie C. Cushwa, widow of contractor and decorator John C. Cushwa, and Anna Belle Cushwa, Carrie's daughter, rented this house. (Around 1940, Carrie Cushwa apparently moved next door to 218 North Delaware, where she died in February 1941.) In the late 1940s and early 1950s, John J. Major lived and owned this house before selling it to Riley B. Winget.

224 North Delaware Street
Classification: Contributing (1) [within original Truman NHL district]
Historic Name: Southern House
Architectural Style: Bungalow
Construction Date: 1925
Tax Identification: 26-340-02-01
Legal Description: Moore's Addition, part of lot 4
Description: Contributing one- and one-half-story wood-frame dwelling; rectangular in shape; hipped roof with hipped roof dormers, clad with composition shingles; brick exterior; six-over-one double-hung sash wood windows; small, recessed porch; concrete foundation with daylight basement. Elevated corner lot with uncoursed stone retaining wall along east and north sidewalks; lawn surrounds; shrubbery along foundation.
History/Significance: Beginning in November 1970, the Secret Service rented this house and established a command post here, providing twenty-four-hour surveillance and immediate response whenever emergencies arose across the street at the Truman House. The so-called "Truman Protective Division" operated from this house until December 1982.[11]

The original owner of this house, built in 1925 along with two other Bungalows on adjoining property occupied by the demolished Anthony and Maria Slack mansion, is not known at present. All three Bungalows were initially rental properties. In the early 1930s, James Allen Southern, a young journalist working for the *Independence Examiner*, and his wife Josephine Ragland Southern, rented this house. Josephine Ragland was the niece of Nellie and Ethel Noland, who lived two doors to the south at 216 North Delaware and directly across the street from the Truman home.

[11] Cockrell, *Historic Structures Report: History and Significance, Harry S Truman National Historic Site,* 277-280.

304 North Delaware Street
Classification: Contributing (2) [within original Truman NHL district]
Historic Name: McCullough/Thorpe/Choplin House
Architectural Style: Mixed
Construction Date: ca. 1853 (1850s/1890s/1920s additions)
Tax Identification: 26-310-23-35
Legal Description: McCauley Park Addition, part of lot 10
Description: Contributing two-story wood-frame dwelling; irregular shape; intersecting gabled roof with composition shingles, boxed eaves at gable ends; stucco exterior; six-over-one double-hung sash windows; small porch with square columns and balustrade above roof on façade; large porch with square columns and balustrade atop roof on south side.
Alterations: Additions were made to the house in the 1860s, 1890s, and 1920s; major rehabilitation in 1999. Slightly elevated lot with concrete retaining wall along south sidewalk; lawn and shrubbery along foundation; mature shade trees. The property also includes a contributing single-car, hipped roof garage sheathed in composition shingles.
History/Significance: Luke and Maxine Choplin occupied the house during the Truman era. Bess and Harry Truman, who lived diagonally across the intersection, occasionally socialized in the Choplin House. Members of the press corps sometimes stayed in the house during the Truman presidency. Despite its historical importance, the house began to deteriorate over the years, and in 1994 the façade collapsed, prompting the City of Independence and state officials to find new owners who would preserve and restore the building. This incident also prompted the National Trust for Historic Preservation to declare the Truman District as one of its Eleven Most Endangered properties in 1994-1995. Restoration took place over the next several years. The Choplin House is listed individually on the National Register of Historic Places.

A part of this house reportedly dates back to the early 1850s. Over the years, additions were made in the latter 1850s, 1890s, and the 1920s. A trader/outfitter who profited from selling goods to emigrants heading west from Independence presumably lived here early on. A Methodist minister also resided in this house. In the early 1900s (from around 1907 to the 1920s), Emma R. McCullough, the widow of David M. McCullough, lived here with her three children (Elizabeth, Eleanor, and George). By 1930 this became the home of Henry A. Thorpe and his wife, parents of Maxine Thorpe Choplin.

305 North Delaware Street
Classification: Contributing (2) [within original Truman NHL district]
Historic Name: Walker/Peters House
Architectural Style: Prairie School
Construction Date: ca. 1912
Tax Identification: 26-310-22-07
Legal Description: McCauley Addition, part of lot 1
Description: Contributing two- and one-half-story wood-frame dwelling; hip roof with hip roof dormers clad with composition shingles; brick exterior (first floor), synthetic siding (second floor); one-over-one double-hung sash vinyl windows; gable roof porch with square brick posts on brick piers across façade; uncoursed cut stone-faced foundation with daylight basement. This property is located directly across Truman Road, to the north, from the Truman Home. As a result, its occupants were neighbors and friends of the Trumans.
Alterations: There is a one-story shed-roof brick addition to the rear (east).
Contributing one-story wood-frame garage located in rear, facing West Truman Road. Slightly elevated corner lot with lawn; shrubs and shade trees.
History/Significance: The Peters family, life-long friends of Harry Truman, resided in this house by 1920. The son of W. T. and Annie Mize Peters, Mize Peters was a boyhood friend of Harry Truman. As an adult, he owned and operated a drugstore on the southeast corner of the Courthouse Square, known as Peters Pharmacy.

He also became active in the Boy Scouts, serving as a district chair and, later, an honorary chairman of the Boy Scouts.

After the Peters family sold the house, several Presbyterian ministers lived at 305 North Delaware, including Reverend Jay H. Logan (late 1940s), Reverend Paul Bischoff (1950s), and Thomas Melton (1960s) and their respective neighborhood acquaintance with Harry Truman continued. Melton and Truman often took morning walks together around the North Delaware Street neighborhood.[12]

Wyatt Walker probably had this house built for his family sometime between 1908 and 1916. In 1908 Wyatt Walker operated his own grocery in Independence, "W. L. Walker and Sons," located on the Courthouse Square. Harry B. Walker, who also resided at 305 North Delaware, clerked there until 1912 when he became a policeman. The Walkers continued to live in this house until the late 1910s.

310 North Delaware Street
Classification: Contributing (1), noncontributing (1) [in original Truman NHL district]
Historic Name: Buchanan/Bush House
Architectural Style: Spanish Colonial Revival
Construction Date: 1926
Tax Identification: 26-310-23-20
Legal Description: McCauley Addition, part of lots 13, 12, and 11
Description: Contributing two-story wood-frame dwelling; irregular in shape; gabled roof with parapet at gable ends, clad with red tile; stucco exterior; double-hung sash windows framed by shutters; small projecting shed roof porch centered on façade; arched openings on one-story projection on south wall; concrete foundation with daylight basement.
Alterations: There is a covered deck on a one-story portion of the south wall.
Noncontributing multi-bay, wood frame garage with a hip roof (constructed since 1972). Slightly elevated lot with lawn and shrubs along foundation.
History/Significance: In 1917, Fountain R. and Alva F. Allen purchased a frame house that was located on lot 13 of McCauley's Addition. Allen engaged in real estate around that time and, in the 1920s, was also president of the Allen Music Company. Alva F. Allen was associated with the Melodian Company of America. The Allens sold the property in 1924 and it changed ownership three times in the following year. Ella M. Buchanan, the widow of James F. Buchanan, and her daughter Frances Myers purchased the property in 1925. James Buchanan had spent most of his working life as an abstractor, founding the Buchanan Abstract Company. Also a public figure, in 1922 Buchanan was elected Jackson County justice of the peace of Blue Township on the Democratic ticket. James Buchanan died in 1924.

Ella Buchanan, with her daughter, Ora Meyers, and son-in-law, had a new residence designed for two families built on property in 1926. Ella Buchanan remained there through the 1930s. She relinquished title to her daughter in 1941 before moving to Maplewood Apartments at 701 West Maple Avenue, where she died the following year. Poindexter D. and Pearle B. Bush purchased the house in 1945. They transferred title to their twin daughters, Virginia and Elizabeth, in May 1952. Three years later, Elizabeth married Carl H. Sapper, Jr., and the couple resided in the home from 1955 until they sold it to LaVonna C. Moore in 1992.

[12] McCullough, *Truman*, 984.

315 North Delaware Street
Classification: Contributing (2) [within original Truman NHL district]
Historic Name: Wood/Proctor House
Architectural Style: Queen Anne
Construction Date: 1890s
Tax Identification: 26-310-22-21
Legal Description: McCauley Addition, part of lots 2, and 3
Description: Contributing two- and one-half-story wood-frame dwelling; irregular in shape; complex hip and gable roof with boxed cornice on gable end return, clad with composition shingles; asbestos siding; one-over-one double-hung sash windows; L-shaped wrap-around porch with round columns and wood balustrade; brick foundation with daylight basement.
Alterations: Siding has been added; the balustrade altered; chimneys rebuilt; there is a large rectangular addition to the rear, which is not conspicuous from the public right-of-way.
Contributing one-story wood-frame, hipped roof garage in rear dating from 1910s. Level lot with lawn and shrubbery planted along foundation; some shade trees.
History/Significance: Dr. N. Polk Wood and his family moved into this house in the late 1890s, after arriving in Independence from Blue Springs. Born in nearby Lee's Summit in 1857, Nimrod Polk Wood married Kate Frick in 1882 (who died in 1883), then, married Fannie L. Jackson in 1887. The Woods parented two children: Noel Wood and Helen (Mrs. Forbis Eubank).

Around the turn of the twentieth century, N. Polk Wood was reportedly the first physician in the area to own a car, and he promoted the use of cars through his membership in the Automobile Club. In 1908, Dr. Wood, driving his Pullman, escorted Missouri Governor Herbert S. Hadley in a parade of cars during the Independence Fair. The Woods became active members of the Independence community. Dr. Wood spoke briefly at the dedication of the Independence Sanitarium in 1909 and the cornerstone laying ceremonies of the new Independence City Hall in 1910. Fannie Wood was a member of the Independence chapter of the United Daughters of the Confederacy. Nimrod Polk Wood died in 1925; Fannie died in 1946. In the 1940s and 1950s, Reverend Lawrence M. Proctor owned and occupied the Wood House.

318 North Delaware Street
Classification: Contributing (1); noncontributing (1) [in original Truman NHL district]
Historic Name: Sollars/Dunn/Compton House
Architectural Style: Bungalow
Construction Date: 1913
Tax Identification: 26-310-23-21
Legal Description: McCauley Addition, lot 14 and part of lot 13
Description: Contributing two- and one-half-story wood-frame dwelling designed by Robert L. McBride; rectangular in shape; gabled roof with gable dormers, clad with clay tile; uncoursed cut stone exterior with wood clapboards in gable ends; double-hung sash windows; porch with square uncoursed stone columns across façade; stone foundation with daylight basement.
Alterations: There is a rear second-story addition, which is not conspicuous from the public right-of-way.
Noncontributing wide wood-frame hipped roof garage in rear. Elevated lot with lawn; stone retaining wall along sidewalk; trimmed hedges along foundation; large shade trees in front yard; alley to the north.
History/Significance: Independence architect and contractor Robert L. McBride built this house in 1913. Ashton and Charles Sollars, a stock raiser, lived at 318 North Delaware in the late 1910s and early 1920s. W. C. Dunn, Sr. and Jr. became residents in 1921. Around that time, W. C. Dunn, Sr. worked as the head miller at Waggoner-Gates Milling Company, a long-time Independence milling company headed by Bess Wallace Truman's grandfather for many years before stock in the company went to several Wallace family members. W. C. Dunn, Jr., worked as a teller in the late 1910s. In the late 1960s and 1970s, Louis L. (known as Polly)

Compton, the son of Frank L. and Lucy Jane Smith Compton, resided in the house. L. L. Compton became well known for producing and bottling "Polly's Pop." He played poker with Truman and was a member of Truman's Harpie Club; this was a club of about 16-18 of Truman's friends which was originally formed in about 1924.

319 North Delaware Street
Classification: Contributing (2) [in original Truman NHL district]
Historic Name: Triplett House
Architectural Style: Prairie School (local Kansas City Shirtwaist style)
Construction Date: ca. 1915
Tax Identification: 26-310-22-06
Legal Description: McCauley Addition, part of lot 3 and S ½ of vacated alley.
Description: Contributing two- and one-half-story dwelling; irregular in shape; brick construction on first floor and wood frame with clapboard siding on second and third floors; hipped roof with hip dormers, sheathed with composition shingles; double-hung sash windows; front porch has gabled roof with square brick supporting posts across façade, brick balustrade; brick and concrete foundation with daylight basement.
Alterations: One-story gable roof addition to rear.
Contributing wood-frame garage stands in rear. Exact date of construction is unknown, but the building was erected during the period of significance. Slightly elevated lot with lawn; shade trees.
History/Significance: The Independence City Directory indicates that the family of Emily B. Casebolt, widow of William P. Casebolt, and her children (Jessie D., Kirby Q., and Carleton) occupied a house on this site in 1908. Four years later, in 1912, Jessie D. Casebolt, then working as a teacher, lived alone at this address. The current home on this site was built ca. 1915. The initial residents are unknown, but by 1924, Van A. Triplett and Emma M. Triplett resided here at 319 North Delaware. They owned and occupied the house at least into the 1950s. The home is currently owned by the Mayor of Independence, Don Reimel, and his wife, Jo Marie.

400 North Delaware Street
Classification: Contributing (2) [within original Truman NHL district]
Historic Name: Jordon House
Architectural Style: Bungalow style
Construction Date: ca. 1920
Tax Identification: 26-310-23-22
Legal Description: McCauley Addition, part of lots 16 and 17
Description: Contributing one- and one-half-story wood-frame dwelling; rectangular in shape; gabled roof with gabled dormers, arched boxed cornice at gable ends; asbestos siding; four-over-one double-hung sash windows; front porch under gabled roof with square wood and stone columns extends across façade; stone foundation with daylight basement.
Alterations: Newer siding has been added.
Contributing one-story wood-frame garage dating from period of house construction. Slightly elevated lot north of alley with stone retaining wall along alley and sidewalk; lawn; shrubbery along foundation; parking lot on adjoining west lot screened by high wood fence.
History/Significance: George C. and Mary Jordon probably had this house built around 1920 on the site of the Robinson home. John D. Robinson, a stock raiser, and his wife Mary Alice Moore Robinson, a teacher at Ott School for many years, occupied their home at 400 North Delaware for many years (into the late 1910s) with their children, including John D., Jr., Minnie J., Eugene C., Allie Mae, and Martha C. The Jordon couple lived in their new Bungalow style home into the 1930s. Mrs. M. Agnes Carvin resided at 400 North Delaware Street in the 1940s and 1950s.

403 North Delaware Street
Classification: Contributing (1); noncontributing (1) [in original Truman NHL district]
Historic Name: Buckner House
Architectural Style: Mixed (Italianate and Queen Anne)
Construction Date: 1850s/1880s
Tax Identification: 26-310-22-17
Legal Description: McCauley Addition, part of lot 4 and N ½ of vacated alley
Description: Contributing two-story wood-frame dwelling; irregular in shape; complex gable roof with boxed cornice at gable ends, clad with composition shingles; synthetic siding; one-over-one double-hung sash windows; low-pitched gable roof porch with square posts across entire façade; brick and concrete foundation. Alterations: Probable major rear addition in 1880s; house completely rehabilitated and utilities modernized in the late 1970s; siding added; porch balustrade added; front door and beveled glass installed in late 1970s. Noncontributing open-sided wood-frame carport and storage building in rear. Level lot with lawn and some shrubbery along foundation; trees in side yard; parking lot in adjoining rear lot.
History/Significance: A portion of this house may have been built in the 1850s. An early owner of the house may have been Samuel Buckner, who arrived in Independence from Kentucky in the 1840s and, with his wife, raised Aylette and Walker Buckner. Walker Buckner founded Woodland College in Independence (no longer in existence). Around the turn of the twentieth century, R. G. Smith, a music teacher, lived in this house. By 1911, Ira A. Nash, an engineer, resided at 403 North Delaware. This was also the home of George B. and Estelle Charlton from the mid-1910s into at least the 1930s. George Charlton worked in real estate for many years. In the mid-1970s, new owners, the Willard Agees, rehabilitated the house.

408 North Delaware Street
Classification: Contributing (1) [within original Truman NHL district]
Historic Name: Brooks/Bowdle House
Architectural Style: Queen Anne
Construction Date: ca. 1890
Tax Identification: 26-310-23-26
Legal Description: McCauley Addition, part of lot 3 and Nichol Homestead, part of lots 16, 17, 18, and 19
Description: Contributing two- and one-half-story wood-frame dwelling; irregular in shape; gabled roof with boxed gabled end on façade, clad in composition shingles; clapboard siding along with wood shingles in front gabled end; one-over-one double-hung sash windows, wood; L-shaped wrap-around porch with hip roof, round wooden columns with ionic capitals; stone foundation. Elevated lot with uncoursed cut stone retaining wall along sidewalk; large foundation plantings; shade trees.
Alterations: Large, two-story, flat roofed rear addition, which is not conspicuous from the public right-of-way; the cumulative visual effect of the alterations does not lessen the character-defining features of the building and it does not detract from the historic character of the streetscape and the district as a whole. North side of house also has an exterior staircase leading to the second floor.
History/Significance: The original owners of this Queen Anne style home, probably built in the late nineteenth century, are not known. Phillip Brooks lived here in the early 1900s. Joseph A. Bowdle, a realtor, and his wife, Margaret (“Maggie”) E., were occupants from around 1905 to the mid-1920s. In the mid-1920s, not long after the death of former Independence mayor Christian Ott in October 1924, his widow, Maude Ott moved into this house with her sister Mabel (Mrs. E. L.) Webb. Maude Ott died at her home at 408 North Delaware Street in September 1933. In the 1940s and early 1950s, Mrs. Kath Mathews lived in this house, followed by the family of George McMahan around 1953.

11 North Delaware Street
Classification: Contributing (2) [within original Truman NHL district]
Historic Name: Smith/Swift/Records House
Architectural Style: Queen Anne
Construction Date: ca. 1893
Tax Identification: 26-310-22-12
Legal Description: McCauley Addition, lot 5
Description: Contributing two- and one-half-story wood-frame dwelling; irregular in shape; complex gabled roof with conical roof projection atop large bay, as well as a hipped roof dormer on façade, all clad with composition shingles; one-over-one double-hung sash windows; L-shaped wrap-around porch under primary roof with turned columns and balustrade; stone foundation with daylight basement.
Alterations: Major rehabilitation, which retained many original features, in the early 1990s.
Contributing one-story wood-frame garage dates to the period of significance. Street-level lot; lawn with shade trees in front and side yards.
History/Significance: This house, built in the early 1890s, may have been built for T. N. Smith. Smith worked as a cashier in a bank in the late 1800s and early 1900s. By 1906, William S. Swift, proprietor with Russell M. Smith of Swift & Smith American Scale Company, resided at 411 North Delaware with Edward L., Morton R., and Isabelle Smith.
In the 1910s, the family of Van A. Triplett lived in the house. (The Tripletts also lived at 319 North Delaware Street.) In the 1920s and 1930s, the family of Thomas H. Records, which included Lavinia, Dorothy, T. Herbert, Thomas H., and a daughter-in-law (Bertha Records), occupied the house. Thomas W. Records, who died at 411 North Delaware in February 1931, arrived in Jackson County from Delaware in 1865. One year later, he opened the first general store in nearby Blue Springs, Missouri. Later, after operating a farm around 1875 to 1881, Thomas Records, with others, bought a bank in Blue Springs in 1883. He served as president of this bank until 1918. Lavinia Records remained in this house at least into the 1950s.

416 North Delaware Street
Classification: Contributing (2) [within original Truman NHL district]
Historic Name: Clark House
Architectural Style: Shingle
Construction Date: 1890s
Tax Identification: 26-310-23-25
Legal Description: Nichols Homestead, part of lots 2 and 3
Description: Contributing two-and-one-half story wood-frame dwelling; irregular in shape; projecting second-floor bay with decorative brackets on façade; gabled roof with gabled roof dormer, clad with composition shingles; wood shingle siding; eight-over-one double-hung sash windows; small gable roof porch on south side; stone and brick foundation.
Alterations: There is a shed roof addition to rear.
Contributing one-story wood-frame double-car garage in rear. Slightly elevated lot with stone retaining wall terminating in square stone posts; lawn and mature shade trees.
History/Significance: Truman knew the Twyman family since his childhood. Dr. Tom Twyman served as the Truman family doctor, helping Harry Truman through a variety of medical concerns, from serious illnesses like diphtheria to minor scrapes and sprains.[13]

William V. and Lillie D. Clark, with their daughter Dorothy, may have been the first owners/occupants of this Shingle style house, built in the 1890s. William V. Clark, bank president of Union Avenue Bank of Commerce, died around 1912. His wife, Lillie, a member of the First Presbyterian Church, Ladies Aid Society, and the

[13] Robert Ferrell, ed., *The Autobiography of Harry S. Truman* (Columbia: University of Missouri Press, 2002), 11.

Mary Paxton Study Club, died at 416 North Delaware Street in March 1915. By 1920, Christian Casper and his wife, Mary Hedges, resided here at 416 North Delaware. For twenty-eight years, Casper and Walter Shimfessel were partners in a dry goods business located at 104 West Maple Street on the Courthouse Square. Christian Casper died in 1947. Adelaide Casper Twyman, daughter of Christian and Mary Casper, and Adelaide's husband, Dr. Thomas Twyman, resided in the house for many years.

417 North Delaware Street
Classification: Contributing (2) [within original Truman NHL district]
Historic Name: Zick House
Architectural Style: Italianate
Construction Date: 1870s/1906
Tax Identification: 26-310-22-13
Legal Description: McCauley Addition, lot 6
Description: Contributing two-story wood-frame dwelling; irregular in shape; complex hipped roof with composition shingles; asbestos siding; one-over-one double-hung sash windows; L-shaped wrap-around porch with hip roof and round wooden posts; brick and stone foundation.
Alterations: House that is currently on this site was moved here from Walnut Park Addition by Walter Mercer several decades ago.
Contributing one-story wood-frame multi-car garage located in rear dates from period of significance. Street-level lot composed of lawn with mature shade trees.
History/Significance: Bernard Zick, Jr., was probably responsible for having this house moved from "Walnut Park" to 417 North Delaware Street around 1906. This Italianate style house probably dates from the 1870s. In its new location at 417 North Delaware Street, Bernard and Mary Mercer Zick, Jr., owned and occupied this house into the early 1930s.

In 1906, Bernard Zick, Jr. was the secretary/treasurer of Mize Hardware (later Independence Hardware), located for many years at 116 South Main Street on the Courthouse Square. He also served as president of the First National Bank, a position he held into the 1920s. In 1930, Zick was chairman of the board of this bank. Bernard and Mary Zick parented Joseph Mercer Zick and Mrs. J. Roger DeWitt. Mary Hardin Mercer Zick, daughter of Laura Greene and Joseph Mercer (Civil War Confederate soldier), was a member of the First Presbyterian Church and a member of the United Daughters of the Confederacy. She died in 1930 at age fifty-five of a stroke. In the 1930s the family of John E. and Miriam Cogswell occupied the house. John S. Cogswell, the Independence chief of police, and his wife raised a son, John E., and a daughter, Melva Doyle. In the 1950s, Henry A. Wurtzel lived at 417 North Delaware Street.

422 North Delaware Street
Classification: Contributing (2) [within original Truman NHL district]
Historic Name: Nichols/Chiles/Johnson House
Architectural Style: Italianate
Construction Date: ca. 1880
Tax Identification: 26-310-23-34
Legal Description: Nichols Homestead, N 84.7′ of lot 2
Description: Contributing two-story wood-frame dwelling; irregular in shape; complex hipped roof with boxed eaves and decorative brackets, clad with composition shingles; brick on first floor, asbestos siding on second floor; one-over-one double-hung sash window; projecting porch across façade with gabled roof and boxed corner returns, supported by square brick columns; stone foundation.
Alterations: The house was moved forward on the lot between 1916 and 1926; bay windows removed on south side; entire wrap-around porch added before 1950, replacing smaller porch on west façade; brick veneer

installed on first-floor exterior wall; later siding added over second-floor clapboards; rear (east) portion altered early on; asbestos siding added to second-floor exterior.
Contributing one-story wood-frame small building in rear probably dating from period of significance. Slightly elevated lot, lawn and shade trees on side.
History/Significance: George M. Nichols, an Independence merchant, may have built this house. Nichols definitely occupied the house around 1900. Nichols emigrated west in 1866 and settled in Independence, where he became a prominent merchant. Nichols reportedly bought the stock of merchant Anthony Slack. In the 1890s he operated the Nichols Hardware store with his two sons. When he left his business he sold out to R. D. Mize and Joseph W. Mercer. The Nichols Homestead Addition, in which this house stands, is probably named after G. M. Nichols (or a relative). Around 1899, the *Illustrated World* newspaper featured a photo of the Nichols home and reported that Nichols owned "a very beautiful home, surrounded by a large lawn ornamented with flowers and shrubbery which lends an attractive appearance and makes it one of the beautiful homes of Independence" (p. 18).

From 1906 and until the mid-1910s, several members of the Chiles family lived at 422 North Delaware Street. They included: Isaac C. Chiles, who came to Independence from Kentucky with his parents and raised stock in the early 1900s, William G., and William G., Jr., Caroline P. and Mary E. Chiles. In the late 1910s, Clarence Limbocker lived in this house. Not long afterward, William H. and Mary E. Johnson bought this property and resided there into the 1950s. Johnson, born in 1863, served as Jackson County Superintendent of Schools from 1898 to 1908 and, then, as administrator in the Kansas City school system for the next thirty years, until 1938. Mary Johnson worked in the Independence Baptist Church and was actively involved in real estate for thirty years. The Johnsons raised two daughters, Jesse Ruth (Mrs. Garrett Walsh) and Jeanette (Mrs. Maynard Sands). Mary Johnson died in 1951; William H. Johnson died in 1960.

423 North Delaware Street
Classification: Contributing (1) [within original Truman NHL district]
Historic Name: Burton/Bridges House
Architectural Style: Bungalow
Construction Date: 1905
Tax Identification: 26-310-22-05
Legal Description: Zick's Addition, lot 2
Description: Contributing two- and one-half-story wood-frame and brick dwelling; rectangular in shape; gabled roof with boxed cornice at bellcast gable ends; gable roof dormer with boxed bellcast gabled ends on façade; roof clad with composition shingles; clapboard siding (second story), brick (first story); one-over-one double-hung sash windows; gabled roof porch across façade with corner posts and balustrade; stone foundation. Street-level lot, lawn, mature shade trees, foundation plantings in front.
Alterations: Porch balustrade replaced.
History/Significance: By the early 1910s, the family of Joseph E. and Rosa Lee Powell Bridges lived in this house at 423 North Delaware Street. Joseph E. Bridges, a merchant, operated a grocery store, Bridges Grocery Company, with his brother, William Bridges, for twenty-five years on the Courthouse Square at 108 West Maple Avenue. Active in the civic affairs of the community, Bridges also served twenty years on the Independence City Council and ten years on the school board. Joseph was a Truman political ally in eastern Jackson County. Joseph E. and Rosa Bridges, raised two daughters: Virginia B. Harder and Lucille B. White. Rosa Bridges died in 1954; Joseph followed in death in 1961. Joel E. Bridges became owner and occupant of the house in the early 1950s.

This house may have been built around 1905 for Emanuel P. and Bernice Burton. Bernice Burton was the widow of Levi Burton. Emanuel P. Burton, a merchant, owned E. P. Burton and Company in Independence.

426 North Delaware Street
Classification: Contributing (1) [within original Truman NHL district]
Historic Name: Baldwin House
Architectural Style: Prairie School
Construction Date: 1910
Tax Identification: 26-310-23-34
Legal Description: Nichols Homestead Addition, lot 1.
Description: Contributing two-story wood-frame and brick dwelling; rectangular in shape; hipped roof with bellcast eaves and three hipped dormers, clad with composition shingles; brick exterior (first story), clapboard (second story); multi-pane double-hung sash windows; porch across façade with high-relief decorative detail in gable end; stone foundation. Street-level lot with lawn and mature shade trees.
History/Significance: By 1929, Charles G. Kelley, who served as Jackson County deputy sheriff for several years, had acquired the Baldwin House. He, his wife, and two daughters lived there until his death in 1934. One Kelley daughter, Madeline Kelley Elzenhower, taught at the Ott School in Independence. In 1930, she reportedly prevented the attempted kidnapping of then first-grader Margaret Truman, who was attending Bryant School on River Boulevard at that time.[14]

The Baldwin House, whose architect and/or contractor are unknown at present, was built in 1910. Lysander W. Baldwin, born in Sandusky, New York, in 1839, married Luisa M. Austin in 1869. The young couple moved to Independence in 1874 where they raised three children. Lysander Baldwin worked as an apiarist in all grades of honey in the 1880s. Baldwin died in 1917.

427 North Delaware Street
Classification: Contributing (2) [within original Truman NHL district]
Historic Name: Weeks/Horn House
Architectural Style: Bungalow
Construction Date: ca. 1912
Tax Identification: 26-310-22-04
Legal Description: Zicks Addition, lot 1
Description: Contributing two and-one-half-story wood-frame dwelling; rectangular in shape; hipped roof with boxed bellcast eaves and decorative brackets; hipped dormer on façade; all clad with composition shingles; clapboard siding; one-over-one double-hung sash windows; full-width gable roof porch with square, tapered columns, balustrade, relief "sunbeam" design in recessed porch pediment; stone foundation.
Alterations: porch balustrade replaced.
Contributing one-story wood-frame hipped roof double-car garage, accessed from West Farmer Street, dating from period of house construction. Slightly sloping street-level corner lot, lawn and shade trees.
History/Significance: By 1920, Wilkie and Lillian Horn resided at 427 North Delaware Street. Wilkie Horn was part owner of Winters-Horn Motor Company and owned several gas stations around town as well as Horn Brothers grocery at 300 West Maple Street. After Wilkie L. Horn died at home in 1936, Lillian I. Horn continued to own and occupy the house into the 1950s. Ted C. Horn, one of the Horns' two sons (the other was John), acquired ownership of the property by 1954.

Chester M. and Nellie Weeks may have had this house built around 1912. The couple occupied the house that year, along with Lysle W. Weeks, a bricklayer. Following the death of Chester Weeks around 1914, Nellie remained in the house until at least 1916, along with Frances Weeks.

[14] McCullough, *Truman*, 183.

500 North Delaware Street
Classification Contributing (1) [within original Truman NHL district]
Historic Name: Layland House
Architectural Style: Modern
Construction Date: ca. 1950
Tax Identification: 26-310-23-28
Legal Description: McCauley Addition, lot 26
Description: Contributing two-story wood-frame dwelling with one-story addition on south side and a one-story attached garage on north side; second floor over-hangs first floor; irregular shape; gabled roof with wood shingles; wood shingle siding; multi-pane-over-multi-pane double-hung sash windows framed with shutters; recessed entryway; concrete foundation. Elevated lot with retaining wall along sidewalk, lawn shade trees.
Alterations: One-story addition on south side.
History/Significance: Charles R. Layland, president of the Chrisman-Sawyer Bank in the mid-twentieth century, had this house built around 1950. The house was built on part of the Sawyer-Jennings house lot at 510 North Delaware Street.

503 North Delaware Street
Classification: Contributing (1) [within original Truman NHL district]
Historic Name: Symington/Burrus House
Architectural Style: Italianate
Construction Date: 1870s
Tax Identification: 26-310-21-15
Legal Description: McCauley Addition, part of lots 9 & 8
Description: Contributing two- and one-half-story wood-frame dwelling; rectangular in shape; hipped and gabled roof with composition shingles; clapboard siding; one-over-one double-hung sash windows framed by shutters; second-floor porch on west wall and two-story porch on south wall with wrought iron posts and balustrades; concrete foundation. Sloping corner lot; lawn and mature shade trees.
Alterations: Porches on the west and south walls were added and altered; one-story addition on east, rear wall.
History/Significance: Between the mid-1910s and the early 1920s, James S. Craig, Independence City clerk, occupied the house. By 1924, Olney and Sadie Bell Burrus resided at 503 North Delaware Street. Olney presided over the Blue Springs School in the late 1890s. He also co-edited the *Blue Springs News* and sold real estate. Between 1902 and 1904, he served as the Independence City attorney. Olney and Sadie Burrus raised five children: Rufus, Harvey, Mrs. Floyd Snyder, Mrs. Ralph McConnell, and Helen Burrus. Sadie Burrus died in 1956; Olney Burrus died in 1966.

The Burrus children were among Harry Truman's neighborhood playmates. Olney Burrus was Harry Truman's father's attorney. When a young man in high school, Harry Truman took piano lessons from Florence Burrus, a sister of Olney Burrus. One Burrus son, Rufus Burrus, was a long-time family friend of Harry and Bess Truman's, visited them in the White House, and also provided legal counsel.[15]

The original owner/occupant of this Italianate house, probably built in the 1870s, is uncertain at present. By the turn of the twentieth century, William A. Symington, a cashier at the First National Bank in Independence, and his wife, Laura Mercer Symington, occupied this house. William Symington went on to become the treasurer of the Home Deposit Company. He also served as the Independence City treasurer for nine years, before his death in 1911. Laura Mercer Symington, a sister of Confederate Civil War veteran Joseph W. Mercer, raised two children: Mercer Symington and Mrs. Samuel McCoy. Laura, who probably moved out of the house after her

[15] Ferrell, *Autobiography of Harry S. Truman*, 12; and McCullough, *Truman*, 245, 928.

husband's death in 1911, died in 1915 in Spokane, Washington. In the early 1910s, Thornton A. Campbell lived in the house.

510 North Delaware Street
Classification: Contributing (1) [within original Truman NHL district]
Historic Name: Sawyer/Jennings House
Architectural Style: Queen Anne
Construction Date: 1887
Tax Identification: 26-310-23-01
Legal Description: McCauley Addition, lot 29
Description: Contributing two- and one-half-story, brick dwelling; irregular in shape with three-story tower with octagonal roof rising on southeast corner of house; complex steeply pitched gabled roof with slate sheathing; brick exterior with wood shingles in gabled ends; one-over-one double-hung sash windows; wrap-around porch across part of façade and north side with turned porch posts and a spindle frieze supporting a shed roof; porch also on south side; double-leaf front doors on façade with etched glass panels containing initials of original owner; stone foundation with daylight basement.
History/Significance: This Queen Anne-style house was built for Aaron Flint and Sallie Sawyer in 1887. Independence architect and contractor T. B. Smith designed and built the house; A. J. Liddle completed the plasterwork inside. Aaron Flint Sawyer, born in Lexington, Missouri, in 1849, attended Westminster College in Fulton, Missouri, and then, lived in New York City for a time. After returning to Independence, he went to work for the Chrisman-Sawyer Bank. He became president of the bank in 1890 and held this position until his death in 1904. Sawyer married Sallie Woodson of Independence, daughter of Judge Samuel H. Woodson. Aaron and Sallie Sawyer raised two children: Samuel Woodson Sawyer and Locke H. Sawyer.

Children living in the North Delaware Street neighborhood were always welcomed on the Sawyer property. In his autobiography, Harry Truman mentions playing with the Sawyer children.[16] Following Aaron Sawyer's death, Sallie Sawyer continued to live in the house until her own death in 1939. The property passed to Locke H. Sawyer, who also became president of the Chrisman-Sawyer Bank, before being purchased in the early 1940s by the Frank Jennings family. The Jennings restored the house and in 1976 the Jackson County Historical Society honored them for their preservation efforts.

511 North Delaware Street
Classification: Contributing (2) [within original Truman NHL district]
Historic Name: Hickerson/Duke House
Architectural Style: Italianate
Construction Date: ca. 1885
Tax Identification: 26-310-21-13
Legal Description: McCauley Addition, part of lot 9
Description: Contributing two-story wood frame dwelling; irregular shape; hipped roof with projecting gable dormers; clapboard siding; one-over-one double-hung sash windows; small flat-roof porch with balustrade above on façade.
Alterations: Two porches have been altered; one-story addition on south side; roof shape possibly altered; brackets under the eaves may have been removed.
Contributing one-story wood-frame gabled roof garage in rear apparently dates from period of significance. Lot is level with lawn and foundation shrubbery; trees shade yard.
History/Significance: William B. and Louise Duke had moved into this house by 1920. The couple were friends of Harry and Bess Truman, in fact, Louise Duke and Mrs. Truman were members of the local bridge

[16] Ferrell, *Autobiography of Harry S. Truman*, 12.

club. William Duke was a partner in the Paxton, Duke, and Bradley Autos Company. In the 1930s, Lloyd L. Garner lived at 511 North Delaware. By the late 1940s, the William B. Duke family once again owned and occupied the house.

The original occupant of this 1880s house is not known with certainty. In the early 1900s, the families of brothers Absalom S. and John C. Hickerson owned and occupied the house. In 1906, Absalom S. Hickerson worked as a "commercial agent" in town (according to the 1906 Independence city directory) and was also active in the Methodist Church and the Masons. John C. Hickerson was a physician with an office in the Chrisman-Sawyer Bank Building. Absalom Hickerson and his wife Frances Henley Hickerson, raised seven children. The family left Independence around 1914. In the 1910s, Charles H. and Floy Turner lived in the house (1912); Benjamin F. Whitmer resided there in 1916.

601 North Delaware Street
Classification: Contributing (2) [within original Truman NHL district]
Historic Name: Spargo House
Architectural Style: Modern (Split Level)
Construction Date: ca. 1968
Tax Identification: 26-310-21-12
Legal Description: McCauley Park Addition, block 2, part of lot 10
Description: Contributing one-story wood-frame dwelling built during the period of significance; rectangular in shape; hip roof with composition shingles; board and batten exterior; double-hung sash windows framed by shutters; slightly recessed small porch on façade; concrete foundation.
Alterations: There is a rear board and batten addition.
Contributing wood-frame building in rear of lot postdates period of house construction, but still within period of significance. Lot with lawn slopes sharply to the rear; foundation shrubbery.
History/Significance: This split-level house was constructed around 1968, during urban renewal, a program Mr. Truman supported. Stanley and Dorothea L. Spargo lived in the house from the late 1960s into the 1970s, along with Mrs. Halley Reece (in 1970), then Genevieve Porter (in 1972). Dorothea L. Spargo occupied the house alone beginning around 1973.

602 North Delaware Street
Classification: Contributing (2) [within original Truman NHL district]
Historic Name: Fletcher/Bostian House
Architectural Style: Queen Anne
Construction Date: 1887-1888
Tax Identification: 26-310-20-13
Legal Description: McCauley Park Addition, block 1, lot 9
Description: Contributing two- and one-half-story wood-frame dwelling; irregular in shape; medium pitched gable roof with slightly projecting cross-gable section; dentils decorate gable ends; one-over-one double-hung sash windows; wrap-around porch on façade and south side with shed roof decorated with spindle frieze and supported by turned posts; clapboard exterior; rubble stone foundation.
Alterations: The original slate roof has been replaced.
Contributing one-story wood-frame garage in rear dates to period of significance. Slightly elevated level corner lot with lawn; shade trees in front and side yards.
History/Significance: The Fletcher/Bostian House stood next to the home of the David W. and Madge Wallace, the parents of Bess Wallace Truman, from 1887 until 1903; Bess Wallace is known to have been friends with the Bostian family and watched over their children even after she moved in 1903 with her family down the street to her grandparents' home at 219 North Delaware Street. William Bostian was appointed postmaster of Independence in 1901, a post he held until 1913. He subsequently was involved with two of his

sons in a popular confectionery store on the square. Harry Truman served with William's son Kenneth in World War I.

Independence contractor W. T. Cooper built this Queen Anne style house. Maria J. Fletcher, a widow, bought this house in 1888 and took in boarders. The family of William and Margaret Bostian apparently moved into the house in the early 1900s, purchasing it from Mrs. Fletcher in 1905. William Bostian was Independence postmaster for many years, and later opened an ice cream parlor on the Courthouse Square. Mary and William Bostian had six children: William, Madeline, Kenneth, Lawrence, Margaret, and Louise.

The Fletcher/Bostian House has had a number of owners since Bostian's death in 1927. In 1948, it was converted into apartments. It has since been returned to a private residence. This house was reportedly the birthplace of Charles S. Thomas (born in 1897) who served as secretary of the Navy from 1954 to 1957. The Posey family later restored this house.

605 North Delaware Street
Classification: Contributing (2) [within original Truman NHL district]
Historic Name: Ramsey House
Architectural Style: Queen Anne
Construction Date: 1890s
Tax Identification: 26-310-21-11
Legal Description: McCauley Park Addition, block 2, lot 11 and part of lot 10
Description: Contributing one- and one-half-story wood-frame dwelling; irregular in shape; steeply pitched hipped roof with cross gabled sections and shed roof dormers, clad with composition shingles; decorative barge boards on gabled ends; wide weatherboard exterior; double-hung sash windows; wrap-around porch with turned posts on cut stone piers; cut stone foundation.
Alterations: The siding is not original; dormer windows probably added.
Contributing one-story wood-frame hip roof garage in rear probably dating from early 1900s. Lot with lawn sloping gently to the rear; foundation shrubbery.
History/Significance: The original owner/occupant is not known with certainty. The family of Jerry Watson and Ollie M. Ramsey lived in this 1870s Queen Anne style house in 1906 and remained there through the 1930s. J. Watson Ramsey, born in 1868, worked as a bookkeeper and cashier. He was also active in Independence fraternal organizations, such as the Masons, Modern Woodsmen, and Knights of Pythias. J. Watson and Ollie Watson raised several children, including J. Watson, Jr., Mahalia (Meyers), Gladys (Sands), and Caroline. J. Watson Ramsey died in March 1935. In the 1940s and 1950s, the Cecil P. Rogers family lived at 605 North Delaware Street.

610 North Delaware Street
Classification: Contributing (2) [within original Truman NHL district]
Historic Name: Foster House
Architectural Style: Colonial Revival
Construction Date: ca. 1928
Tax Identification: 26-310-20-14
Legal Description: McCauley Park Addition, block 1, lot 8 and south half of lot 7
Description: Contributing two-story, brick dwelling; rectangular in shape; gambrel roof with composition shingles; brick exterior; multi-pane double-hung sash windows framed by shutters; small porch centered on façade with bowed gable roof that has boxed eaves at gable ends, supported by tapered Doric columns; decorative wood fan over front door; brick foundation with daylight basement.
Property also includes a contributing wood-frame double-car garage with wood double-leaf doors, probably dating from period of house construction. Elevated terraced lot with brick retaining wall along sidewalk;

foundation shrubbery and hedges along property lines. In the southeast corner of the front yard is a large historic burr oak under which Bess Wallace Truman, born in 1885, and her younger brothers played as small children when the Wallace family lived at nearby 608 North Delaware Street between roughly 1888 and 1899.
History/Significance: The family of David W. and Madge Wallace, including Bess Wallace Truman, lived in a Queen Anne style house on this property (then 608 North Delaware) from around 1890 to 1903. Although that house no longer stands, a large burr oak tree, dating from the time of the Wallace occupancy, still stands in the southeast corner of the front yard of the present home at 610 North Delaware Street. Bess Wallace and younger brother Frank played under the tree as small children. Harry Truman lived only two blocks away, and they attended school together as teenagers. Truman may have walked by his future wife's home nearly every day on his way to school, from the fifth grade through high school.[17]

The present Colonial Revival house, dating from around 1928, may have been built for the Charles C. Foster family; they occupied the house in 1930. Charles C. Foster managed a builder's outlet store with his father, George B. Foster, Sr., in Boonville, Missouri, in the 1920s. After the death of Charles C. Foster's mother in 1931, Charles's father remarried and moved to Minnesota. Charles Foster owned the Foster Outlet Store in Independence for several years.

611 North Delaware Street
Classification: Contributing (1); noncontributing (1) [in original Truman NHL district]
Historic Name: Fonda House
Architectural Style: Prairie School
Construction Date: ca. 1920
Tax Identification: 26-310-21-10
Legal Description: McCauley Park Addition, block 2, lot 12
Description: Contributing two-story wood-frame dwelling; rectangular in shape; low-pitched hipped roof with broad overhanging eaves; wide weatherboard siding; one-over-one double-hung sash windows; hipped roof porch with wood posts on cut stone piers across façade; stone foundation.
Alterations: The siding is not original; balustrade has been altered.
Noncontributing wood-frame double-car garage with living quarters above probably built after period of significance. Lot with lawn and foundation shrubbery slopes gently to the rear.
History/Significance: The original owners/occupants of this house are not known with certainty. In the late 1920s and 1930s, the family of Anthony P. and Cora Fonda owned and occupied this house. Born in 1878 in Kansas City, Anthony Fonda attended Marmaduke Military Academy in Sweet Springs. A resident of Independence his entire life, Anthony P. Fonda was, for twenty-eight years, a justice of the peace at Fairmont, Sugar Creek, and Independence. He married Cora Homan in 1908; they raised two children: Nadine and Paul. Anthony Fonda died in November 1935. In the 1940s, Ed D. White owned this house; in the early 1950s, Floyd C. Carson lived at 611 North Delaware Street.

614 North Delaware Street
Classification: Contributing (1) [within original Truman NHL district]
Historic Name: Camerlinck House
Architectural Style: Modern (Minimal Traditional)
Construction Date: ca. 1951
Tax Identification: 26-310-20-15
Legal Description: McCauley Park Addition, block 1, lot 6 and part of lot 7
Description: Contributing one- and one-half-story wood-frame dwelling with single-car garage attached on north side; irregular shape; steeply pitched gable roof with composition shingles; wide clapboard siding; eight-

[17] McCullough, *Truman*, 49.

over-twelve double-hung sash windows framed by shutters; small slightly recessed porch on façade; concrete foundation. Lot with lawn and foundation shrubbery is slightly raised and slopes up to the rear.
History/Significance: This Modern style house built around 1951 stands on the site of the John G. Paxton home, reportedly designed by Adrian Van Brunt. John G. Paxton practiced law in Independence for nearly half a century, from around 1880 through the 1920s. Mary Gentry Paxton founded the Mary Paxton Study Club, whose members included Truman and Noland family members. Mary Paxton died in 1903, leaving five children: Mary, Frank, Elizabeth, Mathew, and Edward. Mary Paxton and Bess Wallace were girlhood friends, and supported each other in 1903 when each experienced the death of a parent (Bess's father and Mary's mother).[18]

The original Paxton gardens extended from the rear of the house to Union Street on the north. The Paxton home and gardens, now gone, were replaced with newer homes. Bernard and Donna Camerlinck owned the early 1950s house at 614 North Delaware in the 1970s, 1980s, and 1990s.

615 North Delaware Street
Classification: Noncontributing (1) [within original Truman NHL district]
Historic Name: None found
Architectural Style: Modern
Construction Date: ca. 1973
Tax Identification: 26-310-21-09
Legal Description: McCauley Park Addition, block 2, lot 13
Description: Noncontributing one-story wood-frame dwelling with concrete foundation was built after period of significance; rectangular in shape; low-pitched complex gabled roof with composition shingles; brick veneer siding with clapboard in gable end on main façade and board and batten on other walls; large plate glass window with shed roof projects from main façade; porch on south side of house with wrought iron balustrade. Street-level lot with lawn, slopes gently to the rear.
History/Significance: The current house on this property was built around 1973, but previous owners include Mrs. Effie M. Zaun, who owned the property in 1930. Arline Marqua owned the property in 1972 and was probably the first owner of the home that currently sits on this lot. Hiram I. Simmons owned the property in 1980.

618 North Delaware Street
Classification: Contributing (1) [within original Truman NHL district]
Historic Name: Cooper/Thice House
Architectural Style: Tudor Revival
Construction Date: ca. 1920
Tax Identification: 26-310-20-16
Legal Description: McCauley Park Addition, block 1, lot 5
Description: Contributing two-story wood-frame dwelling; irregular in shape; steeply pitched jerkinhead roof with elongated roof slope on south side, clad with composition shingles; narrow clapboard siding; double-hung sash windows; circular, tiered porch steps on main façade lead up to slightly recessed door with semi-circular head; one-story low-pitched hipped roof projection on façade; stone foundation. Slightly raised lot with foundation shrubbery; shade trees in side and rear yards.
Alterations: A hipped-roof projection on the façade probably not original; original door and porch on façade may have been altered; shed roof dormer on south side may be an addition; wood-frame garage added to north side wall near rear.

[18] McCullough, *Truman*, 70.

History/Significance: In the early 1920s, John F. and Muriel Estelle Wilcox Thice made their home here at 618 North Delaware. John Thice, a graduate of the University of Kansas Law School, and Muriel, a graduate of Northwestern University, both practiced law in Independence. From 1913-1915, John Thice was a member of the Missouri Legislature. Between 1918 and 1962, Muriel Thice served as legal advisor to the Draft Board, for which she received a citation of recognition from President Harry Truman, as well as Presidents Eisenhower and Kennedy. John and Muriel Thice raised two daughters: Betty Ann and Barbara Estella. In the 1940s and 1950s, the family of Godfrey Twachtman, a manufacturer's agent, lived at 618 North Delaware Street.

This Tudor Revival style house was probably built for Leo W. McDavitt and his wife around 1915. In the 1910s, Leo McDavitt owned the McDavitt Drug Company on the Courthouse Square at 121 West Lexington Avenue. In the 1910s, Mrs. McDavitt, a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution and interested in local history, helped raise funds to save and restore Independence's old log cabin courthouse, dating from the late 1820s.

619 North Delaware Street
Classification: Contributing (1) [within original Truman NHL district]
Historic Name: Allen House
Architectural Style: Colonial Revival
Construction Date: ca. 1905
Tax Identification: 26-310-21-08
Legal Description: McCauley Park Addition, block 2, lot 14
Description: Contributing one-and one-half-story wood frame dwelling; rectangular shape; cross-gambrel roof; horizontal wood clapboard siding with decorative wood shingles in upper gambrel end on façade; one-over-one double-hung sash wood windows; porch supported by round columns recessed under second-floor overhang across façade; basement partially above ground in rear. Lot slopes steeply down in the rear; ornamental shrubbery around foundation.
Alterations: Small addition(s) in rear.
History/Significance: Homer Allen probably had this house constructed around 1905. Allen, who worked in the wholesale lumber industry for many years, occupied the house at 619 North Delaware into the 1930s. His son, Phog, was a Kansas University basketball legend. Phog and his five brothers were members with Harry Truman of the "Waldo Street Gang."[19] From time to time, the Allens may have taken in boarders. Hazel K. Perry, a stenographer, lived in the house in the early 1910s.

620 North Delaware Street
Classification: Contributing (2) [within original Truman NHL district]
Historic Name: Clark House
Architectural Style: Queen Anne
Construction Date: ca. 1888
Tax Identification: 26-310-20-17
Legal Description: McCauley Park Addition, block 1, lot 4
Description: Contributing two-story wood-frame dwelling; irregular in shape; hipped roof with cross gables, clad with composition shingles; exterior siding; one-over-one double-hung sash windows; wrap-around porch (first and second floors) supported by round wood columns; stone foundation.
Alterations: Two-story gabled roof addition to the rear; siding altered; wrap-around porch altered. Contributing wood-frame single-car garage in rear built during period of significance. Slightly raised lot has lawn and some foundation shrubbery.

[19] Ferrell, *The Autobiography of Harry S. Truman*, 11.

History/Significance: The original owner of this late 1880s Queen Anne style house is not known. The family of John B. Clark, proprietor of a general merchandise store in Independence, occupied this house in the early 1900s until around 1920. Roderick and Sarah J. Lively May lived in the house in the 1920s and 1930s. Roderick, a native of Scotland, emigrated to North America in 1873, married Sarah J. Lively in Canada in 1877, and came to Independence in 1883. He first worked as a cooper before founding the May Coal and Feed Company. In 1900, he became a bishop in the RLDS church. Roderick and Sarah raised five children: Nephi J., Charles, Alvin R., William H., and Mrs. Pearl Crick. Roderick May died in 1930. In the 1940s and 1950s, Ella G. Fetch and Margaret Meredith lived at 620 North Delaware.

623 North Delaware Street
Classification: Contributing (1) [within original Truman NHL district]
Historic Name: Bates House
Architectural Style: Modern (Ranch)
Construction Date: ca. 1969
Tax Identification: 26-310-21-07
Legal Description: McCauley Park Addition, block 2, lot 15
Description: Contributing one-story wood-frame dwelling built after the period of significance; rectangular in shape; hip roof with composition shingles; board and batten exterior siding; double-hung sash windows; small porch on façade; concrete foundation with basement above ground in rear; raised wood deck in rear. The lot is level at the street and slopes gently down toward the rear.
History/Significance: This house, constructed around 1969, was first occupied by Joseph and Alice Bates, a retired couple. By 1973, Mrs. Yvonne B. Malone lived at 623 North Delaware Street.

626 North Delaware Street
Classification: Contributing (1); noncontributing (1) [in original Truman NHL district]
Historic Name: Baldwin House
Architectural Style: Queen Anne
Construction Date: ca. 1902
Tax Identification: 26-310-20-18
Legal Description: McCauley Park Addition, block 1, lot 3 and part of lot 2
Description: Contributing two- and one-half-story brick and wood-frame dwelling; irregular in shape; hipped and cross-gabled roof with bellcast gabled ends, clad with composition shingles; brick exterior (first floor) and shingles (above first floor); one-over-one double-hung sash; Palladian window with leaded glass side windows in gabled end; gable roof porch with round wood columns and wood balustrade across façade; stone foundation. Alterations: There may be an addition to the side/rear; the wood balustrade on the façade is a newer alteration. Noncontributing wood-frame double-car garage built after period of significance. Slightly raised lot with lawn and shrubs; shade trees in rear.
History/Significance: This Queen Anne style house may have been built for the family of Ernest A. Baldwin. The family occupied the house in 1906 and lived there through the late 1910s. Ernest Baldwin worked as a salesman, then, became a produce dealer. By 1920, the family of James L. and Josephine Rubel Cook resided at 626 North Delaware Street. James Cook and Edward Dillingham owned and operated a number of shoe stores. James and Josephine parented several children, including: Chester H., Claude O., Clifford R., James H., and Mrs. Wesley L. Brooks. James Cook died in 1936 at his home on Delaware Street. In the 1940s and early 1950s, Jesse Stinson, L. Glendon Keith, and Leonard A. Trendhard lived at 626 North Delaware.

627 North Delaware Street
Classification: Contributing (1) [within original Truman NHL district]
Historic Name: Myers House
Architectural Style: Revival
Construction Date: ca. 1918
Tax Identification: 26-310-21-06
Legal Description: McCauley Park Addition, block 2, lot 16
Description: Contributing one- and one-half-story wood frame dwelling; irregular in shape; gabled roof with composition shingles and boxed eaves at lower gabled end; horizontal wood clapboard siding and wood shingles in upper gabled end; one-over-one double-hung sash windows; gabled roof porch supported by turned posts across most of façade; basement partially above ground in rear. Lawn and plantings in yard; lot slopes down in the rear.
History/Significance: Abraham and Florida Myers were possibly the first occupants of this house, constructed in the late 1910s. Abraham O. Myers worked as a clerk at the county courthouse in 1920. By 1924, James D. and Blanch Gault occupied this house. After a brief occupancy by James D. and Maurine Lindsay in the early 1930s, presiding bishop of the Reformed Latter Day Saints Church George Leslie DeLapp and his wife Ardyce resided at 627 in the mid-1930s. From around 1938 to 1950, William B. Fullerton, a contractor, and his wife Margaret R. lived in this house.

628 North Delaware Street
Classification: Contributing (2) [within original Truman NHL district]
Historic Name: Rayborn House
Architectural Style: Prairie School
Construction Date: ca. 1910
Tax Identification: 26-310-20-19
Legal Description: McCauley Park Addition, block 1, part of lot 2
Description: Contributing two- and one-half-story wood-frame dwelling; irregular in shape; hipped roof and hip dormers with bellcast curve over the eaves, clad with composition shingles; brick exterior (first floor) and clapboard siding (above first floor); one-over-one double-hung sash windows; gable porch roof with arched boxed cornices and decorative wood fan under gable, supported by square brick columns, across façade; cut stone foundation with daylight basement.
Alterations: The siding is not original.
Contributing brick garage in rear, probably built around time of house construction. Lot with lawn elevated above the street. Shade trees along street and in rear yard.
History/Significance: Lou A. and Mae Rayborn probably had this house built around 1910. The Rayborn couple lived at 628 North Delaware in 1911 and remained there into the 1930s. They raised a daughter, Susan Cunduff. Lou Rayborn, who worked for Riley Wilson Wholesale Grocery Company, died at his home at 628 North Delaware Street in October 1935. In the late 1940s and 1950s, Jessie Page resided in the house.

630 North Delaware Street
Classification: Contributing (2) [within original Truman NHL district]
Historic Name: Houchens House
Architectural Style: Bungalow
Construction Date: ca. 1925
Tax Identification: 26-310-20-01
Legal Description: McCauley Park Addition, block 1, part of lot 1
Description: Contributing one- and one-half-story coursed stone dwelling; irregular shape; gabled roof with hipped dormers and broad overhanging eaves and decorative brackets, clad with composition shingles; squared coursed stone exterior; large fixed light and also double-hung sash windows; porch with square stone posts

supporting balustrade-encircled deck above, extending across façade, is now enclosed; recessed main entrance; stone foundation with daylight basement.
Alterations: Front porch has been enclosed; a deck has been built above the porch roof.
Contributing wood-frame double-car garage in rear, accessible from West College Street. Corner lot with lawn and foundation shrubbery elevated above the street.
History/Significance: Basil Manley and Frances Clements Houchens had this house constructed around 1925. Basil Manley Houchens, the son of First Baptist minister Manley Houchens, was a childhood friend of Harry Truman.[20] He owned B. M. Houchens Realty and Mortgage Company in the 1910s and 1920s. Between 1920 and 1926, Houchens served on the Independence City Council. He also was president of the Chamber of Commerce.

In the mid-1920s, Houchens became president of Citizens Security Bank in nearby Englewood, Missouri. Around that time, Harry S Truman, Fielding Houchens, B. M. Houchen's brother and high school classmate of Truman's, along with several others took over this small tottering bank as a business venture, soon to learn that the bank had limited assets. The bank failed not long after Truman and others sold their interests. Subsequently, Basil Manley Houchens committed suicide in his garage here at 630 North Delaware Street.[21] Frances Houchens continued living in the house into the 1930s. In the late 1940s and 1950s, Vera Thomason resided in this house.

631 North Delaware Street
Classification: Contributing (2) [within original Truman NHL district]
Historic Name: Peters House
Architectural Style: Prairie School
Construction Date: ca. 1905
Tax Identification: 26-310-21-05
Legal Description: McCauley Park Addition, block 2, lot 17
Description: Contributing two- and one-half-story wood-frame dwelling; irregular in shape; hipped roof and hipped dormers, with bellcast flare over broad overhanging eaves, clad with composition shingles; shingle siding; one-over-one double-hung sash windows; hipped porch roof supported by round wood columns across façade; stone foundation.
Alterations: The porch floor (cement) and balustrade have been altered; siding altered; one-story shed-roof addition on north side wall near rear.
Contributing one-story wood-frame garage dates to period of significance. Lot with lawn slopes gently down in rear; shade trees in front and side yards.
History/Significance: By 1924, Mize R. Peters resided here until the mid-1950s. (The Peters had lived at 305 North Delaware in the early 1920s.) The son of W. T. and Annie Mize Peters, Mize Peters was a boyhood friend of Harry Truman.[22] He and his wife maintained a close friendship with Bess and Harry Truman throughout their lives. Mize Peters, like his father and uncle, became a well-regarded businessman in Independence. For many years Peters owned and operated a drugstore on the southeast corner of the Courthouse Square, known as Peters Pharmacy. He also was active in the Boy Scouts, serving as a district chair and, later, an honorary chairman.
The original owners/occupants of this house are not known with certainty. William P. and LaVergne T. Bryson lived at 631 North Delaware in 1908, followed by Abram B. Peer, manager of Peer Supply Company, and his family around 1911. Wycoop Kiersted was a resident in the late 1910s and in 1920.

[20] Ferrell, *Autobiography of Harry S. Truman*, 11.
[21] Robert H. Ferrell, *Harry S. Truman: A Life* (Columbia: University of Missouri Press, 1994), 106.
[22] Ferrell, *Autobiography of Harry S. Truman*, 47.

633 North Delaware Street
Classification: Contributing (2) [within original Truman NHL district]
Historic Name: Sea House
Architectural Style: Tudor Revival
Construction Date: 1937
Tax Identification: 26-310-21-04
Legal Description: McCauley Park Addition, block 2, part of lot 18
Description: Contributing two- and one-half-story wood-frame dwelling; rectangular in shape; steeply pitched gabled roof with cross gables and slightly projecting shed roof dormers, clad with composition shingles; stucco and wood timber exterior; double-hung sash windows; small hipped roof porch roof over front entrance; stone foundation.
Alterations: large picture window replaced tripartite window on first floor.
Contributing one-story wood-frame garage is also located on this property. Level lot with lawn sloping gently down at the rear; dense hedge along sidewalk; house stands less than ten feet from dwelling located to the north.
History/Significance: Hiram LeRoi and Julie Thomas Sea had this Tudor Revival style house built in 1937 for $5,500, according to an abstract of the property. Photographs taken slightly later show the house much as it remains in 2001. Hiram Sea, the son of John A. Sea, was born in Independence in 1882. After graduating from law school at the University of Missouri, he married Julie May Thomas in 1906. Hiram Sea worked as a lawyer and manager for the John Sea Abstract Company for many years. The Sea family, that included a son Austin LeRoi, lived at 633 North Delaware Street into the early 1950s. The George M. Hare family purchased the house around 1951.

635 North Delaware Street
Classification: Contributing (2) [within original Truman NHL district]
Historic Name: Stewart House
Architectural Style: Modern
Construction Date: ca. 1937
Tax Identification: 26-310-21-03
Legal Description: McCauley Park Addition, block 2, north part of lot 18
Description: Contributing two-story wood-frame dwelling; rectangular in shape; gabled roof with composition shingles; weatherboard siding; eight-over-eight double-hung sash windows; clapboard siding; recessed porch on façade that extends across Delaware Street façade.
Contributing wood-frame two-car garage to the rear (east) of the house, built around time of house construction. The property is a corner lot (North Delaware and West College streets) with lawn sloping down toward the rear; stone retaining wall along north side (West College Street). The house stands less than ten feet from the house located to the south.
History/Significance: Byron A. and Margaret Clements Stewart had this house built around 1937, possibly around the time that the neighboring Sea House at 633 North Delaware Street, just a few feet to the south, was constructed. The Stewarts and their one son, Byron, Jr., lived here at 635 North Delaware for decades.
Byron A. Stewart, born in Independence in 1898, served in the Navy during World War I, and graduated from the Kansas City School of Law. He married Margaret Clements in 1922. Stewart co-owned Stewart Brothers Electric Company. In 1930, he served as the judge of the Independence police court and worked alongside Harry Truman when he served as presiding judge of Jackson County. Stewart also practiced law in association with his father-in-law John W. Clements.

701 North Delaware Street
Classification: Noncontributing (1) [within original Truman NHL district]
Historic Name: Randall House
Architectural Style: Bungalow (altered)
Construction Date: ca. 1920
Tax Identification: 26-310-12-13
Legal Description: McCauley Park Addition, block 3, lot 8
Description: Noncontributing one- and one-half-story wood-frame dwelling that has been extensively altered; rectangular in shape; gable roof with elongated bellcast curve over porch and gabled dormer, clad with composition shingles; brick exterior (first floor) and shingle siding (above first floor); recessed corner porch with square brick columns and solid brick baluster; concrete basement with daylight basement.
Property is located on a corner lot (North Delaware and West College streets) with lawn and foundation shrubbery, sloping gently down in the rear.
Alterations: Façade extensively altered, probably since 1970, by the enclosure of most of the porch to create a sunroom; gabled dormer on front may not be original; two-story gabled roof addition in rear.
History/Significance: The original owners/occupants of this house, probably built in the 1920s, are not known at present. Records indicate that George E. Randall, a contractor and brick mason, owned the house in 1932 and 1952. Mrs. Vera J. Randall owned the property in 1972 and Robert A. Thomas owned the house in 1980.

702 North Delaware Street
Classification: Contributing (1) [within original Truman NHL district]
Historic Name: Bullene/Choplin House
Architectural Style: Queen Anne
Construction Date: ca. 1887
Tax Identification: 26-310-11-13
Legal Description: McCauley Park Addition, block 4, lot 6 and 7
Description: Contributing two- and one-half-story wood-frame dwelling; irregular in shape; complex hip and gabled roof with decorative dentils on boxed cornice under the eaves and boxed bellcast gable ends, clad with composition shingles; wood clapboard siding with fish-scale and diamond shingles in gable ends; oriel tower with conical roof on second-story of southeast corner of house; one-over-one double-hung sash windows along with some stained and leaded glass windows; wrap-around porch across façade and south side with shed roof supported by Doric columns with wood balustrade; rubble stone foundation. Large corner slightly elevated lot with lawn sloping gently to the east; shade trees and hedges near and along property lines.
Alterations: The porch columns and windows were probably replaced in the early 1900s.
History/Significance: This imposing two- and one-half-story Queen Anne residence was built on a double corner lot for Thomas C. and Anna Bullene in 1887. In 1884 Thomas Bullene, son of a Kansas City dry goods merchant, had established his own dry goods business, "T. C. Bullene and Company," on the south side of the Courthouse Square (3 East Lexington Avenue) in Independence. Thomas and Anna had two children. In 1889, Thomas Bullene died in his new home at the age of thirty-four. His widow later remarried and sold the house in 1898 to Lewis F. McCoy, son of Alexander McCoy and nephew of William McCoy, first mayor of Independence.

The Robert R. Choplin family purchased the house in 1919. Robert Choplin was a prominent Independence real estate agent. The Choplins raised five children. The house devolved to Josephine Choplin, who renovated the house in 1973.

706 North Delaware Street
Classification: Noncontributing (1) [within original Truman NHL district]
Historic Name: None found
Architectural Style: Bungalow (altered)
Construction Date: ca. 1920
Tax Identification: 26-310-11-14
Legal Description: McCauley Park Addition, block 4, lot 5 and part of lot 4
Description: Noncontributing one-story wood-frame dwelling extensively altered; rectangular in shape; gabled roof with project cross gables on south side, clad with composition shingles; clapboard siding; one-over-one double-hung sash windows; recessed porch on south side with square brick columns supporting roof; cut stone foundation.
Alterations: Roof was probably altered extensively at the eaves and dormers may have been added after construction; porch on side probably not original; windows replaced.
History/Significance: The original owners/occupants of this house, built in the 1920s, are not known at present. Jay S. Weeks was listed as the owner in 1932. C. Fred Hotzen owned the property in 1952 and D. Fred Holtzen owned it in 1972.

707 North Delaware Street
Classification: Noncontributing (1); contributing (1) [in original Truman NHL district]
Historic Name: Johnson House
Architectural Style: Vernacular
Construction Date: ca. 1920 (altered 1989)
Tax Identification: 26-310- 12-12
Legal Description: McCauley Park Addition, block 3, lot 9 and part of lot 10
Description: Noncontributing one- and one-half-story wood-frame dwelling extensively altered; irregular in shape; complex gabled and hipped roof with shed roof dormers, clad with composition shingles; weatherboard siding; one-over-one double-hung sash windows; porch with small paired wood posts under projecting gabled roof; concrete foundation.
Alterations: Addition/window alteration on south side of façade; shed roof dormers added; original siding replaced; a portion of the building was demolished and a new addition built in 1989.
Contributing wood-frame gabled roof one-car garage in rear, dating from period of house construction. Lot with lawn slightly elevated above street and sloping gently down in rear; shade trees in side and rear yards.
History/Significance: The original owners/occupants of this house, built in the 1920s, are not known at present. Records indicate that D. Ronald Carmichael owned the property in 1932, H. Austin Johnson owned it in 1952 and 1972, and Joe L. Anderson owned the house in 1980.

709 North Delaware Street
Classification: Contributing (2) [within original Truman NHL district]
Historic Name: Rice House
Architectural Style: Bungalow
Construction Date: ca. 1920
Tax Identification: 26-310-12-11
Legal Description: McCauley Park Addition, block 3, nearly all of lot 10 and part of lot 11
Description: Contributing one- and one-half-story wood-frame dwelling; rectangular in shape; gabled roof with boxed cornice at gable ends, clad with composition shingles; weatherboard siding; one-over-one double-hung sash windows; screened-in porch with square wood posts under projecting gabled roof; concrete foundation with daylight basement.
Alterations: Porch screened-in; weatherboard siding placed over stucco exterior between 1975 and 1988.

A contributing wood-frame gabled roof single-car garage stands in the rear, dating from period of house construction. Lot with lawn slightly elevated above street and sloping gently down in the rear; shade trees in side yards.
History/Significance: The original owner of this Bungalow style house, built in the early 1920s, is not known with certainty. Reverend Hallie Rice, pastor of the Waldo Avenue Baptist Church, and his wife Lelia lived in the house in the late 1920s into the 1940s. Lawrence A. Bostian bought the house in the mid-1940s and resided there for several years.

710 North Delaware Street
Classification: Contributing (1) [within original Truman NHL district]
Historic Name: Mason House
Architectural Style: Colonial Revival
Construction Date: ca. 1925
Tax Identification: 26-310-11-15
Legal Description: McCauley Park Addition, block 4, lot 3 and part of lot 4
Description: Contributing one- and one-half-story wood-frame dwelling; irregular shape; gabled roof with composition shingles; weatherboard exterior siding; one-over-one double-hung sash windows framed by shutters; small entry porch with flat roof encircled by wood balustrade supported by fluted columns; larger porch on south side with flat roof encircled by wood balustrade, supported by square wood columns; concrete block garage attached to north side wall; concrete foundation.
Alterations: concrete block foundation may have been an early addition; second garage door added and driveway widened to the south in 1991. Elevated lot with lawn and foundation shrubbery; uncoursed cut stone retaining wall along sidewalk and driveway; shade trees in front and side yards.
History/Significance: The original owner of this house is not known with certainty. In 1930, Anna P. Mason owned and occupied this house.

711 North Delaware Street
Classification: Contributing (2) [within original Truman NHL district]
Historic Name: Swift/Chastain House
Architectural Style: Queen Anne (with Colonial Revival details)
Construction Date: ca. 1902
Tax Identification: 26-310-12-10
Legal Description: McCauley Park Addition, block 3, part of lots 11 and 12
Description: Contributing two- and one-half-story wood-frame dwelling; irregular in shape; hipped roof with projecting gables; wide clapboard siding and wood shingles in gables; double-hung sash windows framed with shutters; small gabled porch roof supported by tapered round wood columns on façade; one-story hipped roof gallery on south side with square wood posts.
Alterations: one-story addition to rear.
A contributing wood-frame, clapboard-sided two car garage with hipped roof stands in the rear. The garage, which dates to the period of significance of the historic district, features contemporary overhead doors on the north wall and a small access door on the west, front, wall. Slightly elevated lot with lawn and shrubs along foundation; shade trees in yard.
History/Significance: This house may have been substantially modified around the turn of the twentieth century by the William S. and Isabel Swift family. In 1906, Swift as well as Elbert McDonald, dealer of lumber at 120 South Liberty Street, are listed in the Independence city directory as occupants. William Swift was associated with the American Scale Company at 411 North Delaware Street. Mortimer R. Swift, also a resident at 711 North Delaware, was a foreman at that company. William and Isabel Swift resided in the house through the late 1910s. In the mid-1920s, Thomas J. Walker lived in the house. In the late 1920s, Henry and Sophia Chastain, then retired, took up residence at 711 North Delaware. Chastain had worked in real estate and

insurance, had been the constable of Blue Township, and served as the mayor of Sweet Springs from 1890–1894. He and his wife came to Jackson County around 1910. Chastain was the justice of the peace for fourteen years. He died at his home on North Delaware in 1936. His daughter, Katie Chastain, owned and occupied the house in the 1940s and 1950s.

715 North Delaware Street
Classification: Contributing (1) [within original Truman NHL district]
Historic Name: Miller House
Architectural Style: Bungalow
Construction Date: ca. 1917
Tax Identification: 26-310-12-09
Legal Description: McCauley Park Addition, block 3, part of lot 12
Description: Contributing one-story wood-frame dwelling; rectangular in shape; gabled roof with decorative knee braces, clad with composition shingles; weatherboard siding; double-hung sash windows; porch with tapered stucco posts and wood balusters across façade; concrete foundation. Slightly elevated terraced lot with lawn and foundation shrubbery; shade trees in yard.
Alterations: original exterior may have been stucco and has been replaced; porch balusters replaced.
History/Significance: This Bungalow style house may have been built for the Herschel O. Miller family around 1917. Miller occupied the house by 1920 and was there through the mid-1920s. The house had a series of occupants, several of them renters, over the next several years. Nannie and Edgar J. Tatum, a station manager, lived there in the early 1930s; Hazel and James B. Walker, a store manager, were there in 1934; Helen and Ralph T. Middleton, a batteryman, lived there in 1938. Following World War II, Edith P. Lewis owned and occupied the house. Wilbur Whipp owned 715 in 1952, and E. A. Jennings was owner in 1954.

717 North Delaware Street
Classification: Contributing (1) [within original Truman NHL district]
Historic Name: Weddle House
Architectural Style: Modern (Ranch)
Construction Date: ca. 1969
Tax Identification: 26-310-12-08
Legal Description: McCauley Park Addition, block 3, lot 13 and part of lot 14
Description: Contributing one-story wood-frame dwelling built after the period of significance; L-shape plan with two-car garage projecting from façade toward street; shallow pitched gabled roof clad with wood shingles; clapboard vinyl siding; large brick wall chimney on façade; double-hung sash windows; concrete foundation. The lot is level, with lawn and foundation shrubbery.
History/Significance: Franklin and Doris Weddle were probably the first occupants of this house, constructed around 1969. Franklin Weddle worked as an assistant to the first presidency of the Reformed Latter Day Saints Church in Independence in the 1970s.

719 North Delaware Street
Classification: Noncontributing (1) [within original Truman NHL district]
Historic Name: None found
Architectural Style: Modern (Ranch)
Construction Date: ca. 1972
Tax Identification: 26-310-12-19
Legal Description: McCauley Park Addition, block 3, part of lot 14 and part of vacated Nettleton Avenue
Description: Noncontributing one-story wood-frame dwelling built after period of significance; rectangular in shape; hipped roof with shingles; brick veneer, wood shingle, and board and batten exterior siding; double-hung

siding; small recessed porch on façade; concrete foundation with garage in basement. Lot is level at the street, with the lawn sloping down in the rear.
History/Significance: Robert K. Brown appears to have been the original owner of this property. Clarence A. Resch, Jr., owned it in 1980.

722 North Delaware Street
Classification: Contributing (1) [within original Truman NHL district]
Historic Name: Williams House
Architectural Style: Modern (Split Level)
Construction Date: ca. 1970
Tax Identification: 26-310-11-16
Legal Description: McCauley Park Addition, block 4, lot 2 and part of lot 1
Description: Contributing one- and one-half-story wood-frame dwelling; rectangular in shape; hipped roof with composition shingles; board and batten siding; double-hung sash windows framed by shutters; small concrete front porch; concrete foundation with two-car garage. Lot with lawn is slightly elevated above the street and slopes gently up in rear.
History/Significance: Constructed around 1970, this split-level house was occupied in the early 1970s by Claude D. and Audrey D. Williams. Claude Williams worked as an electronics technician for the Reformed Latter Day Saints Church in Independence.

726 North Delaware Street
Classification: Contributing (1) [within original Truman NHL district]
Historic Name: Naught House
Architectural Style: Modern (Split Level)
Construction Date: ca. 1970
Tax Identification: 26-310-11-17
Legal Description: McCauley Park Addition, block 4, part of lot 1 and part of vacated Nettleton Avenue
Description: Contributing one- and one-half-story wood-frame dwelling; L-shape plan; hipped roof with composition shingles; brick veneer and board and batten siding; double-hung sash windows; small concrete porch with projecting hipped roof; concrete foundation with garage in part of basement. Lot with lawn and foundation shrubbery slightly elevated above the street and sloping gently up in the rear.
History/Significance: Melvin W. and Gladys V. Naught lived in this house, constructed in 1970, in the early 1970s. Melvin Naught worked for Trans World Airlines in Kansas City.

801-807 North Delaware Street (east side) [within original Truman NHL district]
Classification: Undeveloped lot
Historic Name:
Architectural Style:
Construction Date:
Tax Identification: 26-310-12-21
Legal Description: McCauley Park, block 11, lots 8–11
Description: Undeveloped lot

800/802 North Delaware Street
Classification: Contributing (1) [within original Truman NHL district]
Historic Name: McKinzie/Gatlin House
Architectural Style: Eclectic
Construction Date: ca. 1969
Tax Identification: 26-310-11-18
Legal Description: McCauley Park Addition, block 9, part of lot 7 and vacated portion of Nettleton Avenue
Description: Contributing two- and one-half-story wood-frame duplex dwelling built after period of significance; rectangular in shape; gabled roof variation with gabled dormers, clad with wood shingles; wood shingle siding; double-hung sash windows framed with shutters; concrete foundation with separate garages in basement. Level lot with lawn slopes gently up in the rear.
History/Significance: Constructed around 1969, this duplex was first occupied by Richard and Kathleen McKinzie (at 800 North Delaware) and Gerri Gatlin (at 802 North Delaware). Richard McKinzie was a professor at the University of Missouri at Kansas City. Gerri Gatlin taught school. By 1972, William Kaue occupied 800 North Delaware and Ralph Barnard lived at 802 North Delaware.

806 North Delaware Street
Classification: Contributing (1) [within original Truman NHL district]
Historic Name: Miller House
Architectural Style: Modern (Ranch)
Construction Date: ca. 1967
Tax Identification: 26-310-11-19
Legal Description: McCauley Park Addition, block 9, lot 6 and part of lot 7
Description: Contributing one-story wood-frame dwelling and attached garage built after the period of significance; irregular in shape; gabled roof with composition shingles; shingle siding; double-hung sash windows framed by shutters; small concrete front porch with awning; concrete foundation. Elevated lot with lawn, slopes up toward the rear.
History/Significance: This Ranch style house was constructed around 1967 for Lawrence and Lulu Miller. The Millers, who were retired, lived in the house until around 1972.

809 North Delaware Street
Classification: Contributing (1) [within original Truman NHL district]
Historic Name: Nutter House
Architectural Style: Modern (Ranch)
Construction Date: ca. 1967
Tax Identification: 26-310-12-06
Legal Description: McCauley Park Addition, block 10, part of lots 8 and 9
Description: Contributing one-story wood-frame dwelling with attached garage built after the period of significance; irregular in shape; gabled roof with composition shingles; clapboard (lower walls) and board and batten (upper walls) siding; windows framed by shutters; small concrete porch on façade; concrete foundation. Lot with lawn and some foundation shrubbery slopes down to the rear; McCoy Park is located to the east.
History/Significance: Constructed around 1967, this house was built for Georgia Nutter. Nutter worked as a maid at the Jackson County Health Department and lived in this house for several years in the 1970s.

810 North Delaware Street
Classification: Contributing (1) [within original Truman NHL district]
Historic Name: Miller House
Architectural Style: Modern (Minimal Traditional/Ranch)
Construction Date: ca. 1961
Tax Identification: 26-310-11-20
Legal Description: McCauley Park Addition, block 9, lot 5
Description: Contributing one-story wood-frame dwelling; rectangular in shape; gabled roof with composition shingles; wood shingle siding and decorative vertical wood in gabled end; one-over-one double-hung sash windows; small concrete porch on east façade, sheltered by awning; concrete foundation. Lot with lawn and shade trees elevated above the street; stone retaining wall along sidewalk and driveway.
Alterations: A carport was added on the south side toward the rear.
History/Significance: This house, constructed around 1961, was first occupied by Lawrence and Lulu Miller, retired. The Millers lived in this house for about six years before moving to a new house at 806 North Delaware Street around 1967. Tim Campbell moved into the house after the Millers left.

811 North Delaware Street
Classification: Contributing (1) [within original Truman NHL district]
Historic Name: Pettigrew House
Architectural Style: Modern (Ranch)
Construction Date: ca. 1966
Tax Identification: 26-310-12-05
Legal Description: McCauley Park Addition, block 10, lot 10 and part of lot 9
Description: Contributing one-story wood-frame dwelling with attached single-car garage; rectangular in shape; gabled roof with composition shingles; weatherboard siding; small concrete porch on façade protected by awning; concrete foundation. Lot with lawn and some foundation shrubbery, slopes toward the rear. McCoy Park lies to the east.
History/Significance: Lorenza and Willa Pettigrew moved into this house soon after its construction around 1966. On a summer day of that year, former President Truman and his bodyguard, Mike Westwood, were walking along North Delaware Street and paused to greet Lorenza Pettigrew as he watered freshly laid sod around his new house here at 811 North Delaware Street. “Mr. Pettigrew, glad to have you for a neighbor,” Truman said, as Alversia Pettigrew recalled many years later.[23] Lorenza Pettigrew worked as a machine operator at Remington Arms. The Pettigrews lived in the house into the 1970s.

815 and 815 ½ North Delaware Street
Classification: Contributing (1) [within original Truman NHL district]
Historic Name: Garrett/Everhart House
Architectural Style: Modern (Ranch)
Construction Date: ca. 1959
Tax Identification: 26-310-12-04
Legal Description: McCauley Park Addition, block 10, lot 11
Description: Contributing one-story wood-frame dwelling; L-shape plan; low pitch hipped roof with composition shingles; brick veneer and board and batten on façade; weatherboard siding on other walls; two small entrances on south side, protected by awning; concrete slab foundation. The lot, with lawn, slopes to the rear (east). McCoy Park is located to the east.
History/Significance: This Ranch style house, built around 1959, was first occupied by Arthur C. Garrett, a laborer at Jones Store, and Claude and Lucille Everhart. Claude Everhart worked as a pipefitter. By 1960, Frank

[23] Alversia Brown Pettigrew, *Memories of a Neck Child* (n.p., ca. 1998), 79.

and Edith Tandy replaced the Everharts, however, Arthur Garrett continued to live in the house until around 1962, when new residents replaced the Everhart and Tandy couples.

817 North Delaware Street
Classification: Noncontributing (1) [within original Truman NHL district]
Historic Name: None found
Architectural Style: Modern
Construction Date: ca. 1998
Tax Identification: 26-310-12-03
Legal Description: McCauley Park Addition, block 10, lots 12 and 13
Description: Noncontributing one-story wood-frame dwelling built after the period of significance; irregular in shape; hipped roof; double-hung sash windows; concrete foundation. The lot, with lawn and shade trees, slopes gently down to the rear (east). McCoy Park is located to the east.
History/Significance: This modern house replaced a River Gothic building that was owned by Claude W. Richaus in 1972 and by L. Richards in 1980.

818 North Delaware Street [within original Truman NHL district]
Classification: Undeveloped lot/side yard for 820 North Delaware
Historic Name:
Architectural Style:
Construction Date:
Tax Identification:
Legal Description: McCauley Park Addition, block 9
Description: Undeveloped lot

820 North Delaware Street
Classification: Contributing (2) [within original Truman NHL district]
Historic Name: Given House
Architectural Style: Tudor Revival
Construction Date: ca. 1931
Tax Identification: 26-31-11-24
Legal Description: McCauley Park Addition, block 9, lots 3 and 4
Description: Contributing one- and one-half-story wood-frame dwelling; irregular in shape; gabled roof with extended slope on south side, clad with composition shingles; multi-paned double-hung sash windows framed by shutters; small porch at entry into small gabled roof vestibule on façade; stone foundation.
Alterations: A gabled dormer added to south side; there is a one-story gabled addition on rear. Contributing one-story wood-frame garage in rear dates from the period of significance. Lot with lawn and some foundation shrubbery is substantially elevated above and set back from the street; an uncoursed stone retaining wall extends along the sidewalk.
History/Significance: Constructed around 1931, this house was first occupied by Vernon F. and Riva Given. Vernon F. Given worked at the Independence Bottling Company.

822 North Delaware Street
Classification: Contributing (1) [within original Truman NHL district]
Historic Name: Noffke House
Architectural Style: Modern (Ranch)
Construction Date: ca. 1969
Tax Identification: 26-310-11-01
Legal Description: McCauley Park Addition, block 9, lots 1 and 2
Description: Contributing one- and one-half-story brick dwelling and attached two-car garage; irregular in shape; steeply pitched complex hipped roof with wood shingles; brick exterior; windows framed by shutters; recessed entry porch; concrete foundation with basement. Corner lot with lawn and shade trees elevated above and set back from the street; curving driveway leads to garage on the north side of the house.
History/Significance: James A. and Maxine A. Noffke lived in this house shortly after its construction around 1969. James Noffke worked as a finisher at Bert Williams' business establishment.

900 North Delaware Street
Classification: Contributing site (1) [within original Truman NHL district]
Historic Name: Brady Green Space and Park
Architectural Style: city park
Construction Date: 1960s
Tax Identification: 26-310-02-11
Legal Description: McCauley Park, block 12, lots 1 - 12
Description: Small grassy park with scattered trees slopes downward to the east toward North Delaware Street. A bronze National Historic Landmark plaque denoting the entrance to the north end of the Harry S Truman Historic District is affixed to a large stone located in the park near North Delaware Street. This plaque acknowledges the 1971 NHL designation of the district. U.S. Highway 24 viaduct is a few hundred yards to the north of Brady Green Space. McCoy Park lies to the east on the other side of North Delaware Street.
History/Significance: The Brady Green Space and Park were created in the aftermath of massive urban renewal projects in the 1960s resulting in the demolition of houses in a sizeable African American neighborhood at the north end of North Delaware Street (bounded by U.S. Highway 24 on the north, West College on the south, North Spring on the east, and North McCoy on the west). Western portions of Nettleton, West Mill, and St. Charles Avenue were encompassed in this neighborhood known as the "Neck." McCoy Park, also established during this wave of "urban renewal" is located to the east.

901 North Delaware Street
Classification: Contributing site (1) [within original Truman NHL district]
Historic Name: McCoy Park (part of)
Architectural Style: city park
Construction Date: late 1960s
Tax Identification: 26-310-12-01/18
Legal Description: McCauley Park, block 3, lots 1, 2, 3, and 4
Description: Landscaped park; grassy portion of much larger McCoy Park with scattered trees, grass lawn sloping gently down toward the east with an upright wood sign with the words, "McCoy Park," inscribed on it. Bess Truman Parkway extends through the property several hundred feet further east. No structures or buildings. Brady Green Space lies to the west on the other side of North Delaware Street.
History/Significance: McCoy Park was created in the aftermath of massive urban renewal projects in the 1960s resulting in the demolition of houses in a sizeable African American neighborhood at the north end of North Delaware Street (bounded by U.S. Highway 24 on the north, West College on the south, North Spring on the east, and North McCoy on the west). West Nettleton, West Mill, and West St. Charles streets were encompassed in this neighborhood known as the "Neck."

North Delaware Street at 500 West U.S. Highway 24
Classification: Contributing (1); contributing site (1)
Historic Name: Harry S. Truman Presidential Museum and Library
Architectural Style: Modern
Construction Dates: 1956-1957/1967/1979/2001
Tax Identification:
Legal Description: Roosevelt Park Addition, blocks 7–10
Description: One-story masonry library with basement; irregular in shape; sloping roof; buff-colored Indiana limestone exterior, green tone chipped granite, and aluminum; aluminum windows; three tiers of steps lead to columned entrance with burnished aluminum and tinted glass front and green-toned chipped granite portico, on the southwest façade; full basement. Original 70,000 square-floor interior: north wing—Harry Truman's office, private and secretarial offices, large reception room, small kitchen and other accessories; southeast wing—museum; northwest wing—offices of the archivists and the stacks; west central section—auditorium and the reading room. The presidential library is located on a grass-covered knoll in a park-like setting; the entrance faces southwest, overlooking hilly landscape. Extensive parking lots are located on the west side of the library and a curvilinear driveway leads to the main entrance on the south side of the building.
Alterations: In May 1967, the General Services Administration awarded a contract to Miller-Stauch Construction Company of Kansas City to construct a one hundred-foot addition to the southern wing of the library to be used for office space, storage, and exhibit preparation. The architectural firm, Cooper, Robinson & Carlson, designed the addition at a cost of $285,000. In 1972, a stone wall was constructed that joined the northern end of the addition to the northern wing of the original library, completely enclosing the courtyard. In 1979, an east wing and an east side parking lot were added. Expansion of the library in 1967 and 1979 increased the facility's total square footage by 30,000 to 100,000 square feet. An extensive renovation of the building and exhibits was completed in 2000-2001. This project included improvements to the interior courtyard and the construction of a small addition in the southeast corner of the courtyard. The addition provides interior space for viewing the Truman gravesites, with large windows looking out onto the courtyard, benches, a surface-installed eternal flame and a statue of Harry Truman. This alteration allows visitors who may not be able to venture out into the courtyard to view the gravesites from this interior area and, in effect, to commemorate the lives of Bess and Harry Truman, and their daughter Margaret, from this vantage point.

As mentioned above, the property includes the gravesites of Harry and Bess, and the remains of Margaret Truman Daniel and Margaret's husband, Clifton Daniel, all of which are located in the building's interior courtyard. These, together, are counted as a contributing site within the Truman Historic District. Harry Truman died the day after Christmas, on December 26, 1972, and was buried here in the courtyard of the library facility. Bess lived for an additional ten years, in the family home on Delaware Street, and died there on October 18, 1982. She was laid to rest here in the courtyard, next to her husband. Margaret Truman Daniel died on January 29, 2008. Her remains and those of her husband, Clifton, who died in 2000, were interred on February 24, 2008, in a vault located near the Truman graves. The courtyard also contains several landscape features, including brick and concrete walkways, low ground-level lighting, planting beds, some lawn area, several small- and medium-size shade trees, and a centrally located flagpole.
History/Significance: The 1971 statement of significance for the Truman district identified the library with the statement that, "On the north the district is bounded by the Truman Library, completed in 1957 to house the Presidential papers."[24] After his retirement, Truman was actively involved in the planning for his presidential library and biographer Robert Ferrells says was "delighted" with the location in Independence near his home.[25] Truman maintained an office there and kept regular hours for most of his remaining years, arriving shortly

[24] "Statement of Significance, Harry S. Truman Historic District," on file in "Harry S Truman District National Historic Landmark" folder, National Park Service, Midwest Regional Office, Omaha, Nebraska.
[25] Ferrell, *Harry S. Truman*, 387-390.

before 8 o'clock every weekday morning. In his memoir, *Mr. Citizen*, Truman recalled, "I used to walk to the Library, a distance of six blocks [from the Truman home], but soon had to stop that because too many people wanted to talk to me along the way and I could not get to my office on time."[26]

The firm of Gentry and Voscamp, Architects, designed the original core of the Harry S. Truman Presidential Museum and Library. Neild and Somdal of Shreveport, Louisiana, created the original design. Henry J. Massman and Salvatore Patti, construction companies, built the library at a cost of $1,750,000. All work performed by these construction companies was billed at cost only; all usual profit and mark-up was donated by the companies. Over 17,000 individuals and organizations donated $1,155,000 to construct the library as well as purchase the library site, which occupied a portion of the twenty-two-acre Slover Memorial Park. The City of Independence had acquired the 13.2-acre, $113,000 site, in large part with funds transferred to the city by the Truman Library Foundation. The foundation solicited and collected donations for the project. The City of Independence acquired eleven houses that were located on the library site and sold them at auction. Several of the houses were relocated to other neighborhoods in Independence, including one moved to the 500-block of Hocker. Six lots were acquired by condemnation proceedings initiated by the Missouri State Highway Department for the construction of a library access right-of-way on the north side of Highway 24. The construction of the library re-shaped a historically black section of Independence, displacing many African American families under the auspices of "urban renewal."

Construction of the library was completed two years after former President Truman broke ground on May 8, 1955 (his 71st birthday). The 70,000 square-foot building was dedicated on July 6, 1957, and represented the culmination of eight years of effort commencing with a City Council resolution enacted in January of 1949 advocating the creation of a presidential library. During the dedication ceremony, former President Harry S Truman conveyed approximately 10,000 books, gifts, and mementos received by him during his presidency. Attendees at the dedication included former President Herbert Hoover, Eleanor Roosevelt, and Chief Justice Earl Warren as well as Democratic and Republican leaders of both legislative houses. After its opening, Harry Truman worked nearly every day at the library, writing speeches and letters, answering letters, meeting guests, making documentary films, giving tours of the building, and speaking to students in the auditorium. He continued working at the library through 1966. Both Harry and Bess Truman were buried in the library courtyard following their deaths, Harry's in 1972 and Bess's in 1982. The remains of Margaret Truman Daniel and her husband, Clifton, were interred in the courtyard in 2008.

Significantly, the Truman Presidential Museum and Library was the first presidential library to be established following the enabling federal legislation of 1950, which empowered the U.S. government to accept presidential papers, and additional legislation, the Presidential Libraries Act of 1955, that authorized federal ownership and operation of presidential libraries. (Prior to that time, three privately funded presidential libraries had been established: the Hayes Memorial Library in Fremont, Ohio; the Hoover Library at Stanford University; and the Franklin D. Roosevelt Library in Hyde Park, New York.) The statute authorized the General Services Administration to accept a completed building, together with presidential papers, and to maintain and operate presidential libraries.[27]

[26] Harry S. Truman, *Mr. Citizen* (New York: Bernard Geis Associates, 1960), 87. In this memoir, Truman goes on to discuss his views about the construction of the Truman Library, his pride and pleasure with the establishment of a repository for his administration's papers, 239-260.

[27] Raymond H. Geselbracht, "Creating the Harry S. Truman Library: The First Fifty Years," *The Public Historian* 28, no. 3 (Summer 2006): 37-78.

FARMER STREET

400 West Farmer Street
Classification: Contributing (2)
Historic Name: Gabriel House
Architectural Style: Bungalow
Construction Date: ca. 1930
Tax Identification: 26-220-16-03
Legal Description: McCoy Homestead, block 16, lot 11
Description: Contributing one- and-one-half-story wood-frame dwelling; irregular in shape; gabled roof with composition shingles; brick exterior on façade and weatherboard siding on other walls; six-over-one double-hung sash wood windows; gabled roof porch with square brick posts across part of the façade; concrete foundation. Slightly elevated corner lot with retaining wall along two sidewalks; lawn; shade trees in side yard.
Alterations: rear shed roof addition; porch probably altered on façade.
Contributing gabled-roof, concrete-block garage with two bays, dating from 1950s-1960s.
History/Significance: The original owners/occupants of this Bungalow style house at 400 West Farmer Street are not known with certainty. The house may have been built by and for the family of William S. Gabriel, who occupied the house in 1930.

410 West Farmer Street
Classification: Contributing (1)
Historic Name: McCoy House
Architectural Style: Classical Revival
Construction Date 1840s and 1856
Tax Identification: 26-220-16-02
Legal Description: McCoy Homestead, block 16, lot 12
Description: ontributing two-story brick dwelling; irregular in shape; hipped roof; brick exterior; six-over-six double-hung sash wood windows; small portico with fluted columns having Ionic capitals on façade; brick foundation.
Alterations: Two-story brick addition in rear early on; shutters removed. Slightly elevated lot; lawn; several shade trees, and shrubs in side and rear yards; McCoy Park immediately adjacent on north.
History/Significance: Present-day William McCoy Park, near the Truman Presidential Museum and Library, and nearby McCoy Avenue were both named in recognition of McCoy's contributions to the development of Independence. His granddaughters, Eleanor Minor and Grace Minor who lived for many decades at 314 North Spring Street, were longtime friends of Bess Wallace Truman. For many years, they regularly played bridge with Bess Truman, even after she moved into the White House.

William McCoy arrived in Independence from Ohio in 1838. In 1849, William McCoy became the first mayor of Independence, just a few weeks after the city was incorporated for the second time. McCoy married Ellen Waddle, a native of Chillicothe, Ohio, in 1850. The couple raised two children: Nancy ("Nannie") and Allen. In 1853, he purchased the former Samuel Owens property on West Farmer Street in Independence. Apparently, a structure already existed there, to which McCoy constructed a two-story brick addition about 1856. In the 1860s, William McCoy helped organize and open a bank in Independence, known as "McCoy's Bank." McCoy, prominent Independence merchant and banker, served several terms on the Independence school board. William McCoy lived in this house until his death in 1900.

The house was converted into apartments in 1926. In the late 1920s and early 1930s, the family of Benjamin Sturges lived at 410 West Farmer Street. After Forest and Martha Ingram purchased this historic property in

1971, they restored the McCoy House and were given the original McCoy walnut bedroom set by granddaughters Eleanor and Grace Minor.

415 West Farmer Street
Classification: Contributing (1); noncontributing (1)
Historic Name: Huddleston House
Architectural Style: Bungalow
Construction Date: ca. 1926
Tax Identification: 26-220-20-02
Legal Description: Independence Annex, block 20, lot 02
Description: Contributing one-and-one-half story wood frame dwelling; square in shape; gabled roof with composition shingles; weatherboard siding; three-over-one double-hung sash wood windows; porch with thin wrought iron posts on brick piers extends across façade under projecting gabled roof; concrete foundation with daylight basement.
Alterations: porch posts altered.
There is also a noncontributing one-story gabled roof outbuilding on the property. The lot is slightly elevated, with lawn throughout and shade trees in the rear.
History/Significance: Cora Huddleston, who lived at 415 West Farmer Street in 1930, may have been the first occupant of this Bungalow style house, built around 1926. Mrs. Huddleston remained in the house through the late 1940s. Norman S. Bass bought the house around 1950. In the 1950s, Ethel Fruitt and Rose Nunn resided at 415 West Farmer Street.

417 West Farmer Street
Classification: Contributing (2)
Historic Name: Tomky/Zimmer House
Architectural Style: Bungalow
Construction Date: ca. 1928
Tax Identification: 26-220-20-03
Legal Description: Independence Annex, block 20, lot 03
Description: Contributing one-story wood-frame dwelling; rectangular in shape; hipped roof with composition shingles; weatherboard siding; three-over-one double-hung sash wood windows; projecting gable roof porch with square columns extending across center portion of façade; concrete foundation with daylight basement.
Alterations: porch balustrade altered.
Contributing one-story wood-frame hip roof garage dating from period of house construction. Slightly elevated lot with lawn; shade trees in rear yard; hedges along façade foundation.
History/Significance: Arthur Tomky may have been the first resident of this Bungalow style house, built around 1928. Tomky and Frank Martin occupied the house in 1930. In the 1940s and 1950s, the family of Granville and Walter M. Zimmer lived there.

419 West Farmer Street
Classification: Contributing (1)
Historic Name: Patton/Caldwell House
Architectural Style: Italianate
Construction Date: ca. 1890
Tax Identification: 26-220-20-04
Legal Description: Independence Annex, block 20, lot 04
Description: Contributing two-story wood-frame dwelling; rectangular in shape; hipped roof with composition shingles; narrow clapboard siding; one-over-one double-hung sash wood windows; hip roof porch with square wood posts and decorative dentils under eaves extending across façade; daylight basement.

Alterations: window trim altered; porch posts and dentils probably new additions. Slightly elevated lot with lawn; small shrubbery along foundation; large shade tree in side yard.
History/Significance: The Patton family may have been the first occupants of this 1890s house. Rebecca Patton, the family matriarch, was born in Pennsylvania around 1845 and came to Missouri with her parents, founders of Robinson & Crooks Iron Foundry, at age twelve. Apparently widowed by the early 1900s, she lived at 419 West Farmer with a son, James Vincent, a meat cutter, a daughter Mary, a teacher, and S. Fannie, also a teacher. Rebecca M. Patton died at age eighty-five in 1929, long after leaving this house at 419 West Farmer Street. By 1911, the Caldwell family, consisting of Fannie C. and Ruth and James S. Caldwell, lived there and remained in the house through the 1910s. Fannie Caldwell taught at her father's subscription school, then in Jackson County schools. Her niece Ruth D. Caldwell worked as a stenographer, and James S. Caldwell clerked. Fannie Caldwell died in 1936 at age seventy-nine; her daughter Ruth died three months later at age sixty-one. In the 1920s, the family of John S. Everett lived in this house. The Frederick A. Lowe family owned and occupied the house in the 1940s and 1950s.

420 West Farmer Street
Classification: Contributing (2)
Historic Name: Moore House
Architectural Style: Bungalow
Construction Date: ca. 1915
Tax Identification: 26-220-17-15
Legal Description: McCoy Homestead, block 16, lot 13
Description: Contributing two- and-one-half-story wood-frame dwelling; rectangular in shape; hipped roof with composition shingles; synthetic siding; double-hung sash wood windows; gabled roof porch with boxed cornice supported by brick posts projects from façade; uncoursed, cut stone-faced concrete foundation with daylight basement.
Alterations: small rear addition; siding altered.
Contributing one-story wood-frame hipped roof garage dating from period of house construction. Level corner lot with lawn; large shade trees in side and rear yards.
History/Significance: William E. and Mary A. Moore probably had this Bungalow style house built around 1920. William E. Moore, born in 1877 in Kentucky, had moved to Pleasant Hill, Missouri, with his parents at age five. He worked in real estate with Christian Ott, Independence mayor and businessman, in developing the Ott-Moore subdivision in Independence. Moore also was a fuel merchant. After Moore's death in 1939, his wife Mary continued to live at 420 West Farmer into the 1950s.

421 West Farmer Street
Classification: Contributing (1)
Historic Name: Shults/Daniels House
Architectural Style: Queen Anne/Colonial Revival
Construction Date: ca. 1905
Tax Identification: 26-220-20-05
Legal Description: Independence Annex, block 20, lot 05
Description: Contributing one- and-one-half-story wood-frame dwelling; rectangular in shape; gabled roof with large gabled dormer; arched boxed gable ends clad with composition shingles; synthetic double-hung sash windows; some leaded glass; hipped and gabled porch roof supported by turned posts on stone piers across most of façade; uncoursed cut stone foundation with daylight basement. Slightly elevated corner lot with alley to the west; lawn; and abundant shrubbery along west property line; large shade trees in rear yard.
Alterations: rear addition; windows and shutters added; siding added. The cumulative visual effect of the alterations does not eradicate the character-defining features of the building and it does not detract from the historic character of the streetscape and the district as a whole.

History/Significance: This house, built in the early 1900s, may have been first occupied by Christian and Nancy J. Shults. In 1906 and 1908, Nancy Shults, by then a widow, lived at 421 West Farmer along with renters. By 1911, Harry Sturges, secretary and treasurer of Bratton and Sturges Construction Company in Independence, lived briefly in the house. Charles A. and Edwin S. Carroll, associated with the News Publishing Company at 115 South Liberty Street, occupied the house in 1912. Reverend Gaston W. Duncan was an occupant in 1920. Beginning around 1920, the family of J. Larkin Daniels owned and occupied the house. J. Larkin Daniels, the son of Civil War Union veteran Jonathan Daniels, worked for the *Independence Examiner* in the 1920s. The Larkins remained in the house at least into the mid-1950s.

422 West Farmer Street
Classification: Contributing (1)
Historic Name: Sturges House
Architectural Style: Bungalow
Construction Date: ca. 1910
Tax Identification: 26-220-17-14
Legal Description: McCoy Homestead, block 16, lot 14
Description: Contributing one- and-one-half-story wood-frame dwelling; rectangular in shape; gabled roof with shed roof dormer clad with composition shingles; brick and weatherboard exterior siding; one-over-one double-hung sash wood windows; shed roof porch with square brick posts on brick piers and decorative brick balustrade across full façade; concrete foundation. Slightly elevated lot with lawn; alley to the west; large shade trees in west and rear yards.
Alterations: newer windows.
History/Significance: M. Harry Sturges and his wife Grace Bratton Sturges probably had this Bungalow style house built around 1910. M. Harry Sturges, born in England in 1867, came to the United States around 1880. After the death of his first wife in 1904, he married Grace Bratton in 1905. M. Harry Sturges' probable relative, also named Harry Sturges, worked as secretary and treasurer for Bratton and Sturges Construction Company for many years. (Grace Bratton may have been related to James W. Bratton, president of Bratton and Sturges Construction Company.) Bratton and Sturges Construction Company may have constructed the home of M. Harry and Grace Sturges at 422 West Farmer Street. For many years, M. Harry Sturges and Clarence Duffendack owned Sturges and Duffendack jewelry store at 108 North Liberty Street on the Courthouse Square. The Sturges couple and their daughter, Dorothy Grace, lived in this house for almost half a century. Grace Sturges died in 1948; Harry died in 1959.

512 West Farmer Street
Classification: Noncontributing (1); contributing (1)
Historic Name: None found
Architectural Style: Bungalow
Construction Date: ca. 1920 (altered recently)
Tax Identification: 26-220-18-03
Legal Description: McCoy Place, block 18, lot 3
Description: Noncontributing one- and-one-half-story wood-frame dwelling; rectangular in shape; gabled roof with composition shingles and shed roof dormer; synthetic siding; double-hung sash synthetic windows; shed roof porch across façade; concrete foundation.
Alterations: substantial modification of roof line; windows and siding altered; rear alteration.
Contributing one-story wood-frame garage dates from 1920s. Sloping lot with lawn; hedges along foundation; vacated street to the west; coniferous trees in front yard.
History/Significance: This house was owned by Howard C. Shepherd and his wife, Helen, from 1932 through 1980.

604 West Farmer Street
Classification: Contributing (2)
Historic Name: Street/Flowers House
Architectural Style: Colonial Revival
Construction Date: ca. 1915
Tax Identification: 26-310-21-19
Legal Description: McCauley Addition, part of lot 8
Description: Contributing one- and one-half-story wood-frame dwelling; rectangular shape; gambrel roof with shed roof dormers, clad with composition shingles; synthetic siding; one-over-one double-hung sash windows; hip roof porch across façade; concrete foundation with daylight basement.
Alterations: siding added; enclosed screened porch. The cumulative visual effect of the alterations does not eradicate the character-defining features of the building and it does not detract from the historic character of the streetscape and the district as a whole.
Contributing one-story wood-frame garage dates to the construction of the house. The lot features grass lawn, foundation shrubbery and shade trees in the rear. It slopes gently down on the east side.
History/Significance: Eugene B. Street, principal of Central High School in Independence, may have had this house built around 1916. By the early 1920s and into the 1930s, Jess and Emma Storey Flowers occupied the house. Jess Flowers, born in 1874 and married in 1893, was employed by Standard Oil Company in nearby Sugar Creek for many years. He served five years on the Independence City Council. Jess and Emma Flowers had one daughter, Dorothy. Jess Flowers died in 1962; Emma died the following year. The William C. Turner family owned and occupied the house at 604 West Farmer Street in the 1940s and 1950s.

606 West Farmer Street
Classification: Contributing (1)
Historic Name: Dunne House
Architectural Style: Colonial Revival
Tax Identification: 26-340-21-18 and 26-340-21-29
Construction Date: ca. 1914
Legal Description: McCauley Addition, part of lot 8
Description: Contributing one- and one-half-story wood-frame dwelling; rectangular in shape; gambrel roof with shed roof dormer, clad with composition shingles; clapboard siding; wood shingles in porch gable end; one-over-one double-hung windows framed by shutters; porch with gabled roof supported by square porch posts extending across façade; concrete foundation with daylight basement.
Alterations: siding added; shutters probably added. Lot with lawn and foundation shrubbery slopes gently down on the east side; shade trees in the rear.
History/Significance: The family of Frederick C. Dunne lived in this house from around the time of its construction in the mid-1910s until around 1952. Frederick Dunne worked as a grocer and clerked at Frank E. Hall's grocery store, located on East College Street (in the 1910s). By 1954, Mrs. Helen E. Buckley had moved into the house.

607 (earlier 601) **West Farmer Street**
Classification: Contributing (1) [within original Truman NHL district]
Historic Name: Campbell/Salyards House
Architectural Style: Bungalow
Construction Date: ca. 1922
Tax Identification: 26-340-22-01
Legal Description: Zicks Addition, lot 5
Description: Contributing one- and one-half-story wood-frame dwelling; rectangular shape; brick exterior, double-hung sash windows, hip roof with composition shingles.

History/Significance: Orville Campbell, a brick mason, and his wife Ruby were probably the first occupants in this house, constructed around 1922. From around 1930 to the late 1940s, Reverend Richard S. Salyards, of the Reformed Latter Day Saints Church, and his wife Christiana resided at this address. Mrs. Sandy Blandy moved in around 1950.

608 West Farmer Street
Classification: Contributing (1)
Historic Name: Watkins/Wright House
Architectural Style: Colonial Revival
Tax Identification: 26-340-21-17
Construction Date: ca. 1914
Legal Description: McCauley Addition, part of lots 8 and 9
Description: Contributing one- and one-half-story wood-frame dwelling; rectangular in shape; gambrel roof with shed roof dormer, clad with composition shingles; wide synthetic siding; one-over-one double-hung sash windows; porch with hipped roof across façade; brick foundation with daylight basement. Lot with lawn and foundation shrubbery sloping gently down on the east side; shade trees in the rear.
Alterations: siding added; enclosed screened porch.
History/Significance: Charles Watkins may have had this house built around 1914. Watkins and E. Lloyd worked together as barbers at 115 South Main Street on the Courthouse Square in the 1910s. Ellis and Alice Belle Nesbitt Wright bought this house in the late 1910s and lived there into the 1930s. Ellis Wright, born in 1868 in Independence, joined William Southern and Edward Freeman to form the Examiner Printing Company in 1891. Wright married Alice Belle Nesbitt in 1902. The couple raised two sons: George Ellis and Earl Emmett. Alice Wright died in 1938; Ellis Wright died in 1940. Gail B. Wilson owned and occupied the house in the 1940s and 1950s.

609 West Farmer Street
Classification: Noncontributing (1) [within original Truman NHL district]
Historic Name: None found
Architectural Style: Bungalow
Construction Date: ca. 1908 (altered recently)
Tax Identification: 26-340-22-02
Legal Description: Zicks Addition, lot 4
Description: Noncontributing one- and-one-half-story wood-frame dwelling extensively altered; rectangular in shape; hipped roof with hipped dormer on front, clad with composition shingles; wide vinyl siding; one-over-one double-hung sash windows; porch with hipped roof supported by square brick columns across façade; concrete foundation with daylight basement. Slightly elevated lot with lawn; shade trees in side yards.
Alterations: shed roof dormer on side added; siding added; porch balustrade altered; rear shed roof extension added.
History/Significance: The original owner of this property is not known, but in 1932, John S. Lowe and his wife, Mary, lived in the home. Twenty years later, Robert T. Lamphere resided here. It was vacant in 1972, but in 1980 John D. Yates owned the property. It was sold ca. 2004, but the owner's name is not known.

610 West Farmer Street
Classification: Noncontributing (2) [within original Truman NHL district]
Historic Name: None found
Architectural Style: Bungalow
Construction Date: ca. 1920 (altered recently)
Tax Identification: 26-340-21-16
Legal Description: McCauley Addition, part of lots 8 & 9
Description: Noncontributing one-story wood-frame dwelling; irregular in shape; complex hipped roof with composition shingles; vinyl siding; one-over-one double-hung sash synthetic windows framed by shutters; concrete stoop with wrought iron railing under shed porch roof; concrete foundation with daylight basement.
Alterations: siding added; shutters added; porch alterations; rear addition.
Noncontributing one-story wood-frame garage with gabled roof, in rear, post-dates period of significance.
Slightly sloping lot with lawn, shade trees in side and rear yard.
History/Significance: Mrs. Mary Alkire owned this home in 1932 and Mrs. Minnie Wade owned it in 1952. Melvin K. Tinder owned the house in 1972.

611 West Farmer Street
Classification: Contributing (1) [within original Truman NHL district]
Historic Name: Phelps House
Architectural Style: Bungalow
Construction Date: ca. 1920
Tax Identification: 26-340-22-03
Legal Description: Zicks Addition, lot 3
Description: Contributing one- and-one-half-story wood-frame dwelling; rectangular in shape; hipped roof with hipped dormer on façade, clad with composition shingles; exposed rafters; brick exterior; one-over-one double-hung sash windows; porch with square brick posts and decorative brick balustrade extends across façade; brick foundation with daylight basement. Level lot with lawn, small hedge along foundation; shade trees in side and rear yards.
Alterations: shed roof addition to the rear.
History/Significance: This Bungalow style house may have been built for Mahala and Wesley Phelps around 1920. They occupied the house in 1920. The Phelps couple raised four daughters and three sons. One of the three sons, Edward F. Phelps, fought in Battery C of the 129th Field Artillery (Truman was captain of Battery D, 129th Field Artillery) during World War I and was killed in the Battle of Argonne. Mahala Phelps died at home in the fall of 1923. Wesley Phelps may have remained in the house for a few more years. He died in 1935. By 1930, however, Thomas W. and Louise Rees and their family resided at 611 West Farmer Street. Tom Rees worked as a salesman at Smith Motor Company for more than twenty years. In 1936, at age forty-eight, he died unexpectedly of a heart attack while at home. Louise A. Rees remained at 611 West Farmer Street into the 1950s.

KANSAS AVENUE

107 West Kansas Avenue (Log Courthouse)
Classification: Contributing (1)
Historic Name: 1827 Log Courthouse
Architectural Style: Square-notched log building
Construction Date: 1827 / moved to present location in 1916
Tax Identification: None – government building
Legal Description: Old Town, part of lot 103
Description: Hewn log building eighteen by thirty-six feet. Square notched corners, one story, gable roof, shake shingles, stone exterior fire boxes and chimney at both ends. Stone pillar foundation, three twelve-light windows. Six by twelve feet basement with 6-over-6 light sash. East wall covered with plywood, asphalt on shed roof dormer.
History/Significance: While serving as a presiding judge for Jackson County, Harry S Truman held county court in this building in 1932 when the current Jackson County Courthouse was being constructed. In fact, he took the oath of office for that position in this building in that year, 1932.[28]
This log building served as the first county courthouse and was originally located at the southeast corner of Lexington and Lynn Streets. The courthouse remained in use until 1830 when a brick building was erected on the Independence town square. It later was purchased by Smallwood Noland and rented as a saddle shop. In 1832, it was sold to merchants Gilbert and Whitney. The building was moved to its present location in 1916. The building was used by the Community Welfare League. The Aiken log school building was added to the rear in 1930. The building is individually listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

LEXINGTON AVENUE

104 East Lexington Avenue
Classification: [already counted as **101 North Main Street**]
Historic Name: Farmers and Merchants Bank Building
Architectural Style: Commercial
Construction Date: pre-1885/ca. 1921
Tax Identification: 26-230-13-15
Legal Description: Old Town, block 13, lot 53
Description: Please refer to entry for 101 North Main Street for property description and statement of significance.

107 East Lexington Avenue
Classification: [already counted as **101-105 South Main Street**]
Historic Name: Mize Building (smaller corner building)
Wilson Block
Architectural Style: Modern
Construction Date: 1880s/ca. 1890/ca. 1890
Tax Identification: 26-230-15-01-02
Legal Description: Old Town, lots 60 and 64
Description: Please refer to entry for 101-105 South Main Street for property description and statement of significance.

[28] Ferrell, *Harry S. Truman*, 132.

109, 111, 113 East Lexington Avenue
Classification: Noncontributing (1)
Historic Name: None found
Architectural Style: Commercial
Construction Date: ca. 1902
Tax Identification: 26-230-15-01-02 and 26-230-15-01-01
Legal Description: Old Town, lot 60
Description: Noncontributing two-story brick commercial building; flat roof sloping gently to the rear, behind corbelled parapet; large display windows (first floor) and double-hung sash windows (second floor) facing East Lexington Avenue. The building is located one-half block from Courthouse on south side of Lexington; sidewalk extends along façade; paved parking lot to the east.
Alterations: display windows altered; shutters installed and later removed from second-floor windows; some decorative details on parapet removed. In 2001, two-thirds of this building façade (specifically the storefronts at 111 and 113 East Lexington) were altered by the addition of small windows and doors, and brick infill installed in the remaining storefront. The building is deemed to be non-contributing because these alterations have resulted in a loss of historic integrity.
History/Significance: The commercial space at 109 East Lexington was owned by Robert L. Duncan in 1932 and used as a restaurant. In 1952, it housed the Jones and Herald Office Equipment Company, and in 1972, Temple Acceptance. The commercial space at 111 East Lexington Avenue was vacant in 1932 and housed real estate offices in 1952. Carolyn's Antiques was located in this space in 1972. Mickie's Café operated at 113 East Lexington in 1972.

101 West Lexington Avenue
Classification: Contributing (1)
Historic Name: None found
Architectural Style: Modern
Construction Date: ca. 1950
Tax Identification: 26-230-16-01
Legal Description: Old Town, part of lot 64
Description: Contributing one-story brick commercial building; rectangular in shape; brick exterior; flat roof behind parapet; large plate-glass display windows on north-facing façade; no windows on long wall facing South Main Street; awning extends over the sidewalk. Building is located on corner lot (southwest corner of West Lexington and South Main) across from Courthouse; sidewalks extend along two walls.
Alterations: Either the second floor of the previous building was removed or, more likely, the present building was constructed around 1950.
History/Significance: This commercial building has housed various retail stores through the years. Berlin's, Inc., a clothing store, operated here in 1932. In 1952, the Bormaster Shoe Store was located in this space. Hobby Corner occupied the building in 1972.

103 West Lexington Avenue
Classification: Contributing (1)
Historic Name: Fournie Building
Architectural Style: Commercial
Construction Date: ca. 1905
Tax Identification: 26-230-16-02
Legal Description: Old Town, part of lot 64
Description: Contributing two-story brick commercial building; rectangular in shape; flat roof behind stepped parapet on north-facing façade; brick exterior; large display windows (ground floor) and three window openings

(second floor); recessed entry; awning projects over sidewalk. The building is located on the south side of West Lexington, directly across from the Courthouse; a sidewalk extends along façade.
Alterations: The second-floor windows have been covered and street-level display windows altered.
History/Significance: This two-story building replaced a two-story Italianate style building, occupied by a saloon in the 1890s, which stood on this site until around 1905 when the present building was constructed. A saloon with a poolroom in the rear of the building operated by Louis Fournie (there in 1907 and 1911) may have been the new building's first ground-floor tenant. A tailor conducted business on the second floor. By 1930, the Missouri Fruit Company occupied the ground floor and Necessary Real Estate Company and Gaston and Becker Bowling held forth above. By the 1950s, Peters Shoes, "known for better values," according to the building's marquis, occupied this building. In the 1970s, an enormous sign advertising Levi's boots completely covered all but the display windows. This sign later was removed and the second-floor wall and original window openings again revealed.

105 West Lexington Avenue
Classification: Noncontributing (1)
Historic Name: Kramer/Jones Building
Architectural Style: Commercial
Construction Date: ca. 1882/1951 (façade altered)
Tax Identification: 26-230-16-03
Legal Description: Old Town, part of lot 64
Description: Noncontributing two-story masonry building substantially altered; rectangular in shape; shed roof and flat roof behind parapet; large display windows (ground floor) and high, undecorated panel above windows that forms high parapet. Located in middle of the block across from the Courthouse; sidewalks along north-facing façade.
Alterations: a major façade remodeling took place around 1951. This building appears to have been remodeled again in 1974, after which Dial Finance moved back into the building after occupying it earlier. The building is deemed to be non-contributing because alterations have compromised its historic integrity.
History/Significance: The exact construction date and the builder of this edifice are not known. The building appeared on 1885, 1892, and 1898 Sanborn maps as two stories behind the main façade and one story in the rear. A saloon occupied this building in the 1880s and 1890s. John Kramer and Oscar Jones were proprietors of this saloon in the early 1900s until around 1915, when a fruit and wholesale produce business moved into the ground-floor shop space. By 1930, Brown Drug had moved into the building and remained there at least into the early 1950s. The main façade was substantially remodeled around 1951, at which time the three bays and decorative cornice on the second floor and the transom lights above the storefront windows were covered (or totally replaced) with a smooth-surfaced façade. This façade remained in place during the occupancy of Dial Finance in the 1970s. Another substantial remodeling occurred in 1974, resulting in a loss of historic integrity.

107 West Lexington Avenue
Classification: Noncontributing (1)
Historic Name: Mode O Day
Architectural Style: Modern
Construction Date: ca. 1962/ca. 1974 (altered)
Tax Identification: 26-230-16-04
Legal Description: Old Town, part of lot 65
Description: Noncontributing one-story masonry commercial building constructed on the site of a one-story brick building occupied by a restaurant for years (Gibbons Café in the 1950s) with a decorative Spanish Revival style stepped rounded parapet and a very narrow building adjoining this on the west (a tobacco shop in the early 1900s); present building is rectangular in shape; flat roof sloping gently to the west side; large street-level

display windows with solid panel above that forms parapet. The building is located in the middle of the block on the south side of West Lexington Avenue across from the Courthouse.
Alterations: building substantially altered ca. 1974, resulting in a loss of historic integrity.
History/Significance: In the early 1900s, a much smaller (narrower and shorter) building occupied the site of 107 West Lexington. By 1962, the building acquired roughly the same size as the present building. Gibbons Café occupied this building in the mid- and late 1960s. Around 1974, the building apparently was substantially remodeled after standing vacant for several months. Mode O Day women's clothing store moved back into the building (after occupying it in the early 1970s) and remained there for several years.

109 West Lexington Avenue
Classification: Noncontributing (1)
Historic Name: None found
Architectural Style: Commercial
Construction Date: 1920 (altered)
Tax Identification: 26-230-16-05
Legal Description: Old Town, part of lot 65
Description: Noncontributing one-story masonry building was substantially altered in 1980; building is rectangular in shape; flat roof slopes gently to the front (north-facing façade); has recessed corner entrance with semi-circular arched opening.
Alterations: The façade and corner entrance were substantially altered in 1980.
History/Significance: This building at 109 West Lexington Avenue had a companion building next door at 111 West Lexington that is no longer extant. The Singer Sewing Machine Store was located here at 109 West Lexington and the Bunting Hardware Store operated from 111 West Lexington. A Sears & Roebuck store occupied this space in the 1950s.

111 West Lexington Avenue
Classification: Parking
Historic Name:
Architectural Style:
Construction Date: ca. 1973
Tax Identification: 26-230-16-06
Legal Description: Old Town, part of lot 65
Description: Parking; paved lot between two commercial buildings.

112 West Lexington Avenue
Classification: Contributing (1); contributing objects (2)
Historic Name: Jackson County Courthouse
Architectural Style: Colonial Revival
Construction Date: 1836/1848/1872/1887/1907/1933
Tax Identification: None – government building
Legal Description: Old Town, block 12
Description: Contributing two-story masonry and stone county government building; rectangular in shape and symmetrical in plan, the building occupies the entire block; main center section with rectangular wings at each end; hip roof over central section, covered with slate, and flat roof over two wings; parapet wall constructed of brick and limestone extends above the roof eaves; forty-five-foot cupola with square base, constructed of wood and artificially corroded copper, rises from the roof; single chimneys located at the east and west ends of the central section; plain red brick walls along with Indiana limestone, concrete, and Vermont slate exterior materials; limestone quoins at the corners of the two wings; four, two-story, classical, tetrastyle porticoes with unfluted limestone columns and two pilasters that accentuate the main entrances on the north and south facades;

rectangular window openings; first floor—jack-arched windows with double keystone and nine-over-nine double-hung sash windows; second floor—single keystone, six-over-nine double-hung sash windows; limestone decorative features, including carved panels over the six second-floor windows adjacent to the porticoes, the chimney tops, the balustrades, and the bas-reliefs; limestone foundation with full basement. Despite changes to the exterior, the interior has not been altered, other than remodeling described below and changes in use and function of some offices. The Jackson County Historical Society provides tours of the Harry S Truman Office and Courtroom, which are located on the first floor and retain their historic appearance from Truman's use during his tenure as county judge.

Alterations: The building has been remodeled five times since its construction in 1836; the original 1836 building now enclosed by subsequent remodels, but is still visible from interior attic; 1848 remodel in the Colonial style with six columns extending from the ground to the roof on all four sides, cupola replaced the original spire; 1872 remodel in Second French Empire style with porches and balconies on north and south sides of building, square clock tower that replaced cupola, wing added on east side; 1887 remodel involved connecting the courthouse to a new two-story annex with colonnades, clock tower modified; 1907 remodel involved re-facing the exterior with yellow brick, shortening and squaring the tower; 1933 remodel most extensive involved removing additions to the 1836 courthouse and rebuilding a much larger Colonial Revival style building.

Jackson County and the City of Independence undertook a series of renovations in 2008 to restore the site to its 1933 appearance and address serious water infiltration and foundation issues. A concrete retaining wall that had encircled the east side of the property, added during Urban Renewal of the 1950s-1960s, was removed to expose the window wells and aid in the flow of water away from the building. Aerial photographs and plans from the 1933 Courthouse renovation, overseen by Truman, were utilized to help return the Courthouse grounds to a more historic appearance. Interior and exterior sidewalks (and connecting steps) were installed around the building and a new ADA accessible ramp was installed on the south entrance of the building. Original diagonal street parking on Lexington and Maple was also restored, adding 70 parking spaces on the Square. Work included the repair of the original limestone steps and re-painting the doors, trim, and windows of the courthouse. Minimal landscaping was also re-introduced to the site.

The building stands alone on a large, elevated parcel at the center of the downtown commercial business district. Property is bounded by Liberty and Main streets (running north and south) and Maple and Lexington avenues (running east and west); limestone steps and concrete path leading to main entrances; interior sidewalks extend east to west along the site; shrubs and trees scattered on lot. Scattered plaques and statues around the courthouse include: a marker commemorating Jackson County pioneers and Revolutionary War soldiers was erected at the southeast corner in 1932; a marker commemorating Santa Fe Trail pioneers was erected at the southwest corner by the Daughters of the American Revolution in 1909; and an Oregon Trail commemorative marker was erected in 1948 at the northwest corner.

Two statues are considered contributing resources due to their size and historical importance: a statue of Andrew Jackson placed near the west entrance by Harry Truman in 1949 and a statue of Harry S Truman located near the east entrance of the courthouse.

History/Significance: The Jackson County Courthouse has been closely associated with Harry Truman's early career in government and, later on, it served as visual backdrop for political leaders eager to identify themselves with President Truman and his legacy. Many American presidents have given speeches on the courthouse steps and grounds over the years, and it continues to serve as a focal point for visiting dignitaries and office-seekers. The statue of Harry S Truman near the west Courthouse entrance commemorates Truman's long and important association with this building and serves as a backdrop to contemporary events held to the present. The Jackson County Historical Society provides tours of the Harry S Truman Office and Courtroom, located on the first floor

of the courthouse building, with interpretation of Truman's use of these spaces during his tenure as county judge.

Inspired in its present incarnation by Philadelphia's Independence Hall, the Jackson County Courthouse incorporates portions of five earlier structures. It housed the office of Harry S Truman during his service as eastern judge (1922–1924) and then presiding judge (1926–1934). Truman's tenure as a Jackson County judge laid the political foundation for his nomination and election first as a Missouri senator (in 1934), then, as vice president in 1945 and finally as president in 1948. It was under Truman's leadership that the building was remodeled in 1932–1933 to its present design.[29] Harry S Truman's brother-in-law, architect David Frederick Wallace, of the Kansas City firm of Keene and Simpson, designed the building. In 1952, Truman commented, "It was decided that a colonial structure was proper for Independence at $200,000 and a semi-modern classical building would be proper for Kansas City."[30] Funding for both construction projects was raised by bond issues passed by Jackson County voters in 1931.

The first courthouse erected on this site, a two-story brick building with a tall spire erected in 1836, still constitutes the central core of the present structure. The courthouse was enlarged and refaced in 1848, and the spire was cut down to a small cupola. In 1872, an east wing topped by pointed tower was added along with numerous interior changes and exterior detail changes, and again in 1887 other changes and additions were made. The courthouse underwent extensive renovations in 1907, when the spire was redesigned to a square tower, retaining the four-sided clock, and the circuit court room was greatly enlarged. The 1932-1933 rehabilitation, completed during Harry S Truman's last term as presiding judge of Jackson County, was the most extensive. All previous additions to the 1836 courthouse were removed at that time and a much larger courthouse was constructed around the original building.

The building has been listed on the National Register of Historic Places and is currently operated by the Jackson County Historical Society. One courtroom has been retained for use in wedding ceremonies.

113-115 West Lexington Avenue
Classification: Contributing (1)
Historic Name: Martin Building
Architectural Style: Commercial
Construction Date: ca. 1911
Tax Identification: 26-310-16-07
Legal Description: Old Town, part of lot 66
Description: Contributing two-story brick commercial building; rectangular in shape; flat roof sloping gently to the west side and rear; stepped parapet across north-facing façade; brick exterior (painted); large display windows (ground floor) and three bays of tripartite windows with stone keystones (second floor); recessed entrance. The building is located in the middle of the block on the south side of West Lexington Avenue across from the Courthouse; a sidewalk extends along the north-facing façade.
Alterations: ground-floor windows altered; transom lights with multiple small panes above display windows covered (or removed); center window of tripartite windows on second floor replaced with one fixed light.
History/Significance: A January 1906 fire substantially damaged the three-story brick building that originally stood on this site. Jesse L. Martin constructed the present two-story building around 1910–1911. Martin-Parker Hardware Company, presided over by Jesse Martin and George S. Parker, occupied the eastern half of the ground floor. The Major and Humphrey store, specializing in "gents' furnishings," occupied the western portion of the ground floor. Second-floor tenants included John F. Thice and Eugene C. Hamilton, attorneys at law, and

[29] Ferrell, *Harry S. Truman*, 112.
[30] William Hillman, *Mr. President: The First Publication from the Personal Diaries, Private Letters, Papers, and Revealing Interviews of Harry S. Truman* (New York: Farrar, Straus and Young, 1952), 194.

Dr. Oliver C. Sheley. Around 1918, J. C. Penney Department Store moved into the Martin Building and occupied both ground-floor shops for several decades.

119 West Lexington Avenue
Classification: Contributing (1)
Historic Name: Ott Building
Architectural Style: Commercial
Construction Date: ca. 1924
Tax Identification: 26-230-16-08
Legal Description: Old Town, part of lot 66
Description: Contributing two-story brick commercial building; rectangular in shape; slightly bowed roof (sloping down to the outside edges) concealed behind parapet; brick exterior; fixed large plate glass display on first floor along sidewalk with wood covering transom lights and second-floor windows are also large plate glass; four cut stone pilasters flank window bays. The building stands across from the Courthouse on the square on the south side of Lexington Avenue; lot slopes gently down to the east; building adjoins commercial buildings on the east and west side walls.
Alterations: first-floor display windows periodically updated and transom lights above covered over; second-floor windows, three bays with paired one-over-one double-hung sash windows in each bay, replaced with two large lights in each bay.
History/Significance: Following a March 1921 fire in the Ott Building, located on this site, Solon Toothaker leased the damaged building from Christian Ott for ninety-nine years. Already owner of one movie theatre, Toothaker tore down the Ott Building and replaced it with a theatre building, known as the Elliot Theatre. Independence mayor William S. McCoy supervised the design of the new building, in collaboration with architect Carl Boller of Kansas City. The resulting two-story, three-bay brick building opened for business in the spring of 1924. The new Elliott Theatre included a storefront, an auditorium with a small vaudeville stage, as well as motion picture projection equipment, and some second-story office space.

121-123 West Lexington Avenue
Classification: Contributing (1)
Historic Name: Owens-Wyatt Building
Architectural Style: Commercial (originally Italianate)
Construction Date: ca. 1895
Tax Identification: 26-230-16-09
Legal Description: Old Town, part of lot 66
Description: Contributing two-story brick commercial building; rectangular in shape; brick exterior; terra cotta panels on façade; flat roof behind low parapet with bracketed metal cornice, rising above band of double-hung sash windows (second floor); large display windows on ground floor; two recessed shop entrances; centered stairway accesses second floor rooms. Located on south side of West Lexington Avenue in the middle of the block across from the Courthouse; sidewalk extends along the north-facing façade; buildings adjoin on both side walls.
Alterations: two stepped decorative parapets removed; transom lights covered.
History/Significance: The names Owens and Wyatt have been associated with this building since its construction in the mid-1890s, however, little is known about Owens and Wyatt. This mid-1890s building was constructed on the site of a former two- and one-half-story building. In 1898, a grocery occupied the eastern portion of the building and a tailor held forth in the western side.

By 1907, a drug store operated by Robert D. Mize was located in the eastern half and Hinde Brothers Grocery occupied the western shop, operated by Howard C. and James O Hinde. Hinde Brothers ceased operating in the mid-1900s and their shop space was vacant for some time. Mize Drugs remained in business in this building

into the 1920s. By 1930, Yantis-Fritts Drug Company occupied the Mize Drugs shop space. At that time a ladies furnishings store, called The Model, was located in the western shop space. The local justice of the peace and several attorneys rented offices on the second floor.

129 West Lexington Avenue
Classification: Contributing (2)
Historic Name: First National Bank
Architectural Style: Modern
Construction Date: early 1900s and 1930s/remodeled 1972 and 1990
Tax Identification: 26-230-16-10
Legal Description: Old Town, part of lot 67
Description: Two contributing adjoining masonry buildings; one is a five-story stone building sheathed with concrete material and the other is an adjoining two-story building sheathed with identical material. Both have flat roofs, rectangular in shape. The First National Bank building was built in the early 1930s and the adjoining two-story brick building constructed in early 1900s. They are located on the southeast corner of West Lexington Avenue and South Liberty Street across from the Courthouse, and now house the Bank of America. Sidewalks extend along the south and west sides of buildings. There is a large parking lot located on South Liberty Street, behind the bank buildings. The parking lot is identified by the legal description of Old Town, lots 68 and 71. Alterations: Both buildings were remodeled in 1972 and in 1990, but these later alterations are reversible.
History/Significance: This building has provided banking facilities since 1932, and perhaps prior to that time. Records show that the First National Bank operated here in 1932, 1952, and 1972. Now occupied by the Bank of America, the building continues to serve its historic function.

201 West Lexington Avenue
Classification: Contributing (1)
Historic Name: Hillcrest Bank Building
Architectural Style: Modern
Construction Date: 1963
Tax Identification: 26-230-16-11
Legal Description: Old Town, part of lot 72
Description: Contributing three-story concrete and glass commercial building, currently known as the Hillcrest Bank Building; rectangular in shape; flat roof; glass and concrete exterior. Located on a corner lot, the rectangular plan building has five bays on the front, north façade and seven bays on its west façade. Each bay features a peaked arch and has a pair of aluminum-framed, fixed sash windows filling the entire bay. Two bays are covered, by design, with dark brick panels. The building provides a classic example of Modern design, as expressed through its symmetry and stylized concrete exoskeleton. It is located on the southwest corner of West Lexington Avenue and Liberty Street across from the Courthouse. Sidewalks extend along the north and west sides of the building, with parking to the rear (south).
History/Significance: The present bank building stands on site of Chrisman-Sawyer Bank building, a three-story Italianate-style building that was constructed on this corner lot around 1869. In 1932, it still housed the Chrisman-Sawyer Bank, as well as the private legal offices of J. Allen Prewitt and Burns Stader, and the Ramsey Insurance Agency. Twenty years later, the building contained the bank, the law office of John H. Hardin, and the Hardin Insurance Agency. In 1963, the Chrisman-Sawyer Bank was razed and the current building, owned by the Hillcrest Bank, was constructed. In 1972, the bank operated on the first floor of the building, with attorney and dentist offices housed on the second floor.

205 West Lexington Avenue
Classification: Contributing (1)
Historic Name: Gentry Building
Architectural Style: Moderne
Construction Date: ca. 1939
Tax Identification: 26-310-17-02
Legal Description: Old town, block 17, part of lot 72
Description: Contributing one-story masonry commercial building; rectangular in shape; flat roof behind shallow parapet; streamline exterior; large display windows on north-facing façade; recessed center entrance. Located on the south side of West Lexington Avenue; adjoined by buildings on both sides; sidewalk along north-facing façade.
History/Significance: This one-story commercial building was constructed on the site of the McCoy Bank building, razed in the late 1930s. The new building, constructed by a member of the Gentry family, became the home of Charles Tucker's Furniture Store (previously located at 115 North Main Street). Tucker's Furniture occupied this building until around 1963 when Tucker sold his business and retired. In recent years, Turner Music Company has been the tenant.

204-206 West Lexington Avenue
Classification: Contributing (2)
Historic Name: Milner Building
Architectural Style: Commercial
Construction Date: ca. 1885 and ca. 1886
Tax Identification: 26-230-16-12
Legal Description: Old Town, part of lot 72
Description: Contributing two adjoining, two-story brick commercial buildings; both rectangular in shape; roofs hidden behind parapet; brick exterior façade. Rehabilitation of this building and adjoining buildings (at 102-104 North Liberty) were completed in 2002. Both currently house the Café Verona restaurant.
History/Significance: These two adjoining buildings were constructed in the mid-1880s when Independence experienced a boom in growth and commercial activity. The smaller, squarish building to the east (204 West Lexington Avenue) housed a barbershop on the ground floor through the 1890s followed in the early 1900s by a drug store. In the mid-1910s and the mid-1920s, the eastern-most portion of the building served as a drug store (which adjoined a much larger drug store at 102 North Liberty); the west portion of the building served as office space. By 1930, the ground floor of 204 West Lexington was occupied by Kechnel Jewelry Company.

The adjoining two-story building at 206 West Lexington was occupied by a lunchroom (l890s), and, later, a restaurant throughout much of its early life. Thomas W. Milner operated a restaurant and sold groceries at 206 West Lexington for many years in the early 1900s, probably into the 1920s. By 1930 E. F. Bracht operated a restaurant on the ground floor. As late as 1951, the buildings at 204 and 206 West Lexington retained their fenestration on the second-floor façade (four bays at 204 W. Lexington and three bays with decorative Italianate style hood molding at 206 W. Lexington).

208-212 West Lexington Avenue
Classification: Contributing (1)
Historic Name: Street Building
Architectural Style: Commercial
Construction Date: 1908
Tax Identification: 26-230-11-09
Legal Description: Old Town, block 11, part of lot 50
Description: Contributing two-story brick commercial building with three storefronts on the first floor and apartments on the second floor; rectangular in shape; shed roof sloping down toward the rear (north); brownish red brick, flecked with dark orange and cream, exterior with stepped parapet above roofline on façade; west wall has painted stucco exterior; three rusticated brick piers support iron plate on which second-floor façade rests; brick pilasters project above the parapet to form small tower; brick quoins rise above corner piers; central arch beginning at the second-story sills rises above the parapet and is capped with cut stone; large plate glass display windows on first floor along sidewalk with transom lights above covered over; second-floor windows grouped between the pilasters; segmental arched windows on second floor of west side; stone foundation. Located one-half block from the Courthouse Square on north side of West Lexington Avenue; lot slopes down gently to the west; west wall abuts an alley.
Alterations: storefront display windows remodeled; transom lights covered.
History/Significance: William F. Street built this building in 1908 by incorporating the rear and side walls of the previous building on this lot. Street, a native of St. Louis born in 1860, became a master brick mason there before arriving in Independence around 1883 during the height of the city's building boom. He became a productive and prosperous brick manufacturer and contractor. For many years, he worked closely with Chris Yetter, prominent Independence builder. Together Street and Yetter remodeled the imposing Waggoner estate in 1899, renovated the Jackson County Courthouse in 1907, and constructed the Masonic Building at South Main and West Kansas streets, the east half of the Eagles Hall on West Lexington Avenue, and several commercial buildings in the Independence business district, as well as a waterworks building at nearby Wayne City Landing.

Active in politics and social activities, William Street served on the Independence City Council from 1903 to 1905, ran as a Democratic candidate for mayor of Independence in 1908, and held memberships in the Masons, Knights of Pythias, and Eagles. He and his wife, Sarah Elizabeth Holdsworth Street, raised seven children, including Frank, Annie (Luff), Ida, Ella, Arthur, Maurice, and Thelma. Street died in 1910 at the age of fifty, two years after completing the Street Building.

Over the years, the Street Building has housed a variety of commercial shops. Around 1911, Own Dry Cleaning occupied 210 West Lexington. The Postal Telegraph Cable Company and the *Kansas City Star* newspaper were located at 212 West Lexington. An interior stairway led up to second-floor offices and small apartments. In 1916 a tobacco and newsstand shop along with a tailor shop stood in the western shop space (212 West Lexington). A restaurant was located in the easternmost space (208 West Lexington), and 210 West Lexington stood vacant. The second floor apparently continued to be used for offices and boarders, including two city constables in the late 1920s. In 1930, the Marinello Shop occupied 212 West Lexington, and the Sentinel Publishing Company, which produced the *Independence Sentinel*, was at 208 West Lexington.

209-211 West Lexington Avenue
Classification: Contributing (1)
Historic Name: Slack Grocery Building
Architectural Style: Commercial
Construction Date: ca. 1885
Tax Identification: 26-230-17-03 and 26-230-17-04
Legal Description: Old Town, lot 12
Description: Contributing two-story masonry commercial building; rectangular in shape with addition; flat roof sloping gently down to the rear, behind a parapet that has three steps to the rear; several small chimneys pierce the parapet; curved brackets and pressed metal cornice with center gable on façade; brick exterior with decorative cast iron front—pilasters flanking each storefront; seven second-floor windows with cut or cast stone lugsills and label lintels and brick segmental arches above; colored glass transom lights above display windows; foundation on west side faced with rusticated cut limestone.
Alterations: The east storefront and entrance to a center stairway have been altered; there is a one-story addition at rear; display windows have been remodeled several times.
History/Significance: The Rural Jackson County Democratic Club occasionally met in an upstairs hall here at 211 West Lexington. During an April 1922 meeting of the club, Mike Pendergast, member of the infamous Pendergast family political dynasty of Kansas City, announced Harry Truman's candidacy for eastern Jackson County judge. His victory in the election launched Truman's political career.

Anthony T. Slack probably remodeled or constructed this two-story brick commercial building around 1885. Slack, a native of Pennsylvania born in 1833, moved to Independence after the Civil War. Between 1866 and 1885, Anthony Slack, his wife Maria Moore Slack, and their seven children occupied a house at 216 North Delaware Street (directly across the street from the Truman House) that later became the home of the Noland family, Harry S Truman's aunt and his favorite cousins, Ethel and Nellie Noland.

In 1885, Anthony and Maria Slack built a palatial ten-room Queen Anne style mansion just to the north of their original family home, suggesting that both Slack and Independence prospered during the early and mid-1880s. From 1866 to 1876, Slack had operated a hardware store; he then turned to the grocery business. In the early 1880s, Slack's grocery business occupied a substantial stone building measuring 23 x 83 feet on the south side of the Courthouse Square (on West Lexington). In 1888, A. T. Slack, located at 12 West Lexington Street (the site of 209-211 West Lexington), dealt in "fine groceries, provisions, teas, coffees, pure spices, flour, feed hay, crockery, tin, woodenware, etc." Slack retired from business in 1893.

Charles Gudgell, founder of the influential American Hereford Cattle Breeders Association in 1881, established the association's first office on the second floor of the Slack building in the 1880s. William F. Street, a brick manufacturer and brick contractor who owned several buildings in Independence, later bought the Slack Building. (Please see 208-212 West Lexington Street for information on William Street.) Between 1901 and 1918, Mark White leased space in the building to operate his Independence Wholesale Candy Company. Before Street's death in 1910, he used a room on the west side of the building to show the first picture shows in Independence. Upstairs rooms were used for meetings of the Eagles Club and ABC Boy's Club. Carpenter's Hall, where various organizations held meetings, occupied rooms upstairs for many years.

214-222 West Lexington Avenue
Classification: Parking
Historic Name:
Architectural Style:
Construction Date: ca. 1973
Tax Identification:
Legal Description: Old Town, lots 48 and 49
Description: Parking; large paved lot.

300-308 West Lexington Avenue
Classification: Parking
Historic Name:
Architectural Style:
Construction Date: after 1973
Tax Identification: 26-230-10-02
Legal Description: Old Town, portions of lots 45 and 46
Description: Parking; large paved lot

310 West Lexington Avenue
Classification: Contributing (1)
Historic Name: Blue Valley Federal Savings & Loan/Carpentour Building
Architectural Style: Commercial
Construction Date: 1960
Tax Identification: 26-230-10-02
Legal Description: Old Town, portions of lot 45 and 46
Description: Contributing one-story commercial building with brick exterior; building displays tapestry bricks; flat roof. A wrap-around entryway, with a flat roof canopy, is located on the southeast façade. Storefront windows are located along the southeast corner of the façade, with aluminum one-over-one single-hung sash window bands on the east wall. The parking lot located at 300-308 West Lexington is adjacent to and serves this building.
History/Significance: Nothing noteworthy.

414 West Lexington Avenue
Classification: Contributing (1)
Historic Name: Phillips/Botts House
Architectural Style: Queen Anne
Construction Date: ca. 1909
Tax Identification: 26-230-09-07
Legal Description: Old Town, lot 41
Description: Contributing one- and one-half-story wood-frame dwelling that is nearly identical to the house at 416 West Lexington Avenue; rectangular in shape; cross-gable roof with composition shingles and boxed overhanging eaves at gable ends; horizontal wood clapboard exterior with wood shingles in upper gable ends; double-hung sash windows; gabled roof across façade supported by square posts on stone balustrade; stone foundation with daylight basement. Lot slightly elevated lot above street level with lawn and shade trees in rear.
History/Significance: John B. Phillips may have been the first occupant to reside in this circa 1909 house. Phillips worked in real estate. By 1912, James T. Botts, a carpenter, had moved into the house and remained living there into the 1930s.

416 West Lexington Avenue
Classification: Contributing (1)
Historic Name: McCombs House
Architectural Style: Queen Anne
Construction Date: ca. 1906
Tax Identification: 26-230-09-06
Legal Description: Old Town, lot 41
Description: Contributing one- and one-half-story wood-frame dwelling that is nearly identical to the house at 414 West Lexington Avenue; rectangular in shape; cross-gabled roof with composition shingles and boxed overhanging eaves at gabled ends; horizontal wood clapboard exterior with wood shingles in upper gabled ends; double-hung sash windows; gabled roof across façade supported by square posts on stone balustrade; stone foundation with daylight basement. Lot slightly elevated above street level with lawn and shade trees in rear.
History/Significance: Jesse W. McCombs may have been the first occupant of this house. McCombs worked as a cashier at the Bank of Independence in the early 1910s. Asa T. Mann, a farmer, moved into the house sometime in the 1920s and remained there into the 1930s.

516 West Lexington Avenue
Classification: Contributing (1) [within original Truman NHL district]
Historic Name: Cohn House
Architectural Style: Federal
Construction Date: ca. 1860 (altered recently)
Tax Identification: 26-230-08-08
Legal Description: Old Town, part of lot 39
Description: Contributing two-story wood-frame dwelling; irregular in shape; gabled roof with bellcast curve at boxed gable end, clad with composition shingles; wood clapboard siding; one-over-one double-hung sash vinyl windows; porch across façade with hip roof; porch with gable portion over the entry, which has boxed posts on square brick piers; uncoursed stone foundation. Slightly elevated grassy lot with shade trees on side and rear; stone retaining wall extends along sidewalk.
Alterations: The house may have been moved to this site in early 1900s (before the period of significance); front porch added early; additions in rear; rehabilitated in 2000-2001 with a new roof, siding, and windows, completed by Cohen-Esrey Housing Partners. The "Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation" were followed when rehabilitating the exterior, a project that qualified for the Historic Preservation Tax Credit program.
History/Significance: The original owners/occupants of this pre-Civil War house are not known at present. In the early 1900s, Abraham Cohn, a traveling salesman with General Cigar Company, lived in the house with his wife Marie Smoot and son Albert. Samuel N. Smoot also resided in the house. During the 1910s, May Dooley (1915) and then H. L. Bradshaw (1920) lived in the house. The family of Eugene C. Wrigley owned and occupied the house in the 1920s. In the late 1930s and early 1940s, Floyd Taylor, widower of Susan Ruth Taylor, owned and occupied the house, possibly with his two sons, Forest and Chester. By the late 1940s, Mrs. Louisa F. Taylor became the property owner and occupant.

518 West Lexington Avenue
Classification: Contributing (1) [within original Truman NHL district]
Historic Name: Lerche/Ikenberry House
Architectural Style: Prairie School
Construction Date: ca. 1910
Tax Identification: 26-230-08-07
Legal Description: Old Town, part of lot 38
Description: Contributing two-story wood-frame dwelling; rectangular in shape; hipped roof with composition shingles; horizontal wood siding (first floor), wood shingles (second floor); six-over-six and one-over-one double-hung sash wood windows; hipped roof porch across façade; stone foundation with daylight basement. Slightly elevated lot with lawn and shade tree in front yard; driveway along the east side of the house.
Alterations: A major rehabilitation was completed in 2000-2001 by Cohen-Esrey Housing Partners. The "Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation" were followed when rehabilitating the exterior.
History/Significance: Anna R. Lerche may have been the first occupant of this dwelling, constructed between 1907 and 1911. By 1914, Ezra A. and Fern M. Ikenberry resided at 518 West Lexington Avenue; continued living there for many years. Just one year earlier, Ikenberry had become the first agricultural agent for the newly formed Jackson County Farm Bureau. He would have known Harry Truman in this capacity because of Truman's involvement in the family's farm in nearby Grandview. Around 1920, Ikenberry left the Farm Bureau and founded his own business as a fruit grower specializing in apples and cider, under the name of Ikenberry's Orchard. Between 1935 and 1942, he served as western district supervisor for the Farm Security Administration. He also organized the Jackson County Horticulture Society. He also helped organize the Cass County Farm Bureau. By 1930, Ralph Nall had moved into the Ikenberry home.

520 West Lexington Avenue
Classification: Contributing (1) [within original Truman NHL district]
Historic Name: Seay/Taylor House
Architectural Style: Prairie School
Construction Date: ca. 1905
Tax Identification: 26-240-06-14
Legal Description: Old Town, part of lot 38
Description: Contributing two-story wood-frame dwelling; rectangular in shape; hipped roof with exposed decorative rafters under eaves, clad with composition shingles; cut stone (or synthetic material) exterior (first floor) and clapboards (second floor); one-over-one double-hung sash wood windows; porch with a hipped roof supported by brick posts on brick piers; daylight basement. Slightly elevated lot with lawn and shade trees in side and rear yards.
Alterations: Siding on the first-floor exterior has been altered.
History/Significance: The original owners/occupants of this house, built in the early 1900s, are not known at present. In 1912, William H. Berry, a cashier, lived at 520 West Lexington Avenue. Jess A. Seay lived at the same address from the mid-1910s to the early 1920s. Floyd and Susan Taylor and their two sons, Forest and Chester, lived in the house from around 1922 to the mid-1930s. Susan Taylor died in 1932 at age forty-two. Floyd Taylor moved next door to 516 West Lexington Avenue in the late 1930s. In the 1940s, Noble D. Beggs occupied the house (1940), then Paul A. Nash (1948). Reverend Warren B. Haskins resided at 520 West Lexington in the early 1950s.

616 West Lexington Avenue
Classification: Contributing (1) [within original Truman NHL district]
Historic Name: Peiser House
Architectural Style: Bungalow
Construction Date: ca. 1910
Tax Identification: 26-340-12-13
Legal Description: Moore Addition, part of lot 14
Description: Contributing one- and one-half-story wood-frame dwelling; rectangular in shape; gabled roof with gable dormer, clad with composition shingles; aluminum siding; one-over-one double-hung wood windows; porch across façade with hipped roof supported by square wood posts on uncoursed stone piers; uncoursed stone foundation with daylight basement. Elevated lot with lawn and foundation shrubbery; stone retaining wall along sidewalk; shade trees in east side yard.
Alterations: The gabled dormer was probably added; aluminum siding added.
History/Significance: This Bungalow style house, built around 1910, may have been constructed for Maurice M. and Sophy Bondy Peiser. Maurice Peiser arrived in Independence in 1865 and bought half of the Uhlinger Bakery. In 1870, he added a saloon to his establishment and became sole owner of the business. Over time he deepened and enlarged the wine vaults in the cellar of his business.

Maurice's brother Rudolph joined him in the saloon business, located at 111 West Lexington Avenue, in the early 1900s. The business operated for two generations. Maurice Peiser also became involved in real estate from around 1911 to 1934. Sophy Bondy Peiser died in May 1936. Maurice Peiser moved from 616 West Lexington Avenue soon afterwards. The Henry C. Hanssen family owned and occupied the house in the 1940s and 1950s.

622 West Lexington Avenue
Classification: Contributing (2) [within original Truman NHL district]
Historic Name: Peiser/Alexander House
Architectural Style: Prairie School
Construction Date: ca. 1900
Tax Identification: 26-340-12-12
Legal Description: Moore Addition, part of lot 15
Description: Contributing two-story brick dwelling; rectangular in shape; hip roof with composition shingles; brick exterior; one-over-one double-hung sash vinyl windows; porch across faced with hipped roof supported by square brick columns; brick foundation.
Alterations: Vinyl windows replaced original.
The property also includes a contributing one-story brick garage in rear with hipped roof. Lot with lawn slightly elevated.
History/Significance: This house may have been built in the early 1900s for brothers Maurice M. and Rudolph Peiser. Maurice Peiser apparently moved to a new house built next door at 616 West Lexington around 1910. Maurice Peiser arrived in Independence in 1865 and bought half of the Uhlinger Bakery. In 1870, he added a saloon to his establishment and became sole owner of the business. Over time he deepened and enlarged the wine vaults in the cellar of his business.

Maurice's brother Rudolph joined him in the saloon business, located at 111 West Lexington Avenue, in the early 1900s. The business operated for two generations. Maurice Peiser also became involved in real estate from around 1911 to 1934. Rudolph Peiser continued to occupy this brick house until the early 1910s. By 1916, James L. Gray, a grocer at 114 South Main Street, lived in this house. Four years later Arthur J. Stoenner lived here. Walter G. Alexander and his family occupied the house from the early 1920s into the 1930s. In the late 1940s and early 1950s, William C. Tyler lived here.

624 West Lexington Avenue
Classification: Contributing (1) [within original Truman NHL district]
Historic Name: Horn House
Architectural Style: Vernacular
Construction Date: ca. 1910
Tax Identification: 26-340-12-11
Legal Description: Moore Addition, part of lot 15
Description: Contributing one- and one-half-story wood-frame dwelling; rectangular in shape; gabled roof with gabled dormers on sides, clad with composition shingles; weatherboard siding; one-over-one double-hung sash wood windows; porch across façade with gable roof supported by square wood posts on piers; balustrade clad with weatherboard siding on porch. Slightly elevated lot with lawn; shade trees in west side yard.
Alterations: siding replaced; balustrade not original; rehabilitated in 2001 by Cohen-Esrey Housing Partners. The "Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation" were followed when rehabilitating the exterior.
History/Significance: Built around 1910, this home became the residence of Wilkie Horn by 1911. Wilkie L. Horn, with his brother Joseph W. Horn, was the owner of Horn Brothers grocers at 300 West Maple Avenue (208 West Maple) in the 1910s. By 1930, J. Allen Campbell resided at 624 West Lexington Avenue.

626 West Lexington Avenue
Classification: Contributing (1) [within original Truman NHL district]
Historic Name: Kinsey House
Architectural Style: Bungalow
Construction Date: ca. 1905
Tax Identification: 26-340-12-10
Legal Description: Moore Addition, part of lot 15
Description: Contributing one-story wood-frame dwelling; irregular in shape; hipped roof with composition shingles; wood shingle siding; one-over-one double-hung sash vinyl windows; recessed porch across façade with shingle-clad square posts and balustrade. Elevated lot with lawn; shade trees in east side yard.
Alterations: Exterior siding and windows have been replaced; rehabilitated in 2001 by Cohen-Esrey Housing Partners. The "Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation" were followed when rehabilitating the exterior.
History/Significance: The original owners/occupants of this house are not known with certainty. In 1912 the Kimsey family lived at 626 West Lexington Avenue. Cassie H., Katherine H., and Mary V. Kimsey all worked as bookkeepers at businesses in Independence. By 1916, Fannie Ellis, working as a domestic, lived in the house at this address. Malinda Sloan lived here from the early 1920s until 1933, when she died at this address at age seventy-eight. Ida M. Nigh became the new owner and occupant of the house at 626 West Lexington in the 1930s and early 1940s. In the 1950s, the Samuel A. Randsdell family lived at this address.

628 West Lexington Avenue
Classification: Contributing (1) [within original Truman NHL district]
Historic Name: Herman/Gray House
Architectural Style: Colonial Revival
Construction Date: ca. 1910
Tax Identification: 26-340-12-09
Legal Description: Moore Addition, lot 16
Description: Contributing two- and one-half-story wood-frame dwelling; irregular in shape; gabled roof with gabled dormers, clad with composition shingles; wood weatherboard siding; one-over-one double-hung sash vinyl windows; porch across façade with gabled roof supported by square brick posts on brick piers separated by wood balustrade; stone foundation with daylight basement. Lot with lawn is slightly elevated; short stone retaining wall extends along the sidewalk.

Alterations: Dormers may not be original; siding and windows replaced; balustrade replaced; rehabilitated in 2001 by Cohen-Esrey Housing Partners. The "Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation" were followed when rehabilitating the exterior.
History/Significance: The original owners/occupants of this house, built around 1900, are not known with certainty. The house may have been built for Harry F. Herman, a manager, who lived here in 1911 with Clifton Long, a houseman. Ruth McMullin resided at 628 in the early 1910s, and H. H. Gallagher around 1920. Through the 1920s and into the 1930s, James L. and Rosalie Ella Gray resided at 628 West Lexington Avenue. Not long after Rosalie's death in February 1931, James Gray moved out. Charles E. Lohner lived here in 1934, and Edgar C. Knox in 1940. H. E. and Mabel Bartlett owned and occupied this house in the late 1940s and 1950s (Mabel alone in the 1950s).

LIBERTY STREET

100-102 North Liberty Street
Classification: Contributing (1)
Historic Name: Owens Building/Gilbert and Whitney Store
Architectural Style: Italianate
Construction Date: ca. 1870s (altered recently)
Tax Identification: 26-230-11-11
Legal Description: Old Town, part of lot 51
Description: Contributing two-story masonry commercial building; rectangular in shape; flat roof behind parapet; brick exterior; large plate glass display windows across east-facing façade (ground floor) and double-hung sash windows (second floor), seven bays on east wall and six bays on south side wall; recessed entrances on façade. This building has two entrance doors and two street addresses, but it is currently occupied by one store that uses the historic name, "Gilbert and Whitney Store." Located on the northwest corner of North Liberty and West Lexington across from the Courthouse; sidewalks extend along the east façade and south wall; building adjoins on the north and west.
Alterations: The building was originally two adjoining buildings unified by an Italianate style remodeling completed in the 1870s or early 1880s; since 1950s decorative brackets on cornice have been removed; decorative hood molding above second-floor windows on façade removed; ground-floor display windows altered; paint on exterior walls removed; major rehabilitation in 2000-2002. The "Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation" were followed when rehabilitating the exterior.
History/Significance: This building was built on the site of the Gilbert and Whitney Store, which was constructed in 1832–1833. The present building was constructed in the 1870s or early 1880s, which added a second floor and gave it an Italianate style exterior façade. Sanborn fire insurance maps of Independence (1885, 1892, 1898, 1907, 1916) show that the two halves of this building were historically different lengths, suggesting that it may have been two separate buildings, which were substantially remodeled in the 1870s resulting in a second-floor addition and an Italianate style exterior, a popular style at that time.

The original owners/occupants of this building are not known with certainty. Joseph J. Owens, involved in Independence for years, may have been responsible for the building's construction or its substantial remodeling; it was known as the Owens Building in the early 1900s. In the mid-1880s, two shops occupied the ground floor; a drug store was in the northern half and a business selling books and stationary occupied the southern half. Soon boots and shoes were sold from the southern shop.

As early as 1906, Pendleton and Gentry druggists conducted business in the northern shop and Rummell and Reick Shoes held forth in the southern shop. (Pendleton and Gentry was reportedly one of the oldest continuously operated drug stores in the Independence area.) Around 1910, when some interior changes were made (including the removal of stairs ascending the rear west wall of the southern shop and the installation of

stairs from Liberty Street along the northern side wall of the northern shop), the two businesses switched their shop spaces. Pendleton and Gentry Drugs, operated by Fleming Pendleton and Overton Gentry, did business in the southern shop space, at 100 North Liberty Street. And Julius Rummell and Rosetta Reick conducted their business at 102 North Liberty Street in the northern shop space. Joseph Owens had his real estate office on the second floor around that time. Rummell and Reick had sold their business by the mid-1900s, but Pendleton and Gentry continued operating their drug store on the same location into the 1930s. At that time, Robinson Shoe Company occupied the northern shop space.

104-108 North Liberty Street
Classification: Contributing (1)
Historic Name: Jones Building
Architectural Style: Modern
Construction Date: ca. 1950
Tax Identification: 26-230-11-13
Legal Description: Old Town, block 11, part of lot 50
Description: Contributing two-story masonry commercial building; rectangular in shape; flat roof; brick exterior; large plate glass display windows on ground-floor façade; angled recessed entrance. Located in mid-block across from the Courthouse; aligned on both north and south walls by commercial buildings; sidewalk extends along façade.
Alterations: Streamline metal awning that once extended across the façade has been removed.
History/Significance: This building, constructed around 1950, stands on the site of two brick two- and one-story buildings, both probably dating from the 1870s. The southern two-story building had two shop spaces (104 and 106 North Liberty Street); the other smaller one-story building on the north (108 North Liberty) had one shop space. The Jones clothing store occupied this building for several decades.

110 North Liberty Street
Classification: Contributing (1)
Historic Name: None found
Architectural Style: Commercial
Construction Date: 1905
Tax Identification: 26-230-11-15
Legal Description: Old Town, block 11, part of lot 50
Description: Contributing one-story masonry commercial building; rectangular in shape; flat roof; large display windows and recessed entrance on east-facing façade; frosted transom lights above display windows. Decorative details include a stepped parapet, projecting corbelled cornice, and raised panel above (or over) the transom lights that was used historically for a sign to advertise the business inside.
Alterations: The original façade of this building, with its original detailing and decorative features, was covered in 1985. Since that time, the original curved glass store front with its recessed center entry has been modified with a front entrance door that is no longer located in the center of the façade. The front door and window frames are made of anodized black aluminum.
History/Significance: Through the years, the building has been used for a variety of retail operations. In 1930, Lindsey's Fashions was located here, later Lindsey's Women's Wear (1938). Lindsey's shared space with the Elliott Quilt Shop in 1940. Baker's Family Shoe Store operated here at least from 1942 to 1952. The building was vacant in 1972, but in 1980, it housed Sapper's Gifts.

112-114 North Liberty Street
Classification: Contributing (2)
Historic Name: Buchanan Building and McCoy Building
Architectural Style: Modern
Construction Date: 1951
Tax Identification: 26-230-11-16
Legal Description: Old Town, block 11, part of lot 50
Description: Two contributing two-story masonry commercial buildings; rectangular in shape; two flat roofs behind shallow parapet; brick and concrete exterior with bold, light horizontal bands above and below second-floor windows; large plate glass display windows; two recessed entrances, one of which is a diagonal corner entrance facing West Maple Avenue with the street address of 201-203 West Maple.
Alterations: Changes made to the exterior of these buildings within the past fifty years have been relatively minor.
History/Significance: This two-story tandem commercial building was constructed in 1951 during a period of robust new construction and remodeling activity on the Courthouse Square. These replaced two other buildings on the site, a two-story Queen Anne style building with a projecting bay window on the second floor (replaced by a flush window by 1950) at 112 North Liberty Street known as the Buchanan Building (after James F. Buchanan, an abstractor), and the three-story Italianate style McCoy Building at 114 North Liberty Street. Historic photographs depicting 112-114 North Liberty Street in February 1950 and December 1951 (as well as the 1962 Sanborn map of the Courthouse Square) show the new 1951 building that replaced the Buchanan and the McCoy buildings. In 1951, Sturges Jewelry Company occupied the ground floor commercial space and the Personal Finance Company rented the second floor of 112 North Liberty Street. Leighter's did business at 114 North Liberty, at the corner of West Maple.

200 North Liberty Street
Classification: Contributing (1)
Historic Name: Bank of Independence Building
Architectural Style: Commercial
Construction Date: ca. 1887
Tax Identification: 26-230-04-11
Legal Description: Old Town, lot 18, south 36 feet of east 51.25 feet
Description: Contributing two-story masonry commercial building; rectangular in shape; flat roof with parapet and corbelled cornice; brick exterior; segmental arched window openings on second floor with one-over-one double-hung sash windows; large plate glass ground floor display windows; angled corner main entrance with cut stone surround; inscription above door reads "Bank of Independence"; auxiliary doors at extreme ends of both façades facing Liberty Street and West Maple Avenue. Located on the northwest corner of North Liberty Street and West Maple Avenue across from Courthouse; two-story brick buildings adjoin on west and north walls; sidewalks extend along the south and east walls.
Alterations: storefront display windows remodeled several times, including in 1915; windows with semicircular heads on first floor and projecting semicircular arched entrance with pilasters removed before 1950; decorative pointed parapet displaying the building name and construction date, bordered by piers topped with finials, removed before 1950; paired double-hung sash windows above angled corner entrance replaced with single pane of glass; exterior renovated in 1983 (peeling paint was removed with heavy duty paint stripper and high-pressure water; restoration cleaner applied; and tuck pointing of loose and missing mortar).
History/Significance: The Bank of Independence building was built during Independence's construction boom between 1886 and 1888, probably not long after the bank's incorporation in December 1886. Walls of the new bank building may have incorporated those of an old warehouse, built around 1848. Incorporators included John A. Sea, William M. Hill, Jacob Gossett, Logan Pendleton, and Horace Sheley. J. D. Wood served as the first bank president, C. C. (known as "Neal") Chiles the vice-president, and M. G. Wood the cashier.

John Sea practiced law in Independence for sixty years, most of which he did from offices on the second floor of the Bank of Independence. He also served as city attorney for one year and county counselor for five years. In 1932, four years before his death, he served as the first president of the Independence Bar Association. For many years, he presided over the John A. Sea Abstract Company. Prominently situated on the northwest of the Courthouse Square, the two-story building features a cut corner entrance with a stone surround, inscribed with "Bank of Independence" above the door. The Bank of Independence operated from this building until 1961, when the bank moved to a new building one-half block away. The Bank of Independence building has since had a variety of commercial tenants.

202-206 North Liberty Street
Classification: Contributing (1)
Historic Name: Ott Building
Architectural Style: Commercial
Construction Date: ca. 1887/ca. 1915
Tax Identification: 26-230-04-12
Legal Description: Old Town, block 4, part of lot 18
Description: Contributing two-story brick commercial building; rectangular in shape; flat roof concealed by stepped parapet and corbelled cornice; brick exterior; large plate glass display windows on east-facing ground-floor façade; seven pairs of double-hung sash windows (second floor). The building houses three store fronts, each with its own entrance and address. The building is located in the middle of the block; adjoined on north and south walls by commercial buildings; sidewalk runs along the east-facing façade.
Alterations: major fire in February 1915 destroyed all but the walls of this building; ground-floor display windows altered; transom lights above windows covered (or replaced).
History/Significance: By 1930, this building, then known as the Bundschu-Ott Building, housed the Thomas Cairns Restaurant (202 North Liberty), the Community Savings and Loan Association (204 North Liberty), and the Independence Waterworks Company (206 North Liberty). Harry Truman served as the general manager of the Community Savings and Loan Association in the mid-1920s.[31] He was also related to the Ott family by marriage; Natalie Ott married Frank Wallace, Harry Truman's brother-in-law.

Christian Ott, Sr., a pioneer Independence merchant, civic leader, and philanthropist, may have had this building constructed around 1887 to house his furniture business. Eventually, Albert Mohr Ott acquired ownership of this building. Born in 1865 to Christian and Louise Mohr Ott, Albert Ott received a law degree from the University of Pennsylvania in 1887. After returning to Independence, he began practicing law with J. G. Paxton. By the early 1900s, he presided over the Chrisman-Sawyer Bank on the Courthouse Square. He also served as the Independence city attorney in the early 1900s and, then, the assistant prosecuting attorney for Jackson County. Albert Ott and his first wife Julia Rogers Ott parented Natalie Ott, who married Frank Wallace, Bess Truman's brother.

The Ott Building had offices on the second floor and three shop spaces on the ground floor, which had a variety of tenants over the years. In 1911 the Joseph Copello fruit shop occupied the southern shop (202 North Liberty), the Kansas City Home Telephone Company occupied the middle shop (204 North Liberty), and the Independence Water Works and the Interurban Water Company were located in the northern shop (206 North Liberty). These three shop spaces were preserved when the building was reconstructed after the 1915 fire. (The exterior façade probably was updated at that time.) Professional offices of a doctor, lawyer, chiropractor, and loan association were later located in this building and were accessed by a stairway to the right of the middle shop.

[31] Ferrell, *Harry S. Truman*, 104-107.

208 North Liberty Street
Classification: Contributing (1)
Historic Name: Gung Wong/Casper Building
Architectural Style: Commercial
Construction Date: ca. 1908
Tax Identification: 26-230-04-13
Legal Description: Old Town, block 4, part of lot 18
Description: Contributing one-story brick commercial building; rectangular in shape; flat roof concealed behind parapet; brick exterior; large plate glass windows across east-facing façade, recessed centered door. The building is located in middle of the block about one-half block from the Courthouse Square; a two-story building adjoins it on south wall; an alley extends to the north, then parking lot.
Alterations: Transom lights above display windows covered (or removed); display windows have been modernized.
History/Significance: The original owners/occupants of this building are not known at present. This building was constructed on the site of two old smaller one-story buildings probably dating from the 1870s: a tin shop (208 North Liberty) and a paint shop converted to an office. When completed, the new building housed Gung Wong Laundry in the southern shop space (208 North Liberty) and the Martin H. Casper tin shop (208 North Liberty). By 1916, the hand laundry still held forth in the southern shop, but the northern shop had become an office. In the 1920s, the northern shop had been divided into two smaller store spaces. In the early 1930s, Frank Smith repaired batteries at 208 North Liberty and Oscar Mindrup conducted his real estate business at 210 North Liberty Street. It now houses only one commercial space, with the street address of 208 North Liberty Street.

MAIN STREET

101 North Main Street
Classification: Contributing (1)
Historic Name: Farmers and Merchants Bank Building
Architectural Style: Commercial
Construction Date: pre-1885/ca. 1921
Tax Identification: 26-230-13-15
Legal Description: Old Town, block 13, lot 53
Description: Contributing three-story brick commercial building; rectangular in shape; flat roof concealed by parapet; brick exterior with stone window lintels and sills on second and third floors; one-over-one double-hung sash windows; large display windows on west-facing façade; recessed entrance. The building is located at the northeast corner of North Main and Lexington Avenue across from Courthouse; sidewalks extend along west and south walls; adjoining three-story building on north wall.
Alterations: Remodeled and enlarged, probably in the early 1920s, by the construction of a three-story addition in the rear and the addition of brick on the exterior. Ground-floor windows altered.
History/Significance: This building was constructed before 1885 and extensively altered in the 1920s. The building was occupied by several different businesses on the ground floor, including a drug store, then a grocery, then McClintick Confectionary shop. The third floor of this building became a place for regular poker gatherings of the Independence Harmonicon Society (after one member who played the harmonica), or “Harpie Club” for short, a group of about sixteen members who were organized in 1924 by Truman’s friends (World War I veterans and Jackson County government employees) to memorialize Truman’s great love of poker. Long-time Independence Mayor Roger Sermon and Edgar Hinde were among its members. This organization reportedly played an important role in advancing Harry Truman’s political career. Several Harpie Club members visited President Truman in the White House, and occasionally Truman found time to have a game or two with Harpie Club members on his trips home to Independence. The new brick structure was home to

Farmers and Merchants Bank on the ground floor for several years. Professional offices occupied upstairs rooms. It is unlikely that this bank survived the Great Depression of the 1930s. By 1950, Davis Paint and Wallpaper store occupied the ground-floor shop space and remained there at least into the 1970s.

103 North Main Street
Classification: Contributing (1)
Historic Name: Bundschu's Department Store
Architectural Style: Moderne
Construction Date: 1928
Tax Identification: 26-230-13-14
Legal Description: Old Town, north part of lot 53 and south part of lot 52
Description: Contributing three-story brick commercial building; rectangular in shape; flat roof hidden behind parapet; red brick exterior with glazed terra cotta decorative panels above third-story windows; newer brick facing on ground floor below display windows; large plate glass ground-floor display windows; single-paned fixed reflective glass windows on second- and third-floor façade; concrete foundation. The building is located on the east side of North Main Street in the middle of the block, opposite the Jackson County Courthouse; its north and south walls are adjoined by commercial buildings; a sidewalk is aligned along the west-facing façade. This is a prominent, historically significant building whose architectural integrity would be enhanced by replacing the reflective glass in the second-floor windows with windows that better represent the design of the original windows.
Alterations: first-floor display windows and façade exterior remodeled several times; second- and third-story multi-pane sash windows replaced by single large panes of reflective glass, since mid-1970s.
History/Significance: The Gates and Wallace families (Bess Truman's family) were among the many Independence residents who patronized Bundschu's Department Store. Additionally, Natalie Ott Wallace, Bess Truman's sister-in-law, was the niece of Anna Barbara Ott Bundschu, Anton's wife, and Harry Truman and Judge Henry Bundschu were personal friends and political allies.[32] Biographer David McCullough quoted Bundschu as saying, "I used to say that Harry Truman lived around the corner from me…now there isn't a day goes by that I don't tell myself that you live around the corner from Harry Truman and don't you forget it."[33]

Anton J. Bundschu erected his new three-story masonry building on the Courthouse Square in 1928. Born in Ohio in 1855, Bundschu moved as a young boy with his parents to Independence after the Civil War. As a youth he began clerking for dry goods merchant John S. Mott around 1869; ten years later, he became the store's general manager. Around 1885 Bundschu and A. E. Stillwell bought the stock of S. and L. Sullivan, merchants on the west side of the Courthouse Square. After nearly two years, Christian Ott, Bundschu's brother-in-law and, later, mayor of Independence, bought Stillwell's interest in the store.

The new firm of Bundschu and Ott then bought the Wilson Opera House, which stood on the east side of the square at the site of 103 North Main Street. In 1900, Anton Bundshu and Christian Ott divided; Ott took the opera house and Bundschu acquired full ownership of the business. Despite great losses incurred in the September 1907 fire that ravaged the building, Bundschu's Department Store, which occupied the ground floor of the opera house for many years, grew to become the largest department store in the city in the early 1900s. In 1928, Anton Bundschu contracted to erect a new building on the site of the Wilson Opera House. In November that year, the new Bundschu's Department Store opened a month after the death of Anton Bundschu. The Bundschu store continued operating in this building until the early 1970s. Soon afterward the City of Independence bought the building and it served as the Independence Municipal Building.

[32] Ferrell, *Harry S. Truman*, 103.
[33] McCullough, *Truman*, 942-943.

111-115 North Main Street
Classification: Contributing (1)
Historic Name: S. S. Kresge Company Building
Architectural Style: Modern
Construction Date: ca. 1890/ca. 1951 (major addition and remodel)
Tax Identification: 26-230-13-13
Legal Description: Old Town, block 13, lot 53
Description: Contributing two-story brick and concrete commercial building; rectangular in shape; flat roof; brick exterior; large plate glass display windows (ground floor) and double-hung sash windows (second floor); recessed entrance on west-facing façade and angled corner entrance. The building is located on the southeast corner of North Main Street and East Maple Avenue across from the Courthouse; sidewalks extend along north and west walls; a three-story building adjoins on south.
Alterations: The building façade possibly was remodeled in early 1900s; major addition to north wall (extending the building to Maple Avenue) and exterior remodel completed around 1951.
History/Significance: The S. S. Kresge Company Building stands on the site of two buildings; one two-story building with two shop spaces (111-113 North Main Street) possibly dating from the 1890s but remodeled in the 1920s, and one three-story building (115 North Main Street) on the corner lot. This taller building was the home of the Henry J. Ott and Company Furniture store, a long-lived Independence business. Around 1926, the Charles Tucker Furniture Store took over the business and moved into the old Ott store space; Tucker's remained there until the late 1930s when it moved into the new Gentry Building (at 205 West Lexington Avenue).

In 1950, fire destroyed the Ott/Tucker building. To the south, the two-story building housed a drug store (at 111 North Main) and Sampson's men's clothing store (at 113 North Main) in the early 1900s. Kresge Company moved into both shop spaces probably in the 1920s, at which time the building probably underwent a major remodeling. Not long after the destruction of the neighboring Ott/Tucker building in 1950, Kresge announced its intention to make a major addition to its store on the north side. Kresge Company's addition, completed on the site of the Ott/Tucker building completed by 1951, also involved remodeling the façade of their existing building. In the 1970s, a Sears Surplus Store occupied the old Kresge Company Building.

201-203 North Main Street
Classification: Contributing (1)
Historic Name: Hill and Martin Building
Architectural Style: Commercial
Construction Date: 1907
Tax Identification: 26-230-02-08
Legal Description: Old Town, south part of lot 5
Description: Contributing two-story brick commercial building; rectangular in shape; flat roof concealed by parapet with slightly projecting cornice; brick exterior with stone lintels and sills above and below windows (second floor); large plate glass display windows (ground floor) and paired one-over-one double-hung windows (second floor), three bays on west side and four bays on south side; angled corner entrance. The building is located on the northeast corner of North Main and Maple Avenue; sidewalks extend along the west and south sides; buildings adjoin on the north and east walls.
Alterations: Two shop entrances facing Main Street were converted to one angled corner entrance before 1950 (probably around 1948) with a large concave marquee extending from entrance awning to top of parapet; a rear addition was constructed also around 1948; ground-floor display windows have been altered several times; six-over-six double-hung sash windows on second floor were converted to one-over-one; a major rehabilitation project was completed in 1998, which (among other things) reduced the glass at the corner entrance and minimized advertising on the corner marquee above the door.

History/Significance: Charles S. and John E. Hill along with William Martin erected this building in two phases in 1907, after a devastating fire in mid-1907 burned their hardware store, which occupied a smaller two-story building on the north half of this building site. Charles S. Hill and William Martin had become partners in the hardware business in 1894. Charles's brother, John Hill, had joined the firm in the late 1800s. Charles (born in 1862) and John (born in 1854) were the sons of English immigrants Richard and Elizabeth Sterns Hill, who had come from England to Wisconsin in the early 1850s and then to Independence in 1868, where Richard Hill opened a wagon and blacksmith shop on East Lexington Avenue.

This new two-part 1907 building was raised on the ashes of the old. The north half of the site occupied by the destroyed building was built first. Then the neighboring three-story building to the south was dismantled and built anew. Hill and Martin Hardware Company occupied the ground floor; professional offices were on the second floor. The hardware company erected a sheet metal shop in the rear of their store (east side along East Maple Avenue). The northern half of the building was occupied by a grocery store (Saylor and Son Grocery). Hill and Martin eventually occupied both shop spaces (201 and 203 North Main). William Martin left the business in 1918, and the store became Hill Brothers Hardware Company. The two brothers conducted their business from this location until 1948 when John Hill died. Charles then moved to 115 East Lexington Street and opened the Charles Hill Heating and Plumbing Shop. Charles Hill died in 1957 at the age of ninety-four. In 1948, the Katz Drug Company had remodeled and moved into the Hill and Martin Building. This building stood vacant for many years before being rehabilitated in 1998 as a restaurant.

205 North Main Street
Classification: Contributing (1)
Historic Name: None found
Architectural Style: Commercial
Construction Date: 1880s
Tax Identification: 26-230-02-07
Legal Description: Old Town, north part of lot 5
Description: Contributing two-story masonry commercial building, Italianate in style; rectangular in shape; gable roof concealed by high rectangular parapet on façade; plate glass display windows (ground floor) and two multi-pane windows (second-floor façade); shake-clad mansard-roof with shallow awning over display windows and front door. Located in the middle of the block; commercial buildings adjoin on north and south walls; sidewalk along façade.
History/Significance: The building was occupied by the Ellis and Gibson Confectionery in the 1930s. The Ideal Sewing Machine Company and the Gilmore Dry Goods (Fabric) Shop operated here in the 1950s. The building housed Saber's Cafeteria in 1972 and the Main Natural Store, a grocery, in 1980.

206 North Main Street
Classification: Contributing (1)
Historic Name: Clinton Building
Architectural Style: Commercial
Construction Date: ca. 1906
Tax Identification: 26-230-03-14
Legal Description: Old Town, lot 10 (G. W. Clinton's Subdivision, lot 2)
Description: Contributing two-story brick commercial building; rectangular in shape; flat roof concealed by parapet with projecting cornice; brick exterior; plate-glass display windows (ground floor) and large windows four-bays wide (second floor) on east-facing façade. Located in mid-block one-half block north of the Courthouse; adjoined on north and south walls by two-story brick commercial buildings; a sidewalk extends along the east-facing façade.
Alterations: ground-floor display windows and second-story windows have been altered.

History/Significance: This building stands on the site of a kitchen and dining room, which probably served guests at the Merchants Hotel (adjoining to the south) in the 1880s and early 1890s. In the mid-1890s, George Clinton, druggist, acquired this hotel, converted the interior, and incorporated the former dining room into his drug store in the Clinton Block (at the northwest corner of North Main and West Maple). In mid-February 1906, flames consumed the Clinton Block; fire destroyed the entire front of the block and caused the walls to come down, according to the February 15, 1906, issue of the *Independence Examiner.* The rear portion of the building, the site of the building at 206 North Main Street (then numbered 208 North Main Street), was also badly damaged by flames and water. It housed the Independence city offices.

In 1906–1907, a new two-story building apparently was erected on this site in concert with the construction of the new Clinton Building to the south. This new building housed a moving picture show, according to the 1907 Sanborn Company fire insurance map of Independence. Four years later, a "wardrobe cleaners" and a "nice grocery" conducted business in this building. In the mid-1910s, a clothing store occupied the ground floor of this two-story building. By the 1930s, the Factory Outlet Department Store (with an annex across the street at 207-209 North Main Street) did business in this building.

207-209 North Main Street
Classification: Contributing (1)
Historic Name: Twyman Hotel/Factory Outlet Department Store
Architectural Style: Commercial
Construction Date: 1830s/ca. 1923
Tax Identification: 26-230-02-05
Legal Description: Old Town, part of lot 4
Description: Contributing two-story brick commercial building; rectangular in shape; flat roof concealed behind stepped parapet on west-facing façade; large plate-glass display windows (ground floor) and one-over-one double-hung sash windows (second floor), six bays wide; two shop entrances on ground floor. Located in the middle of the block about one-half block from the Courthouse; adjoined on north and south walls by commercial buildings.
Alterations: shallow hip-roof above second-floor windows, supported by brackets at each end, removed since 1975; ground-floor windows/walls remodeled.
History/Significance: This is the site of the Twyman Hotel (1831–1872) and then the Kenton House (beginning in 1873), reportedly one of the most fashionable early hotels in Independence. Although the building is no longer extant, parts of the older building's walls reportedly exist, after a circa 1923 remodeling that substantially altered the earlier building, including the removal of the upper floor. The original owners/occupants of this 1923 building are not known at present. In the late 1920s and 1930s, the building's two ground-floor shops were occupied by the annex of the Factory Outlet Department Store, located across the street at 206 North Main Street.

210-212 North Main Street

Classification: Contributing (1)
Historic Name: Clinton Real Estate Building
Architectural Style: Commercial
Construction Date: ca. 1900
Tax Identification: 26-230-03-19
Legal Description: Old Town, lot 10 (G. W. Clinton Subdivision, lot 1)
Description: Contributing two-story brick commercial building; rectangular in shape; flat roof concealed behind corbelled cornice on parapet; brick exterior; large plate glass windows (ground floor façade) and segmental arched one-over-one double-hung sash windows five bays wide (second floor façade) and on north

side wall; two recessed shop entrances on façade. Located in the middle of the block with an alley to the north and adjoining commercial building to the south; a sidewalk extends along east-facing façade; a parking lot is located across alley but is outside the boundaries of the historic district.
Alterations: decorative details on parapet and around windows probably removed; ground-floor display windows altered. A major rehabilitation/restoration that followed the "Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation" was undertaken in 1980s.
History/Significance: No building stood on this site from 1885 until the early 1900s. Immediately to the south stood a kitchen, and an adjoining dining room, and at the corner of North Main and West Maple stood the Merchants Hotel (in the 1880s and early 1890s) until George Clinton purchased this property and converted the building into a drug store and business block. The building at 210-212 North Main Street was probably constructed around 1900. In the early 1900s, it housed three shops on the ground floor. Stairs to the second floor were located along the inside wall of the southernmost shop where George W. Clinton conducted a real estate business. In 1911 Sweet Springs [flour] Milling Company held forth in the northern shop. Five years later, the three shop spaces contained a printer, tailor, and an office. By 1930 all three ground-floor shops appear to have been vacant. The Main Street Hotel was on the second floor above the 210 North Main Street shop.

211 North Main Street
Classification: Contributing (1)
Historic Name: Burt's Dry Goods Building
Architectural Style: Commercial
Construction Date: 1920s
Tax Identification: 26-230-02-10
Legal Description: Old Town, part of lot 4
Description: Contributing one-story masonry commercial building; rectangular in shape; flat roof; large plate glass display windows on west-facing façade. Located in mid-block one-half block north of the Courthouse; adjoined on north and south walls by commercial buildings; sidewalk along façade.
History/Significance: This building was converted to or constructed new as a one-story building from a two-story brick structure, probably in the 1920s. The building had housed the dining room and sleeping rooms of the Commercial Hotel, operated by James E. Hare and Robert E. Fitzsimmons in the 1890s and the early 1900s, and, later, the Feedwell Café (1911), an ice cream factory (1916), a creamery (1926), and then William J. Burt's dry goods store.

213 North Main Street
Classification: Contributing (1)
Historic Name: Sturm Furniture Company Building
Architectural Style: Commercial
Construction Date: 1920s
Tax Identification: 26-230-02-09
Legal Description: Old Town, north part of lot 4
Description: Contributing one-story masonry commercial building; rectangular in shape; flat roof; large plate glass display windows; black glass in parapet. Located in mid-block one-half block north of the Courthouse; adjoined on north and south walls by commercial buildings; sidewalk along façade.
History/Significance: This building was converted to or constructed new as a one-story building from a two-story brick structure, which housed the main office and the kitchen of the Commercial Hotel, operated by James E. Hare and Robert E. Fitzsimmons in the 1890s and the early 1900s and, later, by a boot and shoe store (1910s). After the building's remodeling or reconstruction, Sturm Furniture Company became the tenant in the late 1920s and early 1930s.

215 North Main Street
Classification: Contributing (1)
Historic Name: Electric Theatre Building
Architectural Style: Italianate
Construction Date: ca. 1886
Tax Identification: 26-230-02-03
Legal Description: Old Town, lot 3
Description: Contributing two-story brick commercial building; rectangular in shape; flat roof concealed by parapet with bracketed metal cornice; large plate glass display windows (ground floor) and double-hung sash windows with decorative pediments above and iron balustrade across, three bays wide (second floor); recessed entrance. Located in mid-block about one-half block north of the Courthouse; adjoined on south wall by commercial building and north wall by narrow walkway; a sidewalk extends along the west-facing façade. Alterations: one-story addition constructed on rear around 1910; shutters added then removed at second story windows; wrought iron balustrade added under second-floor windows; transom light covered or removed; ground-floor display windows altered.
History/Significance: The site of this building remained vacant in the late 1880s. The original building, probably constructed around 1890, was occupied by a grocery store on the ground floor. Around 1910 a one-story addition was made to the rear of the building, probably to accommodate its new use as a "moving picture" building, known as the Electric Theatre and operated by Edgar L. Riley (1911). The Electric Theatre continued to occupy this space until at least the depression years of the 1930s. Offices occupied the second floor.

217 North Main Street
Classification: Contributing (3)
Historic Name: Marshal's House; Jackson County Jail & Jail Annex; Schoolhouse
Architectural Style: Federal (late)
Construction Date: 1859-1860/1859/1960 (moved to site)
Tax Identification: 26-230-02-01
Legal Description: Old Town, south 20.34 feet of lot 2 and 33.51 feet of lot 3
Description: The Marshal's House is a contributing two-story brick government building; rectangular in shape; low-pitch gabled roof; red brick exterior; double-hung sash wood windows occupy five bays on second-floor façade and three central bays on ground floor; single-leaf wood doors on both ends of primary façade; stone foundation.

The Jackson County Jail is a contributing two-story cut limestone government building; rectangular in shape; with a low-pitch gabled roof; cut stone exterior; six windows on the north and south walls; a two-story brick annex was added to the jail in 1903; the annex addition has a flat roof, brick exterior, and concrete foundation. A corridor that extends along the east side of the Marshal's House connects that building with the jail facility.

The Howard Schoolhouse is a contributing one-story, one-room wood-frame government building; gabled roof; clapboard exterior; moved to the site in 1960, during the period of significance.

These three buildings are located on the east side of North Main Street toward the north end of a long block; the Marshal's House abuts the sidewalk; small recessed yard accessed from the sidewalk leads to the house via its kitchen.
Alterations: The annex was added to the jail in 1903. The jail was renovated by the Works Progress Administration around 1934. The Marshal's House was rehabilitated in 1959.
History/Significance: At the end of World War II, the American Legion bought the building complex. It was abandoned a few years later. In 1956, when demolition of the buildings seemed imminent, a citizen's group formed to rescue and restore the Marshal's House. Harry Truman made the first donation for its restoration.

With this accomplished, the Marshal's House and the Jail Museum opened to the public in June 1959. Jackson County Historical Society presently owns and operates this complex of buildings. The Jackson County Jail and Marshal's House are listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

The Jackson County Court ordered the construction of the jail in 1859 and the Marshal's House in 1859–1860. The firm of Platt and Moore of Kansas City erected the jail and Marshal's House. John Cassell, who helped build these two structures, later reported that the stone came from a quarry on the Noland Farm on Rock Creek. Several notable individuals spent time in the Jackson County Jail. William C. Quantrill, a guerrilla leader of pre-Civil War Missouri-Kansas border wars, was imprisoned here in the winter of 1860. During the Civil War, when federal Union troops occupied the Independence area, they used the jail as a military prison; the Marshal's House served as the headquarters for federal troops. In 1862, during the first Battle of Independence, Southern sympathizers were incarcerated in the jail before being freed by William Quantrill and General John T. Hughes. Two years later during the so-called second Battle of Independence (part of the larger Battle of Westport, nearby), federal troops used the jail to cover their rear guard. Shortly after the war, Baptist Reverend Abner Holton Deane became a prisoner in the jail, because he refused to take an oath of allegiance to the United States, claiming that God was his highest authority and not the federal government. Many years later, Frank James, the brother of Jesse James, spent time in the jail (1884) while awaiting trial. From 1884 to 1894, Mother Mary Jerome, a Sister of Mercy, regularly visited prisoners in the jail and became well known for her acts of kindness.

From the turn of the twentieth century to around 1933, the jail was used almost exclusively by county chain gangs, which worked for meager wages to construct county roads. An annex to the jail was constructed 1903 to accommodate larger chain gangs. After chain gangs no longer used the building, a New Deal, Depression-era program funded and supplied labor to renovate the jail in 1934 at a cost of around $10,000. At that time, a federal/state employment office occupied the first floor of the Marshal's House, women's sewing projects were carried out on the second floor, canning lessons were given in the kitchen of the house, and the old jail served as a storage place for thousands of tin cans.

The complex of buildings became a local museum in 1959 and an abandoned schoolhouse, known as the Howard Schoolhouse built in 1870, was relocated here a year later. The property, composed of the three buildings, is owned and managed as the 1859 Jail, Marshal's Home, and Museum by the Jackson County Historical Society. The Jackson County Jail and Marshal's Home are listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

219-223 North Main Street
Classification: Contributing (1)
Historic Name: Independence Fire Station No. 1
Architectural Style: Commercial
Construction Date: 1928
Tax Identification: 26-230-02-01 (owned by the city government)
Legal Description: Old Town, part of lot 2
Description: Contributing two-story masonry building; irregular in shape; flat roof behind shaped parapet with inverted scallop design; rusticated red brick exterior walls with terra cotta scored to resemble cut stone blocks on lower portion of façade; two garage openings with folding wood doors on the façade; four groups of rectangular windows on the second floor, two center groups have three windows with three decorative arches above creating the effect of a Palladian window; north wall has three vertical panels; building has poured concrete foundation with basement. Located at the southeast corner of North Main Street and Truman Road at crest in hill that slopes down to the east; the building abuts concrete sidewalks to the north and west and with the Marshal's House and Jackson County Jail, adjoining to the south.

Alterations: one-story addition to the rear of the building.
History/Significance: The National Park Service (NPS) became the Fire Station No. 1's new occupant in 1983, shortly after the creation of the Harry S Truman National Historic Site. The building, owned by the City of Independence, functions as the Visitor Center for the historic site and also houses some NPS administrative offices.

The 1928 construction of Fire Station No. 1 came as a result of a major upgrading undertaken by the Independence Fire Department. On February 8, 1928, the *Independence Examiner* reported that the City Council awarded contract to J. E. Dunn Construction Company of Kansas City to rehabilitate the fire department by tearing down the old Station No. 1 firehouse and erecting a modern two-story structure in its place. A week later, work began to raze the old structure along with sheds to the rear of the building. Architect Hal Wheelock, who designed several notable Independence buildings (including William Chrisman High School and Young School), drew plans for the new fire station. Fire Station No. 1 was completed several weeks later, and immediately became home to new 750 gallon American La France fire trucks, purchased by the city as part of its fire department rehabilitation efforts.

Several decades later, when the fire department determined the building was no longer able to serve its needs, the building was used as a community theatre. In the 1970s, the City of Independence used the building to house municipal offices.

101-105 South Main Street
Classification: Contributing (1)
Historic Name: Mize Building (smaller corner building)
Wilson Block
Architectural Style: Modern
Construction Date: ca. 1880s-1890
Tax Identification: 26-230-15-01-02
Legal Description: Old Town, lots 60 and 64
Description: Two adjoining two-story masonry commercial buildings; rectangular in shape; flat roof gently sloping behind parapets; brick exterior (second floor above windows and on north side wall); large plate glass display windows (west façade) and double-hung sash windows (second-floor bay window on north side); louvered shutters over other window openings (second floor); recessed diagonal corner entrance (once with South Main Street addresses). Located on a prominent corner lot at South Main Street and East Lexington Avenue across from Courthouse; sidewalks extend along the west façade and north side wall; a single tree stands along the north side wall.
Alterations: remodeled around 1907; second-story bay window added to 107 East Lexington Avenue building before 1950; dark brick exterior on two-bay-wide northern building and seven-bay-wide southern building, both facing Main Street, and seven-bay-wide eastern building facing East Lexington Avenue, all three unified with same exterior treatment; window openings unchanged but covered on west-facing façades and north side wall along Lexington Avenue; transom lights above ground-floor display windows covered; some details in parapets removed.
History/Significance: Members of the Mize family owned these buildings and operated drug stores and pharmacies in them. Mize Peters, a childhood friend of Harry Truman, operated one of these businesses for several decades.[34]

Contributing two-story brick commercial block: one smaller brick building at the corner possibly built in the 1880s, a large building (seven bays with a stepped parapet fronting on South Main Street) built around 1890

[34] McCullough, *Truman*, 47.

and, possibly, soon after extended in the rear to join partially in the rear with the large seven-bay-wide building with a pointed, centered parapet fronting on East Lexington Avenue, built in the 1890s. These two larger brick buildings envelop the small corner brick building.

The older smaller corner building (with the address of 101 South Main Street for many years) was apparently owned by Robert D. Mize for a time around the turn of the nineteenth century. By 1892, the building housed "drugs," according to the Sanborn Company fire insurance map of Independence published that year. The building was vacant for a period in the mid-1890s. Robert Mize, a drug store merchant, may have conducted business in this corner building at that time. By 1906, however, the building housed Thomas J. Walker's Drug Store. That year, the June 6, 1906, issue of the *Independence Examiner* reported that: R. D. Mize had just sold his "business house [measuring 21′ x 58′] at the southeast corner of the square to Ferdinand Carl [for $8,000]. The store is occupied by T. J. Walker's drug store."

Robert Mize, active in civic affairs, became a member of the Jackson County Court in the early 1910s, and eventually achieved the honorific title of "Judge Mize." Robert Mize's nephew, Mize Peters, apparently moved into Walker's Drug Store, possibly around 1910. (Years later, Thomas Walker operated a drug store with his daughter at 23rd Street and Noland Road until his retirement in 1933.) The drug store of Mize Peters, a boyhood friend of Harry S Truman, occupied this building for decades. Apparently succeeding in this business venture, the Mize Peters family moved to a larger home at 305 North Delaware Street, directly across Truman Road from the Truman home at 219 North Delaware Street. By 1924, the Peters family had moved again, this time to 631 North Delaware Street, where the Peters family resided into the 1950s.

The large brick block facing South Main Street, known as the Wilson Block in the early 1900s, housed two shops on the ground floor (historically numbered 103 and 105 South Main Street) for many years and professional offices (dentists, doctors, etc.) on the second floor. A stairway up from Main Street between the two shops provided access to the second floor. During the 1890s and early 1900s, a grocery occupied the northern-most shop space; a saloon was in the southern shop. By 1907, a feed store (Himes and Frisbey Feed and Fuel Supply Company) had replaced the grocery store, and a billiard hall (operated by Chester Smock in 1911) had moved into the saloon. A confectionary shop filled the northern shop in 1911 (operated by Polo Sirchia); probably sometime in the 1920s Piggly Wiggly grocery store moved into this shop and remained there for many years. By that time, the building had been renamed the "Carl Building." In the mid-1900s, Milgram (possibly a grocery) occupied both buildings.

The third brick commercial building, historically addressed 105 and 107 East Lexington Avenue and joined to the 103 and 105 South Main Street brick block, originally housed two shop spaces, separated by a brick wall and a center stairway providing access to second-floor rooms. The eastern-most space was occupied by several businesses over the years, including a grocery (early 1890s), a furnishings store (late 1890s), a printing shop (second floor around 1907), and a harness (Mayer's) shop (in the 1910s). The western space in this building was originally connected in the rear to the large brick block facing Main Street. In the early 1900s, it was part of the Himes and Frisbey Feed and Fuel Supply Company store. By 1916, it had acquired a separate use, and housed a barbershop. By 1930, the Samuel Sher dry goods business apparently occupied both eastern and western shop spaces.

104-108 South Main Street
Classification: [already counted as **101 West Lexington Avenue**]
Historic Name: None found
Architectural Style: Modern
Construction Date: ca. 1950
Tax Identification: 26-230-16-01
Legal Description: Old Town, part of lot 64
Description: These street addresses are assigned to three stores that operate from the rear of the building located at 101 West Lexington. Please refer to the entry for 101 West Lexington Avenue for information about the property and its history

107 South Main Street
Classification: Contributing (1)
Historic Name: None found
Architectural Style: Italianate
Construction Date: 1885
Tax Identification: 26-230-15-03
Legal Description: Old Town, part of lot 61
Description: Contributing two-story masonry commercial building; rectangular in shape; flat roof; brick exterior; large plate glass display windows (ground floor); second-floor windows covered; recessed entrance. Located mid-block about one-half block from the Courthouse; two-story brick commercial buildings adjoin on its north and south walls; a sidewalk runs along the front façade.
Alterations: Decorative cornice and moldings above second-floor windows have been removed; second-floor façade, including windows, covered; ground-floor façade has been altered.
History/Significance: The original owners/occupants are not known at present. The 1885 Sanborn Company map of Independence indicates that this two-story building, with stairs ascending to the second floor along the interior north wall, was new in 1885. A grocery store occupied the ground-floor shop space in the early 1890s, and a variety store in the late 1890s. In the early 1900s, a saloon moved into this space, Wyatt and Butner Saloon (around 1910–1911), followed by Butner and Mann Saloon (operated by Lacy M. Butner and George Mann), until the mid-1910s when a restaurant moved into this space. In the early 1930s, the Chicago Bargain House General Merchandise Store occupied this space, with offices located above. In 1952, Davidow's Ready-to-Wear was located in the building. Records indicate that La Verne's Beauty Shop operated here in 1972 and 1980.

109 South Main Street
Classification: Contributing (1)
Historic Name: Hall Building
Architectural Style: Italianate
Construction Date: 1870s -1880s
Tax Identification: 26-230-15-04
Legal Description: Old Town, part of lot 61
Description: Contributing two-story brick commercial building; rectangular in shape; flat roof concealed behind parapet with bracketed metal cornice; large plate glass display windows on façade (ground floor); second-floor windows covered; slightly recessed entrance; stairs to the second floor ascend along the interior south side wall. Located in mid-block on the east side of South Main about one-half block south of Courthouse; two-story buildings adjoin on the north and south walls; a sidewalk runs along the façade.
Alterations: cast iron storefront and side entrance restored, with transom lights, in 2002; second-floor windows re-opened; display windows altered and transom lights covered (or removed).

History/Significance: This two-story brick building probably dates from the 1870s or early 1880s. The original owners are not known at present. A meat market may have been the original occupant of the ground-floor shop; one apparently existed there from the mid-1880s to the early 1910s. The City Market (specializing in meat) operated by butcher Frank E. Hall, occupied this space around 1910. Rendering kettles sat behind the building at that time (Sanborn Company map of Independence, 1907). In the early 1910s, Harry Wyman's Cash Grocery Store occupied this shop space. By the mid-1910s, however, the ground-floor shop space stood vacant. By the late 1920s and early 1930s, the A & P Tea Company Grocery rented this shop space.

110 South Main Street
Classification: Contributing (1)
Historic Name: None found
Architectural Style: Commercial
Construction Date: 1907
Tax Identification: 26-230-16-17
Legal Description: Old Town, portion of lot 69
Description: Contributing one-story brick commercial building; flat roof with concrete coping along parapet on front façade and tile coping along crenellated parapet on south wall; large plate glass windows and contemporary door on east, front, façade. The building sits adjacent to, north of, the alley on the southeast corner of the first block on South Main Street, just south of West Lexington Avenue. It is adjoined on the north by a one-story masonry commercial building, identified as 108 South Main Street.
Alterations: The front door is modern.
History/Significance: The Sanborn Fire Insurance map for 1907 shows a storage facility on this site, and the map for 1916 has a livery in this location. In 1952, the Heart of America Liquor Store operated in this commercial building. The Southwestern Investment Company/Western National Life Insurance Company was located here in 1972. Eight years later, in 1980, the space was occupied by a salon called Hair by Design.

111-113 South Main Street
Classification: Contributing (1)
Historic Name: Herson Building
Architectural Style: Commercial (altered)
Construction Date: ca. 1890/remodeled before 1950
Tax Identification: 26-230-15-12
Legal Description: Old Town, part of lot 62
Description: Contributing two-story brick commercial buildings; rectangular in shape; shed roof sloping gently toward the rear; smooth brick exterior above large plate glass display windows (ground floor façade). Located in the middle of the block one-half block south of the Courthouse Square; commercial buildings adjoin along the north and south walls; sidewalk along façade.
Alterations: Two buildings, dating from the early 1880s and about 1890 may have been totally remodeled to create the present edifice; a rear addition was constructed early on; stucco was applied to the second-floor façade before 1950; the storefront has been remodeled and the second-floor façade was covered with metal by 1970, but that was removed in 2001.
History/Significance: The north half of this building (111 South Main) may have been constructed before the south half. In 1892, a Sanborn fire insurance map shows the present two-story building divided into two shop spaces, located at this address. The north half and later the entire ground floor housed a furniture store (second-hand in the late 1890s, then, new) for decades. In the early 1900s, the building, then known as the Herson Building, was occupied by two different grocery stores (Miles Grocery and Searcy Grocery) in the north and south halves on the ground floor and James, Mary, and Kate Herson on the second floor. By 1926 a furniture store occupied the entire ground floor (and one-story rear addition). Wyandotte Furniture moved into the building, probably in the 1920s.

114-116 South Main Street
Classification: Contributing (1)
Historic Name: Lambert Moon Printing Company Building
Architectural Style: Commercial
Construction Date: 1949
Tax Identification: 26-230-16-17
Legal Description: Old Town, part of lot 62
Description: Contributing one-story masonry brick commercial building; rectangular in shape; flat roof; brick exterior; large plate glass display windows on ground-floor east-facing façade. The building is located in the middle of the block with an alley to the north; one-half block south of the Courthouse Square; a commercial building located at 118-122 South Main adjoins along the southern wall. A sidewalk extends along the façade.
Alterations: The existing building was substantially altered in the late 1960s, but it retains enough integrity to be counted as contributing to the historical significance of the district.
History/Significance: In 1906, a disastrous fire nearly totally destroyed the Mercer Building, which previously stood on the site of the present building, rebuilt after the fire. For many years, Bullard and Gray Company Grocers occupied the ground-floor commercial space at 114 South Main Street and Mize Hardware Company (Independence Hardware Company after 1912) held forth at 116 South Main Street. Wallace M. Gregg presided over the hardware firm, Allen E. Qurollo was vice-president, and Stanley E. Gregg (son of Wallace and Susie Gregg) served as secretary/treasurer following the building's reconstruction in 1906. By 1916, Bernard Zick, Jr. had succeeded Stanley Gregg as secretary/treasurer. Independence Hardware Company eventually expanded and occupied both 114 and 116 South Main Street in the 1930s.

Later, the Lambert-Moon Printing Company moved into part of the Independence Hardware Building. This business was nearly wiped out in a devastating fire in January 1949. By September that year, however, Lambert-Moon reopened at the new, present, one-story building at 114 South Main, Street.[35] The Tyler Gifts store moved into 116 South Main.

115 South Main Street
Classification: Contributing (1)
Historic Name: Gosset-Welch Building
Architectural Style: Commercial
Construction Date: ca. 1890
Tax Identification: 26-230-15-07
Legal Description: Old Town, part of lot 62
Description: Contributing one-story masonry commercial building; rectangular in shape; flat roof concealed by stepped parapet on façade; brick exterior; large plate-glass display windows on ground-floor façade. Located in the middle of the block about one-half block south of the Courthouse Square; commercial buildings adjoin along the north and south walls; sidewalk extends along façade.
Alterations: Ground-floor display windows, taking up more than half of the façade, have been altered since the period of significance
History/Significance: Constructed around 1890, this small one-story commercial building has throughout most of its life served as a shop space providing secondary commercial services or supplies, such as barbering, feed store supplies, and tailoring. In the early 1890s, a barbershop occupied the space, followed by a feed store in 1898. For several years around this time, an "old" (on Sanborn insurance maps) two-story building, apparently a rooming house adjoined the brick commercial building at the rear. Sewing machines were sold in this shop space around 1907. Four years later, Joise Gossett operated a grocery store and John Welch, a plumber, held

[35] Pearl Wilcox, *Jackson County Pioneers* (Independence, Missouri: Pearl Wilcox, 1975), 487, 538.

forth in the building. A barbershop had returned to the building by the mid-1920s. Samuel Riesman operated his tailor shop at 115 South Main Street in 1930.

117-119 South Main Street
Classification: Contributing (1)
Historic Name: Armory Hall
Architectural Style: Commercial
Construction Date: ca. 1905
Tax Identification: 26-230-15-09
Legal Description: Old Town, part of lot 62
Description: Contributing two-story masonry commercial building; gabled roof behind parapet with corbelled cornice; segmental arched six second-story window openings on façade, covered; large plate glass display windows on ground floor. Located in the middle of the block about one-half block south of the Courthouse Square; commercial buildings adjoin on the north and south walls; sidewalk extends along façade.
Alterations: Double-hung sash windows on the second floor have been covered; transom lights and display windows on the ground floor have been altered.
History/Significance: The original owners/occupants of this building are not known with certainty. The second floor of the building was used as an armory hall probably since the time of construction, around 1905. Around that time, a racket store in the northern shop space at 117 South Main (perhaps suggesting the great popularity of tennis in the early twentieth century) and a grocery store in the southern shop space at 119 South Main occupied the two ground-floor shop spaces (Webbink's Racket Store and the Economy Cash Store grocery in the early 1910s.) By the mid-1910s, a furniture store had moved into this property at 117 South Main Street. In the early 1930s, Clum Furniture Store occupied the space at 117 South Main, and Alexander Reese, Jr., operated a grocery store next door at 119 South Main Street.

118-122 South Main Street
Classification: Contributing (1)
Historic Name: LaClede Hotel
Architectural Style: Commercial
Construction Date: ca. 1880/ca. 1906/1949
Tax Identification: 26-230-16-16
Legal Description: Old Town, part of lot 69
Description: Contributing one-story brick commercial building; rectangular in shape; flat roof; large plate glass display windows on east-facing façade; buff brick on façade. The building contains space for three stores, each with its own address. The building is located near the middle of the block, one-half block south of the Courthouse; commercial buildings adjoin on both the north and south sides.
Alterations: The building was probably altered in the 1960s.
History/Significance: The LaClede Hotel, possibly built around 1880 or earlier, stood on the site of the present building in the 1880s and 1890s. A dining room for the hotel occupied the southern one-third of the ground floor. The building may have sustained some damage during the February 1906 fire that almost totally destroyed the neighboring building at 114-116 South Main Street.

By 1908, the second floor had been converted to furnished rooms rented by Jacob T. Kresge (known as the "Baltimore House" in 1911). Around that time, the ground floor served as the location of three stores: a bakery, the Excelsior (at 118), a grocery (at 120), and a ten-cent store (at 122 South Main Street). In the mid-1920s, a large "produce house" with stone and concrete walls and a concrete floor was constructed in the rear of this building. By 1930, the entire ground floor store space was devoted to the sale of groceries and produce: W. J. Campbell & Sons produce (at 118) and Byron C. Harder grocer (at 120 South Main Street). The building was reconstructed in 1949. In 1950, an electric company and business office machine store occupied the building.

121-123 South Main Street
Classification: Contributing (1)
Historic Name: Bostian Motors
Architectural Style: Commercial
Construction Date: ca. 1918
Tax Identification: 26-230-15-10
Legal Description: Old Town, part of lot 62
Description: Contributing one-story masonry commercial building; rectangular in shape; flat sloping roof behind square parapet on façade; brick exterior; large display windows on ground floor.
Alterations: substantial alterations to the façade and rear were made to accommodate parking garage to the east and south; transom lights were covered with aluminum.
History/Significance: This building, probably constructed around 1918, had a steel-truss roof and capacity for about twenty automobiles. It housed an auto sales and repair shop early on. The Bostian Motors occupied the building in 1930.

124-126 South Main Street
Classification: Contributing (1)
Historic Name: Masonic Building
Architectural Style: Commercial
Construction Date: 1906
Tax Identification: 26-230-16-15
Legal Description: Old Town, lot 70
Description: Contributing three-story brick commercial and fraternal building; rectangular in shape; decorative crenellated parapet conceals flat roof gently sloping down toward the rear (west); brick exterior with cut stone sills, brick pilasters, and terracotta panels above third-story windows; large plate glass display windows on ground-floor façade (east wall) with signage above; double-hung sash windows; brick foundation. Building is located on the northwest corner of South Main and Kansas streets one block south of the Courthouse Square; sidewalk abuts façade and south side wall; a one-story commercial building adjoins north side wall.
Alterations: Gray brick trim was repaired and replaced in places by concrete in 1915; first floor display windows have been remodeled several times; transom lights have been covered; a single recessed aluminum door was replaced by two doors that enter two different businesses located in this building.
History/Significance: Harry Truman, a member of both the Masons and Eagles, had a direct association with this building. The Masons owned this building until the mid-1930s when they sold it to the Eagle Lodge for $22,500. The Eagles owned the building for several decades. In the 1970s, Charlie Pendleton's store occupied the ground floor; in 1999 a photographic business moved into that space.

Masons laid the gray granite cornerstone of this three-story brick edifice in May 1906. The Masonic building and Investment Company hired long-time Independence contracting firm of Yetter and McBride (Christian Yetter and Robert L. McBride) to construct the building. The building, costing $25,000, was completed in October that year. According to the *Independence Examiner* (October 9, 1906), the Masonic Building was the first three-story brick building in Independence. Wives and daughters of Masons helped raise money for building furnishings by organizing social events, including a strawberry and ice cream festival. Soon afterwards the Masonic Building housed two commercial shops on the ground floor (a hardware store and a grocery), city offices (after their quarters in the rear of the Clinton Block had burned in February 1906), and the Masonic Lodge's large hall, anterooms, banquet hall, and parlors on the third floor. (In 1910, the city moved its administrative offices from the second floor to the new yellow brick City Hall located across the street.) In 1915, contractor L.H. Babb supervised the repair of the gray brick exterior trim, which had begun to deteriorate; concrete was used to replace some of the removed trim, while other parts were nailed in place.

125 South Main Street
Classification: Contributing (1)
Historic Name: Main Street Gas Station
Architectural Style: Commercial
Construction Date: 1940s
Tax Identification: 26-230-15-11
Legal Description: Old Town, lot 63
Description: Contributing one-story concrete block/masonry commercial building; L-shaped; concrete block exterior; large plate glass windows at angled corner entrance to offices; five large vehicle bays with multi-paned doors; paved parking area in front of vehicle bays and at the corner of the lot. It is currently used by the Firestone Tire Company.
Alterations: The exterior apparently was remodeled in recent years. Gasoline pumps, once located in front of the building, have been removed.
History/Significance: A dwelling (at 123 South Main) and a small gas and oil station at the corner (at 125) stood on this property in the mid-1920s. The present L-shaped building was probably constructed in the late 1940s as a service station.

200 South Main Street
Classification: Contributing (1)
Historic Name: City Hall
Architectural Style: Colonial Revival/Georgian style
Construction Date: 1910
Tax Identification: None – government building
Legal Description: Old Town, lots 103 and 106
Description: Contributing two-story, brick building with a Carthage limestone raised basement. East façade has pressed metal cornice featuring brackets and modillion blocks with round arched cornice over the center entrance bay. Brick parapet wall rises above the cornice on all but the west façade. Paired windows with transoms originally except in large window in north wall at stairway landing between floors. Pressed decorative metal window lintels on first floor, broken pediments, corbelled brick trim around second floor windows. Stylized stone pediment sits above basement windows. One-story entrance portico in east façade, brick corner posts with two ionic stone columns in one-story entrance portico in east façade, brick corner posts with two ionic stone columns in east, north and south walls. Brick quoins decorate all corners, and brick pilasters separate center bay from rest of east façade.
Alterations: Original stone balustrade was removed at some point.
History/Significance: Originally contained city offices on the first floor; courtroom/city council chambers, police offices and women's jail on the second floor, and the jail in the basement. The side door, facing Kansas Street led to the stairs and the police department.

This was the first building designed and constructed for use as a City Hall and was first occupied by the City in March 1911. It became the Police Building and was used until after 1976 by the City. Urban Renewal used the site and this building was sold to Square Redevelopment Corporation as part of the Urban Renewal Plan for the Square. It has recently been purchased by Jackson County and is used for offices.

MAPLE AVENUE

100-104 West Maple Avenue
Classification: Contributing (1)
Historic Name: Clinton Block and Casper/Shimfessell Block
Architectural Style: Commercial
Construction Date: 1906-1907
Tax Identification: 26-230-03-16
Legal Description: Old Town, lot 10 (G. W. Clinton's Subdivision, lots 3, 4, 5, and 6)
Description: Contributing two-story brick commercial building; rectangular in shape; flat roof sloping gently to the rear (north) concealed behind corbelled parapet; brick exterior with cut stone stringcourse above second-story windows; large plate glass display windows on ground floor with wood paneling above and below and paired one-over-one double-hung sash windows on second-floor of façade and also on east side wall; recessed entrance near corner and other shop entrances farther west on façade; brick foundation. The building is located on the northwest corner of West Maple and North Main on the Courthouse Square; a sidewalk abuts building on south and east sides; a building known as the Clinton Building with the street address of 206 North Main sits behind this property, on the rear, north side.
Alterations: first-floor display windows and surrounds remodeled; transom lights covered; small window openings first floor of east side wall filled in.
History/Significance: As a teenager, Harry Truman worked for George Clinton in his drugstore, formerly located on this site from the mid-1890s to 1906. This was Truman's first paying job for which he received $3 a week in salary. Biographer David McCullough explains, "Harry's job was to come in each weekday morning at 6:30 AM to open up the place, sweep the sidewalk, mop the floor, wipe the counters, and do as much overall dusting and cleaning as possible before seven o'clock when Mr. Clinton came down and it was time for Harry to leave for school."[36]

Even earlier, the wood-frame Noland House, a notable hostelry built in the 1840s that served freighters and travelers traveling over emigrant trails, once stood on this site. Destroyed by fire, the Noland House was rebuilt of brick. After the Civil War, M. S. Morgan obtained ownership of the Noland House. Upon Morgan's death, his wife continued to operate a hotel (Merchants Hotel in the 1880s and 1890s) in the building until George Clinton bought the building and established a drug store on the ground floor in the mid-1890s. George Clinton also built an addition on the rear north wall that housed businesses on the ground floor and city offices on the second floor. In mid-February 1906, flames consumed the Clinton Block and the adjoining Knoepker Building on West Maple Avenue (occupied by Knoepker and Knoepker dry goods); fire destroyed the entire front of the Clinton Block and caused the walls to come down, according to the February 15, 1906, issue of the *Independence Examiner.* The rear addition of the building, which housed city offices, was also badly damaged by flames and water.

James Clinton, the brother of George Clinton and also a druggist, bought the 22 x 80-foot damaged building and lot from his brother in May 1906 and immediately made plans to clear and erect a new building on the site. Less than a month later, George Clinton sold the remainder of his adjoining property (lots 4, 5, and 6) to Chris Casper and Walter Shimfessell for $10,000. (George Clinton opened a real estate business with offices on the second floor of 206 North Main Street building north of the Clinton drug store.) They proceeded to construct a new building, which they intended to occupy with their own store. Robert L. McBride, Independence carpenter and contractor who trained under his contractor father and began contracting on his own around 1899, is believed to have constructed the new two-story brick building for James Clinton and also for Casper and Shimfessel. There is a slight step up in the parapet between the two adjoining businesses, possibly because the

[36] McCullough, *Truman*, 55.

Casper and Shimfessel portion may have been started a few weeks after the Clinton part of the block. Construction of the consolidated property was apparently completed within a year.

A drugstore remained in Clinton's corner store for many years. Crown Drugs occupied the space for decades beginning in the 1920s. At that time, two stores occupied the old Casper/Shimfessel portion of the building: Helzberg's was in the west shop space and Herm's in the east. Professional offices occupied the second-floor rooms.

106-108 West Maple Avenue
Classification: Contributing (2)
Historic Name: Knoepker Building and Bridges Grocery Building
Architectural Style: Commercial
Construction Date: 1906 & 1906–1907
Tax Identification: 26-230-03-14
Legal Description: Old Town, east part of lot 11
Description: Two contributing two-story brick commercial buildings; both rectangular in shape; with flat roofs concealed by parapets; brick exterior; double-hung sash windows (four bays on each building) on the second floor; large plate glass windows on ground floor façade. The building is located in the middle of the block on the north side of West Maple Avenue directly across from the Courthouse; is adjoined by commercial buildings on the east and west sides; a sidewalk extends along south-facing façade.
Alterations: Both buildings were remodeled together in the early 1940s by the Knoepker brothers who occupied both buildings at that time; rear one-story extensions on both buildings removed.
History/Significance: Frederick Herman Henry Knoepker founded a dry goods business in the late 1890s; he soon became established at 106 West Maple Avenue. F. H. H. Knoepker had come to Independence with his parents in the 1870s. Young Knoepker worked in the grocery business of his father George W. Knoepker and his partner Charles A. Nagel (who conducted their business at 118 West Maple Avenue). In February 1906, fire destroyed Knoepker's store at 106 West Maple, along with the Clinton Block to the east. This fire probably damaged or destroyed the neighboring grocery store to the west as well as the building at 108 West Maple.

Knoepker built the present two-story building on the site of the old structure. His neighbor to the west also erected a new building on the site of the burned structure. In 1908, Bridges Grocery Store, operated by Joseph E. and William C. Bridges, occupied the ground floor shop at 108 West Maple Avenue. Bridges Grocery continued doing business in this building into the 1920s. In 1921, F. H. H. Knoepker brought his two sons, Melvin and Carl, into his business. By 1930, Knoepker's had expanded into the Bridges Grocery building at 108 West Maple. In 1943 Melvin and Carl Knoepker acquired the business. Not long afterward, they remodeled the entire building inside and out. F. H. H. Knoepker died in 1947. The Knoepker store remained at this site for decades, expanding into 108 West Maple.

110 West Maple Avenue
Classification: Noncontributing (1)
Historic Name: None found
Architectural Style: Commercial
Construction Date: 1920s (altered recently)
Tax Identification: 26-230-03-12
Legal Description: Old Town, part of lot 11
Description: Noncontributing two-story brick commercial building; rectangular in shape; flat roof sloping gently to the north hidden behind parapet on south-facing façade; three grouped windows on second floor and large plate glass window on ground floor.

Alterations: The brick was recently faced with concrete/stucco material; a mansard roof form, projecting from the parapet, was recently constructed; ground floor storefront was recently surfaced with decorative brick facing.
History/Significance: In 1932, the Hardin Brothers clothing store was located in this building. By 1932, occupancy had changed to a women's clothier, Lerner's J. S. Vogue. The City Electric Living Center operated from this space in 1972 and in 1980, a business called Knobs, Knockers, and Doors.

112-118 West Maple Avenue
Classification: Noncontributing (2)
Historic Name: None found
Architectural Style: Commercial
Construction Date: prior to 1932
Tax Identification: 26-230-30-11
Legal Description: Old Town, lots 11 and 12
Description: Two noncontributing two-story masonry buildings; rectangular in shape; both with flat roofs hidden by stepped parapet on south-facing façade; vertical board and batten wood exterior sheathing. Alterations: The main façades of both buildings has received a new design, exterior siding, and windows since the period of significance.
History/Significance: The storefront at 112 West Maple housed Lolla's Brothers, a shoe repair shop, in 1932 and 1952. Twenty years later, the Senior Citizens Outlet operated from this space. The commercial space at 114-116 West Maple Avenue featured a F.W. Woolworth and Company dry goods store from ca. 1932 to 1972. A cinema operated in this space in 1980. The storefront at 118 West Maple Avenue housed a Kroger Grocery and Baking Company in 1932. The adjacent Woolworth's store expanded into this space in 1972.

120-130 West Maple Avenue
Classification: Parking
Historic Name:
Architectural Style:
Construction Date: ca. 1983
Tax Identification: 26-230-03-07
Legal Description: Old Town, lot 13
Description: Paved parking lot lies across from Jackson County Courthouse at the northeast corner of West Maple Avenue and North Liberty Street; a black iron decorative fence extends along the south and west property lines (along sidewalks); there is no landscaping. This parking lot occupies the site of the Nebraska House Hotel, originally constructed around 1849 by Lewis Jones, which served as one of the largest hostelries serving pioneer travelers in the mid-1800s. The building continued to operate as a hotel for decades under various names, including the Jones Hotel, Metropolitan Hotel (1910s & 1920s), and the Watkins Hotel (1930s–1960s). An urban renewal project replaced the hotel and several businesses with this parking lot around 1983.

201-203 West Maple Avenue
Classification: [already counted as **112 - 114 North Liberty Street**]
Historic Name: Buchanan Building and McCoy Building
Architectural Style: Modern
Construction Date: 1951
Tax Identification: 26-230-11-16
Legal Description: Old Town, block 11, part of lot 50
Description: This large commercial space has a corner entrance that has the street address, 201 West Maple Avenue. The property, however, is more correctly identified as 112-114 North Liberty Street. Please refer to the entry for 112-114 North Liberty Street for the property's description and historical significance.

204 West Maple Avenue
Classification: Contributing (1)
Historic Name: Sentinel/Brightman Building
Architectural Style: Commercial
Construction Date: ca. 1890/1915
Tax Identification: 26-230-04-10
Legal Description: Old Town, part of lot 18
Description: Contributing two-story brick commercial building; L-shaped building; flat roof concealed by stepped parapet with projecting cornice; brick exterior; three paired double-hung sash windows with segmental arches (second floor) and large plate glass display windows; recesses entrance; steeply pitched wood awning clad with wood shakes. Located in mid-block about one-half block west of the Courthouse Square; buildings adjoin along the east and west walls; sidewalk extends along façade; street tree in front.
Alterations: The ground-floor storefront was altered (transom lights removed or covered, aluminum windows added; awning with wood shakes added).
History/Significance: At least a portion (western) of this two-story brick commercial building may date from around 1890. (The 1885 Sanborn insurance map shows no building on this site.) A one-story flour and feed store stood on this site in the 1890s and early 1900s. In 1905, the *Independence Sentinel*, Sentinel Publishing Company publications, and F. Forsha Brightman of the *Sentinel,* occupied the building at 204 West Maple. By 1907, a two-story building had been constructed on this site, presumably the present building. A feed store continued to occupy the ground floor; a printing shop existed on the second floor.

A devastating fire that destroyed the Music Hall immediately to the north apparently originated in the second-floor print shop at 204 West Maple Avenue. This building probably required substantial reconstruction in 1915, at least in the interior, because of the fire damage. The following year (1916), a feed and cement store were tenants at 204 West Maple. In 1920, United Brothers of Friendship Ideal, No. 252, Edward M. Phenix, physician, and J. DeCourey Coal and Mercantile Company conducted business in this building. Horn and Foster grocers operated their business at 204 West Maple in the mid-1920s. Around 1930, M. E. Hall grocer held forth at 204 West Maple. The building underwent a major remodeling in 1934 prior to the arrival of Cook Paint Store, which opened at 204 West Maple in March that year. Forty years later, a paint store still occupied the ground-floor shop space of the building.

206-212 West Maple Avenue
Classification: Contributing (2)
Historic Name: Sermon Grocery
Architectural Style: Commercial
Construction Date: ca. 1915
Tax Identification: 26-230-04-09
Legal Description: Old Town, lot 19
Description: Two contributing one-story masonry commercial buildings that are adjoining; rectangular in shape; flat roof concealed by parapet with projecting cornice; brick exterior; large plate glass display windows on façade; recessed entrance. The façade of the storefront identified as 206 West Maple Avenue has been extensively altered on the exterior, but it appears that the original façade was simply covered up and thus can be exposed and restored in the future. Located in mid-block about one-half block west of the Courthouse Square; buildings adjoin along the east and west walls; a sidewalk extends along the façade.
Alterations: Wood shake/shingles and paneling added to the exterior of 206 West Maple since the period of significance conceal (or have replaced) the original details.
History/Significance: The present buildings, constructed around 1915, stand on the site of the Music Hall and Opera House, which succumbed to a devastating fire on February 11, 1915. Joseph A. McCoy had constructed the Music Hall in the mid-1890s, which was remodeled less than five years later by A. L. McCoy. The two-

story brick Music Hall housed shops on the ground floor and a large second-floor auditorium where visiting artists performed.

Following the fire in 1915, the present one-story brick structure was constructed. Within a year after the fire, a grocery moved into the new building at 208 and 210 West Maple Avenue. Roger Sermon, long-time mayor of Independence and friend of Harry Truman's, operated a grocery store here in the 1920s. By 1930, 208 and 210 West Maple Avenue had become two separate shops. The grocery store of John R. Beatty, who had earlier clerked at Bridges Grocery Store one block east on Maple Avenue, occupied the shop space at 208 West Maple in the early 1930s. Several insurance companies, along with attorney Samuel H. Woodson, occupied the space at 210 West Maple Avenue.

209-213 West Maple Avenue

Classification: Contributing (2)
Historic Name: Houseman and Ay Building
Architectural Style: Commercial
Construction Date: ca. 1895/rebuilt early 1900s (209 West Maple)
ca. 1887 (211 & 213 West Maple)
Tax Identification: 26-230-11-02
Legal Description: Old Town, west part of lot 50

Description: Two contributing two-story brick commercial buildings; rectangular in shape; flat roof sloping gently to the rear (south) concealed by parapet with pressed metal cornice; brick exterior; double-hung sash windows on second floor façade (two bays at 209 West Maple and six bays at 211 and 213 West Maple); cast iron front now hidden by modern materials; steep awning covered with shakes. The buildings are located in mid-block along an alley; paved parking lot is across alley to the west; a commercial building adjoins along the east wall; a sidewalk extends along the north-facing façade.
Alterations: ground-floor storefront remodeled several times; lower sidewall covered with stone and concrete material.

History/Significance: The two-story building at 211-213 West Maple Avenue appears to have been constructed earlier, possibly around 1887, than the adjoining building at 209 West Maple, possibly built in the mid-1890s and reconstructed in the rear around 1906. Three shops occupied the ground floor for many decades. A "hand shop" (at 211) and a restaurant (at 213) did business on the ground floor in the early 1890s while rooms were rented on the second floor. By the late 1890s, a printing shop occupied both of these two shop spaces. In 1907, a hand cleaners was at 211 and a hardware store held forth at 213 West Maple Avenue. Houseman Cleaners was at 211 West Maple in 1911 and the Independence Shoe Shop next door at 213 West Maple.

The building at 209 West Maple probably dates from around 1907, when the Sanborn map showed the previous building on this site in "ruins." A dwelling stood on this site in 1893 and a plumbing shop in 1898. After the apparently dilapidated structure may have been replaced in the early 1900s, Mrs. Milly Ay held forth at 209 West Maple in 1911. A cobbler had moved into 209 by 1916; Louis Nerman conducted his shoe repair shop in this space in 1930. By then, Eugene Bryant operated a restaurant at 211 West Maple and Singer Sewing Machine Company had a store at 213 West Maple. This building continues to house three shops with individual street addresses.

214-216 West Maple Avenue
Classification: Noncontributing (1)
Historic Name: None found
Architectural Style: Commercial
Construction Date: ca. 1972
Tax Identification: 26-230-04-05
Legal Description: Old Town, lot 20
Description: Noncontributing one-story masonry commercial building; rectangular in shape; flat roof; large plate glass display windows with synthetic material above (on façade); bubble awning. Located in mid-block about one block west of the Courthouse Square; the buildings adjoin along the east and west walls; a sidewalk extends along the façade.
Alterations: The storefront has been substantially altered.
History/Significance: The property was first occupied by the Diessel Jewelry Store. In 1932, the space at 214 West Maple Avenue housed an A and P Tea Company grocery store. Smith's Quality Bakery operated here in 1962, but the space was vacant in 1972. The Independence Herald Office was located here in 1980. The space at 216 West Maple was occupied by the Childers-Greim Drug Store in 1932 and the Graham Gift Shop in 1952.

218-220 West Maple Avenue
Classification: Noncontributing (1)
Historic Name: None found
Architectural Style: Commercial
Construction Date: ca. 1915 (altered recently)
Tax Identification: 26-230-04-04
Legal Description: Old Town, part of lots 19 and 20
Description: Noncontributing one-story masonry commercial building with two storefronts (in 2001); rectangular in shape; flat roof; wood shingle and wood panel exterior on 218 West Maple and narrow cut stone exterior facing on 220 storefront; large plate glass display windows (ground-floor of both façades); recessed entrances. Located in mid-block about one-half block west of the Courthouse Square; buildings adjoin along the east and west walls; sidewalk along façade.
Alterations: The storefronts were altered when wood shingles and panels, and narrow stone facing were added. The display windows were periodically modernized.
History/Significance: In 1932, Margie Grove, a milner, operated a business from this location. By 1952, an Army and Navy Surplus Store was located at 218 West Maple Avenue, and in 1972, the Ahmann and Son real estate office operated out of this space. The storefront at 220 West Maple housed Maples Café in 1952, Lively Optical in 1972, and was vacant in 1980.

222 West Maple Avenue
Classification: Noncontributing (1)
Historic Name: None found
Architectural Style: Commercial
Construction Date: ca. 1915 (altered recently)
Tax Identification: 26-230-04-03
Legal Description: Old Town, part of lot 20
Description: Noncontributing one-story masonry commercial building; rectangular in shape; flat roof; wood shake/shingle exterior; the ground-floor façade features large plate glass display windows and a recessed entrance. Located in mid-block about one-half block west of the Courthouse Square; buildings adjoin along the east and west walls; a sidewalk extends along the façade.
Alterations: The storefront was altered when wood shakes/shingles were added; transom lights were covered or filled in; and display windows were periodically modernized.

History/Significance: This building featured a Piggly Wiggly grocery store in 1932. Twenty years later, in 1952, the Wiley S.P. Painting Company and Dowell Paint Store operated here. Herald Office Equipment used the space in 1972 and in 1980, the State Work Incentive office was located here.

224-230 West Maple Avenue
Classification: Contributing (1)
Historic Name: Johnson Building
Architectural Style: Tudor Revival
Construction Date: ca. 1925
Tax Identification: 26-230-04-02
Legal Description: Old Town, lot 21
Description: Contributing one-story masonry commercial building; rectangular in shape; steeply pitched cross gable (visible from street) and flat roof to the rear; plaster and half-timbering in façade gable end; large plate glass display windows with synthetic facing material above (on façade); cut stone arched entrance. Located at west end of block about one-half block west of the Courthouse Square; buildings adjoin it along the east and west walls, has a sidewalk along the façade and a street tree in front.
Alterations: The storefront has been altered (tall windows installed in the façade) gabled end filled in; a large display window and surrounds have been altered.
History/Significance: The Johnson Building, constructed around 1925, was built on the site of the Air Line train depot, a faintly Richardsonian Romanesque brick structure with a bell tower. Named the "Air Line" railroad because it ran over such a crooked route, went into operation in 1892. From the depot at this site of the Johnson Building, the railroad route went north over a trestle (where the ground sloped downward) to the lower (northern end of North Delaware Street inside the historic district) where passengers boarded the train. It continued through the so-called "Neck," a neighborhood of African Americans, then on to the Kansas City railroad terminal at Second and Wyandotte streets. Although the train kept busy with freight and passenger service for many years, it gradually became overshadowed by other means of transportation.

In 1922, operation of the Air Line railroad was discontinued; the depot at the corner of West Maple and North Osage was torn down about three years later and replaced by the Johnson Building. Phillip T. Johnson, founder of the monument firm, and his wife Anna May moved with their family to Blue Springs, Missouri, in 1890, then to Liberty in 1894, and finally to Independence in 1899. In 1918, son Roy Johnson joined his father in the monument business and eventually other family members (sons Rolly and Ray Johnson) also joined the business. Roy Johnson became active in the Blue River Baptist Church, the Independence Chamber of Commerce, and in social organizations (including the Masons and Shriners). In 1955, Charles Phillip Johnson, son of Rolly, acquired Roy's interest in the firm when he retired and joined his father Rolly. In 1979, the Johnson and Company monument was the second oldest continuously operated family business in Independence (after Knoepker's Store).[37]

A variety of service and retail stores occupied sections of the building west of Johnson monument company. A furniture store, cleaners, office equipment company, and Montgomery Ward order office were all tenants at various times. From the 1950s through the 1960s, the Independence branch of the Jackson County Library occupied a corner portion of this building. The building currently contains two commercial spaces with separate street addresses, one at 224 West Maple Avenue and the other at 226-230 West Maple Avenue.

[37] Wilcox, *Jackson County Pioneers*, 500-501; Pearl Wilcox, *Independence and 20th Century Pioneers* (Independence, MO: Pearl Wilcox, 1979), 210-12.

300-302 West Maple Avenue
Classification: Noncontributing (3)
Historic Name: None found
Architectural Style: Commercial
Construction Date: ca. 1905
Tax Identification: 26-230-05-06
Legal Description: Old Town, part of lot 26 (Paxton and Rose Subdivision)
Description: Three noncontributing two-story brick commercial buildings; rectangular in shape; flat roofs concealed by parapet with scalloped, corbelled cornice; brick exterior; double-hung sash windows with stone lintels and sills (second floor) and large plate glass display windows (ground floor on south-facing façade) that replicated windows at 304 West Maple to the west; recessed, angled corner entrance at 300 West Maple Avenue. Located on the northwest corner of West Maple and North Osage, the two-story commercial building adjoins along the west wall, with a sidewalk running along the south and east sides.
Alterations: The ground-floor storefronts have been substantially altered.
History/Significance: In 1932, John L. Cook ran a grocery store in this location. In 1952, the commercial spaces at 304 and 306 West Maple Avenue were combined with that at 300-302 West Maple to house the Western Auto Supply store. The business was still operating here in 1972.

301-313 West Maple Avenue
Classification: Parking
Historic Name:
Architectural Style:
Construction Date:
Tax Identification:
Legal Description: Old Town, lots 46 and 47
Description: Parking; large paved lot extending from West Maple south to West Lexington built on site of 1911 Independence central post office.

304 West Maple Avenue
Classification: Noncontributing (1)
Historic Name: None found
Architectural Style: Commercial
Construction Date: ca. 1909 (altered recently)
Tax Identification: 26-230-05-06
Legal Description: Paxton and Rose Subdivision, block 5, part of lot 4
Description: Noncontributing two-story brick commercial building; rectangular in shape; flat roof concealed by parapet; multi-colored brick exterior above second-floor windows; red brick between second-floor windows; double-hung sash windows (second floor) and large plate glass display windows (ground floor on south-facing façade) that replicate windows on 300 West Maple to the east; no outside entrance. Located in mid-block, one-and one-half blocks west of Courthouse Square; two-story commercial building adjoins along east wall; sidewalk along south side.
Alterations: The ground-floor storefront has been altered; second-floor exterior brick has also been altered since the period of significance.
History/Significance: The Star Bakery operated at this location in 1932. Twenty years later, this space was combined with that at 300-302 and 306 West Maple Avenue and used as a Western Auto Supply store, which remained here in 1972.

306 West Maple Avenue
Classification: Noncontributing (1)
Historic Name: None found
Architectural Style: Commercial
Construction Date: ca. 1915 (altered recently)
Tax Identification: 26-230-05-06
Legal Description: Paxton and Rose Subdivision, block 5, lot 5
Description: Noncontributing one-story brick commercial building; rectangular in shape; flat roof; metal panel exterior; one fixed glass window and two larger openings now filled in and with pedestrian doors. Located in mid-block, one- and one-half blocks west of Courthouse Square; a two-story commercial building adjoins along the east wall; a sidewalk extends along south side.
Alterations: The façade has been totally altered since period of significance; windows and vehicle bay were filled in with wood panels; the parapet covered with metal.
History/Significance: This building provided the location for a Montgomery Ward and Company department store in 1932. Its interior space was combined with that at 300-302 and 304 West Maple Avenue to house a Western Auto Supply store, which remained here in 1972.

308 West Maple Avenue
Classification: Contributing (1)
Historic Name: Missouri and Kansas Telephone Company Exchange Building
Architectural Style: Colonial Revival
Construction Date: 1911
Tax Identification: 26-230-05-05
Legal Description: Old Town, lots 26 and 27 (Paxton and Rose Subdivision, lot 5)
Description: Contributing three-story masonry (brick and concrete) commercial building; rectangular in shape; flat roof; red brick exterior with glazed terra cotta cornice, entablature, pilasters, and stylobate; aluminum windows; brick and concrete foundation with daylight basement. This building is located on the north side of the street; one-story commercial buildings adjoin to the east; there is a paved parking lot to the west.
Alterations: three-story addition constructed on rear in 1929–1930; windows replaced with aluminum.
History/Significance: This three-story brick building was erected in 1911 by contractor Glen Manlove (and other contractors) for the Missouri and Kansas Telephone Company, which had bought Independence's local telephone in 1882 from the Edison Telephone Company. The Edison Company had started with sixteen telephone subscribers in the city in 1878, when it operated in a part of a shoe store on the square. By 1905, 800 phones were in use in Independence and one year later there were 1,000 users. This rapid growth of telephones presumably prompted the Missouri and Kansas Telephone Company to construct its own building. When completed in 1911, the first floor housed the company's business offices and storeroom, the second housed the terminal frames, and the third floor was the switchboard operating room. In 1911 a new switchboard, able to accommodate twenty-two operators and serve 1,500 telephones, was installed. By 1925, 5,000 telephones were in use in Independence. Southwestern Bell Telephone Company, by that time, had taken over the Missouri and Kansas enterprise's operation. John W. Davis, for nearly fifty years (1878–1926), oversaw the operation of the local telephone company exchange in Independence.

In 1929–1930, local general contractor, M. T. Colgan, built a three-story addition, measuring 29 x 31 feet and costing around $250,000, on the rear of the existing exchange building. The design of the new addition replicated that of the original building. The exchange building remained home to the local telephone exchange until 1948 when a new larger telephone exchange building was constructed at 215 North Spring Street (inside the historic district). Since then the building has housed a variety of retail businesses and offices, including that of M. H. Siegfried and Company in the 1970s.

315-317 West Maple Avenue [also includes 319-321 West Maple Avenue]
Classification: Contributing (2)
Historic Name: Smith Garage
Architectural Style: Commercial
Construction Date: ca. 1914 & 1920
Tax Identification: 26-230-10-03 and 26-230-10-04
Legal Description: Old Town, block 10, lots 44 & 45
Description: Two adjoined contributing one-story brick commercial buildings; irregular in shape; two elongated arched roofs behind parapets (one is with gable slope and the other is horizontal); brick exteriors; east side windows with segmental arches filled in; large plate glass windows on north-facing façade; east half of building façade is set back from the street about fifty feet to allow for parking. Located in mid-block along the main street that connects the commercial and residential areas of the district.
Alterations: easternmost building shortened to create greater setback from the street; façades modernized probably several times; windows filled in along east side wall.
History/Significance: Clifford R. Smith had the easternmost building (315 West Maple) constructed around 1914. The 1916 Sanborn Company Fire Insurance map for Independence shows this steel truss service garage with a capacity for sixty automobiles; adjoining to the west was an "air dome" with a "moving picture booth." Clifford A. Smith, born in Newton, Iowa, in 1878, had come to Independence in the early 1900s. Around 1908, Smith began operating a bicycle repair shop. As automobiles began to appear in Independence, he soon turned his mechanical skills to their repair. In 1909, he opened the second garage in Independence, located in the old Presbyterian Church building. In the early 1910s, James C. Smith, Clifford's brother, joined the business, and it moved to 217 West Maple Avenue. Clifford Smith served as president, James Smith as vice president, and Alma R. White as secretary and treasurer. Isaac H. Smith, another brother, also joined the firm.

Around 1914, the Smith Garage relocated again, this time to this property at 315-317 West Maple. In 1916, Smith Motor Company became the Independence representative of the Ford Motor Company. The business continued to grow. Probably in the late 1910s or early 1920s, the "air dome" structure adjoining to the west was most likely converted to the westernmost half of Smith's expanded garage (319-321 West Maple). Smith Motor Company Garage continued to occupy these two adjoining buildings until 1947 when Dwight L. Moody bought the business. Sometime in or prior to 1962, a business was opened in the rear of 319-321 West Maple Avenue, but that fronted on Lexington with the address of 320 West Lexington Avenue.

323 West Maple Avenue
Classification: Noncontributing (1)
Historic Name: Granada Theater
Architectural Style: Commercial
Construction Date: construction date unknown (altered recently)
Tax Identification: 26-230-10-05
Legal Description: Old Town, lot 44
Description: Noncontributing one-story masonry commercial building: rectangular in shape; flat roof concealed by steep sloping parapet clad with shingles; concrete exterior; plate glass windows alongside centered door on north-facing façade. Located on the main street connecting the commercial downtown with the residential part of the historic district; adjoined with a brick commercial building on the east; parking to the west and sidewalk along the façade.
Alterations: Shingles were added to parapet; windows possibly altered. Three windows or bays on the west side were filled in with aluminum siding.
History/Significance: In 1932, the Granada Theater was located here with the street address of 325 West Maple Avenue. It remained in operation in 1952. Twenty years later, the Independence Cab Company operated from this space and in 1980, it was vacant.

400 West Maple Avenue
Classification: Contributing (1)
Historic Name: Methodist-Episcopal Church, South (formerly Maple Avenue Methodist-Episcopal Church and First United Methodist Church)
Architectural Style: Late Gothic Revival
Construction Date: 1859/late 1800s remodel/1940s addition/1950s addition
Tax Identification: 26-230-06-10
Legal Description: Old Town, block 6, lot 34
Description: Contributing two-story brick church; three-story brick addition at the rear (north wall); irregular in shape; cross-gabled roof; square tower with paired lancet arched openings in tower centered over main entrance on south side; brick exterior with slightly projecting representational flying buttresses on east and west sides; windows have lancet arches with tracery and cut stone lintels and sills; windows on rear addition are paired, square-headed, double-hung sash with cut stone lintels and sills; slightly recessed main entrance facing West Maple Avenue. Located on a slightly elevated lot at the northwest corner of West Maple Avenue and North Spring Street and south of alley that bisects the block; lawn and foundation shrubbery surrounds church on south, east, and west sides; parking in rear (north).
Alterations: remodeled in late 1800s; tower not original (around 1900 a hexagonal steeple with six lancet openings rose above a square tower with a balustrade over main church entrance); rear addition in the 1950s or 1960s.
History/Significance: The origins of the Methodist-Episcopal Church, South, dates back to the mid-1830s when J. P. Hulse organized the congregation. Mary Wallace and Reuben Wallace, the grandfather of Bess Wallace Truman, were among the charter members of the church. The congregation began constructing the first church building and completed it in 1840 at a cost of around $1,000. The two-story building measured 50 x 70 feet. Its lower story contained a minister's office, classroom, and lecture room. With increasing church membership, the congregation outgrew this building and, in 1859, constructed a new brick church—the present building at West Maple and North Spring.

During the Civil War, northern and southern sympathizers each tried to take possession of the church building. There was no single pastor during most of the war. After the war, the northern faction took control of the property, excluding all others including those who had contributed to the building's construction, until a court ruling apparently resolved that those who had contributed to the church's construction—predominantly Southern sympathizers—should have possession of the property. In 1880 the membership numbered around 112. Early ministers since the Civil War have included: M. M. Pugh (1865-1866); S. S. Bryant (1867–1868); G. H. Williamson (1869); W. F. Camp (1870); M. J. Law (1873); C. H. Briggs (1874–1875); W. B. McFarland (1876–1877); R. A. Hollaway (1878–1879); and J. Spencer (1880–1881). Other ministers have been: Owen M. Rickman (around 1906); Emerson E. Swanson (around 1908); Frank M. Burton (around 1911); Charles N. Scrivener (around 1912); and L. F. Shook (around 1916). The parsonage stood to the north of the church for many years at 202 North Spring Street, probably until the church was expanded to the north in the 1950s or 1960s.

401 West Maple Avenue
Classification: Contributing (1)
Historic Name: Skelly Oil Company Service Station
Architectural Style: Mission Revival
Construction Date: 1930
Tax Identification: 26-230-09-09-01 and 26-230-09-09-03
Legal Description: Old Town, part of lots 42 and 43
Description: Contributing one-story brick commercial building; L-shape plan with angled corner on the northeast corner of L portion fronting West Maple; brick parapet with rounded ocular designs centered on West

Maple Avenue façade rises above flat roof; white glazed brick exterior; large garage doors on the inside of the L form (east and north walls); large display windows and office door located on the northern stem of the L, accessed from West Maple Avenue; brick/concrete foundation. Located on southwest corner of West Maple Avenue and North Spring Street on the main road connecting the Courthouse Square with the residential section of the historic district; across West Maple from historic Methodist Church; site slopes gently down to the south.
History/Significance: This Mission Revival style gasoline and service station was erected for the Skelly Oil Company in 1930 on the site of the mansion occupied at that time by the William R. and Lillian Bridges Randall and the Adrian and Mary Bridges Randall families. William M. Randall, the father of William R. and Adrian Randall, arrived in Independence in 1856 and became a prominent building contractor responsible for constructing numerous brick and stone buildings in the city.

Along with his sons, the Randalls did the brick/stone work on such Independence buildings as: the First Baptist Church; Trinity Church; the Vaile Mansion and the Mercer House; the old Chrisman-Sawyer Bank; the Memorial Building; and the Bryant, McCoy, and Benton schools. He manufactured some of the bricks for the Randall House built on this corner lot in 1888. His two sons, who continued on in the masonry contracting business, helped construct the red brick Randall mansion. Some of the brick from the Randall House was used to construct the Skelly Service Station. The white-faced brick used on the façade was reportedly made in St. Louis and shipped to Independence. Orville Campbell, well-known and socially active Independence builder, served as the general contractor for the service station. Work began in early August 1930 with excavation for the building completed by Independence contractor John Adams. When completed the service station cost around $35,000.

411 West Maple Avenue
Classification: Contributing (1)
Historic Name: Garvey Chevrolet Company
Architectural Style: Mission Revival
Construction Date: ca. 1928
Tax Identification: 26-230-06-10
Legal Description: Old Town, part of lots 42 & 43
Description: Contributing one-story brick commercial building; rectangular in shape; rounded iron truss roof concealed behind stepped and arched parapet with arched stone around centered entrance; large plate glass windows across north-facing façade. The building is located in middle of the block on the main road connecting the Courthouse Square with the residential portion of the district.
Alterations: The plate glass windows on the façade mark a newer alteration. Rehabilitation occurred in 2002.
History/Significance: This building stands on the site of a palatial brick Randall Mansion. It was constructed for use by the Garvey Chevrolet Company. Since the mid-twentieth century, the extant building has housed the Salvation Army's Red Shield Store, which carries a variety of merchandise, including clothing, appliances, and furniture.

416 West Maple Avenue
Classification: Contributing (1); [within original Truman NHL district]
Noncontributing object (1)
Historic Name: Soldiers' and Sailors' Memorial Building; World War I Memorial Building
Architectural Style: Classical Revival
Construction Date: 1925
Tax Identification: 26-230-09-12
Legal Description: Old Town, west 50 feet of lot 35 and all of lots 36 and 37
Description: Contributing two-story brick (set in Flemish bond on façade) civic building; cross-shape plan; flat steel truss roof with high parapet; brick exterior with brick pilasters and Indiana limestone decorative details;

flat cement stringcourse forms a pediment that is centered on the south and west walls; multi-pane double-hung sash windows, seven bays wide on south façade, with brick voussoirs and Indiana limestone keystones above; ocular and shield-shaped details as well as swags of draperies, decorate the pediments; stairs with wrought iron balustrade lead to three double-leaf doors surmounted by broken pediments on the south façade and flat entablatures on the west wall; brick foundation with a raised basement. Located on the northeast corner of West Maple Avenue and North Pleasant Street on a high terraced parcel, with sidewalks along the west and south property lines; Methodist Church to the east on same block; Palmer Junior High School to the west across Spring Street; Presbyterian Church to the southwest, diagonally across the street.
Alterations: In 2001–2002, the rear north wall (devoid of architectural detail) was removed and an addition was built to enlarge the performance stage, the exterior was repaired and aluminum windows matching the historic ones were installed, all utility systems were updated, a new entrance lobby and elevator were added to the northwest corner, new floor constructed in gym, new seats resembling the historic ones were installed in the auditorium, and the kitchen was upgraded.

Noncontributing Veterans Memorial wall was installed in recent years at the east side of the south wall that faces Maple Avenue. The wall is made of polished granite and is inscribed with the names of local individuals who lost their lives in the course of their military service.
History/Significance: On July 4, 1926, Harry S Truman, a World War I veteran, county judge for eastern Jackson County, and chairman of the dedication committee, oversaw the dedication of the Soldier's and Sailors' Memorial Building. The building served as Harry and Bess Truman's polling place for more than thirty years, and notably in the 1948 presidential election, which Truman won. The Memorial Hall was also the only place that Truman ever held a press conference (on June 27, 1945) in Independence. Truman initiated a war bond sale at the building during World War II, and he dedicated a liberty bell, given by a French city, there, which was later moved to the Truman Presidential Museum and Library. A large quantity of Truman's presidential papers were stored in the Memorial Building between 1954, after Truman returned to civilian life, and 1957, when the Truman Presidential Museum and Library was completed.

On January 16, 1925, the *Independence Examiner* announced that workman were tearing down the old J. C. Pendleton home in preparation for the construction of the new Memorial Building, built by the American War Mothers in memory of soldiers and sailors who fought in World War I. The building, intended to be a center of civic life in the community, was to be used for public meetings of all kinds and athletic events. It would also serve as the headquarters for the American Legion, of which Truman was a member, the Independence Chamber of Commerce, and other civic organizations. The Daughters of the American Revolution, the United Daughters of the Confederacy, and other city clubs contributed special features to the building. City government leaders selected Independence architect Alonzo H. Gentry to design the building. Interior spaces included a gymnasium-theatre, meeting and projection rooms, room for the heating system, and even a "janitor's suite," according to the May 28, 1925, issue of the *Independence Examiner*. On June 5, 1925, M. T. Colgan was awarded the contract to construct the building for around $105,000. Grading began ten days later, under the supervision of H. R. Foley. On August 16th the cornerstone was laid. The Randall family, long-time Independence masonry contractors, (William R. and Adrian) reportedly completed the brickwork on the building.

Over the years, the building served as the gathering place for hundreds of community events, including fraternal and charitable club meetings, concerts and sports events, political and cultural gatherings, and funeral services for notable Independence civic leaders. In the late twentieth century, the building fell into disrepair. In 2001–2002, the Independence Parks and Recreation Department, the property owner, restored, enlarged, and updated the building.

417 West Maple Avenue
Classification: Contributing (1)
Historic Name: Axline House/Miller House and Barber/Beauty Shop
Architectural Style: Colonial Revival with commercial brick addition on main facade
Construction Date: ca. 1905 and ca. 1965
Tax Identification: 26-230-09-03
Legal Description: Old Town, part of lot 41
Description: Contributing two- and-one-half-story wood-frame dwelling; rectangular in shape; gabled roof with gabled dormers and boxed cornice at bellcast gabled ends, clad with composition shingles; weatherboard siding; one-over-one double-hung sash windows; daylight basement.
Alterations: weatherboard siding added; carport added to west side; one-story brick commercial building was adjoined to the front of the house around 1965.
Contributing one-story brick commercial building; rectangular in shape; brick exterior; fixed glass windows; concrete slab. Lot slopes slightly up toward the rear; brick portion of the building occupies the former yard space between the original frame house and the sidewalk.
History/Significance: This Colonial Revival style house was probably built for Edgar E. and Ivy Axline. Edgar Axline, a Jackson County judge for the eastern district from 1908 to 1912, owned and managed the Batter Block at 215 West Lexington Avenue in Independence. He also owned several farms in the county and raised Poland China hogs. He survived his two wives, and died in 1928. John G. Elsea owned the property from the early 1920s into the 1940s. In the mid-1960s, George Miller, who cut Harry Truman's hair, and Doris Miller, who styled Bess Truman's hair, moved their barber and beauty shop from 214 North Main Street to a brick shop connected to the front of their house here at 417 West Maple Avenue. The brick portion of this building was probably built in the mid-1960s.

419 West Maple Avenue
Classification: Contributing (1)
Historic Name: Sollars/Gentry House
Architectural Style: Queen Anne/Colonial Revival
Construction Date: ca. 1910
Tax Identification: 26-230-09-04
Legal Description: Old Town, part of lot 41
Description: Contributing one-and-one-half story wood-frame dwelling; irregular in shape; gabled roof with gable dormers and a boxed cornice at bellcast gable ends, clad with composition shingles; clapboard siding; multi-paned and one-over-one double-hung sash windows, wood; full-width front porch under projecting gable roof supported by square brick columns on brick piers, decorative brick balustrade; cut stone-faced foundation with daylight basement. Slightly elevated lot with lawn with retaining walls on north and west side; shade trees extend along the west property line; a large paved parking lot is located to the west.
Alterations: The rear porch has been altered.
History/Significance: Charles Sollars, a stock raiser, very likely had this house built around 1910. He along with Effie M., Eugene, K., and Nellie P. Sollars lived here from around 1911 to about 1916 when they moved to a house at 318 North Delaware Street (in the historic district). David Herrington, an attorney, and his wife Mattie J. Herrington lived in the house in the mid-1910s before Reverend James E. Wolfe occupied the house in 1920. Overton H. and Emma R. Gentry moved into the house in the early 1920s. Emma R. Gentry, active in social and cultural organizations in Independence (the Daughters of the American Revolution, Daughters of 1912, United Daughters of the Confederacy, National Society of the American Colonists, and the First Christian Church), died in 1925 at age thirty-four, leaving a son Alonzo H. and a daughter Leslie L. Shaw and her husband. The Gentry family remained in the house into the 1930s. By 1940, Robert D. LeBow and the LeBow Beauty Shop were located at 419 West Maple Street. Early L. Hagan lived in the house in the late 1940s and the 1950s.

423 West Maple Avenue
Classification: Parking
Historic Name:
Architectural Style:
Construction Date:
Tax Identification:
Legal Description: Old Town, lot 40
Description: Parking; paved, probably constructed since 1972. This previously was the site of a service station, built in the late 1920s. It was Gibson Service Station in the early 1940s and Ray Minor Filling Station in the late 1940s and 1950s.

517 West Maple Avenue
Classification: Contributing (2) [within original Truman NHL district]
Historic Name: Maple Hotel/Lewis Hotel/Three Trails Hotel
Architectural Style: Italianate
Construction Date: ca. 1910
Tax Identification: 26-230-08-02
Legal Description: Old Town Addition, part of lot 39
Description: Two contributing two-and-one-half-story wood-frame multiple-family dwellings; irregular in shape; complex, intersecting gabled roof with gabled dormers and boxed cornice at gabled ends; decorative brackets and dentils under eaves, clad with composition shingles; wood weatherboard siding; one-over-one double-hung sash vinyl windows; full-width hipped porch roof supported by square columns on brick piers, decorative stone balustrade; concrete foundation with daylight basement. Level lot with lawn in front and scattered mature shrubs; shade tree in front yard.
Alterations: Two houses were probably joined in the early 1900s to create the existing building (evident by two different cornices and two different foundation types); porch added to east side of façade and bay window removed after 1949; weatherboard siding and windows added; a total rehabilitation was undertaken in 2000–2001 by Cohen-Esrey Housing Partners.
History/Significance: The joining of these two buildings (dating from the 1870s to 1890s) occurred early in their history. John E. Lewis, a builder and contractor, may have been involved in the work to join these buildings, possibly around 1910. In 1926 the building plan appeared much as it does in 2001. (At that time the building had four addresses: 513, 515, 517, and 519 West Maple Avenue.) In 1911 and 1912, John E. Lewis and his daughter Bertha M. are listed as occupants (and John as the proprietor) of the Maple Hotel at 517 West Maple Avenue. The building retained this name until around 1920 when it became known as the Lewis Hotel. By the early 1950s, the Three Trails Hotel became the building's new name.

The Maple Hotel most likely housed lower-income Independence residents with clerical, apprentice, or manual labor positions. John E. Lewis, born in Canada in 1861, married Anna S. Lewis. The couple raised Bertha Logan (Wilson), Henry R., William F., Homer L., and Elmer L. Lewis. In addition to building (or substantially remodeling) the Maple Hotel, Lewis also constructed the Lewis Theatre in Independence. John Lewis died in October 1938.

520 West Maple Avenue
Classification: Contributing (1) [within original Truman NHL district]
Historic Name: Clark House
Architectural Style: Bungalow
Construction Date: ca. 1920
Tax Identification: 26-230-07-05
Legal Description: Old Town Addition, part of lot 38
Description: Contributing one- and-one-half-story wood-frame dwelling (now used as church office); irregular in shape; gabled roof with shed roof dormers, clad with composition shingles; clapboard siding with wood shingles in upper gable end of porch roof; one-over-one double-hung sash wood windows; half-width projecting gabled roof porch supported by columns with decorative stickwork on brick piers; concrete foundation with daylight basement. Level lot with lawn; hedges along façade foundation; shade trees in rear.
Alterations: The porch steps and railing are newer.
History/Significance: The original owners/occupants of this Bungalow style house, built around 1920, are not known with certainty. The house may have been built for the family of Thomas F. Clark, which lived at 520 West Maple for at least three decades, in the 1930s, 1940s, and 1950s.

522 West Maple Avenue
Classification: Contributing (1) [within original Truman NHL district]
Historic Name: Porter/Chiles House
Architectural Style: Greek Revival
Construction Date: ca. 1861
Tax Identification: 26-230-07-06
Legal Description: Old Town, part of lot 38
Description: Contributing two- and-one-half-story brick dwelling; irregular in shape with two-story low-pitched hipped roof over kitchen wing projecting from rear north wall; mansard roof with gabled dormers across façade; brick exterior; six-over-six double-hung sash wood windows with segmental arches; five bays on façade; small gabled roof projects over the center second-story window on façade; full-width porch with mansard roof and turned columns; decorative stickwork under porch eaves; brick foundation. Level lot with lawn; shade trees in front yard; located near and west of Palmer Junior High School and the Presbyterian Church, in residential neighborhood.
Alterations: Extensive alterations were made around 1883, which included addition of the mansard roof and mansard-roof porch across façade; two-story kitchen wing addition at rear; modern additions that fill in the interior of the "L" at the rear; shutters at second-story windows removed; decorative stickwork on the gabled dormers was removed.
History/Significance: David J. and Mary E. Porter probably built this two- and one-half-story brick structure around 1861. David Porter, who was born around 1819, moved from Kentucky with his wife and six children in the late 1850s. He worked as an Independence grocer in 1860. Ann and Hezekiah Hale bought the property in 1866; they sold it seventeen years later. Around that time (1883), the house probably received a new roof and porch. In 1883 Anna M. Haller and Cornelius Carr (known as "Neal") Chiles, a well-known Independence businessman, bought the house. Chiles had come to Independence in 1854, and not long afterward had become the superintendent of the Overland Mail, which ran from Independence to Salt Lake City and Fort Union, New Mexico.

Over many years, Chiles invested in Jackson County farmland and loaned money for land purchases, which quite naturally led him into banking. He incorporated the Anderson-Chiles Banking Company and served as president and manager, then, later founded the Bank of Independence. Neil Chiles also became an owner of the Waggoner-Gates Milling Company, and long-time Independence enterprise in which Bess Truman's grandfather (George Gates) and, later, other family members owned considerable shares. C. C. and Anna Chiles

remained in the house until Anna's death in 1914; C. C. Chiles died in San Diego in 1920. In 1921 Ruth Masten bought the property for $12,500 from Chiles heirs.

This property changed hands many times in the 1900s. Eventually, it was divided into several small apartments and known as the "Maples Hotel." In 1987, new owners, Jack and Jo Anne Huff began restoring the Porter/Chiles House and returned it to a single-family residence. The Huff couple still owned the property in 2002.

523 West Maple Avenue
Classification: Contributing (2) [within original Truman NHL district]
Historic Name: Stewart/Scholl House
Architectural Style: Prairie School
Construction Date: ca. 1910
Tax Identification: 26-230-08-03
Legal Description: Old Town Addition, part of lot 39
Description: Contributing two-story wood-frame dwelling; irregular in shape; hipped roof and hipped dormer with boxed eaves, clad with composition shingles; clapboard siding (first floor) and wood shingle siding (second floor); one-over-one double-hung sash wood windows; full width porch with gabled roof supported by square wood columns resting on concrete piers; boxed cornice at bellcast gabled ends of porch roof; wood balustrade; brick foundation.
Alterations: A major rehabilitation was conducted in 2001 by Cohen-Esrey Housing Partners. The "Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation" were followed on the exterior.
Contributing single-story wood-frame gabled roof garage constructed of concrete blocks was constructed to the rear of the property during period of significance. Level lot.
History/Significance: This house may have been built for the Stewart family and occupied initially by multiple boarders. In 1912, Milton Stewart, a clerk, is listed in the Independence city directory as the sole occupant. Four years later, Bryon A. Stewart, of Stewart Brothers Electric Company, and Garrett C. Stewart, of Stewart-Dinmoush Planning Mill, both lived in the house, along with May Freeman, a stenographer at Stewart Brothers Electric Company, H. Stone Gossett, and Orine S. Murray, a teacher at Ott School. John P. and Florence Scholl occupied the house in the late 1910s and 1920s. A newcomer to Independence in 1894, Scholl was a deputy county clerk and also a partner, with James Flanagan, in the grocery business. Florence Scholl, born in Kentucky in 1865, married John P. Scholl in 1890. Florence died in 1924. John P. Scholl died in 1931. In the 1930s, George A. Taylor, Isa Butterworth, and others lived in the house. By 1950, Newton R. Braby resided there.

525 West Maple Avenue
Classification: Contributing (2) [within original Truman NHL district]
Historic Name: William Noland House
Architectural Style: Queen Anne (late)
Construction Date: ca. 1900
Tax Identification: 26-230-08-04
Legal Description: Old Town Addition, part of lot 42
Description: Contributing one- and one-half-story wood-frame dwelling; irregular in shape; cross-gabled roof with boxed cornice at bellcast gabled ends, clad with composition shingles; vinyl siding; one-over-one double-hung sash vinyl windows; porch across façade with gabled roof and boxed cornice at gabled ends supported by two massive square wood columns atop brick piers; wood balustrade; brick foundation with daylight basement.
Alterations: Vinyl siding and vinyl windows were added in the mid-1900s.

Contributing one-and-one-half-story wood-frame garage with living space above; cross-gabled roof with composition shingles; double-hung sash windows in upper floor; located in rear of lot. Level lot with lawn at the street, sloping gently to the rear; shade trees growing in front and rear yards.
History/Significance: The original owners/occupants of this turn-of-the-nineteenth-century house are not known with certainty. William A. Noland, a watchman at the Independence Planing Mill and Supply Company, lived here in 1908, followed in 1912 by Garrett C. Stewart, an estimator for the Central Lumber and Manufacturing Company. George L. Compton and his daughter Mary E. Compton had moved into the house by the late 1910s and remained there until the late 1920s. George Compton probably died in the early 1920s. Mary Compton, born in Independence in 1863, died in January 1929 at age sixty-five. In the 1930s, James T. McFall, who worked at the *Independence Examiner* lived in the house. Perl B. Griffin resided at 525 West Maple Avenue in the 1940s and 1950s.

526 West Maple Avenue
Classification: Contributing (2) [within original Truman NHL district]
Historic Name: Hutchison House
Architectural Style: Bungalow
Construction Date: ca. 1921
Tax Identification: 260-230-07-05
Legal Description: Old Town Addition, part of lot 38
Description: Contributing one- and-one-half-story wood-frame dwelling; rectangular in shape; gabled roof with shed roof dormers and decorative knee braces under eaves; roof clad with composition shingles; wide clapboard siding; three-over-one double-hung sash aluminum windows; shed roof porch, partially enclosed, supported by brick columns; concrete foundation with daylight basement.
Alterations: Clapboard siding was added; the porch was partially enclosed and clad with clapboard siding; an outside stairway to the second floor was added on the west side of building.
Contributing one-story wood-frame garage probably dating from 1920s. Level lot with lawn.
History/Significance: Elijah and Elizabeth Hutchison probably had this Bungalow style house built around 1921. Born in 1857, Elijah married Elizabeth Patterson in 1902. Elizabeth was a niece of the noted artist George Caleb Bingham. Elijah and Elizabeth parented three sons (John B., Hallack, and Gaither) and two daughters (Mrs. A. J. Stephen and Mrs. Arthur Palmer). Elijah worked as a coal dealer and was joined in the business by his son John, under the name of E. Hutchison & Son. Elijah Hutchison served on the Independence City Council from 1910 to 1912. Elizabeth Hutchison died in 1923; Elijah died in 1937 at his home at 526 West Maple Street.

601 West Maple Avenue
Classification: Contributing (2) [within original Truman NHL district]
Historic Name: Bundschu House
Architectural Style: Queen Anne
Construction Date: ca. 1890
Tax Identification: 26-340-12-01
Legal Description: Moore's Addition, part of lots 13 and 39
Description: Contributing two- and-one-half-story wood-frame dwelling; irregular in shape; complex gable and hipped roof with composition shingles, boxed cornice at bellcast gable ends, decorative brackets under eaves; synthetic siding; one-over-one double-hung sash windows, wood, leaded glass in some windows; full-width shed roof porch, and two-story portico under projecting gable roof on east side; cut-stone foundation with partial daylight basement.
Alterations: addition across façade made around 1905; exterior siding added.
Second contributing building is a one-and-one-half story wood frame garage located in rear. Level lot slopes gently down toward rear; features some shrubs and shade trees.

History/Significance: Henry Bundschu was a long-time friend of Harry Truman's.[38] Additionally, Natalie Ott Wallace, Bess Truman's sister-in-law, was the niece of Anna Barbara Ott Bundschu. The Trumans, Gates, and Wallace families (Bess Truman's parents and grandparents) were among the many Independence residents who patronized Bundschu's Department Store, owned and operated by the family that lived in this house.

This Queen Anne style house was probably built for the Bundschu family in the 1890s. Anton J. Bundschu, born in 1855, came to Independence in 1865 with his parents, Carl G. and Susan Fetter Bundschu. In 1883 Anton Bundschu began working for May and Son on the Courthouse Square. In 1885, Anton married Anna Barbara Ott, the daughter of Christian, Sr., and Louise Mohr Ott. The Bundschu couple raised two daughters, Louise (Tilson) and Pauline (Brady), and three sons: Henry A., Charles C., and Albert.

Around 1885, Bundschu and A. E. Stillwell bought the stock of S. and L. Sullivan, merchants on the west side of the Courthouse Square and began their own retail operation. Eventually, Anton Bundschu became the sole owner and proprietor of Bundschu's Department Store, which occupied the ground floor of the Wilson Opera House on Main Street for many years. His store became the largest department store in the city by the early 1900s. In 1928, Anton Bundschu contracted to erect a new building on the site of the Wilson Opera House. Anton Bundschu died in October 1928, just as his new store building on the Courthouse Square neared completion. Anna Bundschu died in 1943. Henry A. Bundschu, an Independence lawyer and judge, owned the house after his mother's death.

604 West Maple Avenue
Classification: Contributing (1) [within original Truman NHL district]
Historic Name: Kranson and Carson Building
Architectural Style: Spanish Colonial Revival
Construction Date: ca. 1931
Tax Identification: 26-340-01-08 and 26-340-01-09
Legal Description: Moore's Addition, lot 12
Description: Contributing two-story wood-frame office/dwelling; rectangular in shape; parapet conceals roof type and materials; stucco exterior; one-over-one double-hung sash wood windows; small concrete stoop with shed roof extension on west elevation with red tile; concrete foundation with daylight basement. Level lot with lawn; trimmed hedge along sidewalk; shade trees in rear yard; property adjoins rear of Frank and Natalie Wallace property on West Truman Road.
Alterations: The side porch was probably altered.
History/Significance: This Spanish Colonial Revival building evolved from an original Queen Anne style house, damaged by fire and moved to the east side of the lot in the early 1930s. The present building is not depicted on the 1926 Sanborn Fire Insurance Company map of Independence, but the map does show a Queen Anne style house near this site. There is no building listed at 604 West Maple Avenue in the 1930 Independence city directory.

The present building was, no doubt, reconstructed and extensively remodeled in the early 1930s to accommodate two doctors' offices. Stucco siding was installed over the former clapboard siding during the remodeling (and is still visible in a Plexiglas panel on the second floor). In 1940, Seymour J. Kranson and Floyd C. Carson occupied the building. In the late 1940s and 1950s, Doctors Gard & Comboy, physicians, had offices in the building. The building is depicted in Virginia and Lee McAlester's *A Field Guide to American Houses* (1984 edition, p. 429).

[38] McCullough, *Truman*, 942-943.

607 West Maple Avenue
Classification: Contributing (2) [within original Truman NHL district]
Historic Name: Harra/Huhn House
Architectural Style: Queen Anne
Construction Date: ca. 1880
Tax Identification: 26-340-12-02
Legal Description: Moore's Addition, part of lot 13
Description: Contributing two-story wood-frame dwelling; irregular in shape; complex hipped and gabled roof with decorative brackets under overhanging eaves, clad with composition shingles; wood clapboard siding; one-over-one double-hung sash wood windows; wrap-around porch with hipped roof supported by square brick columns; brick foundation with daylight basement.
Alterations: A one-story shed roof addition was made on the rear; a wrap-around porch added around 1910; existing clapboard siding was added.
Contributing wood-frame hipped roof two-car garage in rear probably dating from period of significance. Level lot with lawn; shade trees in rear yard.
History/Significance: Henry A. Harra, a farmer, and his family may have occupied this house soon after its construction. Harra resided there in 1906 and 1908, when his daughter Augustus Harra Huhn and son-in-law Clarence C. Huhn also lived in this house. Clarence Huhn worked as a deputy county surveyor in 1908. By 1912, he was engaged in the produce business. The Huhn family occasionally took in boarders. Clarence and Augustus Huhn owned and occupied the house at least into the 1950s.

610 West Maple Avenue
Classification: Contributing (2) [within original Truman NHL district]
Historic Name: Harding House
Architectural Style: Italianate/Queen Anne
Construction Date: ca. 1880
Tax Identification: 26-340-01-06 and 26-340-01-07
Legal Description: Moore's Addition, east half of lot 11
Description: Contributing two-story wood-frame dwelling; irregular in shape; hipped roof with bellcast flare at boxed overhanging eaves; roof clad with composition shingles; synthetic exterior siding; one-over-one double-hung aluminum windows; full-width porch with hipped porch supported by brick columns across façade; brick foundation with daylight basement.
Alterations: The original bay window was removed and front porch altered in early 1900s; alterations also made to the rear of the building; newer siding and windows added; brackets under the eaves removed.
A contributing wood-frame hipped roof garage in rear dates from the 1910s. Level lot with lawn and large shrubs along foundation; shade trees in side yard.
History/Significance: From around 1910 to the late 1910s, Ralph R. Baldwin occupied the house, as did Virginia Franklin (1911 and 1912); Helen Borthwick (1912); and Edith Maltby, John P. Scholl, and Fielding B. Houchens (1916). Fielding Houchens had taken geography and history classes with Harry Truman at Maggie Phelp's house and remained a friend over the years.[39] By 1920, Charles S. and Stella Harding lived at 610 West Maple Avenue where they remained for about two decades. Louis A. Powers lived in the house in the late 1940s and 1950s.

The original owners/occupants of this house are not known at present. The occupants of the house changed frequently in the early 1900s. In 1906, Charles W. Fuchs of Fuchs Jewelry and Optical Company on the Courthouse Square, and Marie R. MacCord, a dressmaker, lived at 610 West Maple Avenue. Two years later,

[39] Ferrell, *The Autobiography of Harry S. Truman*, 11.

the Curry family, consisting of Frank M., Michael J., and Sallie E., along with John E. Harvey, lived in the house.

611 West Maple Avenue
Classification: Contributing (2) [within original Truman NHL district]
Historic Name: Wright/Prewitt House
Architectural Style: Prairie School
Construction Date: ca. 1914
Tax Identification: 26-340-12-03
Legal Description: Moore's Addition, part of lot 14
Description: Contributing two- and one-half-story stone dwelling; rectangular in shape; hipped roof with hipped dormers and bellcast flare at eaves with decorative wood brackets, clad with composition shingles; uncoursed cut stone exterior; double-hung wood windows; porch with gabled roof across façade supported by square cut stone columns; stone foundation with daylight basement.
Contributing cut stone garage with hipped roof in rear yard probably dating from 1910s. Lot features lawn and large shade trees. A large Gingko tree that was familiar to Truman on his morning walks still stands in the front yard of this property.
History/Significance: On his morning walks down West Maple Avenue, Harry Truman often stopped to admire and speak to a prominent Ginkgo tree shading the front yard of this property. He was overheard saying "you're doing a good job," as he patted the tree.[40]

J. Allen and Mary Higgason Prewitt had this stone house built around 1914. Architect and building contractor Robert L. McBride, a native of Independence who received his architectural training and his early professional experience in St. Louis, designed the Prewitt's house. McBride is noted for his design of several stone homes, as well as schools and public buildings, in Independence in the early 1900s. McBride-designed buildings in the Truman National Historic Landmark District include: the Compton House at 318 North Delaware Street and the Independence City Hall. Main Street.

James Allen Prewitt, born in 1862 and trained as a lawyer at Georgetown College, was admitted to the bar in 1887. Prewitt practiced law in Independence for many years. In 1906 he was elected mayor of Independence; during his term he endeavored to improve the city's streets and sidewalks. J. Allen Prewitt married Mary Higgason in 1896. The Prewitt's one daughter, Anna, married Edward C. Wright. The Wright couple began living with the Prewitts at 611 West Maple in 1939. Following the death of J. Allen Prewitt in the 1940s, Mary Prewitt continued to live with her daughter's family into the 1950s. The Wright family remained in this house until 1972. It was later owned and occupied by Eric Fowler.

612 West Maple Avenue
Classification: Undeveloped lot [within original Truman NHL district]
Historic Name:
Architectural Style:
Construction Date:
Tax Identification:
Legal Description: Moore's Addition
Description: Undeveloped lot

[40] McCullough, *Truman*, 984.

616 West Maple Avenue
Classification: Contributing (2) [within original Truman NHL district]
Historic Name: Allen House
Architectural Style: Spanish Colonial Revival
Construction Date: 1936
Tax Identification: 26-340-01-05
Legal Description: Moore's Addition, part of lots 10 and 11
Description: Contributing two-story wood-frame dwelling; irregular in shape; hipped roof with slightly projecting eaves, clad with composition shingles; stucco exterior; four-over-one double-hung sash wood windows; leaded glass in some windows; cut stone foundation with daylight basement.
A contributing wood-frame garage with hipped roof and stucco siding dates to the house construction. The property is located on a large corner lot with mature hedges along west sidewalk. The yard features several coniferous shade trees.
History/Significance: This lot is located only one-half block south of the Gates/Wallace/Truman house, across an alley which also runs between the properties. Margaret Truman played with the four Allen sisters (Marie, Harriet, Mona, and Barbara) when growing up at 219 North Delaware Street.[41] Charles Allen worked as a physician in Independence for many years. The Allens lived in this house into at least the 1950s.

Charles H. Allen and his wife had this house built around 1936. It replaced an earlier two-story rectangular dwelling, with a porch across the West Maple Avenue façade, occupied by Ephraim Crow and his wife; both were opticians.

617 West Maple Avenue
Classification: Contributing (1); noncontributing (1) [within original Truman NHL district]
Historic Name: Swearingen House
Architectural Style: Colonial Revival
Construction Date: ca. 1904
Tax Identification: 26-340-12-04
Legal Description: Moore's Addition, part of lot 14
Description: Contributing two- and one-half-story wood-frame dwelling; irregular in shape; gabled roof with gabled dormers, clad with composition shingles; brick exterior (first floor), narrow wood clapboard siding (second floor), and wood shingles (upper gabled ends); four-over-one double-hung sash vinyl windows; porch with gabled roof supported by brick columns across façade; brick and stone foundation with daylight basement. Alterations: front porch enclosed; vinyl windows added; shutters added to second-floor windows; garage attached to rear of house.
Noncontributing wood-frame garage attached to the rear of the house. The lot has a grass lawn and shade trees.
History/Significance: Henry C. and Jennie Swearingen probably had this house built around 1904. Henry C. Swearingen was born around 1850 to Mary and John R. Swearingen, postmaster in Independence for many years. Henry worked as a farmer and a pharmacist in town. John C. Swearingen's sister Retta S., who was an invalid but also taught at Columbian School, lived with John and Jennie Swearingen, as did a boarder or two. The Swearingens occupied the house into the 1920s. Milo G. and Georgia E. Landis owned and occupied this house from the mid-1930s to the early 1950s. Georgia Landis's parents, Harrison and Libbie Wait, lived next door at 621 West Maple Avenue from the late 1900s into the 1930s.

[41] As related in Margaret Truman, with Margaret Cousins, *Souvenir: Margaret Truman's Own Story* (New York: McGraw-Hill, 1956), 29-30.

621 West Maple Avenue
Classification: Contributing (2) [within original Truman NHL district]
Historic Name: Wait House
Architectural Style: Queen Anne
Construction Date: ca. 1885
Tax Identification: 26-340-12-05
Legal Description: Moore's Addition, part of lot 15
Description: Contributing two- and one-half-story wood-frame dwelling; irregular in shape; cross-gabled roof with boxed cornice at bellcast gabled ends and heavy decorative brackets under overhanging eaves, clad with composition shingles; brick exterior (first floor), wood clapboard siding (second floor), and wood shingles (upper gabled ends); one-over-one double-hung aluminum sash windows and some leaded glass windows; recessed corner porch with gabled roof and boxed cornice at gabled ends, supported by massive square brick piers; stone foundation with daylight basement.
Alterations: probably an early remodel altered the roof and front porch; one-story rear addition; front porch later altered and screened in; window shutters added; window material altered. The interior of the property was damaged by a fire in 2008.
Contributing small brick outbuilding in the rear dates to the period of significance of the district. Large shade trees in the yard stand about twenty feet east of a nearby four-story brick apartment building.
History/Significance: The original owners/occupants of this house are not known at present. Harrison H. and Libbie Wait owned and occupied this house from the late 1890s (or earlier) to the early 1930s. Harrison H. Hall, born in New York State, came to Independence in 1865. He became engaged in plumbing and eventually presided over his own business, Wait Plumbing Company (at 111 South Liberty, known as the Wait Building, on the Courthouse Square). Libbie Wait served as the company's secretary. The Wait couple raised one daughter, Georgia, who married Milo Landes and lived next door at 617 West Maple Avenue in the 1930s and 1940s. Harrison Wait died in 1933. By the 1940s, Libbie Wait's brother, Frank Mericle, owned and occupied the Wait house.

625 West Maple Avenue
Classification: Contributing (1) [within original Truman NHL district]
Historic Name: The Maples
Architectural Style: Commercial
Construction Date: ca. 1929
Tax Identification: 26-340-12-06
Legal Description: Moore's Addition, part of lot 15
Description: Contributing four-story brick apartment building; rectangular in shape; parapet conceals roof form and materials; projecting decorative cornice across façade; brown brick exterior; one-over-one double-hung sash wood windows; brick foundation with basement partly above ground (in the rear).
Alterations: Rehabilitated in 2000–2001 by Cohen-Esrey Housing Partners. The "Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation" were followed on the exterior. Building fills nearly the entire lot, with no lawn or landscaping; this building resembles the four-story apartment building immediately to the west.
History/Significance: The Maples Apartment Building was built around 1929, during a decade when several apartment buildings were constructed in Independence. James Oliver Hogg designed the building; George E. Randall constructed it. It replaced a one-story wood-frame dwelling owned and occupied in the early 1900s by Susan and William A. Noland, along with boarders. There were six apartments on each of three floors, plus a single apartment in the basement (in the early 1950s). The apartment manager lived on the first floor. Judging from the list of residents in a 1952 city directory of Independence, the majority of residents at The Maples were men. Those few women living there rented apartments on the third floor. The Maples is nearly identical in design to its neighboring Maplewood Apartments at 701 West Maple Avenue.

700 West Maple Avenue
Classification: Contributing (1) [within original Truman NHL district]
Historic Name: Zion Headquarters (now Higher Ground Hotel) Reorganized Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints (also known as the Community of Christ)
Architectural Style: Commercial
Construction Date: ca. 1967
Tax Identification: 26-340-02-07
Legal Description: Moore's Addition, all of lot 9 and part of lot 8
Description: Contributing two-story brick building; L-shape; flat roof; buff brick and limestone exterior; aluminum window frames; concrete foundation with daylight basement. This corner lot contains minimal lawn and landscaping along sidewalks.
History/Significance: Around 1967, the Zion Headquarters of the Reorganized Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints (RLDS) building expanded and remodeled the education building of the Watson Memorial Episcopal Church, which was constructed at the northwest corner of West Maple Avenue and North Delaware Street around 1907. At least two generations of buildings have occupied this site since the 1860s.

The building now functions as a small hotel. It operated as the Olive Branch Inn in the late twentieth century, managed by the RLDS/Community of Christ. In 2009, the facility became known as the Higher Ground Hotel, operated by new owners Kay and Moreta Hartman. The Hartmans advertise their hotel, still located at its original site on the corner of West Maple and North Delaware, as having the street address of 200 North Delaware Street.

701 West Maple Avenue
Classification: Contributing (1) [within original Truman NHL district]
Historic Name: Maplewood Apartments
Architectural Style: Commercial
Construction Date: ca. 1929
Tax Identification: 26-340-12-07
Legal Description: Moore's Addition, part of lot 16
Description: Contributing four-story brick apartment building; rectangular in shape; parapet conceals roof form and materials; projecting decorative cornice across façade; brown brick exterior; one-over-one double-hung sash wood windows; brick foundation with basement partly above ground (in the rear).
Alterations: rehabilitated in 2000–2001 by Cohen-Esrey Housing Partners. The "Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation" were followed on the exterior. The lot has no lawn or landscaping because the building fills almost the entire space. This building replicates the four-story apartment building immediately to the east.
History/Significance: The Maplewood Apartments was constructed around 1929, during a decade of accelerated apartment construction in Independence. James Oliver Hogg designed this building; George E. Randall constructed it. It replaced a large wood-frame dwelling occupied by several tenants in the early 1900s, including members of the Anderson family (Charles and Mary E. Anderson and Ernest Anderson) as well as other renters. The Maplewood Apartments had six apartments on each of three floors (in the early 1950s). Although the majority of residents were men, a few women, probably mostly widowed, resided at the Maplewood (in the 1950s). The Maplewood Apartments is nearly identical in design to its neighboring The Maples at 625 West Maple Avenue.

709 West Maple Avenue
Classification: Contributing (1) [within original Truman NHL district]
Historic Name: Chrisman High School
Architectural Style: Classical Revival
Construction Date: 1917-1918/1929
Tax Identification: 26-340-12-08
Legal Description: Moore's Addition, all of lots 17 and 18 and part of lot 16
Description: Contributing three-story brick school; irregular in shape; roof form and materials concealed by parapet; red tapestry brick exterior with glazed terra cotta and cut stone details; aluminum windows; main entrance on West Maple Avenue has semi-circular arch over double leaf doors; concrete foundation with basement partially above ground on south side.
Alterations: A major brick addition was completed in 1929; aluminum windows added recently. Building occupies nearly three lots extending from West Maple Avenue to West Lexington Street. The lot slopes gently down to the rear (south), with lawn and some shade trees surrounding the building.
History/Significance: Bess and Harry Truman's daughter, Margaret, attended this high school from approximately 1938 to 1942. Part of the Chrisman High School stands on the site of the Independence High School, where Harry S Truman attended his third and last year of high school in 1900–1901. Truman frequented the Independence public library, which was located in the Independence High School from 1898 to 1908. The new Chrisman High School, built in 1917–1918, was named for Judge William Chrisman, one of Jackson County's pioneers and a leader in public education. In 1916, his daughter, Margaret O. Swope, of Independence, gave most of the land and an existing 1886 three-story brick building, formerly the home of her brother the late Judge George Lee Chrisman (who died in the spring of 1916) and Preston Roberts, to the city in memory of her father.

The property was valued at $150,000. Independence contractor L. Crosby and Son constructed the new school for around $81,000. Martin & Welch Hardware and Plumbing Company of Independence installed the heating and plumbing equipment. The new high school included a gymnasium (80 x 50 feet) with an overhead track, an auditorium with an oval self-supporting balcony, and numerous classrooms. Chrisman High School was completed in March 1918 and dedicated in May. The existing three-story building on the property was initially used as an annex to the new high school; it housed the art department. In 1929 contractors completed an addition to the school. The building ceased housing a public school around 1980 and soon after became home to Park College, a private church-sponsored school.

710 West Maple Avenue
Classification: Contributing (2) [within original Truman NHL district]
Historic Name: Fox/Raymond/Ott House
Architectural Style: Queen Anne
Construction Date: ca. 1890
Tax Identification: 26-340-02-06
Legal Description: Moore's Addition
Description: Contributing two- and one-half-story wood-frame dwelling; rectangular in shape; complex gabled and decorative brackets under slightly overhanging eaves, clad with composition shingles; asbestos shingle exterior; one-over-one double-hung sash synthetic windows, stained glass in some windows on façade; stone foundation with daylight basement.
Alterations: asbestos siding added.
The property also contains a contributing, gabled roof wood frame double-car garage in the rear, dating to the 1910s. The lot features a grass lawn, shrubbery along façade foundation, and shade trees.
History/Significance: Henry J. Ott and his wife Susan E. Shelton Ott purchased the house around 1926. Henry Ott was an uncle to Natalie Ott Wallace, who married Frank Wallace, a brother-in-law of Harry S Truman.

Born in 1855 to long-time Independence business and cultural leaders Christian and Louise Mohr Ott, Henry Ott was educated in Independence public schools. Active in Independence government and the business community, Henry served several terms as an Independence councilman. Henry Ott joined and, upon the death of Christian Ott, took over and operated his father's undertaking and furniture business. Near the end of his life, Henry Ott served as a director of the Chrisman-Sawyer Bank in Independence, presided over the Community Welfare League, and was an elder in the First Presbyterian Church. Henry Ott's wife, Susan Shelton Ott, was active in Independence social and cultural activities. She was a member of the Presbyterian Church and regent of the Missouri State and Independence chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution. Susan Ott was a charter member of the Mary Paxton Study Club and the Browning Society, two Independence literary societies whose members included Truman family members. Following Henry Ott's death in 1930, Susan Ott continued to reside at 710 West Maple Avenue until her death in 1952.

The Raymond/Ott House was probably built in the late 1880s, just as a period of robust growth in Independence came to a close. Although the original owner and occupant is not yet known, S. Waters Fox, a civil engineer, as well as Effie Fox and Burton C. Fox, occupied the house for several years in the early 1900s. Otis J. Raymond and his wife, Bess H., bought property around 1910 and lived at 710 West Maple Avenue into the early 1920s. Raymond J. Otis had come to Independence in 1906 as a stockholder of the Independence Ice and Cold Storage Company. He soon sold his stock and established a lumber business on East Lexington Avenue, the O. J. Raymond Lumber Company, over which he presided for many years.

720 West Maple Avenue
Classification: Contributing (2) [within original Truman NHL district]
Historic Name: Watson House
Architectural Style: Queen Anne
Construction Date: ca. 1888
Tax Identification: 26-340-02-05
Legal Description: Moore's Addition, lot 7
Description: Contributing two- and three-story brick dwelling; irregular in shape; complex hipped roof with slate tiles; conical roof above oriel tower; red brick exterior with terra cotta details; one-over-one double-hung sash wood windows; some stained glass transoms; gabled roof porches on south and west elevations; cut stone and concrete (rear) foundation with daylight basement.
Alterations: one-story brick addition on north rear wall with wood balustrade above eaves.
Contributing one- and one-half-story wood-frame garage with one-story wood-frame attached garage on east elevation. Slightly elevated corner lot; many mature shrubs in yard as well as large shade trees.
History/Significance: Dr. Thomas J. Watson and his wife, Asenath E. Watson, built this brick Queen Anne style house around 1887, near the end of a period of robust growth in Independence. Thomas Watson, a retired physician, and Asenath vigorously supported the Methodist-Episcopal Church, located on the same block as the Watson House, but facing North Delaware Street (just south of the alley alongside the Noland House property). Soon after the turn of the century and around the time of Thomas Watson's death, the Watsons facilitated the construction of a new brick church around 1903, known as the Watson Memorial [Methodist-Episcopal] Church, at the northwest corner of West Maple Avenue and North Delaware Street. Asenath E. Watson remained active in the church, serving as member of the Ladies Aid Society in the church, until nearly the time of her death in early 1908. After Dr. Watson died, Asenath E. Watson rented a couple of rooms in the house to Rebecca C. Jones and Louie W. Swan, an insurance agent.

James and Elizabeth Shelton took up residence around 1910 and remained in the Watson House through much of the 1920s. In the early 1930s, the Watson House became an apartment building, housing six to eight individuals, and remained in this use for many years.

800 West Maple Avenue
Classification: Contributing (1)
Historic Name: National Refining Company Filling Station/Willis Garage
Architectural Style: Commercial
Construction Date: ca. 1922
Tax Identification: 26-340-03-21
Legal Description: Maple Avenue Addition, lots 23 and 24
Description: Contributing one-story brick commercial building; rectangular in shape; primary hipped roof and projecting hipped roof over gas pumps, supported by heavy square brick columns; roof clad with composition shingles; brick exterior; eight-over-eight double-hung sash windows; two garage bays on west end of façade; concrete slab foundation. The large corner lot is mostly paved on the south and east sides.
History/Significance: Harry Truman often stopped by the filling station, then known as the Willis Garage, on his morning walks and brought his cars here for service. The National Refining Company Filling Station first occupied this one-story gas station in the 1920s and 1930s (according to the 1924 and 1930 city directory of Independence). In the 1940s and 1950s, Ray Wills Filling Station occupied the building.

The property no longer serves as an active gasoline station. The exterior remains intact, but the gas pumps and other service station equipment have been removed. The interior was rehabilitated as office space and the building was used in recent years by a local housing authority organization. It currently houses the local Habitat for Humanity organization.

McCOY STREET

600 North McCoy Street
Classification: Noncontributing (1)
Historic Name: None found
Architectural Style: Modern (Ranch)
Construction Date: ca. 1973
Tax Identification: 26-310-21-20
Legal Description: Northwest Parkway, lot 40
Description: Noncontributing one-story wood-frame dwelling; rectangular in shape; hipped roof with composition shingles; board-and-batten siding; one-over-one double-hung sash windows framed with shutters; small stoop on façade; concrete foundation with single-car garage in basement. Slightly elevated lot with lawn sloping gently to the rear; shade trees stand in the rear.
History/Significance: This house was built around 1973 for Sylvia Moses.

606 North McCoy Street
Classification: Noncontributing (1)
Historic Name: None found
Architectural Style: Modern (Ranch)
Construction Date: ca. 1973
Tax Identification: 26-310-21-21
Legal Description: Northwest Parkway, lot 39
Description: Noncontributing one-story wood-frame dwelling; rectangular in shape; hipped roof with composition shingles; board-and-batten siding; one-over-one double-hung sash windows framed with shutters; small concrete stoop on façade; concrete foundation with single-car garage in basement. Slightly elevated lot with lawn, slopes gently to the rear; shade trees in rear.
History/Significance: This house was built around 1973 for William Oliver. Records indicate that he still lived here in 1980.

610 North McCoy Street
Classification: Contributing (1)
Historic Name: Tucker House
Architectural Style: Modern (Ranch)
Construction Date: ca. 1971
Tax Identification: 26-310-21-22
Legal Description: Northwest Parkway, lot 38
Description: Contributing one-story wood-frame dwelling; rectangular in shape; hipped roof with composition shingles; board and batten siding; one-over-one double-hung sash windows; small concrete stoop on façade; concrete foundation with garage in basement. Lot with lawn slopes to rear; shade trees stand in side and rear yards.
History/Significance: This Ranch style house was constructed around 1971. Ina M. Tucker became its first resident and continued to live in the house at least into the mid-1970s.

612 North McCoy Street
Classification: Contributing (1)
Historic Name: Thomas House
Architectural Style: Modern (Ranch)
Construction Date: ca. 1969
Tax Identification: 26-310-21-23
Legal Description: McCauley's Park, lots 6 and 7
Description: Contributing one-story wood-frame dwelling; irregular in shape; hipped roof with composition shingles; brick and synthetic siding; six-over-six double-hung sash windows framed by shutters; small concrete stoop on façade; concrete foundation with garage and daylight basement. Elevated lot has a cut-stone retaining wall along sidewalk; slopes gently upward toward rear; lawn; shade trees in rear yard.
History/Significance: Fred and Wanda Thomas moved into this house shortly after its construction around 1969. In the early 1970s, Fred Thomas worked as an acting foreman for the Independence Department of Public Works.

616 North McCoy Street
Classification: Contributing (1)
Historic Name: Scott House
Architectural Style: Modern (Ranch)
Construction Date: ca. 1967
Tax Identification: 26-310-21-24
Legal Description: McCauley's Park, lot 5
Description: Contributing one-story wood-frame dwelling; rectangular in shape; gabled roof with composition shingles; board and batten and brick exterior; six-over-six double-hung sash windows framed by shutters on façade; small concrete and brick stoop on façade; concrete foundation with garage and full basement. Elevated lot has a retaining wall along sidewalk; lawn; shrubs along foundation; large shade tree in front yard.
History/Significance: Levoulia E. Scott moved into this Ranch style house soon after its construction around 1967. Scott worked as a cook at the Hilltop School for Girls in the late 1960s and early 1970s. In 1973, Russell Scott resided in this house.

620 North McCoy Street
Classification: Contributing (1)
Historic Name: Dragon House
Architectural Style: Modern (Minimal Traditional)
Construction Date: ca. 1955
Tax Identification: 26-310-21-25
Legal Description: McCauley's Park, lot 4
Description: Contributing one-story wood-frame dwelling; rectangular in shape; gabled roof with composition shingles; brick and asbestos siding; three-over-one double-hung sash wood windows; small concrete block stoop on façade; concrete block foundation with daylight basement. Level lot with lawn sloping gently toward rear, featuring shade trees in side yard.
History/Significance: William H. and Dorothy Dragon lived in the house from 1957 to the early 1960s when John P. Romine moved in around 1961. Wayne W. Hiser lived here in 1964, and Ben R. Tritle in 1966. By 1968 Mrs. Marie E. Graham had purchased the home, and continued to live there until sometime after 1972

623 North McCoy Street
Classification: Contributing (1)
Historic Name: Barham House
Architectural Style: Modern (Minimal Traditional)
Construction Date: ca. 1949
Tax Identification: 26-220-18-12
Legal Description: McCoy Place, lot 19
Description: Contributing one-story wood-frame dwelling; irregular in shape; gabled roof with composition shingles; wood weatherboard siding; one-over-one double-hung sash wood windows; small concrete stoop on façade and wood porch on side; concrete foundation with daylight basement. Level lot with lawn; large shade tree in front yard.
Alterations: possibly moved to its present location during the period of significance; enclosure of front porch; newer siding.
History/Significance: Don R. and Ruby Barham moved into this house shortly after its construction around 1949. Don Barham worked as a tinner at Floyd Bailey Plumbing and Heating business. Around 1953, Earl R. and Mercedes Clenin moved into the house. By 1957, Irene W. Boyd resided here at 623 North McCoy Street.

624 North McCoy Street
Classification: Contributing (1)
Historic Name: Whiteside House
Architectural Style: Modern (Split Level)
Construction Date: ca. 1965
Tax Identification: 26-310-21-27
Legal Description: McCauley Park, lots 2 and 3
Description: Contributing one- and two-level wood-frame dwelling; rectangular in shape; hipped roof with composition shingles; asbestos siding and coursed cut stone siding; six-over-six double-hung sash synthetic windows; small concrete stoop on façade; concrete foundation with daylight basement; attached garage. Slightly elevated lot with lawn, sloping up toward rear; scattered shrubbery; shade tree in front yard.
Alterations: Window material has been altered.
History/Significance: Carl H. Whiteside, a butcher, and his wife Helen lived in the house from the time of its construction through 1972. He was a prominent African American in Independence.

633 North McCoy Street
Classification: Contributing (1)
Historic Name: Lambert House
Architectural Style: Bungalow
Construction Date: ca. 1928
Tax Identification: 26-220-18-02
Legal Description: McCoy Place, part of lot 14
Description: Contributing one-story wood-frame dwelling; rectangular in shape; gabled roof with composition shingles; narrow clapboard siding; double-hung sash wood windows; small shed roof porch on façade; concrete foundation. Level lot with lawn; large shrubs and shade trees in front and south-side yards.
Alterations: side addition.
History/Significance: Constructed around 1928, this house was first occupied by Lambert Z. and Patricia Lambert. Patrick worked as a bricklayer. The Lamberts continued living in this modest Bungalow style house at least through the 1930s.

OSAGE STREET

214 North Osage Street
Classification: Contributing (1)
Historic Name: Winter & Horn Motor Company
Architectural Style: Commercial
Construction Date: ca. 1923
Tax Identification: 26-230-05-08
Legal Description: Old Town, part of lot 25
Description: This contributing one-story commercial building was designed by R.L. McBride, architect, and built ca.1923 by the Randall Brothers, contractors. It is topped with a barrel-vault roof covered with rolled asphalt. The four-bay façade, constructed of textured dark brick, features a false-front parapet with a curved center section, short, flat stepped wing walls and sloping side walls. The parapet wall has a Flemish bond tie course and is capped with stone coping. A diamond-shaped stone decorates the center of the façade. Four one-over-one double-hung sash windows are located in the center of the façade, under the diamond-shaped stone, at what would be the second-story level. Brick piers between each of these windows have stone rectangular blocks running in soldier course header with a continuous stone sill extending under all four windows. A row lock course of brick creates an ornamental trapezoidal panel on either side of this row of windows. A stone belt course extends across the façade to delineate the first floor of the building. A continuous row of transom windows extends under the stone course. The four bays on the first-floor level are otherwise not symmetrical. The two southern and one northernmost bays contain large display windows. The entrance, delineated by a street-level awning, comprises the fourth bay and is located to the north of center. The south side wall is made of painted brick, with brick pilasters. A large display window, with transom, located at the southwest corner resembles those on the front façade, but this one has been filled-in and a colorful mural painted over the space. The transom windows remain. The north side wall abuts the building located at 218 North Osage. The building stands adjacent to the street, separated from it by a public sidewalk.
Alterations: A large beauty school sign is mounted in the center of the façade, above the horizontal band of windows. The sign partially covers the diamond-shaped stone symbol in the center of the façade and extends beyond the curving parapet wall.
History/Significance: Constructed ca. 1923, this commercial building was built for Horn Brothers, but a year later housed the Winter & Horn Motor Company, an Oldsmobile dealership. Hilleard Overland occupied the building in 1926 and Standard Motor Company used it in 1928, with the McCullough and Gray Auto Repair. Occupancy was shared in 1966 between the Velvet Freeze, in the front space, and Barnett and Horn Auto Repair. By 1975, the front space had been taken over by a quick service grocery store, with Barnett and Horn

continuing business in the rear. Village Mirror and Glass operated in the building in 1985. It currently houses a beauty school/salon.

218 North Osage Street
Classification: Noncontributing (1)
Historic Name: Hilleard Motor Company/Haines Motor Company/Diamond Bowl
Architectural Style: Commercial
Construction Date: ca. 1927; altered in 1971 and 2006
Tax Identification: 26-230-05-09
Legal Description: Old Town, part of lots 22 and 25
Description: Noncontributing one-story brick commercial building built ca. 1927. The building originally had a steel truss, barrel-vault roof featuring large ventilation stacks and HVAC units. A new façade was constructed over the original one in 1971. In 2006, the 1971 façade was removed and a new two-shade blonde brick façade was constructed. While the original fenestration pattern was retained, the front façade now displays a flat parapet roof with stone coping and a pronounced front glass and metal entryway on the northeast corner. The entryway consists of double, glass aluminum entry doors and a series of divided windows that create a large arch over the glass doors. The façade has no other windows. The lighter brick highlights both the archway at the entrance and acts as a filler within the original window fenestration pattern to the south of the doors. Cast concrete intended to mimic stone cornerstones highlight the corners of the original window openings as well as along the top of the façade. A cast concrete water table and stringcourse-inspired bands divide the large expansive front wall. The façade also features two illuminated signs: one, a large internally illuminated bowling ball located over the entry doors and the other, an animated, rotating bowling pin sign at the south end. The building is oriented to the east and is a part of two sister commercial buildings that flank this property at 218 North Osage. All three were originally designed and constructed during the 1920s.
Alterations: The building was remodeled in 1971 and again in 2006 specifically for use as a bowling alley. The current façade is new. An addition, constructed prior to the 2006 modifications, was built to house bowling equipment.
History/Significance: Constructed ca. 1927, this commercial building was first occupied by the Hilleard Motor Company. The Haines Motor Company operated here in 1946 and Harry Truman was one of their customers. Truman favored Chrysler automobiles and purchased at least one car from the Haines Motor Company at this location.[42]

McIntosh Motors, a Volkswagen dealership, used the facility in 1960. Six years later, Missouri Office Supply took over the building. After a 1971 fire destroyed its original facility on North Spring Street, the Diamond Bowl moved its enterprise to this location. It has operated here since that time and continues to do so after the most recent alterations.

222 North Osage Street
Classification: Contributing (1)
Historic Name: Slaughter Creamery/Sni-A-Bar Creamery
Architectural Style: Commercial
Construction Date: ca. 1927-1928
Tax Identification: 26-230-05-01
Legal Description: Old Town, part of lot 22
Description: Contributing one-story brick commercial building measuring 50′ x 96′; barrel vault roof covered with rolled asphalt roofing material; building has steel trusses with exterior buff-colored textured brick. There is a curvilinear parapet wall on the front façade, which is symmetrical. Cast stone finials decorate the top of one

[42] Personal e-mail dated June 17, 2008, from Mark Beveridge, Harry S Truman Library and Museum, Independence, Missouri.

corner, the mid-level flat wing, and the top of the arch center. The finial is missing from the northeast corner of the building. A long and narrow cast-stone cartouche is partially hidden by a later metal sign that hangs on the parapet wall with a vertical cast-stone element above it. A cast-stone belt course caps the storefront. The center bay contains glass double entrance doors, with a glass sidelight and transom area. A tall rectangular window opening is located in the small bay on either side of the entrance bay. High horizontal windows are located in each of the end bays. The ground level of the building rises to the west.

A two-story hipped roof section with shed dormers is located on the west end of the building. The first floor is lower than the main floor and the second "floor" is three feet higher than the first floor. The west façade contains an entrance door that is reached by metal steps, three window openings, and a large boarded up area. This area appears to have been a truck entrance, and there is a correspondent curb cut and parking area that measures 30′ x 50′ in size. The rear two-story section of this building may have been built first and the street front section added in 1928.[43]
History/Significance: Constructed ca. 1927–1928, this building was first occupied by the Slaughter Creamery from 1928–1946. It then became the Sni-A-Bar Creamery, which operated through 1966. The building housed the Independence School of Hairdressing from 1966 to 1985. The Missouri State Motor Vehicle office operated from this space from 1985 to 1999, when a fire damaged the building. It has been vacant since that time.

PLEASANT STREET

100 North Pleasant Street
Classification: Contributing (1) [within original Truman NHL district]
Historic Name: First Presbyterian Church
Architectural Style: Gothic Revival
Construction Date: 1888
Tax Identification: 26-230-08-10
Legal Description: Old Town, lot 39
Description: Contributing one- and two-story brick church; irregular in shape; complex gabled roof with gable projections; bell tower capped with octagonal spire; red brick exterior; three elaborate rose windows each centered in a gable end; arched lancet windows and square-headed windows.
History: After the Truman family moved to Independence, Harry S Truman attended Sunday School here and first met Bess Wallace, his future wife, here in 1892.[44] He later recalled, "When we first moved to Independence, my mother took us to Sunday school at the Presbyterian Church. I was six years old. In my Sunday school class was a beautiful little girl with golden curls. I was smitten at once and still am—she's Mrs. Truman and the mother of the loveliest daughter '*in the world*.'"[45] Many prominent business people, government leaders, and residents of Truman's neighborhood were and still are members of the Presbyterian Church, including members of the Gates and Wallace families, including the George Gates and David Wallace families, the Christian Ott family, and the Bernard Zick, to name just a few.

Kansas City architects William Nier, James Oliver Hogg, and William Byram designed the First Presbyterian Church on a modified Akron, Ohio, plan of the sanctuary (designed with moveable partitions between the auditorium and lecture areas so that the same room could be used for many purposes). Long-time Independence contractors Christian Yetter and J. W. Adams constructed the building. Even before completion, the *Kansas City Times* hailed the church as "the handsomest and most tastefully fitted church edifice between Chicago and

[43] An article in the *Independence Examiner*, May 30, 1928, refers to additional work completed at the Slaughter Creamery.
[44] Nancy M. Ehrlich, *Ask Now of the Days That Are Past: A History of First Presbyterian Church, Independence, Missouri, 1989* (Independence, MO: First Presbyterian Church, 1989); and Truman, *Autobiography*, 34.
[45] Quoted in William Hillman, *Mr. President: The First Publication from the Personal Diaries, Private Letters, Papers, and Revealing Interviews of Harry S. Truman* (New York: Farrar, Straus and Young, 1952), 161.

Denver." A large organ stood behind the pulpit. In January 1889, parishioners moved the pulpit and other furniture, communion ware, library, and Sunday school equipment into the new church. In 1924, according to plans drawn up by church deacon Clarence E. Shephard, church elder Wesley Clements constructed an education wing for around $40,000.

101 North Pleasant Street
Classification: Parking
Historic Name:
Architectural Style:
Construction Date:
Tax Identification:
Legal Description: Old Town, lot 40
Description: Parking; paved with raised bed of shrubs along Pleasant Street and small islands of miniature trees.

218 North Pleasant Street
Classification: Contributing (1) [within original Truman NHL district]
Historic Name: Palmer Junior High School
Architectural Style: Revival
Construction Date: 1925 and 1940
Tax Identification: 26-230-20-13
Legal Description: Old Town, part of lot 38
Description: Contributing three-story brick and limestone buildings; rectangular in shape; brick and limestone exterior with terra cotta details; metal sash windows with white enamel finish; concrete foundation with full daylight basement. The main school building is located at the southwest corner of North Pleasant Street and West Truman Road. One-story and two-story brick additions were built on the north side of the original school. The additions are rectangular in shape, have flat roofs, fixed windows, and concrete foundations. The property extends the entire block along North Pleasant Street, from West Maple Avenue on the south to West Truman Road on the north. The property is paved with accent shrubbery planted on the east portion of the lot. Alterations: Newer metal windows installed in 1989 replicate the original windows.
History/Significance: Palmer Junior High School was built on the site of the Independence Central High School, attended by Harry S Truman, Bess Wallace, and Charles Ross, President Truman's first press secretary. The new junior high school was named after Professor W. L. C. Palmer and his wife Ardelia Hardin Palmer.

W. L. C. Palmer, a native of Georgia, taught at the former high school and served as its principal between 1890 and 1901, when Truman attended classes there. Ardelia Hardin taught Latin at the old high school before her marriage to W. L. C. Palmer in 1899. Harry Truman regarded Ardelia Hardin as one of his favorite high school teachers. (Many years later, Ardelia Hardin Palmer commented on Truman's reliable "steadfastness" as a student.) Two years later, Professor Palmer became superintendent of Independence public schools, and served in that capacity until his retirement from education in 1921, just four years before the completion of the new and present Palmer Junior High School. (Palmer later worked in the insurance business until his death in 1937.) Ardelia Hardin Palmer continued to have an influence on the education of the community through her founding, in 1926, and leadership of the Brown Society, which was attended by many women and Truman friends and relatives who lived in the Truman historic district. Ardelia Palmer also organized and headed the Women's Jackson County Democratic Club. In 1935, voters elected her the first woman assessor in Jackson County. The Palmer couple lived and raised their four children at 406 North Pleasant Street (which is still standing and is within the Truman NHL district).

Palmer Junior High School received its first new addition in 1949–1950. In the mid-1960s, when the World War II baby-boom generation became of junior high age, a second smaller, one-story addition was constructed on the southeast side of the existing junior high school.[46]

300 North Pleasant Street
Classification: Contributing (1) [within original Truman NHL district]
Historic Name: Jackson House
Architectural Style: Queen Anne
Construction Date: ca. 1873
Tax Identification: 26-220-19-10
Legal Description: Pleasant Place, lot 24
Description: Contributing two-story wood-frame dwelling; irregular in shape; complex gabled roof; synthetic clapboard siding; one-over-one double-hung sash wood windows; one-story shed roof porches on façade and on south side facing Delaware Street; brick foundation. Large level corner lot with lawn.
Alterations: major rehabilitation in 1974; vinyl siding added; small two-story addition on north wall.
History/Significance: This two-story wood-frame dwelling was constructed around 1873. A kitchen was added later. In the early 1900s, Nathaniel Dodd and Annie Jackson occupied the house. Nathaniel Jackson worked as an electrical engineer briefly, then turned to bookkeeping in the early 1900s. By 1911, he was employed as a manager of the bond and insurance department of the Home Deposit Trust Company. In the mid-1910s, he owned his own "Jackson Insurance Agency Company" at 127 West Lexington Avenue on the Courthouse Square. Jackson, a civic-minded resident, served on the Independence City Council for nineteen years, and was chairman of the council's finance committee for a few years. He was also the first treasurer of the Independence Chamber of Commerce, organized in 1920. At the time of Nathaniel Jackson's death in 1948 at age seventy-four, he was executive vice president of the Independence Savings and Loan Association on West Maple Avenue. He was a member of the Masonic Lodge with Harry Truman. The Jackson couple raised three children: Natalie, Lane P. and John D. Jackson. Following the death of Annie Jackson, the house began to deteriorate. In 1973, Avanell and Roy Gamble rehabilitated the Jackson house.

304 North Pleasant Street
Classification: Contributing (1) [within original Truman NHL district]
Historic Name: Althouse House
Architectural Style: Bungalow
Construction Date: ca. 1900
Tax Identification: 26-220-19-09
Legal Description: Pleasant Place, lot 23
Description: Contributing one- and one-half-story wood-frame dwelling; rectangular in shape; gabled roof with shed roof dormers on side, clad with composition shingles; asbestos siding; four-over-one double-hung sash wood window; porch across façade with gabled roof supported by tapered wood posts on brick piers; concrete foundation with daylight basement. Lot gently slopes to the rear; shade trees in front and side yards; large paved parking lot in the rear.
Alterations: asbestos siding added.
History/Significance: James A. Flanagan, a deputy county recorder was renting the house in 1906; by 1908 Homer L. Rogers, a bookkeeper, was living in the house. In 1911, Carl C. Althouse, the manager of the Overall Factory, lived there, as did Edna L. Mourning, a seamstress for Burnham, Munger & Root. Sometime prior to 1920, Jesse Qurollo purchased the home and lived there with Bessie Qurollo. Bessie, the daughter of James G.

[46] Frank Haight, "Palmer Junior High," *Independence Examiner,* May 23, 1986; McCullough, *Truman,* 53, 59-60.

Griffin, of 215 Farmer, Independence, died on February 5, 1932, at the age of 81. Jesse Qurollo continued living in the house until sometime after 1954.

306 North Pleasant Street
Classification: Vacant lot [within original Truman NHL district]
Historic Name: Site of Dunn House
Architectural Style:
Construction Date:
Tax Identification: 26-220-19-08
Legal Description: Pleasant Place, lot 22
Description: Gently sloping lot with lawn; one shade tree in front yard; large paved parking lot to the north side and west, rear.
History/Significance: A fire resulting from arson destroyed the Queen Anne style house that stood here from ca. 1900–2006. Benjamin and Maude Dunn occupied the house for many years in the early 1900s. Benjamin Dunn, who often traveled away from home in his occupation, and his wife Maude lived at 306 North Pleasant Street from 1906 (or earlier) at least through until 1916, by which time Maude had become widowed. By 1930, Jesse Patterson occupied (but did not own) the house at 306 North Pleasant Street.

309 North Pleasant Street
Classification: Counted as part of 500 West Truman Road
Historic Name: First Baptist Church Education and Fellowship Building
Architectural Style: Modern
Construction Date: 1968
Tax Identification: 26-220-19-07
Legal Description: Pleasant Place, lots 1-6
Description:
History/Significance: Please refer to entry for First Baptist Church at 500 West Truman Road for description and history. This building has its own street address at 309 North Pleasant, but it was constructed in 1968 as a free-standing "addition" to the First Baptist Church, located at 500 West Truman Road.

406 North Pleasant Street
Classification: Contributing (1) [within original Truman NHL district]
Historic Name: Palmer House
Architectural Style: Queen Anne
Construction Date: 1890
Tax Identification: 26-220-19-06
Legal Description: Pleasant Place, lot 18
Description: Contributing one- and one-half-story wood-frame dwelling; irregular in shape; complex intersecting gabled roof with decorative stickwork in gabled ends, clad with composition shingles; clapboard siding; one-over-one double-hung sash wood windows; wrap-around porch on façade and south elevation with turned posts and decorative stickwork under eaves; projecting bay window on south elevation; uncoursed cut stone foundation with daylight basement. Lot with lawn slopes gently to the rear; shrubbery planted along foundation; large paved parking lot to the south.
Alterations: A two-story rear addition was constructed early on; there is also a small one-story side addition.
History/Significance: By 1906, William L. C. Palmer, the superintendent of public schools for twenty years, and the principal of the high school for eleven years, lived in the house with his wife, Ardelia Palmer, the former Miss Ardelia Hardin, a mathematics and Latin teacher. Ardelia Palmer attended Morrisville College and was the first woman elected to public office in Independence. She organized the Jackson County Women's Democratic Club and the Browning Society; she was also a member of the Mary Paxton Study Club, and

Daughters of the Confederacy. Prior to becoming principal, W.L.C. Palmer was a science teacher and taught Harry S Truman, as did his wife, Ardelia Hardin. Ardelia Palmer also taught Bess Wallace and Charlie Ross, President Truman's press secretary. The Palmers had two daughters (Helen Cranston Elizabeth Thompson, and Suzanne Palmer) and two sons (William and Wallace). The Palmers continued their residence in the house until sometime after 1968.

409 North Pleasant Street
Classification: Contributing (3) [within original Truman NHL district]
Historic Name: Hearne/Noel House
Architectural Style: Queen Anne
Construction Date: ca. 1890
Tax Identification: 26-220-20-10
Legal Description: Pleasant Place, lot 8
Description: Contributing two- and one-half-story wood-frame dwelling; irregular in shape; complex hip and gable roof with composition shingles; narrow wood clapboard siding with wood fish-scale shingles in gable ends; one-over-one double-hung sash wood windows; wrap-around porch on façade and south elevation with hipped roof supported by turned posts and low wooden balustrade; uncoursed cut stone foundation with daylight basement.
Alterations: A small two- and one-half-story projecting bay on south elevation was probably added; there are other rear additions.
Property also includes a contributing one-story wood-frame outbuilding in rear dating from early 1900s and a contributing wood-frame outbuilding with gabled roof dating from early 1900s. The site gently slopes down to the rear; lawn; shade trees in north and rear yards.
History/Significance: By 1899, Colonel William F. Hearne, a retired farmer and former colonel in the army of the Confederate States of America, and his daughter, Margaret B. Hearne, occupied the house. Margaret was born in Kentucky; she was a member of the United Daughters of the Confederacy, and the Independence chapter of the DAR. William and Margaret sold the house to Margaret's niece Maggie Noel and her husband James Noel. James Noel served on the Independence city council for twenty-eight years. Both James and Maggie Noel were close friends of Harry and Bess Truman. Noel family members lived in the house until sometime after 1954.

410 North Pleasant Street
Classification: Contributing (1) [within original Truman NHL district]
Historic Name: Booth House
Architectural Style: Queen Anne (late)
Construction Date: ca. 1900
Tax Identification: 26-220-19-05
Legal Description: Pleasant Place, lot 17
Description: Contributing one- and one-half-story wood-frame dwelling; irregular in shape; complex hipped and gabled roof with boxed cornice at gable ends, clad with composition shingles; asbestos siding; one-over-one double-hung sash windows; small concrete stoop beneath awning porch roof; concrete foundation with daylight basement. Level lot with lawn; shrubbery planted along foundation.
Alterations: Asbestos siding was added; the front porch was altered; garage added to rear.
History/Significance: In 1906, Everett D. Haldeman, a claims agent, lived in the house; by 1911 William K. and Lorene C. Booth lived in the house. The Booth family continued its residence until sometime prior to 1920 when Charles C. Daniels and his wife, Mattie Lee Daniels, lived there. Mattie Daniels died of a stroke on December 19, 1938, at the age of 55. She was born on July 20, 1883, to William and Annie W. Dickinson Quarles. She married Charles C. Daniels on October 11, 1905. Charles Daniels was president of the Central Storage Company, Mattie was a member of the Independence chapter of the DAR, the United Daughters of the

Confederacy and the Order of the Eastern Star. Mattie and Charles had a son, Charles E. Daniels, Jr., and a daughter, Annie Lee Frazier. Mrs. Anna Dickinson lived in the house in 1930 and remained there until Franklin S. Weddle purchased the house sometime prior to 1948. Denzil Cato lived in the house in 1950, Norman Hollander was there in 1952, and Frederick O. Weddle had moved in by 1954.

414 North Pleasant Street
Classification: Contributing (2) [within original Truman NHL district]
Historic Name: Kerr/Mitchell House
Architectural Style: Queen Anne (late)
Construction Date: ca. 1908
Tax Identification: 26-220-19-04
Legal Description: Pleasant Place, lot 16
Description: Contributing one- and one-half-story wood-frame dwelling; rectangular in shape; cross-gabled roof with boxed cornice at arched gable ends, clad with composition shingles; narrow wood clapboard siding with wood shingles in upper gabled ends; multi-pane-over-one double-hung sash synthetic windows; porch across façade with gabled roof supported by round columns; daylight basement.
Alterations: Shutters and newer windows were added.
A contributing wood-frame hipped roof garage also dates to period of significance. The lot with lawn slopes gently to the rear; mature hedge line the façade foundation; shade trees stand in the side and rear yards.
History/Significance: John W. Kerr, Vice President of J. W. Kerr Automotive and Livery Company, lived in the house with his wife, Iva M. Kerr, until sometime prior to 1916. Iva Kerr was a cashier at Kerr's Automotive and Livery Company. Sometime prior to 1916 Reuben B. Mitchell purchased and moved into the house. Reuben Mitchell had purchased Fred Shelton's interest in C. Ott & Sons, which became Mitchell & Ott Funeral Home, until 1924. Reuben B. and his wife, Mary P. Mitchell remained in the house until sometime after 1954.

415 North Pleasant Street
Classification: Contributing (2) [within original Truman NHL district]
Historic Name: Wood House
Architectural Style: Queen Anne
Construction Date: ca. 1890
Tax Identification: 26-220-20-09
Legal Description: Pleasant Place, lot 9
Description: Contributing two-story wood-frame dwelling; irregular in shape; multi-gabled roofs with composition shingles; narrow clapboard siding and wood shingles in upper gable ends; one-over-one double-hung sash vinyl windows; wrap-around porch on façade and south elevation with round columns and wood balustrade; daylight basement.
Alterations: The house was moved to its present location in 1907 from the site of the Palmer Junior High School, located in 200 block of North Pleasant Street.
Contributing one-story, wood frame garage with hipped roof and wood clapboard siding; located on alley. Slightly elevated lot with lawn; shade trees in side and rear yards.
History/Significance: By 1899, Madison G. Wood and his son, John F. Wood, lived in the house. Madison was a cashier; John was a bookkeeper at the Bank of Independence, and a student. By 1911, Madison G. Wood had been promoted to Vice President of the Bank of Independence, which was doing business at 200 North Liberty Street. On January 8, 1927, John Franklin Wood died of pneumonia in Kansas City. By that time John F. was employed by American Appraisal Company. At the time of his death, he was married and had a son, John Wood 3rd, two sisters, Mrs. William H. Turner and Mrs. William Austin and a brother Ernest H. Wood. At the time of his death, John was forty years old. He had graduated from William Chrisman High School and the University of Michigan. By 1912, Laura A., Louise C., Tollie L., and Myrtle D. Graves occupied the house. In 1916, Barbara, John W. and Rowena S. Davis lived in the house with Corrine Hardin. John W. Davis was the manager

of the Missouri and Kansas Telephone Company doing business at 312 West Maple. On January 22, 1936, John died at the age of 80. He died of pneumonia. He was the son of Ethelbert and Mary D. Davis, and he was born on March 29, 1855. He never married. He had two sisters: Lydia D. Davis and Mollie Boone; and a brother, George W. Davis. In 1920, Otis J. Raymond lived in the house. On January 4, 1924, he died. He had been the President and Managing Director of the Independence Ice, Fuel and Cold Storage Company. He was an organizer of the Home Deposit Trust Company. He married Geneva Hatten and they had one daughter, Bess Raymond. The Raymond family lived in the house until sometime after 1954.

418 North Pleasant Street
Classification: Contributing (2) [within original Truman NHL district]
Historic Name: Zumwalt House
Architectural Style: Queen Anne (late)
Construction Date: ca. 1910
Tax Identification: 26-220-19-03
Legal Description: Pleasant Place, lot 15
Description: Contributing one- and one-half-story wood-frame dwelling; irregular in shape; gabled roof with boxed cornice at arched gable ends, clad with composition shingles; synthetic weatherboard siding; one-over-one double-hung sash synthetic windows; gabled roof porch with decorative fan design in gable end; daylight basement.
Alterations: Porch columns were altered; siding was added; windows replaced with synthetic material.
Contributing one-story concrete block garage built during period of significance. Level lot with lawn; mature hedge along façade foundation; shade trees in the side and rear yards.
History/Significance: The George T. Zumwalt family was probably one of the first occupants of this house, built around 1910. George Zumwalt farmed in the area. The Zumwalts may have taken in boarders from time to time. James Judy lived in the Zumwalt House in 1911. The Zumwalt family continued to occupy the house into at least the 1930s.

419 North Pleasant Street
Classification: Noncontributing (1) [within original Truman NHL district]
Historic Name: None found
Architectural Style: (altered recently)
Construction Date: ca. 1890 and ca. 1920
Tax Identification: 26-220-20-08
Legal Description: Pleasant Place, lot 10
Description: Noncontributing two- and one-story (in rear) wood-frame dwelling; irregular in shape; shallow-pitched hipped and gabled roof with composition shingles; raked cedar shingle exterior; double-hung sash wood windows framed by shutters on façade; wrap-around porch across façade and south wall with thin wood posts and high wood balustrade; brick foundation. Lot is slightly elevated, with grass lawn and mature shrubs lining the façade foundation
Alterations: Extensive alterations include the attachment of the rear portion, a new porch, cedar siding, and shutters.
History/Significance: Records show that this property was owned by Albert G. Miller in 1932, Arthur G. Bly in 1952, and Clarence J. Price in 1972.

420 North Pleasant Street
Classification: Contributing (1); noncontributing (1) [within original Truman NHL district]
Historic Name: Johnson House
Architectural Style: Italianate
Construction Date: ca. 1888
Tax Identification: 26-220-19-02
Legal Description: Pleasant Place, lot 14
Description: Contributing two-story wood-frame dwelling; irregular in shape; hipped roof with composition shingles; synthetic clapboard siding; one-over-one double-hung sash synthetic windows; one-story porch with square wood posts on façade; brick foundation.
Alterations: siding added, windows added.
A noncontributing one-story wood-frame garage stands to the rear along the alley. Level lot with lawn; shrubbery along foundation; large shade tree in front yard.
History/Significance: The first owner(s) of this Italianate house are not known. In the late 1800s, W. H. and Mary Johnson lived at 420 North Pleasant Street. Johnson began his career as an educator teaching in Hickman Mills. Later, while teaching at Oak Grove, he met and married Mary Proctor in 1896. In 1898, he became superintendent of Jackson County schools. The Johnsons moved to Independence that year and probably took up residence at 420 North Pleasant Street soon after arriving. Johnson initiated the first consolidation of school districts in Missouri in Hickman Mills in the early 1900s. He served as Jackson County school superintendent from 1898 to 1908. Between 1908 and 1938, Johnson was an administrator in the Kansas City school system, retiring in 1938. By 1911 Jennie Leftwick, widow of John Leftwick, a painter, and Walter Schulenburg, a postal letter carrier, lived at 420 North Pleasant. The Leftwick family, including Samuel, an engineer for the Independence Water Works Company, continued to reside at 420 North Pleasant Street at least until the mid-1910s.

423 North Pleasant Street
Classification: Contributing (2) [within original Truman NHL district]
Historic Name: Perry/Leas House
Architectural Style: Queen Anne/Bungalow
Construction Date: ca. 1910
Tax Identification: 26-220-20-07
Legal Description: Pleasant Place, lot 11
Description: Contributing one-story wood-frame dwelling; irregular in shape; cross-gabled roof with composition shingles; brick exterior with decorative wood shingles in gable ends; one-over-one double-hung sash wood windows; wrap-around porch across façade and north and south side elevations with square wood columns; brick foundation.
Property also includes a contributing wood frame, gabled roof, shingle-sided garage. The lot is elevated with lawn and concrete retaining wall along sidewalk; shade trees in rear yard.
History/Significance: In 1900 W. F. Perry, a minister, lived in the house and remained there until sometime before 1908 when Lou W. Burton, a painter, lived there briefly. By 1911, Ernest W. Leas, a carpenter, shared the house with William M. Leas, a foreman, and Rebecca Leas, the widow of Samuel R. Leas. Starting in 1920, the house had a series of occupants including U. S. Bowers in 1920, Harold Irving in 1930, Maltby J. Cleveland in 1934 (identified as the owner), Mrs. Dixie Anderson in 1948 (identified as the owner), James L. Swofford in 1950 and 1952, and Frank Asbury in 1954. In 1940 the house stood vacant.

424 North Pleasant Street
Classification: Contributing (1); noncontributing (1) [within original Truman NHL district]
Historic Name: Leftwich/Sands/Irving House
Architectural Style: Queen Anne
Construction Date: ca. 1890
Tax Identification: 26-220-19-01
Legal Description: Pleasant Place, lot 13
Description: Contributing two- and one-half-story wood-frame dwelling; irregular in shape; complex hipped and gabled roof with boxed cornice and decorative brackets under eaves, clad with composition shingles; clapboard siding and umbricated wood shingles in façade gable end; one-over-one double-hung sash synthetic windows; hipped roof porch across façade with turned wood columns; uncoursed cut stone foundation with basement partially above ground.
Alterations: siding added; windows replaced; probable addition in rear.
A noncontributing one- and-one-half-story gambrel roof two-car garage stands to the rear along the alley.
Corner lot sloping gradually to the rear; lawn surrounds, enclosed by picket fence in rear yard; shrubbery along foundation.
History/Significance: The Leftwich family may have had this house constructed in the 1890s. Mollie Leftwich occupied this large Queen Anne style home in 1899–1900. By 1906, however, the Sands family had moved in (and Jennie Leftwich, widow of John Leftwich, had moved next door to 420 North Pleasant Street). Irving H. and Emma M. Sands occupied the house with their family for several years, along with occasional boarders. By 1911, Irving H. Sands had died, and Emma Sands, along with Edward R. Sands (bookkeeper), Charles A. Lee (bookkeeper), James McCurdy (solicitor), Martin Higgins, and Harold B. Irving (bookkeeper) all occupied this large house. In the mid-1900s, Emma Sands, along with Edward R. (by then a buyer), Maynard Sands (telephone operator), and Irving H. Sands, Jr. (telephone operator) all resided at 424 North Pleasant Street. Probably in the 1920s, former renter Harold B. Irving bought the house; he owned and occupied the house in 1930.

425 North Pleasant Street
Classification: Contributing (1) [within original Truman NHL district]
Historic Name: Gentry House
Architectural Style: Bungalow
Construction Date: ca. 1923
Tax Identification: 26-220-20-06
Legal Description: Pleasant Place, lot 12
Description: One-story wood frame dwelling; rectangular shape; hip roof with composition shingles; stucco exterior; four-over-one double-hung sash windows, wood and vinyl; porch with tapered columns across façade under projecting hip roof; concrete foundation with daylight basement. Corner lot gradually slopes to the rear; hedges along sidewalks; shrubs along foundation; shade tree in front yard.
Alterations: Windows added.
History/Significance: Joseph H. and Elizabeth Gentry may have been the first occupants of this house, constructed around 1923. Joseph Gentry worked as a teamster in the 1910s. Before this house was constructed, he had worked on the day force at the Jackson County Criminal Court in Kansas City. The Gentry couple lived in this house into the early 1950s (Elizabeth lived there alone between 1938 and 1950).

501 North Pleasant Street
Classification: Contributing (2)
Historic Name: Gentry House
Architectural Style: Bungalow
Construction Date: 1910s
Tax Identification: 26-220-17-13
Legal Description: McCoy Place, lot 1
Description: Contributing one- and-one-half-story wood-frame dwelling; rectangular in shape; gabled roof with boxed cornice at bellcast gable ends, clad with composition shingles; uncoursed cut stone exterior with stucco and half-timbering plus decorative wood shingles in gable ends; one-over-one double-hung sash vinyl windows; porch with massive uncoursed cut stone columns and stone balustrade across façade; stone foundation. Contributing one-story wood-frame garage with gabled roof and boxed cornice with bellcast curve in gable end on alley. Elevated corner lot slopes gradually to the rear; lawn; shade trees in south side and rear yards.
History/Significance: In 1912, Reuben A. Gentry, Jr., a deputy county treasurer, lived in the house. Reuben was the son of Joseph H. and Mary Henley Gentry. He was born in Jackson County, Missouri, and married Emma Kerr on April 13, 1882. He was a building contractor in Independence and worked in the offices of the county clerk, the sheriff and the recorder. He had a brother, Overton H. Gentry, a daughter, Nellie Barnett and two sons, J. Henry and Reuben A., Jr. Reuben, Sr., died on April 16, 1937, at the age of 76. Reuben remained in the house until Harley C. Davis occupied the house in 1920, followed by Frank I. Stuart, a physician, in 1924. By 1930, Mark Holman had purchased the home and remained there until sometime after 1954.

502 North Pleasant Street
Classification: Contributing (1)
Historic Name: Schulenbert/Cook House
Architectural Style: Bungalow
Construction Date: 1920s
Tax Identification: 26-220-18-04
Legal Description: McCoy Place, lot 26
Description: Contributing one- and one-half-story wood-frame dwelling; irregular in shape; gabled roof with shed roof dormers, clad with composition shingles; weatherboard siding; three-over-one double-hung sash synthetic window; wrap-around porch across façade and south side with square wood columns and wood balustrade; concrete foundation. Corner lot with lawn sloping gradually to the rear; abundant shrubbery along foundation; large shade trees in side yard.
Alterations: windows replaced.
History/Significance: Walter E. Schulenbert lived in the house in 1924. He was a rural mail carrier for eleven years. His wife, Mary Ann Sermon, born on October 11, 1907, was the daughter of George and Della Sermon. Mary Ann was active in the Daughters of the American Revolution (DAR), Daughters of 1812, the American Colonists and the Maywood Mercy Hospital Club. Walter E. served as Past Master of the Masonic Lodge and Jackson County Shriners Club. Both Walter and Mary were active members of the First Baptist Church. Mary died on August 30, 1961; Walter died on February 13, 1965.

By 1930, Clifford R. Cook had purchased the home and lived there. He remained until Mrs. Emma Campbell and Mrs. Frank L. Kerr purchased and lived in the home sometime prior to 1948. Mrs. Emma Campbell remained in the home until after 1952. By 1954, Cecil C. Raine had purchased the home and resided there.

503 North Pleasant Street
Classification: Noncontributing (2)
Historic Name: Bascom/Gibson House
Architectural Style: Colonial Revival
Construction Date: ca. 1905
Tax Identification: 26-220-17-12
Legal Description: McCoy Place, lot 2
Description: Noncontributing two-story wood-frame dwelling; irregular in shape; hipped roof with bellcast curve at eaves, clad with composition shingles; textured vinyl siding; one-over-one double-hung sash synthetic windows; porch across façade with gable roof supported by round tapered columns on cut stone posts; cut stone foundation.
Alterations: House has newer siding; windows have been replaced; new porch balustrade; new one-story addition on south side; other rear alterations. The cumulative effect of the alterations detract from the important character-defining features of the building and the streetscape, resulting in a loss of historic integrity. Noncontributing modern one-story two-car garage with low-pitched gabled roof stands to the rear on the alley. Elevated lot sloping gradually to the rear; plantings along steps to porch.
History/Significance: In 1911, Frank D. Bascom, a minister, lived in the house with Bella Bascom. Walter Bascom, a lawyer with offices at 7 Owens Building lived in the house. Bert A. Hafer lived in the house in 1916; Anna W. Dickson was a resident in 1920. By 1924, Joshua M. Gibson had purchased the house and lived there until sometime prior to 1940 when Bryan Necessary lived there. Samuel K. Toomey had purchased the home by 1948 and continued living there until sometime after 1954.

508 North Pleasant Street
Classification: Contributing (1)
Historic Name: Barton House
Architectural Style: Bungalow
Construction Date: ca. 1910
Tax Identification: 26-220-18-02
Legal Description: McCoy Place, lot 25
Description: Contributing one- and-one-half-story wood-frame dwelling; rectangular in shape; hipped roof with shed and hipped dormers, clad with composition shingles; narrow clapboard siding; one-over-one double-hung sash wood windows; porch across façade with hipped roof supported by round wood columns on uncoursed cut stone posts; uncoursed cut stone foundation with daylight basement. Lot with lawn slopes gradually to the rear; shade trees in side and rear yards.
Alterations: There is a rear addition; dormers have also been added on the rear.
History/Significance: Walter Schulenberg, a rural mail carrier, lived in the house in 1912. Clarence A. Barton, a barber and son of Flournoy Barton and Rebecca Lean Lankford, lived in the house in 1916 and remained there until sometime before 1948 when Mrs. Olive J. Hutchens bought the house and moved in. Edith O. Farr, a nurse, lived in the house in 1953. Leo L. Novak purchased the house sometime in 1954 and moved in.

513 North Pleasant Street
Classification: Contributing (1); noncontributing (1)
Historic Name: Sturges House
Architectural Style: Colonial Revival
Construction Date: ca. 1905
Tax Identification: 26-220-17-11
Legal Description: McCoy Place, lot 3
Description: Contributing two- and one-half-story wood-frame dwelling; rectangular in shape; gabled roof with boxed cornice at bellcast gable ends, clad with composition shingles; wood clapboard siding; one-over-one

double-hung sash synthetic windows; porch across façade with hipped roof and projecting gabled portion, supported by round wood posts, and cut stone balustrade; concrete block foundation with daylight basement.
Alterations: windows replaced.
Noncontributing one-story gabled roof garage in rear along the alley was built after period of significance.
Elevated lot slopes gently to the rear; small shrubs along foundation; shade trees in rear yard.
History/Significance: In the early 1920s, Harry Sturges, who lived in this house, made an eloquent appeal on behalf of the American Legion for the construction of the Soldiers Memorial Building, eventually constructed in 1926 (and located within the Truman historic district). The Memorial Building later served as the only site of a Truman press conference in Independence (in 1945) and became the storage place for his presidential papers between 1954 and 1957.

Joseph R. and Mary Sturges probably had this house constructed around 1905. Joseph R. Sturges and sons Harry and Ben immigrated to the United States from England around 1880. Joseph's wife Mary Taylor Sturges and the couples six other children immigrated later. The Sturges family most likely arrived in Independence in the 1890s. Joseph R. Sturges worked as a foreman, most likely for a building contractor, while some of his sons, Benjamin and M. Harry Sturges, became established Independence businessmen. By the early 1910s, Harry Sturges, then secretary and treasurer of Bratton and Sturges Construction, had moved into the home of Joseph and Mary Sturges here at 513 North Pleasant Street. In 1916, Benjamin, as well as Harry, Joseph and Mary Sturges all resided here. The Sturges property remained in the family at least into the 1930s; Margaret Sturges owned and occupied the house in 1930.

514 North Pleasant Street
Classification: Contributing (2)
Historic Name: Hatten House
Architectural Style: Queen Anne
Construction Date: ca. 1890
Tax Identification: 26-220-18-05
Legal Description: McCoy Place, lot 23
Description: Contributing two-story wood-frame dwelling; irregular in shape; complex hipped and gabled roof with boxed cornice at bellcast gable ends and decorative brackets and dentils under eaves, clad with composition shingles; synthetic clapboard siding; one-over-one double-hung sash synthetic windows; wrap-around porch across façade and side elevation with hipped roof supported by square wood columns on cut stone piers with cut stone balustrade; cut stone foundation with daylight basement.
Alterations: house moved to its present location in 1907 from the site of Palmer Junior High School, located in the 200 block of North Pleasant Street; decorative brackets and dentils probably added; synthetic siding and windows added.
Property also includes a contributing wood-frame two-car garage with hipped roof located in the rear yard. Lot with lawn slopes to the rear; shrubs line the house foundation; shade trees stand in the front and side yards.
History/Significance: Joseph B. Hatten lived in the house in 1916 with his wife, Hester Hatten, and Lucile Hatten (Mrs. Proctor H. Kerr). Joseph was active in Independence civic affairs for thirty years. Born in Kentucky in 1867, he moved to Independence in 1905 and was a partner with W. O. Porter in the Independence Ice and Cold Storage Company for twelve years, after which he owned an automobile parts business. He served as President of the Commercial Club, he was a Mason, and a member of the First Methodist Episcopal Church. Joseph died on November 28, 1935, at the age of 69. The 1950 city directory reports Mrs. Hester Hatten as the owner and occupant; the 1952 directory reports the house is vacant. By 1954 Ralph Tyson had purchased and moved into the house.

515 North Pleasant Street
Classification: Contributing (1)
Historic Name: Gabriel House
Architectural Style: Colonial Revival
Construction Date: ca. 1908
Tax Identification: 26-220-17-10
Legal Description: McCoy Place, lot 4
Description: Contributing two- and one-half-story wood-frame dwelling; rectangular in shape; hipped roof with hipped dormers, clad with composition shingles; asbestos siding; one-over-one double-hung sash aluminum windows; porch with square posts and wood balustrade across façade; concrete block foundation with daylight basement. Elevated lot has lawn; shade trees in front yard.
Alterations: Siding was added; the porch altered; windows replaced. The cumulative visual effect of the alterations does not eradicate the character-defining features of the building and it does not detract from the historic character of the streetscape and the district as a whole.
History/Significance: Joseph P. and Charnelcie Jean Gabriel may have had this Colonial Revival house constructed around 1908. The Gabriel family had lived in Fredericktown, Missouri, for a number of years before moving to Independence. By 1911, Joseph P. and Charnelcie Gabriel resided here at 515 North Pleasant Street along with an apparent boarder, Narcissus A. Settle, a musician. One son, William S. Gabriel, lived nearby at 525 North Pleasant Street. In the mid-1910s, Joseph and Charnelcie Gabriel, as well as their son William's family, moved from their homes on North Pleasant Street to 408 and 410 West Farmer Street. By 1930, Mrs. Willie Hickman occupied this house at 515 North Pleasant Street.

516 North Pleasant Street
Classification: Noncontributing (1)
Historic Name: None found
Architectural Style: Bungalow
Construction Date: ca. 1915 (altered recently)
Tax Identification: 26-220-18-07
Legal Description: McCoy Place, lot 22
Description: Noncontributing one- and one-half-story wood-frame dwelling; rectangular in shape; hipped roof with hipped dormers, clad with composition shingles; narrow clapboard siding; one-over-one double-hung sash wood windows; low pitched porch, enclosed, across façade with hipped roof; cut stone foundation with daylight basement. Lot gently slopes toward rear with lawn; small shrubs located along foundation.
Alterations: The front porch has been enclosed; windows in dormers altered; there is a rear addition.
History/Significance: This home was vacant in 1952 but was owned by Mrs. Fant Prock in 1952. Mrs. Ida Prock owned the property in 1972 and in 1980, when the house also included a separate apartment.

517 North Pleasant Street
Classification: Contributing (1)
Historic Name: Agee House
Architectural Style: Prairie School
Construction Date: ca. 1905
Tax Identification: 26-220-17-09
Legal Description: McCoy Place, lot 5
Description: Contributing two- and one-half-story wood-frame dwelling; rectangular in shape; narrow clapboard siding; hipped roof with hipped dormer; gabled roof porch with boxed eaves; eight-over-one double-hung sash wood windows; porch with square wood posts on cut stone piers across façade; cut stone foundation with daylight basement. Elevated lot with lawn; shrubs line the foundation and shade trees stand in the rear and side yards.

Alterations: Porch balustrade is newer; there is an alteration in the rear.
History/Significance: Purl M Agee, an osteopath with offices at 7-8 Martin Buildings, lived in the house in 1911. He was one of the first Boy Scout masters; he was a scoutmaster associated with the First Baptist Church in 1912. After Purl M. Agee's residence, the house had a series of residents: Cranston E. Goodard, a minister, in 1930; Edward J. McNeill, who owned the house, in 1934; Mrs. Frances R. Pierce in 1940; Robert L. McBride, an owner, in 1948; James Paschall in 1950; and Mrs. Brittie McBride in 1954.

518 North Pleasant Street
Classification: Contributing (1); noncontributing (1)
Historic Name: Schulenbert House
Architectural Style: Bungalow
Construction Date: ca. 1922
Tax Identification: 26-220-18-08
Legal Description: McCoy Place, lot 21
Description: Contributing one- and one-half-story wood-frame dwelling; rectangular in shape; jerkinhead roof with hipped dormer on side, clad with composition shingles; narrow wood clapboard siding; double-hung sash wood windows; porch across façade with square wood columns under projecting jerkinhead roof; concrete foundation with daylight basement.
Alterations: Has a newer porch balustrade; rear alterations including hipped dormer addition.
Noncontributing one-story wood-frame double-car garage with medium-pitched gabled roof in the rear. Lot is level at street, but slopes gently to the rear; shrubs along foundation; lawn.
History/Significance: Edward J. Schulenbert was living in the house by 1930. Edward and his brother, Walter Schulenberg, owned the Schlenberg Tire Shop. The brothers were sons of Fred and Catherine Albright Schulenber, both of whom were born in Germany. Edward Schulenberg married Margaret Barlow on December 23, 1912, who died on December 12, 1918. Following Margaret's death, Edward married Grace Griffin, a teacher at Bryant School. Edward was active as a scoutmaster with Boy Scout Troop 232, and he was Worshipful Master of the Independence Masonic Lodge. Edward died on April 10, 1953. By 1948 Lewis E. Lundgren had purchased and moved into the house and he was still in residence in 1954.

519-521 North Pleasant Street
Classification: Noncontributing (1)
Historic Name: None found
Architectural Style: Modern duplex
Construction Date: ca. 1970s
Tax Identification: 26-220-17-08
Legal Description: McCoy Place, lots 6 and 7
Description: Noncontributing one-story brick dwelling that contains two duplex units; rectangular in shape; hipped roof with composition shingles; brick exterior; double-hung sash windows; concrete foundation with daylight basement. Lot is elevated with foundation shrubs along side wall; small shade tree in front yard. Concrete steps with metal railing lead from the street to the front façade, which faces the property to the south. The west end of the house faces North Pleasant Street.
History/Significance: According to city directories, the unit at 519 North Pleasant Street was owned by William B. Durben in 1972 and Robert A. Marsh in 1980. The unit at 521 North Pleasant Street was owned by Elizabeth R. Hoffman in 1972 and A. R. Jacobs in 1980.

520 North Pleasant Street
Classification: Contributing (1)
Historic Name: Truman House
Architectural Style: Modern (Minimal Traditional)
Construction Date: ca. 1939
Tax Identification: 26-220-18-09
Legal Description: McCoy Place, lot 20
Description: Contributing one- and one-half-story wood-frame dwelling; rectangular in shape; cross-gabled roof with composition shingles; brick and clapboard siding; multi-pane double-hung sash windows; small stoop on façade; foundation faced with cut stone; daylight basement. Street-level lot slopes slightly to the rear; lawn.
History/Significance: Mrs. Edyth L. Macklin lived in the house in 1940. By 1948 LeRoy H. Truman had purchased and occupied the home. He was still in residence in 1954.

525 North Pleasant Street
Classification: Contributing (1); noncontributing (1)
Historic Name: Gabriel House
Architectural Style: Prairie School
Construction Date: ca. 1905
Tax Identification: 26-220-17-07
Legal Description: McCoy Place, lot 8
Description: Contributing two-story wood-frame dwelling; rectangular in shape; gabled roof with composition shingles; narrow weatherboard wood siding; double-hung sash wood windows; porch across façade with gabled roof supported by square wood posts on stone piers; cut stone-faced foundation with daylight basement. Alterations: porch balustrade altered.
Noncontributing one-story wood-frame outbuilding with medium-pitched gabled roof, built after period of significance. Elevated lot with shrubs along foundation; large shade tree in front yard.
History/Significance: In 1911, John R. Beatty, a clerk at Bridges Grocery Company, lived in the house with Pansy Beatty, an operator, and Ray Beatty, also a clerk. By 1912, William S. Gabriel, a lawyer, lived in the house. He worked as a prosecuting attorney in the Jackson County Courthouse and, later, had an office in the First National Bank Building on the Courthouse Square. Gabriel became active in Independence city government, serving on the city council from 1912 to 1914 and chairing the street committee at a time when the automobile was emerging as an important means of transportation for a growing number of Independence and rural Jackson County residents.

William S. Gabriel was born in Fredericktown, Missouri. His parents were Joseph P. and Charnelcie Jean Gabriel. He attended public schools in Fredericktown, and then the Bryant & Stratton Business School in St. Louis, and finally the Law Department of Lake Forest University in Lake Forest, Illinois. On July 18, 1896, he married Nellie C. Holland. The couple had three children: Frances, wife of Edward Dillingham, Charnelcie Jean, a teacher, and Russell W. Gabriel. William Gabriel was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, McDonald Lodge, and the Chamber of Commerce. He joined the Fort Worth Fencibles in the Spanish American War. William died on September 5, 1933.

George B. Foster, Jr., lived in the house from 1916 through 1920. Edward J. Schulenberg resided there in 1924; William A. Rowe was in residence from 1930 through 1934; followed by Harry E. Weber in 1940. By 1948, Edward J. Schulenberg and his wife and purchased and moved into the house.

614 North Pleasant Street
Classification: Contributing (1)
Historic Name: Miller House
Architectural Style: Bungalow
Construction Date: 1910s
Tax Identification: 26-220-18-10
Legal Description: McCoy Place, lot 19
Description: Contributing one- and one-half-story brick and wood-frame dwelling; irregular in shape; gabled roof with projecting gabled dormers, clad with composition shingles; brick with wood shingles in upper gable ends; double-hung sash wood windows; porch across façade with gabled roof, supported by round wood columns on brick piers; concrete foundation with daylight basement. Street-level lot slopes gently to the rear.
History/Significance: Robert S. Miller, the Manager of the Jackson County Light, Heat and Power Company, lived in the house from sometime prior to 1911 until after 1916. Joseph A. Denton lived in the house in 1920. Mrs. Laura B. Fletcher was living in the house from sometime prior to 1924 until after 1940. By 1948 Reginald Criley had purchased and moved into the house with his wife Mellie Criley. The couple had two sons, Frederick and Ronald A. Reginald Criley was an agent for Southern Sugar Creek. Mellie died at the age of 63 on September 1, 1932.

620 North Pleasant Street
Classification: Noncontributing (1)
Historic Name: None found
Architectural Style: Bungalow
Construction Date: ca. 1930 (altered recently)
Tax Identification: 26-220-18-11
Legal Description: McCoy Place, lot 18
Description: Noncontributing one-story wood-frame dwelling; irregular in shape; complex hip roof with composition shingles; board-and-batten siding; double-hung sash and large fixed-light aluminum windows; projecting hipped roof porch enclosed. Level lot with lawn.
Alterations: The porch has been enclosed; windows altered; a garage added on one side; siding altered.
History/Significance: Records indicate that Roger L. Walker owned this property in 1932. Mrs. Catherine Griffiths owned it in 1952 and William E. Briggs in 1972 and 1980.

622 North Pleasant Street
Classification: Contributing (1)
Historic Name: Barham House
Architectural Style: Bungalow
Construction Date: 1925
Tax Identification: 26-220-18-12
Legal Description: McCoy Place, lot 17
Description: Contributing one-story wood-frame dwelling; rectangular in shape; gabled roof with composition shingles; asbestos siding; four-over-one double-hung sash aluminum windows; small porch with gabled roof supported by square wood posts; concrete foundation. Lot level with street sloping gently to the rear; hedge grows along foundation.
Alterations: Asbestos siding was added.
History/Significance: Donald W. Barham owned and occupied and house commencing sometime prior to 1930; as of 1954 he was still resident.

624 North Pleasant Street
Classification: Contributing (1)
Historic Name: Bryand House
Architectural Style: Bungalow
Construction Date: ca. 1925
Tax Identification: 26-220-18-13
Legal Description: McCoy Place, lot 16
Description: Contributing one-story wood-frame dwelling; rectangular in shape; gabled roof with composition shingles; wood clapboard siding; one-over-one double-hung sash synthetic windows, framed by shutters; small projecting porch on façade with gabled roof supported by square columns; concrete foundation with daylight basement. Level lot slopes gently to the rear; lawn with small shade tree planted in side yard.
Alterations: Front porch balustrade altered; shutters added; small shed roof porch added to façade.
History/Significance: Eugene P. Bryand owned and occupied the house by 1930. Garland N. Stone lived there in 1940. By 1948, W. Marion Foster owned and occupied the house; he remained until sometime after 1954.

626 North Pleasant Street
Classification: Contributing (1)
Historic Name: Johnson House
Architectural Style: Bungalow
Construction Date: ca. 1929
Tax Identification: 26-220-18-17
Legal Description: McCoy Place, lot 15
Description: Contributing one-story wood-frame dwelling; rectangular in shape; gabled roof with composition shingles; wood clapboard siding; double-hung sash wood windows; small projecting porch across façade with gabled roof supported by square wood columns; concrete foundation with daylight basement. Lot level, but slopes gently to the rear; lot with lawn extends to North McCoy Street; shade trees planted in rear.
Alterations: The porch has been expanded and balustrade altered.
History/Significance: This house, constructed in the late 1920s, probably had as one of its first occupants, Joseph Johnson, who worked in a laboratory. By 1932, Fred and Kath Miller lived there. Two years later, Robert Crawford, a vocalist, and his wife Mary resided at 626 North Pleasant Street, followed by Mrs. Mary E. Puhr in the late 1930s and early 1940s. Garland N. Stone, a loader, and his wife Norma E. resided in the house from the early 1940s to the mid-1950s.

628 North Pleasant Street
Classification: Contributing (1)
Historic Name: Snow House
Architectural Style: Bungalow
Construction Date: ca. 1925
Tax Identification: 26-220-18-15
Legal Description: McCoy Place, part of lot 14
Description: Contributing one-story wood-frame dwelling; rectangular in shape; gabled roof with composition shingles; narrow wood clapboard siding; three-over-one double-hung sash wood windows framed by shutters on facade; small porch projecting from façade with gabled roof supported by square wood columns; concrete foundation. Level lot slopes toward rear; lot with lawn extends to North McCoy Street; shade trees planted in the rear.
Alterations: Shutters have been added.
History/Significance: Herbert Snow, the son of Albert S and Rosa May Snow, lived in the house in 1930. By 1948, Derwin Hunsburger had owned and occupied the house; he remained there until sometime after 1954.

RIVER BOULEVARD

309 North River Boulevard
Classification: Contributing (1)
Historic Name: McCoy House
Architectural Style: Bungalow
Construction Date: ca. 1915
Tax Identification: 26-310-28-14
Legal Description: Woodland Place, part of lots 26 and 27
Description: Contributing one- and one-half-story wood-frame dwelling; rectangular in shape; gabled roof with broad overhanging eaves, clad with composition shingles; wood weatherboard siding (first floor) and wood shingles (second floor); one-over-one double-hung sash wood windows; concrete foundation with daylight basement. Elevated lot slopes to the south; a concrete block retaining wall sits on the south property line; a stone retaining wall extends along the sidewalk.
History/Significance: Henry B. McCoy, the city engineer, lived in the house in 1915, soon after its construction. Henry was also the county surveyor and the highway engineer as well as a city councilman, and commander of the Home Guard. At one time, he was employed with Standard Oil Company in Sugar Creek. He was born in Independence, the son of Charles D. and Carrie McCoy. Henry McCoy died on August 10, 1966. He had a daughter Helen Bothwick and son Charles Frederick McCoy. John T. Cauthen, a troubleshooter for the WV Telephone Company, lived in the house in 1920. Thomas Woods Clay lived in the house in 1922, Howard Eighinger was there in 1940, Dexter W. Harvey lived at the residence in 1948, and Joshua C. Scott bought and occupied the house in 1950. Bueford B. Wilson purchased and lived in the house in the 1950s.

311 North River Boulevard
Classification: Contributing (1); noncontributing (1)
Historic Name: Morris House
Architectural Style: Bungalow
Construction Date: ca. 1915
Tax Identification: 26-310-28-13
Legal Description: Woodland Place Addition, lot 26
Description: Contributing one- and one-half-story wood-frame dwelling; rectangular in shape; gabled roof with composition shingles; full circular soffit; weatherboard siding (first floor) and wood shingles (upper floor); original window and door openings; porch across façade with square wood columns on square stone piers. Elevated lot slopes down toward the south.
Alterations: There is a rear two-story addition/alteration; front porch railing and awning added. Noncontributing small rectangular building in rear yard with carport attached.
History/Significance: Melvin J. and Lulu Hughes lived in a house on this property in 1898. John T. and Susie Keller occupied the house in 1902. Susie Keller was the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Merideth C. Masters of Independence. She married John T. Keller on May 8, 1895, and lived in Independence her entire life. The couple had no children. Susie had three sisters: Anna Mell, Gertrude Masters and Emma Corder. Susie Keller died on January 11, 1944. The house had a series of residents during the 1910s and 1920s: Raymond W. Moore, a clerk, in 1911; Luther E. Morris, a teacher, in 1916; Thomas W. Clay in 1920; Raymond G. Boyd in 1924; and John R. Daughtrey in 1934. By 1935, the Masters family had moved in (Anna M., Nellie E. and Gertrude Masters). Charles R. Watson lived there in 1940; Howard Eighinger lived in the house from sometime prior to 1948 until sometime after 1954.

315 North River Boulevard
Classification: Noncontributing (1)
Historic Name: Epperson House
Architectural Style: Bungalow
Construction Date: ca. 1925 (altered recently)
Tax Identification: 26-310-28-12
Legal Description: Woodland Place Addition, lot 25
Description: Noncontributing one- and one-half-story wood-frame dwelling; rectangular in shape; gabled roof with composition shingles; shed roof dormer spanning the full length of the house, later addition; synthetic siding; double-hung sash windows; porch across façade with hipped roof supported by square tapered wood columns on brick piers; concrete foundation. Elevated lot with concrete retaining wall running along sidewalk and alley on the south.
Alterations: This house has had several additions that changed the historic character of the house. These include a large shed dormer added to the second story. There appears to be aluminum siding covering most of the house. A new front door and several new windows have been installed. A two-story addition on the rear contains a lower-story garage. The historic integrity of this house has been compromised. It would take substantial rehabilitation to reverse changes made to this house.
History/Significance: John Luff and his wife, Amelia, owned this property in 1932. Alford C. Epperson owned it thereafter.

316 North River Boulevard
Classification: Contributing (1)
Historic Name: Huhn House
Architectural Style: MT Cottage
Construction Date: 1942
Tax Identification: 26-310-27-19
Legal Description: Forbis Park, part of lots 21 and 22
Description: Contributing one-story frame dwelling; cross-gable roof with shed addition on the back of the second story; limestone and clapboard exterior.
History/Significance: Charles H. Huhn, a teacher at Northeast High School, is identified as the owner of this property from 1952 to 1980.

320 North River Boulevard
Classification: Contributing (1)
Historic Name: Dooley House
Architectural Style: Bungalow
Construction Date: ca. 1910
Tax Identification: 26-310-27-01
Legal Description: Forbis Park, part of lot 21
Description: Contributing one- and one-half-story wood-frame dwelling; rectangular in shape; gabled roof with composition shingles; brick exterior with clapboard siding in bay window and dormer; square stone columns support porch roof across façade; multi-pane-over-one, double-hung sash wood windows; concrete foundation with daylight basement. Slightly elevated corner lot; curvilinear concrete walkway to front porch.
Alterations: There is a rear deck addition.
History/Significance: Earnest B. Dooley owned and occupied the house in 1934; by 1940, Homer L. Swenson had moved in. Charles H. Huhn purchased and occupied the house sometime prior to 1948, and he sold it to Mrs. Alice H. Trevey prior to 1950. Mrs. Maude Mills shared the house with Mrs. Alice Trevey in 1950, and James M. Arney had moved in by 1952. It appears that Alice Trevey's ownership and residency continued until sometime after 1954.

323 North River Boulevard
Classification: Contributing (1)
Historic Name: Huckell House
Architectural Style: Queen Anne (late)
Construction Date: ca. 1908
Tax Identification: 26-310-28-11
Legal Description: Woodland Place, part of lot 25
Description: Contributing one- and one-half-story wood-frame dwelling; irregular in shape; gabled roof with boxed cornice at bellcast gable ends, clad with composition shingles; aluminum siding; one-over-one double-hung sash wood windows; porch across main façade with square wood posts on brick piers; concrete foundation. Slightly elevated corner lot with stone retaining wall along west and north property lines.
Alterations: Newer siding, a shed dormer on the south side probably added, there is a small addition on the east wall; porch balustrade and front step alterations; small rear additions.
History/Significance: This modest home was probably built around 1908 for Elizabeth Huckell, widow of Joseph Huckell. She resided in this house in 1911, along with Emma M. Halstead, widow of Samuel M. Halstead. By the mid-1900s, Elizabeth Huckell had moved to 102 North River Boulevard.

402 North River Boulevard
Classification: Contributing (1)
Historic Name: May House
Architectural Style: Prairie School
Construction Date: ca. 1920
Tax Identification: 26-310-25-86
Legal Description: Forbis Park, lot 23
Description: Contributing two-story wood-frame dwelling; irregular in shape; hipped roof with broad overhanging eaves, clad with composition shingles; brick exterior; eight-over-one, double-hung sash wood and vinyl windows; daylight basement. Slightly elevated corner lot; several trees shade the yard.
Alterations: synthetic material applied under eaves added; one-story rear addition.
History/Significance: Alvin R. May owned and occupied the house from 1934 until sometime after 1954. Alvin May was the son of Bishop R. May. Bishop May was born in Scotland in September of 1850. He came to the United States when he was twenty-five and lived in Canada for three years where he married Sarah Lively. Bishop and Sarah moved to Independence in 1883. He owned and operated the May Coal and Lumber Company and the May Grain Company, both of which were operated by his sons. He spent ten years in England as a missionary for the Mormon Church. Bishop May died on December 3, 1930.

403 North River Boulevard
Classification: Contributing (1)
Historic Name: Gratz House
Architectural Style: Bungalow
Construction Date: ca. 1915
Tax Identification: 26-310-24-11
Legal Description: Woodland Place, part of lots 4 and 5
Description: Contributing one-and-one-half-story wood-frame dwelling; rectangular in shape; gabled roof with knee braces under the eaves, clad with composition shingles; stucco exterior; three-over-one, double-hung sash wood windows; porch across façade with tapered round columns; concrete foundation with daylight basement. Slightly elevated corner lot; shrubbery along foundation wall.
History/Significance: According to the city directory, August E. Gratz lived in the house in 1924. August was married to Lillie Gratz and had two daughters, Jesse Farley and Mrs. W. W. Taylor. August died on April 13,

1940. Murt Sullivan had purchased and occupied the home by 1934. Alma E. Chapman purchased the home and was occupying it by 1948. Chapman remained in the home until sometime after 1954.

410 North River Boulevard
Classification: Contributing (1); noncontributing (1)
Historic Name: Stronger House
Architectural Style: Prairie School
Construction Date: ca. 1920
Tax Identification: 26-310-25-87
Legal Description: Forbis Park, lot 24
Description: Contributing two- and one-half-story wood-frame dwelling; rectangular in shape; hipped roof with broad overhanging eaves, clad with composition shingles; uncoursed cut stone exterior (first floor) and synthetic siding (second floor); one-over-one double-hung sash synthetic windows; stone-faced concrete foundation with daylight basement.
Alterations: Exterior siding added on second floor; windows were replaced with a synthetic material. Noncontributing two-car garage with carport on north wall. Slightly elevated lot with lawn; small shrubbery along foundation wall.
History/Significance: In 1920, Philip A. Stronger lived in the house, by 1924 Paul M. Hanson was in residence. Roy A. Thomas had purchased and occupied the home by 1934, David B. Flinn also lived there in 1934. Russell W. Gabriel had purchased and was living in the home by 1948. Russell Gabriel was the assistant prosecutor for Jackson County. He was the son of William S. and Nellie C. Gabriel. He was born in Kansas City on July 2, 1903, attended Independence public schools and graduated from the Kansas City School of Law. He was admitted to the bar in 1926. In February of 1926, he married Miss Mercedes Isham. They had one child, Patty Lou. The Gabriel family remained in the home until sometime between 1952 and 1954 when they sold the house to D. D. Cox.

411 North River Boulevard
Classification: Contributing (1)
Historic Name: York House
Architectural Style: Bungalow
Construction Date: ca. 1925
Tax Identification: 26-310-24-10
Legal Description: Woodland Place, part of lots 4 and 5
Description: Contributing one- and one-half-story wood-frame dwelling; irregular in shape; gabled roof with jerkinhead in rear, clad with composition shingles; synthetic exterior siding; six-over-six double-hung sash vinyl windows; porch across façade with tapered square posts on rock-faced piers; rock-faced concrete foundation. Elevated lot with lawn and shade trees.
Alterations: There are rear one- and two-story additions; synthetic siding; synthetic windows; minor front porch alterations.
History/Significance: This house may be a “catalogue house,” built from a design possibly sold by Sears. William York owned and lived in the home with his wife, Effie J., from sometime before 1934 until sometime after 1952. By 1954, Ammon W. Kersteter was in residence.

413 North River Boulevard
Classification: Contributing (1)
Historic Name: Dillie House
Architectural Style: Tudor Revival
Construction Date: 1940
Tax Identification: 26-310-24-09
Legal Description: Woodland Place Addition, lots 4, 5, and 6
Description: Contributing one- and one-half-story wood-frame dwelling; irregular in shape; steeply-pitched intersecting gabled roof with composition shingles; brick exterior with wood clapboard siding in gable ends; double-hung sash wood and vinyl windows framed by shutters; small porch on façade with wrought-iron railing; concrete foundation. Lot bordered by alley on the north; lawn with shade trees in front and rear yards.
Alterations: A garage and breezeway were added, possibly in 1950s.
History/Significance: Ivan A. and Florence E. Dillie lived in the house from 1940 until sometime prior to 1958. Emory and Lorene B. Parks were living in the house in 1958.

414 North River Boulevard
Classification: Contributing (2)
Historic Name: Kelley House
Architectural Style: Queen Anne (altered)
Construction Date: ca. 1914
Tax Identification: 26-310-25-88
Legal Description: Forbis Park, lot 26
Description: Contributing two- and one-half-story wood-frame dwelling; irregular in shape; complex gabled and hipped roof with overhanging eaves and boxed cornice at bellcast gabled ends, clad with composition shingles; one-over-one double-hung sash windows; daylight basement.
Alterations: The front porch was enclosed and faced with stone and brick on the lower portion; a shed roof dormer added on south side; patio with stone-faced balustrade on side of façade.
Contributing one-story garage located in rear dates from period of house construction. Slightly elevated lot along alley; mature shade trees in side and rear yards.
History/Significance: Forest L. Kelley and his wife, Alberta Kelley owned and lived in the house in 1912. Forest Kelley was the President of Independence Planning Mill and Supply doing business at 140-150 East Lexington; he was also vice president of the Jackson County Bank which was doing business at 207 West Lexington. The Kelley family, including James M. Kelley, continued their occupancy of the house until sometime after 1954.

416 North River Boulevard
Classification: Noncontributing (2)
Historic Name: None found
Architectural Style: Bungalow (altered recently)
Construction Date: ca. 1915
Tax Identification: 26-310-25-89
Legal Description: Forbis Park, lot 27
Description: Noncontributing one- and one-half-story wood-frame dwelling; gabled roof with broad overhanging eaves, clad with composition shingles; stucco exterior and uncoursed cut stone on lower walls; double-hung sash synthetic windows; stone-faced concrete foundation with daylight basement.
Alterations: front porch enclosed and stucco and stone porch exterior.
Noncontributing one-story modern garage in rear. Slightly elevated lot with lawn and sparse shrubbery along foundation.

History/Significance: This property was owned by J. Stanley Kelley in 1932 and by Fred R. Green in 1952. Mrs. S. Ada Nash owned the property in 1972 and in 1980, when a portion of the house was converted to an apartment.

418 North River Boulevard
Classification: Contributing (1)
Historic Name: Forsyth House
Architectural Style: Prairie School
Construction Date: ca. 1911
Tax Identification: 26-310-25-90
Legal Description: Forbis Park Addition, part of lots 28 and 38
Description: Contributing two- and one-half-story wood-frame dwelling; rectangular in shape; hipped roof with broad overhanging boxed eaves, clad with composition shingles, aluminum siding and brick on lower porch exterior; double-hung sash wood and vinyl windows; brick-faced concrete foundation. Slightly elevated lot with sparse shrubbery along the foundation; small shade trees in side yard.
Alterations: front porch enclosed; synthetic siding and windows; small rear addition.
History/Significance: The house had a series of occupants prior to 1920. L. Fred and Rebekah Evans lived in the house in 1911; A. W. Clossen and Edna Forsythe were there in 1914; Henry E. Brubaker (the Manager of Badger Lumber Company) lived in the house in 1916 as did Ella J. Jones, a seamstress. Sometime prior to 1920 Reverend John A. Becker, the secretary/treasurer of the Board of Trustees of the Independence School of Arts and Sciences, lived in the house. He remained there until sometime prior to 1950 when Lowell G. Keith moved in. Lowell Keith remained in the house until sometime after 1954.

419 North River Boulevard
Classification: Contributing (1)
Historic Name: Smith House
Architectural Style: Tudor Revival
Construction Date: ca. 1953
Tax Identification: 26-310-24-08
Legal Description: Woodland Place, part of lot 3
Description: Contributing one- and one-half-story wood-frame dwelling; irregular in shape; intersecting gabled roof with composition shingles; uncoursed cut stone exterior (first floor) and aluminum siding (second floor); double-hung sash vinyl windows; concrete foundation with daylight basement. Slightly elevated lot with lawn; plantings along foundation; large shade trees in yard.
Alterations: Projecting bay window added on second-floor gabled end; aluminum siding added.
History/Significance: Reverend Claude A. Smith lived in the house soon after its construction around 1953. Claude Smith was one of seven children of Mary and Frederick A. Smith, a presiding patriarch of the Reformed Latter Day Saints Church.

420 North River Boulevard
Classification: Noncontributing (1)
Historic Name: Nerman House
Architectural Style: Bungalow (altered)
Construction Date: ca. 1923 (altered recently)
Tax Identification: 26-310-25-98
Legal Description: Forbis Park Addition, north part of lot 28
Description: Noncontributing one-story wood-frame dwelling; rectangular in shape; gabled roof with knee braces under the eaves, clad with composition shingles; synthetic siding with brick facing on lower projecting

front wall; one-over-one double-hung sash aluminum windows; concrete foundation. Slightly elevated small lot with lawn; large shade trees stand in rear yard.
Alterations: There is a front gable roof addition with brick on lower wall; synthetic siding was added; window material was altered.
History/Significance: Property records indicate that Michael T. Decker owned the home in 1932 and Maurice L. Draper owned it in 1952. Andrew G. Buttgen owned the property in 1972 and in 1980.

421 North River Boulevard
Classification: Contributing (1)
Historic Name: Bennett House
Architectural Style: Tudor Revival
Construction Date: ca. 1928
Tax Identification: 26-310-24-07
Legal Description: Forbis Park, part of lot 3
Description: Contributing one- and one-half-story wood-frame dwelling; irregular in shape; steeply pitched gabled roof with shed dormers, clad with composition shingles; stucco and wood half timbered exterior along with wood shingles in upper gable ends; double-hung sash wood and vinyl windows; concrete foundation. Slightly elevated lot with lawn; large shade trees in rear yard.
Alterations: Vinyl windows were added in some openings; the projecting front porch may have been altered; a small rear addition with second story deck was built.
History/Significance: Howard F. Bennett owned and occupied this house in the 1940s to sometime after 1954.

422 North River Boulevard
Classification: Noncontributing (1)
Historic Name: None found
Architectural Style: Queen Anne
Construction Date: ca. 1885 (altered recently)
Tax Identification: 26-310-25-93
Legal Description: Forbis Park Addition, lot 30
Description: Noncontributing one-story wood-frame dwelling; irregular in shape; gabled roof with composition shingles; asbestos shingle exterior; double-hung sash, louvered aluminum/vinyl windows; porch across façade with stone-faced square porch posts on façade; stone-faced foundation with daylight basement. Slightly elevated lot with lawn; large deciduous trees in rear yard.
Alterations: shallow-pitch shed-roof addition on façade; synthetic siding and windows added; one, possibly two additions on rear. The cumulative effect of the alterations detract from the important character-defining features of the building and the streetscape, resulting in a loss of integrity.
History/Significance: Records indicate that Annie M. Luff owned this home in 1932 and in 1952. Mrs. Hazel M. Hunter owned the property in 1972 and 1980.

502 North River Boulevard
Classification: Contributing (1); noncontributing (1)
Historic Name: Babb House
Architectural Style: Queen Anne
Construction Date: ca. 1908
Tax Identification: 26-310-25-94
Legal Description: Waldo Place, lot 1
Description: Contributing one- and one-half-story wood-frame dwelling; rectangular in shape; intersecting gabled roof with boxed cornice at bellcast gable ends, clad with composition shingles; wood clapboard exterior with wood shingles in upper gable ends; one-over-one double-hung sash wood windows; wrap-around porch

with round tapered columns; stone-faced foundation with daylight basement. Slightly elevated lot with lawn and small shrubs planted along the foundation.
Alterations: The chimney was enclosed with clapboard sheathing.
A new, noncontributing three-bay garage sits on the rear of the lot.
History/Significance: This house may have been built for or was rented by the Babb family. Charles C. Babb lived at 502 North River Boulevard in 1911 along with Henry Thorpe, possibly a renter. Five years later, Janette Babb resided in this house.

512 North River Boulevard
Classification: Contributing (2)
Historic Name: Grissom House
Architectural Style: Bungalow
Construction Date: ca. 1910
Tax Identification: 26-310-25-01
Legal Description: Waldo Place, lot 3
Description: Contributing two- and one-half-story L-shaped dwelling; gabled roof with broad overhanging eaves and decorative knee braces, clad with composition shingles; brick exterior with wood shingles in gabled dormers; one-over-one double-hung sash synthetic windows; daylight basement. Alterations: large three-car garage addition on rear of the house, only slightly visible from public right-of-way.
Contributing garage with gabled roof in rear dates from early twentieth century and is contributing. Elevated, large corner lot; ground cover plantings and hedges along sidewalk; lawn and shade trees in front and side yards.
History/Significance: This house may have been built around 1910 for or was rented by Elizabeth Grissom, widow of William Grissom, who occupied the house in 1911 and 1912. By 1916, she had moved from the property.

602 North River Boulevard
Classification: Contributing (3)
Historic Name: Clements House
Architectural Style: Italianate
Construction Date: ca. 1885
Tax Identification: 26-310-18-38
Legal Description: Waldo Place, lot 1
Description: Contributing two-story wood-frame dwelling; irregular in shape; complex hipped roof with decorative brackets under eaves, clad with composition shingles; clapboard exterior with wide exposure to the weather; one-over-one double-hung sash synthetic windows; projecting bays; wrap-around porch on façade with round columns and also side porch with turned columns and decorative stickwork under porch eaves.
Property also includes contributing two-car garage with hipped roof and contributing small guest/utility building with hipped roof. Large slightly elevated corner lot with lawn; shrubs along foundation and south property line (screening backyard)
History/Significance: A small portion (two rooms) of this house may have been erected as early as the 1830s by the heirs of Solomon G. Flournoy, early Independence resident. It is speculated that the house underwent a major remodel in the mid-1880s, giving it its present Italianate style. John W. Clements and his new wife Jennie Michael of Carrollton, Missouri, moved into this house in early 1886 following their wedding. At that time, John W. Clements had a law office in the Owens Building on the south side of the Courthouse Square, which he moved, in 1886, to the First National Bank Building on the square. Born in Indiana in 1856, John Clements had moved with his family to a farm east of Independence when only one year old. His father Henry Clements served in the Confederate Army during the Civil War, during which time Henry's wife Frances moved their young family back to Indiana.

After the Civil War, John Clements and his parents returned to rural Jackson County. In 1882, John W. Clements came to Independence to enter the law office of George Buchanan. After fourteen months, he opened his own office in the Owens Building. John and Jennie Clements lived at 602 North River Boulevard for several decades. They had four children, three of whom (Frances Houchens, Margaret Stewart, and Virginia Clements) lived to adulthood. John Clements, active in the Baptist Church in Independence and an organizer of the Young Men's Christian Association in town, died in 1937.[47]

610 North River Boulevard
Classification: Contributing (2)
Historic Name: Henley House
Architectural Style: Prairie School
Construction Date: ca. 1906 and 1940
Tax Identification: 26-310-18-39
Legal Description: Waldo Place, part of lots 2 and 3
Description: Contributing two-story wood-frame dwelling; rectangular in shape; hipped roof with broad overhanging eaves, clad with composition shingles; horizontal clapboard exterior with wide exposure to the weather; one-over-one double-hung sash wood windows; small porch on façade with shingle-clad boxed columns patterned balustrade; concrete foundation.
Alterations: newer exterior siding added; porte cochere added on north side and covered porch added on south side; brick front steps added; shutters added.
Contributing two-story wood-frame garage dating from period of house construction. Slightly elevated lot; lawn and shrubbery along foundation; shaded side and rear yard.
History/Significance: Kathryn Henley, a teacher at Ott School, lived in the house in 1906. Kathryn Henley's father was A. J. Henley who was born in Kentucky, married Kate Hobbs, and moved to Independence in 1855. They had seven children, one son, Harry G. Henley, and six daughters, one of whom was Kathryn Henley. In 1908, Maria Kelsall, John H. Lee, Lucy Lee, George Reyner, Vida Reyner, and Joseph Wiggins, a carpenter, all lived in the house. Claude Kennedy, Granville A. Kennedy, a salesman, Luther Kennedy, a lineman for the Missouri and Kansas Telephone Company, and Madge Noble, all lived in the house. James T. and Oris Griffin lived in the house in 1916, as did W. E. Johnson.

In 1920, Elmer D. Twyman, a physician who had been a friend of Harry Truman's in high school, lived in the house. Charles E. Nickson lived in the house in 1924. In 1934, Tom Twyman, the father of Elmer D. Twyman and also a physician, lived in the house. William L. Gillmor had purchased and occupied the house by 1948; he remained there until sometime after 1954.

612 North River Boulevard
Classification: Contributing (2); noncontributing (2)
Historic Name: Sudbrock House
Architectural Style: Modern
Construction Date: ca. 1941
Tax Identification: 26-310-18-40
Legal Description: Waldo Place, lots 4 and 5
Description: Contributing one-story wood-frame dwelling, rectangular in shape; gabled roof with shallow overhanging eaves, clad with composition shingles; aluminum exterior with decorative stone accents; double-hung sash synthetic windows; concrete foundation.
Alterations: synthetic siding on north and south additions; possibly new window material added.

[47] Frank Haight, Jr., "Two Rooms of Clements Home Built in 1930s," *Independence Examiner*, August 25, 1986.

Contributing one-story small outbuilding with steeply pitched gabled roof and wood clapboard siding stands on the south property line.
Property also includes noncontributing carport with low-pitched gabled roof and noncontributing garage on alley with low-pitched gable roof. Slightly elevated lot along alley; shrubs along house foundation; small shade trees; lawn in front and side yards.
History/Significance: Borden B. Sudbrock owned and lived in the house from the mid-1940s until sometime after 1954. Borden's wife, Katherine Sudbrock, died on May 5, 1939, at the age of thirty-seven. The couple had no children.

615 North River Boulevard
Classification: Contributing (1)
Historic Name: Clements House
Architectural Style: Prairie School
Construction Date: ca. 1900
Tax Identification: 26-310-19-04
Legal Description: College Lawn, lot 7
Description: Contributing two-story wood-frame dwelling; rectangular in shape; hipped roof with broad overhanging eaves, clad with composition shingles; narrow weatherboard siding; one-over-one double-hung sash wood windows; porch across façade; stone-faced foundation with daylight basement. The lot runs along an alley, is planted with lawn, and has several shade trees on north side and east rear.
Alterations: front porch rebuilt; small additions on south side and toward rear; additional rear addition.
History/Significance: The Clements family owned and lived in the house from the early 1900s until sometime after 1912. Frances R. Clements was a farmer. Frances traveled by wagon train (thirty-one wagons) from Westport, Missouri, to Salt Lake City hauling stoves, carpenters' tools, and bedding. The journey took four months to travel west and one month to return. Frances Clements was born in Kentucky; he married Zerelda Cook. They had nine children: Jennie, Margaret, Mildred, Mrs. Luther Clements, Wesley, Henry, and Joe Blackburn. Frances died on March 2, 1935; Zerelda died on March 12, 1916.

Henry S. Clements was a construction superintendent. Jennie Clements was a teacher, and taught Harry S Truman during summer school in 1894 to make up for time lost in second grade because of a serious bout with diptheria. Jennie Clements taught in Independence and Kansas City schools for thirty-five years. She wrote a column on bird lore for the *Independence Examiner* and the *St Joseph News Press*; she also taught neighborhood classes on bird lore. Jennie Clements died in September of 1946. Joseph B. Clements was employed with Kinsey and Company, doing business at 212 South Liberty Street. Margaret Clements was an attorney. She was one of the first women who graduated from the Kansas City School of Law and was admitted to the bar in 1902. She joined her cousin, John W. Clements, in insurance. She married Gray Alexander in 1937. Margaret Clements died October 28, 1966. John B. and Joseph B. Clements were both painters. Minnie Clements was a stenographer.

Minott W. Pryor lived in the house from sometime prior to 1916 until sometime after 1924. Almer R., Ella A., and James P. Kuhn lived in the house from 1940 until sometime after 1954. During that same period, others also resided in the home: Ethel High, Else Wright, and Carlos E. Harrington in 1940; Leonard Williams and B. M. Shipley in 1948; Donald D. Williams in 1950; and Edwin Cottingham in 1954.

619 North River Boulevard
Classification: Noncontributing (2)
Historic Name: None found
Architectural Style: Prairie School
Construction Date: ca. 1905 (recently altered)
Tax Identification: 26-310-19-03
Legal Description: College Lawn, lots 5 and 6
Description: Noncontributing two-story wood-frame dwelling; rectangular in shape; hipped roof with boxed cornice at bellcast gabled ends, clad with composition shingles; brick exterior; one-over-one double-hung sash wood window; wrap-around porch with square brick columns and decorative patterned brick balustrade; stone-faced foundation with daylight basement.
Alterations: two-story addition in rear; one-story shed-roof addition over deck; shed roof dormers added; north side of porch on façade enclosed.
The property also includes noncontributing modern two-story wood-frame garage with apartment above. Level lot with lawn; several large shade trees in rear; school playground immediately to the north.
History/Significance: In 1932 and 1952, this house was occupied by George K. Desmond and John M. Lloyd (identified as owner). By 1972, George K. Desmond was listed as the property owner, with Alec MacMullen living in the rear of the house and Mrs. Josephine A. Ebeline living on an upper floor. In 1980, residents included Darrell Howard and Richard C. Orr.

620 North River Boulevard
Classification: Contributing (2)
Historic Name: Clements House
Architectural Style: Queen Anne
Construction Date: ca. 1900
Tax Identification: 26-310-18-01
Legal Description: Waldo Place, lots 6 and 7
Description: Contributing two- and one-half-story wood-frame dwelling; irregular in shape; hipped roof with boxed eaves, clad with composition shingles; asbestos siding; six-over-one double-hung sash wood windows; wrap-around porch with round columns; concrete foundation.
Alterations: asbestos siding.
Contributing two-car garage with hipped roof dating from period of house construction stands near south and west property lines. Large corner lot with lawn and several shade trees.
History/Significance: This house had a series of occupants between 1899 and 1954. J. W. Clements, a lawyer resided there in 1899; Thomas C. Carr and Dillard P. Eubank were there in 1906; James A. Hininger lived there in 1908; David O. Morris and J. Marvin Smither were there in 1911; Estella, Gerald M. J. Marvin and Marion Smither lived in the house in 1912. James A. Hininger and Mary J. Moore lived in the house in 1916; Joseph H. Winn was resident in 1920; Mary J. Moore in 1924; Joshua L. Benson in 1930; Henry H. Yeager in 1940; Hugh Clark and Forest Savage in 1948; Hugh Clark and Orin V. Dunsworth in 1950; John T. Hutman, Do. O. Cato, and Robert L. Hickerson lived in the house in 1952; and William F. Holt, Harry B. Peak and Roy Myers all lived in the house in 1954.

SPRING STREET

201-211 North Spring Street
Classification: Noncontributing (1)
Historic Name: None found
Architectural Style: Modern
Construction Date: ca. 1975
Tax Identification: 26-220-20-16
Legal Description: Independence Annex, block 20, lot 16
Description: Noncontributing one-story masonry commercial building; rectangular in shape; brick-faced exterior; concrete foundation. Corner lot; no front yard.
History/Significance: For many years (1940s–1960s), a vulcanizing and tire service (probably Goodrich Silvertown Store Tires in early 1940s) stood on the east side of this lot; adjoined by a bowling alley to the north (at 209 North Spring Street in the 1960s). These are no longer extant, with only paved parking lots remaining. The Spring Street Law Building still stands at 201 North Spring Street.

215 North Spring Street
Classification: Contributing (1)
Historic Name: Southwestern Bell Telephone Company Building
Architectural Style: Modern
Construction Date: 1948
Tax Identification: 26-230-05-10
Legal Description: Old Town, lot 23
Description: Contributing three-story brick commercial building; rectangular in shape; brick exterior; aluminum windows. The building is situated on the corner of two heavily trafficked streets; has minimal landscaping, with the surrounding area primarily dedicated to paved parking.
History/Significance: The three-story Southwestern Bell Telephone Company Building supplanted the 1911 Missouri and Kansas Telephone Company Exchange Building at 308 West Maple Avenue (also in the Truman historic district). The explosion in population growth and physical expansion of Independence as a suburb of Kansas City following World War II resulted in hundreds of new residents requiring telephone service, which required the construction of a new much larger telephone exchange building. In 1948, when the new telephone exchange building was completed, the city expanded physically, as a result of several annexations, from 3.4 to 10.3 square miles, nearly doubling the population of Independence. Additional annexations took place in 1956, 1960, 1961, 1962, 1963, 1974, and 1975. Between 1950 and 1966, the population of Independence increased from 37,000 to 100,000.

300 North Spring Street
Classification: Contributing (2); noncontributing (1)
Historic Name: None found
Architectural Style: Queen Anne
Construction Date: ca. 1895
Tax Identification: 26-220-20-18
Legal Description: Independence Annex, block 20, lots 18 and 19
Description: Contributing two-story wood-frame dwelling; irregular in shape; complex hipped and gabled roof with composition shingles; synthetic siding; one-over-one double-hung sash synthetic windows framed by shutters; a wrap-around porch extends across façade and side wall; hip roof supported by brick posts on square brick piers separated by balustrade; uncoursed cut stone foundation with daylight basement. This property is located at the northwest corner of North Spring Street and West Truman Road.

Alterations: There is a one-story addition on south side; one-story rear (west) addition; siding and windows altered; shutters added.
Property also includes a contributing small wood-frame garage with gabled roof dating from the 1920s and a noncontributing rectangular two-car garage with gabled roof, probably post-dating the period of significance. Large corner level lot with lawn; shade trees stand in the front and side yards; large shrubs planted along the foundation.
History/Significance: The original owners/occupants of this large Queen Anne style house are not known at present. As early as the turn of the twentieth century, rooms in the house were probably rented to several single individuals. In 1899–1900, a salesman, J. S. McCurdy, lived in this probable boarding house. Similar large houses immediately to the north on North Spring Street appear to have also had multiple occupants. By 1911, the apparent boarding house at 300 North Spring Street was occupied by at least three people: Hugh Bowling (a barber), John Hammontree (a driver), and Delbert B. Womacks (a deputy). The following year, all three had left 300 North Spring Street, suggesting that the house probably boarded single individuals in need of temporary residence. This house probably continued as a boarding house for several decades.

308 North Spring Street
Classification: Contributing (1)
Historic Name: Covington House
Architectural Style: Queen Anne
Construction Date: ca. 1900
Tax Identification: 26-220-20-19
Legal Description: Independence Annex, block 20, lot 20
Description: Contributing two- and one-half-story wood-frame dwelling; irregular in shape; cross-gable roof with composition shingles; synthetic siding; double-hung sash synthetic windows framed by shutters.
Alterations: synthetic siding and windows added; shutters added.
History/Significance: Richard H. Covington, and his wife, Mary B. Covington, (nee Noland) lived in the house from 1906 until sometime after 1924. Mary Covington was the daughter of John B. Noland. She attended Monticello College and was a member of Colonial Dames of America. She and Richard had no children. Mary died on January 15, 1943. Between 1930 and 1948, there were several occupants, including: James D. Lindsey in 1930; Fountain R. Allen, in 1934; John I. Truell in 1940; Edison L. Watson, Richard Mason and David Hale in 1948. By 1950, Robert M. DeTray had purchased and moved into the house; he remained there until sometime after 1954.

314 North Spring Street
Classification: Contributing (2)
Historic Name: Wyatt/Minor House
Architectural Style: Italianate/Second Empire/Stick styles
Construction Date: ca. 1885
Tax Identification: 26-220-20-20
Legal Description: Independence Annex, block 20, lot 21
Description: Contributing two- and one-half-story wood-frame dwelling; irregular in shape; complex mansard roof with gabled dormers and decorative brackets under eaves, clad with composition shingles; wood clapboard siding; double-hung sash vinyl windows; wrap-around porch on façade and side wall with thin square porch columns; brick foundation.
Alterations: Minor remodeling was completed around 1900; a wrap-around porch was added early on; double front doors with leaded and etched opaque glass panels with a transom light above were added; window material has been altered in recent years.
The property also includes a contributing small plain barn/carriage house in the rear with double doors on the front and back walls. Level lot with lawn; shrubs planted along the foundation.

History/Significance: Nancy ("Nannie") and Charles L. Minor, who were married in 1883, bought this property in 1900. Around that time, they hired architect John Van Brunt to make some minor repair/remodeling changes to the house. Nancy and Charles Minor had two daughters, Eleanor and Grace Minor, who lived in the Minor House from 1900 until the death of Eleanor Minor in 1982. The Minor sisters contributed to the cultural and social vitality of Independence in the twentieth century. Bess Wallace and the Minor sisters were close friends nearly throughout their lives. As adults the three women were members of a small Independence bridge club that even met in the White House after Harry Truman became president. The Harry S Truman family often visited the Minor sisters in their home. The Minor sisters were personal houseguests of the Trumans in the White House, attending a formal White House dinner in their honor. When President Truman died, the Minor sisters attended his memorial service held on January 5, 1974, at the National Cathedral in Washington, D.C.

Nancy McCoy Minor was the daughter of William and Ellen Waddle McCoy. William McCoy arrived in Independence from Ohio in 1838. He soon opened a dry goods store, which outfitted freight and emigrant wagons going west from Independence in the 1840s. In 1849, William McCoy became the first mayor of Independence, just a few weeks after the city was incorporated for the second time. In the 1860s, McCoy helped organize and open a bank in Independence, known as "McCoy Bank." Present-day William McCoy Park, near the Truman Presidential Museum and Library, and nearby McCoy Avenue were both named in recognition of his contributions to the early development of Independence. In 1850, McCoy married Ellen Waddle, a native of Chillicothe, Ohio. The two children of William and Ellen McCoy, Nancy and Allen, grew up about half a block from the Minor House at 410 West Farmer Street.

The property on which the Minor House stands once belonged to Samuel Weston, pioneer blacksmith who arrived in Independence in 1821 and lived in the town until his death in 1846. His blacksmith son, Robert Weston, and Robert's wife Nancy eventually acquired the property at 314 North Spring Street. In 1884, they sold it to Frank C. and Laura A. Wyatt. Frank Wyatt, associated with the early Bank of Independence for many years, had the present house built in 1885. Following the death of Frank Wyatt in the 1890s, the family of John Modie bought the house. The Minor House is individually listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

322 North Spring Street
Classification: Parking
Historic Name:
Architectural Style:
Construction Date: ca. 1993
Tax Identification: 26-220-20-22
Legal Description: Independence Annex, block 20, lot 22
Description: Parking; paved and associated with the First Baptist Church.
History/Significance: Two-story wood-frame building, possibly the former Edward Payson Gates house, stood on this site, but was demolished around 1993 by the First Baptist Church for church parking.

401 North Spring Street
Classification: Contributing (1)
Historic Name: Farrar/White Oak Apartments
Architectural Style: Bungalow
Construction Date: ca. 1900
Tax Identification: 26-220-21-10
Legal Description: Independence Annex, block 21, lot 10
Description: Contributing two- and one-half-story wood-frame dwelling; rectangular in shape; gabled roof with gabled dormers and boxed cornice at bellcast gabled ends, clad with composition shingles; uncoursed cut stone exterior (first floor) and stucco exterior (second level); one-over-one double-hung sash wood windows; cut

stone-faced foundation with daylight basement. Corner lot with lawn; small-scale shrubbery planted along the foundation.
Alterations: The front porch was either removed or enclosed on ground floor and second floor; a terrace was added on the main façade.
History/Significance: Mrs. V. Turned lived in the house from around 1900 to sometime just prior to 1916. Mary E. Farrar probably owned this building in 1916, and rented rooms that year to Charles A. Brown, Charles E. Dixon, William C. Dunn, and Claude Rice. By 1920 Mary W. Mize and Mary E. Farrar were the only residents. Apparently by 1924, the building was known as the Farrar Apartments, and the street address was 401 and 403. Sometime prior to 1948 the name was changed to the White Oak Apartments.

404 North Spring Street
Classification: Contributing (1)
Historic Name: Owens House
Architectural Style: Queen Anne
Construction Date: ca. 1885
Tax Identification: 26-220-20-23
Legal Description: Independence Annex, block 20, lot 23
Description: Contributing two- and one-half-story wood-frame dwelling; irregular in shape; complex hipped and gabled roof with decorative brackets under eaves, clad with composition shingles; stickwork in façade gabled end; clapboard exterior; one-over-one double-hung sash wood windows; porch with mansard roof and second-floor balcony on façade, supported by round tapered columns; cut-stone foundation with daylight basement. Slightly elevated lot with lawn; shrubbery planted along the foundation; large shade trees stand in the side and rear yards.
Alterations: The front porch roof was changed from gable to mansard; the south side porch was removed; the balustrade on the roof was removed; shutters were removed.
History/Significance: The family of Joseph J. and Mary Landis Owens owned and occupied this house for several decades after its construction around 1885. Mary Owens was the daughter of John Landis, a pioneer Independence saddle maker, who apparently lived with the Owens family at 404 North Spring in the 1890s. Joseph J. Owens worked in real estate for many years in the late 1800s and early 1900s. The Owens couple raised four children; Landis J. (a physician), Robert, Agnes (later Adams), and Emma. A small one-story building behind the large Owens home provided quarters for household servants. The Owens Building at the northwest corner of West Lexington and North Liberty on the Courthouse Square was presumably built by the Owens family. Mary Owens continued to reside at 404 North Spring Street into the 1930s.

405 North Spring Street
Classification: Contributing (2)
Historic Name: Cook House
Architectural Style: Prairie School
Construction Date: ca. 1925
Tax Identification: 26-220-210-09
Legal Description: Independence Annex, block 21, lot 9
Description: Contributing two-story wood-frame dwelling; rectangular in shape; hipped roof with composition shingles; brick (first floor) and synthetic siding (second floor); eight-over-one, double-hung sash windows; fully enclosed porch with multiple one-over-one, double-hung sash windows; concrete block foundation.
Alterations: porch enclosed, wrought iron balustrade on front steps; second-floor siding added.
The property also includes a contributing square wood-frame single car garage with hipped roof, composition shingles, and pedestrian entry door located to the north of the vehicle entry door. Both of these doors are located on the west side of the building. Street-level lot with lawn; expanded concrete on side driveway.

History/Significance: Charles B. Cook was the owner and occupant in 1934. By 1948 Cook had sold the home to Joseph A. and Jennie Denton, who in turn sold it to Roscoe C. Davis sometime prior to 1954.

407 North Spring Street
Classification: Contributing (2)
Historic Name: Colley House
Architectural Style: Prairie School
Construction Date: ca. 1905
Tax Identification: 26-220-21-08
Legal Description: Independence Annex, block 21, lot 8
Description: Contributing two-story wood-frame dwelling; rectangular in shape; hipped roof with composition shingles; clapboard siding; four-over-one double-hung sash wood windows; porch across façade with hipped roof supported by square, stucco-faced columns, decorative brick balustrade; concrete foundation.
A contributing one-story wood-frame garage with gabled roof built during period of significance stands behind the house on the south property line. Slightly elevated lot slopes gently down toward the street; large shade tree in front yard.
History/Significance: Henry C. Colley lived in the house in 1908. By 1924, the Etzenhousers had purchased the home and were in residence. Henry C. Etzenhouser was born in Germany in 1824 and emigrated to the United States at the age of sixteen. He headed for California in 1852 during the gold rush and lived there until 1872. He later moved to Independence, Missouri, married five times and had six children. Henry died on March 13, 1903. As of 1954, Almyra Etzenhouser was still a resident in the house.

412 North Spring Street
Classification: Contributing (2)
Historic Name: Turkles/Flournoy House
Architectural Style: Italianate
Construction Date: ca. 1885
Tax Identification: 26-220-20-24
Legal Description: Independence Annex, block 20, lot 24
Description: Contributing two-story wood-frame dwelling; rectangular in shape; complex hipped roof with boxed eaves, decorative brackets, and dentils, clad with composition shingles; synthetic siding; one-over-one, double-hung sash windows; shed roof porch with turned wood columns on concrete piers; porch balustrade has turned balusters, decorative stickwork under the porch roof eaves; concrete block foundation with daylight basement.
Alterations: Newer siding and a concrete block foundation were added.
The property also includes a contributing wood-frame two-car garage with gabled roof located in the rear, built during the period of significance. Slightly elevated lot gently slopes toward the street; large shade trees in front and side yards.
History/Significance: In 1906, James Turkles and William S. Flournoy resided in the house. William Flournoy was City Counselor. He was admitted to the Missouri Bar on March 19, 1881. In 1889 he was elected mayor of Independence. He was born April 14, 1857, to John Parry and Mary Scruggs Flournoy who came to Independence in 1826. He and his brother, John P. Flournoy, practiced law together as Flournoy and Flournoy. William married Mary L. Cunningham on June 9, 1886, who died in 1888. The couple had one daughter. Following Mary's death, William married Annie Farrar (December 21, 1898). On June 7, 1919, William died; Annie, his second wife, died in New York in 1945. Their children were Mrs. Farlton P. Parsons, Mrs. Andrew Gordon, Lt. Comdr. William Farrar Flournoy and Lawrence B. Flournoy.

By 1920, James E. Lane and Frances E. Lane lived in the house. Herbert A. Major lived in the house from sometime prior to 1924 until just prior to 1948. Herbert Major was a city councilman and a barber. His business

was patronized by Frank James and Cole Younger. Herbert married Lena Mae Gillespie in 1896. Lena died on June 9, 1950; Herbert died on November 17, 1954. They had a son, Herbert A. Major, Jr. By 1948 Roger J. DeWitt had purchased and occupied the home; he remained there until sometime after 1954.

413 North Spring Street
Classification: Contributing (1)
Historic Name: Goodman House
Architectural Style: Queen Anne
Construction Date: ca. 1895
Tax Identification: 26-220-21-07
Legal Description: Independence Annex, block 21, lot 7
Description: Contributing two-story wood-frame dwelling; irregular in shape; complex hipped roof with boxed eaves, clad with composition shingles; wood weatherboard siding; one-over-one double-hung sash vinyl windows; wrap-around porch with hip roof supported by square wood columns on cut stone piers; decorative patterned concrete block balustrade. Street-level lot with lawn; large shade trees planted in the front and side yards.
Alterations: Windows added; major rear addition; concrete block balustrade added. The house was recently rehabilitated and restored as a single-family residence, as it was originally.
History/Significance: Frank F. Goodman, an engineer for Independence Ice and Cold Storage, lived in the house from 1906 until sometime prior to 1916. He shared the house with George P. Goodman from 1906 through 1912, and with Jessamine A. Farrar in 1912. Jessamine Farrar was a teacher at the Ott School. George T. Ware occupied the house from 1916 until 1924 after which Lucy N. Hall lived there. By 1930 Joseph T. and Ethel Westwood had purchased and occupied the home. At some point, the residence was subdivided into apartment units, but in recent years, was restored by its owner, Bob Howard, to its original form as a single-family residence.

415 North Spring Street
Classification: Contributing (1) noncontributing (1)
Historic Name: Compton House
Architectural Style: Bungalow
Construction Date: ca. 1920
Tax Identification: 26-220-21-06
Legal Description: Independence Annex, block 21, lot 6
Description: Contributing two-story wood-frame dwelling; irregular in shape; gabled roof with boxed cornice at bellcast gable ends; brick siding (first floor) and stucco exterior (second floor); one-over-one double-hung sash wood windows; enclosed porch across façade with gabled roof supported by square brick columns; brick foundation.
Alterations: front porch enclosed.
Noncontributing single-car garage with low-pitched gabled roof was built after period of significance. Street-level lot with lawn; large shade trees in front and rear yards.
History/Significance: George H. Compton, associated in business with Hansel-Compton Auto Supply Company, and his wife Martha were probably the first occupants of this house, constructed around 1920. By 1924, dentist George T. Ware and his wife Margaret resided there. John H Hawthorne, a clerk for John Cook, and wife Donna were residents in the 1930s. In the 1940s, Oscar D. and Lillie B. Crow (around 1942), followed by a widow Mrs. Inez Rhone (around 1946) resided at 415 North Spring Street. Chester R. Rhine, a driver, occupied the house from the latter part of the 1940s through 1956.

420 North Spring Street
Classification: Contributing (1)
Historic Name: Walker House
Architectural Style: Queen Anne
Construction Date: ca. 1900
Tax Identification: 26-220-20-25
Legal Description: Independence Annex, block 20, lot 25
Description: Contributing two-story wood-frame dwelling; irregular in shape; complex hipped and cross-gabled roof with boxed cornice at gable ends, clad with composition shingles; asbestos siding; one-over-one double-hung sash wood windows; wrap-around porch with hipped roof supported by tapered square wood columns, balustrade encircles; concrete foundation. Slightly elevated lot sloping down to the street; lawn; shade trees in side and rear yards.
Alterations: The front porch has been altered; newer siding added.
History/Significance: Thomas J. Walker, a druggist doing business at 101 South Main, was living in the house in 1906 and 1908. The Reverend F. Franklin Walters of the First Christian Church lived in the house in 1911, and stayed there until sometime prior to 1916. In 1912, house residents included Jennie E. Kinkead, Maurine Kinkead, Reed Kinkead, and Verda L. Kinkead as well as Reverent Walters. By 1916, Ralph R. and Robert P. Baldwin had moved into the house. H. Stone Gossett lived in the house in 1920. Stone was the son of Mathias Gossett, city councilman, and Kitty Bourne Gossett. Stone was a dentist in Independence for thirty years; he died on September 15, 1938, at home. He was born on November 12, 1877, in Owensboro, Kentucky, and moved to Independence, Missouri, at the age of seven. He attended Independence Public Schools and graduated from Kansas City Western Dental College in 1900. He served in the Mexican border campaign with Battalion E of the Missouri Militia. He married Katherine Slusher Gossett. The Gossett family continued to occupy the house until sometime after 1954.

421 North Spring Street
Classification: Contributing (1)
Historic Name: Ware House
Architectural Style: Colonial Revival
Construction Date: ca. 1928
Tax Identification: 26-220-21-05
Legal Description: Independence Annex, block 21, lot 5
Description: Contributing two-story brick dwelling; rectangular in shape; complex cross-gabled roof with boxed cornice at bellcast gable ends, clad with composition shingles; brick exterior; three-over-one double-hung sash wood windows; small front porch with thin square wood columns; brick foundation. Elevated lot with concrete block retaining wall along sidewalk; mature foundation shrubbery; hedge in side yard; mature shade trees stand in the rear yard.
History/Significance: Doctor George T. Ware (a dentist), and his wife, Margaret Young Ware, lived in the house in 1930, along with Marion P. Crews and Emmett Combs. Margaret died on January 15, 1932. George Ware died on March 30, 1942, at the age of 80. He was born on March 7, 1862, in Canada. He graduated from Philadelphia Dental College and married Margaret in October of 1889. By 1940, the house had become apartments.

423 North Spring Street
Classification: Contributing (1)
Historic Name: Bowlin House
Architectural Style: Colonial Revival (altered)
Construction Date: ca. 1905
Tax Identification: 26-220-21-04
Legal Description: Independence Annex, block 21, lot 4
Description: Contributing two-story wood-frame multi-family dwelling; rectangular in shape; complex hipped and gabled roof with boxed eaves, clad with composition shingles; asbestos siding; one-over-one double-hung wood windows; porch across north façade with gabled roof supported by square posts on brick piers. Street-level lot with artificially raised small front yard lies behind brick retaining wall that extends along Spring Street.
Alterations: Several multiple additions were made to the east rear of structure, all prior to period of significance.
History/Significance: James R. Bowlin and his wife, Julia A., lived in the house from sometime prior to 1911 until 1920. James was born in 1820, the son of George and Nancy (Kirby) Bowlin who moved to Jackson County, Missouri, in 1833. James went with the Doniphan Expedition to Mexico in 1846; he also worked as a wagon master across the plains. James continued to farm after the Mexican War and married Julia A. Pinckard, daughter of Robert Pinckard, in 1871. They had two sons: Claude and James. Between 1920 and 1948, the house had several occupants, including Cecil R. Gold in 1920; Newton R. Brady in 1924; Theodore A. Stevenson, and Charles A. Tanner in 1930; James A. Flanagan in 1934; William A. Helm, Evelyn E. Casteel, and Edward Jones in 1940. By 1948, the house had been transformed into apartments.

424 North Spring Street
Classification: Noncontributing (1)
Historic Name: None found
Architectural Style: Queen Anne (altered recently)
Construction Date: ca. 1900
Tax Identification: 26-220-20-01
Legal Description: Independence Annex, block 20, lot 1
Description: Noncontributing two-story wood-frame dwelling; irregular in shape; complex hipped and gabled roof with boxed cornice at bellcast gable ends; synthetic siding; one-over-one double-hung sash vinyl windows; no porch on façade; concrete foundation. Elevated lot slopes down to the street; the side yard is dominated by a six-foot-high board fence.
Alterations: Three substantial additions were made to the sides and rear; the front porch was removed and replaced by a bay window; the primary street façade now appears to be a secondary façade.
History/Significance: This property was owned by William L. Batterton in 1932, and by Mrs. Laura T. Batterton in 1952. Twenty years later, Owen Waters owned the building and it apparently contained two apartments. James Reynolds was listed as the owner in 1980.

TRUMAN ROAD

401-407 West Truman Road
Classification: Parking
Historic Name:
Architectural Style:
Construction Date: 2003
Tax Identification: 26-230-06-01
Legal Description: Old Town, lot 30
Description: Parking lot located on corner lot with paved sidewalks along north and east sides.

History/Significance: The Whetstone building, a Modern style commercial building constructed around 1955 for Maynard Whetstone, an osteopath, once stood on this site. Whetstone occupied the building for several years, at least through the 1970s, along with other doctors and dentists. In 1968, the building was known as the "Whetstone Building Clinical Laboratories." It was demolished in April 2003. The site is now a parking lot that is used jointly by the employees of the City of Independence Board of Education, occupants of the Truman Memorial Building, and members of the First United Methodist Church.

412 West Truman Road
Classification: Contributing (1)
Historic Name: Hatten House
Architectural Style: Bungalow
Construction Date: ca. 1920
Tax Identification: 26-220-20-12
Legal Description: McCoy Homestead, block 16, lot 12
Description: Contributing one-story wood-frame dwelling; irregular in shape; gabled roof with knee braces at gabled ends, clad with composition shingles; stucco exterior; one-over-one double-hung wood windows except on enclosed porch which has aluminum windows; enclosed porch extending across center of façade with gable roof; concrete foundation. Street-level lot with low ground cover in the front yard; large shade trees stand in the side and rear yards.
Alterations: The front porch has been enclosed; wrought iron railing added on porch steps.
History/Significance: The existing house may have replaced an earlier structure. According to the Independence city directory, Garrett C. Stewart lived at this address in 1906. Garrett Stewart was a city councilman and chairman of the council's finance committee. He was born in 1857 in Ohio, lived for a time in Nebraska, and traveled the coast of California and in Texas as a carpenter/cabinetmaker. He married Jennie Bradshaw on December 21, 1887. They had two sons, Milton W. and Byron A. Stewart. Jennie Stewart died on October 23, 1940, three years after the couple's fiftieth wedding anniversary; Garrett died on July 5, 1951, at the age of ninety-four.

The original owner/occupant of the present house is not known with certainty. In 1930, Alvin Hatten occupied this house. Charles Ruff lived in the house in 1934, and Marshall B. Miller in 1940. Robert M. DeTray occupied the house from 1948 until sometime before 1954. By 1954, Charles Ruff had purchased the home and moved back in.

500 West Truman Road
Classification: Contributing (2); noncontributing (1) [in original Truman NHL district]
Historic Name: First Baptist Church of Independence
Architectural Style: Late Victorian (original core); with two later buildings adjacent
Construction Date: 1895/1968/1986
Tax Identification: 26-220-20-26
Legal Description: McCoy Place Addition, block 17, lots 1-10 (Old Town, lots 14-22)
Description: Contributing original one- and one-half-story church; irregular in shape; cross-gabled roof with parapets at each end; multiple gabled-roof dormers accented by single square bell tower on façade rising above the roof; brick exterior with flying buttresses along sides and at corners; multiple fixed stained glass windows with circular arched heads; large round stained glass window over front door. The church is located on a corner lot with minimal plantings; sidewalks align on the south side; paved parking lots exist to the north, east, and west.
Alterations: The property contains three brick additions that match the architectural style and materials of the core church, one located to the north, one to the west, and one to the east. The north addition was completed in

1922 as a two-story brick education wing with a flat roof and fixed multiple-pane windows. It extends across the rear of the core church and protrudes past the width of the church to the west.

A three-story brick education and fellowship building constructed in 1968 features a flat roof and fixed multiple pane windows. It is rectangular in shape, possesses a concrete foundation, brick exterior, and one-story wrap-around porch across main, west façade and north wall. Located on slightly elevated lot with lawn on west side; paved parking lots extend on the north and south sides. This education and fellowship building stands a few feet to the north and west of the First Baptist Church and has its own street address as 309 North Pleasant Street. Congregants may walk between the education building and original sanctuary via a hyphen that functions as an enclosed corridor between these two and a later sanctuary constructed in 1986 (described below).

The new sanctuary, completed in 1986, added a third building on the First Baptist Church property and contains the main entrance to the church facility. This building is non-contributing because it post dates the period of significance for the historic district. The sanctuary is irregular in shape, has a cross-gabled roof, brick exterior with flying buttresses, multiple stained glass windows that are semi-circular at the top, and a steeple that rests upon a square brick tower. This building connects to the original 1895 church (that stands to the east) by a hyphen that contains an enclosed walkway providing access between the two sanctuary buildings and education/fellowship building.

History/Significance: Harry Truman occasionally attended worship services here during the pastorate of Reverend Harold Hunt. The oldest portion of the First Baptist Church was built in 1895 following a November 1894 fire that destroyed the previous building, which had been raised in 1889–1890. Three additions have been made to the original church building, in 1922, 1968, and 1986. These added space for education and fellowship facilities, and a modern sanctuary. In 1995, the First Baptist Church celebrated its 150th anniversary.

513 West Truman Road

Classification: Contributing (2); noncontributing (1) [in original Truman NHL district]
Historic Name: Farrell House
Architectural Style: Bungalow
Construction Date: ca. 1922
Tax Identification: 26-230-07-02
Legal Description: McCoy Place Addition, block 17, lot 31

Description: Contributing one- and one-half-story wood-frame dwelling; irregular in shape; complex intersecting gabled and shed roofs with knee braces under overhanging eaves of gabled roof and rafters under shed roof, clad with composition shingles; boxed cornice at bellcast gable ends; clapboard siding with wood shingles in gabled ends; three-over-one double-hung wood windows; porch, now enclosed, across façade with gabled roof; concrete foundation with daylight basement.
Alterations: Porch has been enclosed; shed roof dormers added to both sides dominate the roofline.
Property also includes contributing one-story wood-frame garage dating from the period of significance and noncontributing carport with gabled roof, built after the period of significance.

History/Significance: William M. and Virginia Farrell most likely moved into this house upon its completion around 1922 and lived there through much of the 1920s. Attorney Wesley L. Brooks and his wife Hazel became residents there by 1934. Between 1942 and 1952, and again in the late 1950s, William R. Smith, Jr., and his wife Neleta lived at 513 West Truman Road.

515 West Truman Road
Classification: Contributing (1) [within original Truman NHL district]
Historic Name: Campbell House
Architectural Style: Bungalow
Construction Date: ca. 1910
Tax Identification: 26-230-07-03
Legal Description: McCoy Place Addition, lot 33
Description: Contributing one- and one-half-story wood-frame dwelling; irregular in shape; gabled roof with exposed rafters and knee braces; shed roof dormers on front and rear; asbestos siding; three-over-one double-hung sash wood windows; porch with shed roof supported by square columns and balustrade across façade; concrete block foundation. Slightly raised lot with retaining wall running alongside the drive into a subterranean garage.
Alterations: The shed-roof dormers were probably added; house foundation not original; possible one-story addition on west wall with cement deck on the façade, located above the subterranean garage.
History/Significance: Sota J. Campbell lived in the house in 1924. Edmond D. Briggs was the resident from sometime prior to 1930 until sometime prior to 1940. By 1940, Earl J. Whetstone had purchased the home and moved in. He remained there until sometime after 1954.

517 West Truman Road
Classification: Contributing (2) [within original Truman NHL district]
Historic Name: Danielson House
Architectural Style: Bungalow
Construction Date: ca. 1920
Tax Identification: 26-230-07-04
Legal Description: McCoy Place Addition, lot 34
Description: Contributing one- and one-half-story wood-frame dwelling; rectangular in shape; gabled roof with boxed cornice and bellcast gabled ends, clad with composition shingles; wood shingle siding; three-over-one double-hung sash wood windows; porch across façade with shingle-clad square columns and balustrade; concrete foundation with daylight basement.
Alterations: A wrought iron railing was added to the front steps.
Contributing wood-frame garage with gabled roof in rear was built in 1920s. Slightly raised lot with lawn; shrubs extend along foundation; young shade trees stand in front and rear yards.
History/Significance: Linzy Danielson and William G. Danielson owned and lived in the house commencing sometime prior to 1924. The Danielson family remained in residence until sometime after 1954. William G. Danielson was the owner of the Danielson Plow Factory, he also invented manufacturing implements. He was born in Copenhagen, Denmark, in 1853, and came to the United States in 1907. He invented a motor-propelled breaking plow. He died on March 31, 1931. William and Linzy Danielson had ten children.

600 West Truman Road
Classification: Contributing (1) [within original Truman NHL district]
Historic Name: Kerr House
Architectural Style: Bungalow
Construction Date: 1915
Tax Identification: 26-310-22-09
Legal Description: McCoy Place Addition, lot 36
Description: Contributing one-story uncoursed cut-stone and wood-frame dwelling; rectangular in shape; hipped roof with hipped dormer, clad with composition shingles; uncoursed cut stone and stucco exterior; four-over-one double-hung sash wood windows; porch across façade with square cut stone posts on stone piers;

stone and concrete block foundation. Slightly elevated lot slopes gently down to street with lawn; shrubbery along foundation.
Alterations: Rear addition with board and batten siding.
History/Significance: John Woodfin Kerr and his wife, Iva May Baldwin Kerr, owned and occupied the house commencing sometime prior to 1920. John Kerr, a Spanish War veteran, owned the first garage in Independence at a time when there were only eight cars in the city. He also served as an agent for the Jackson Car Company. Kerr married Iva May Baldwin on March 30, 1899; they had one son, Howard B. Kerr. Iva died on October 17, 1935; John died on March 16, 1941. George A. Baker lived in the house in 1940. In the mid-1940s, Raymond E. Stewart purchased and occupied the home for approximately ten years. He worked in a grocery store owned by his father-in-law, James Lewis Burgess, located at 1101 North Main Street. In the mid-1950s, Stewart assumed ownership of the family grocery business. Burgess retired and assumed ownership of this property at 600 West Truman Road, residing here until his death. At that time, Raymond Stewart and his family returned to this home, moving in with and caring for Mrs. Burgess through the end of her life. The Stewarts remained in the home until their deaths, with Mrs. Stewart passing in 1993.

600-block West Truman Road
Classification: Parking [within original Truman NHL district]
Historic Name:
Architectural Style:
Construction Date:
Tax Identification: 26-340-22-22
Legal Description: Moore's Addition, lot 3
Description: Parking; narrow grassy median strips separate paved parking lots

601 West Truman Road
Classification: Contributing (1) [within original Truman NHL district]
Historic Name: Frank and Natalie Wallace House
Architectural Style: Bungalow
Construction Date: 1915
Tax Identification: 26-340-01-01 (owned by federal government)
Legal Description: Moore's Addition, east 57 feet of lot 1
Description: Contributing one-story brick and wood-frame dwelling; rectangular in shape; hipped roof with hip roof dormer on front; double-hung sash wood windows; recessed porch across façade with square brick posts; concrete steps with wrought iron railing ascends porch on west side; concrete foundation with daylight basement. Slightly elevated lot with lawn; hedges along front foundation; property was once part of the Wallace Compound.[48]
History/Significance: This property is now owned and preserved by the National Park Service as part of the Harry S Truman National Historic Site. It served as the home of Bess Truman's brother, Frank and his wife, Natalie Ott Wallace. The house was constructed for them in 1915. The couple acquired a portion of a lot, once used for a small pasture and garden, behind the George P. and Elizabeth Gates house (later Harry and Bess Truman's home) just three weeks before the young couple's marriage on April 6, 1915. Frank Wallace, the second child of David and Madge Gates Wallace (parents of Bess Wallace Truman), and Natalie Ott had courted during outings that often included Harry Truman and Bess Wallace.

The Wallace house was probably not architect designed. A local Independence builder named Shaupe may have constructed the house. Natalie and Frank Wallace probably moved into the newly completed house in the late

[48] The house was documented in 1992 by the Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS No. MO-1909), American Memory Collections, Prints and Photographs Division, Library of Congress, Washington, D.C.

summer or early fall of 1915. The rear yard of Frank and Natalie Wallace's house, as well as George and May Wallace's home (next door, to the west, at 605 West Truman Road), served as a private family gathering place for the Wallace and Truman families, especially valued during the Truman presidency. Both Wallace families served an important supportive role by caring for the Truman family and their home at 219 North Delaware Street when the family lived in Washington, D.C., and visited their Independence home only occasionally.

Throughout much of his life, Frank Wallace worked in various business clerical and administrative jobs. As a young adult and during his courtship of Natalie Ott, he was employed as a clerk/bookkeeper by his grandfather's large and then prosperous Independence flour milling business, the Waggoner-Gates Milling Company in Independence. By the late 1910s, Frank Wallace was employed by the Simons-Shields Lonsdale Grain Company. Around 1925, he began working as a bookkeeper for the Independence Ice and Creamery Company and eventually became the assistant manager and then president of that company in 1933. Financial problems at the Waggoner-Gates Milling Company may have influenced Frank Wallace to rejoin that company around 1933 as its vice-president. Wallace retired from the company around 1957 while experiencing declining health; the milling company closed ten years later. Natalie Ott Wallace, in addition to keeping a reputedly immaculate house, participated in several social and cultural activities in Independence, including the Presbyterian Church (inside the Truman historic district), several charitable organizations, and social groups, like the Tuesday Bridge Club that included Bess Truman. After the death of both Wallaces in 1960, the house was rented by the Wallace and Truman families for the next thirty years.[49] The Frank Wallace House is listed on the National Register of Historic Places as part of the Harry S Truman National Historic Site.

605 West Truman Road
Classification: Contributing (2) [within original Truman NHL district]
Historic Name: George and May Wallace House
Architectural Style: Bungalow
Construction Date: 1916
Tax Identification: 26-340-01-02 (owned by federal government)
Legal Description: Moore's Addition, west 59.1 feet of lot 1
Description: Contributing one-story wood-frame dwelling; L-shape in plan; cross-gabled roof with decorative knee braces under eaves, clad with composition shingles; wood shingle siding; multi-pane-over-one double-hung sash wood windows; square brick columns support projecting gabled roof of porch; concrete foundation with daylight basement. [50]
Alterations: Rear "L" addition constructed early.
Contributing small wood-frame garage with gabled roof, extended slightly in the rear to accommodate longer cars manufactured after garage was first built. Slightly elevated lot with lawn; shrubbery along front foundation; shade trees in the side and rear yards; Truman property adjoins to the west.
History/Significance: The National Park Service now owns this property and preserves it as part of the Harry S Truman National Historic Site. It served as the home of Bess Truman's brother, George, and his wife, Mary Frances (May) Southern Wallace and it occupies the lot immediately to the east of the Truman Home. The property was both functionally and personally related to the Truman Home. The house was built for the Wallaces in 1916. The couple acquired a portion of a lot, once used for a small pasture and garden, behind the George P. and Elizabeth Gates house (later Harry and Bess Truman's home) in August 1916, two months before their marriage on October 24, 1916. George Wallace, the third child of David and Madge Gates Wallace (parents of Bess Wallace Truman), and May Wallace had courted during outings that often included Harry Truman and Bess Wallace.

[49] Gail Evans-Hatch and Michael Evans-Hatch, *Farm Roots and Family Ties*, 223-247.
[50] The house was documented in 1992 by the Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS No. MO-1910), American Memory Collections, Prints and Photographs Division, Library of Congress, Washington, D.C.

The Wallace house was probably not architect designed. A local Independence builder named Shaupe may have constructed the house. The George and May Wallace house, before its rear addition in 1928, was slightly smaller than the neighboring Frank and Natalie Wallace house. The couple moved into their new home after returning from the honeymoon. A small garage and driveway to the west of the house were completed in 1922. The rear yard of George and May Wallace's home and of the neighboring Natalie and Frank Wallace house (next door, to the east, at 601 West Truman Road), served as a private family gathering place for the Wallace and Truman families, especially valued during the Truman presidency. Both Wallace families served an important supportive role by caring for the Truman family and their home at 219 North Delaware Street when the family lived in Washington, D.C., and visited their Independence home only occasionally.

George Wallace's working career included employment as a clerk at Hutig Mill Works Company for around fifteen years and, later, with the assistance of Harry Truman, as an engineer and maintenance superintendent for the Jackson County Highway Department for twenty-seven years. May Wallace, known for her sociability and friendly, energetic nature, participated in a number of cultural organizations and social groups, including the Saturday Club and the Mary Paxton Study Class. She, like her sister-in-law Natalie Wallace, was an avid bridge player and member of the Tuesday Bridge Club, which also included Bess Truman.[51] The George Wallace House is listed on the National Register of Historic Places as part of the Harry S Truman National Historic Site.

610 West Truman Road
Classification: Contributing (1) [included in original Truman NHL district]
Historic Name: Pryor House
Architectural Style: Queen Anne
Construction Date: ca. 1900
Tax Identification: 26-310-22-06
Legal Description: McCauley Addition, part of lots 1 and 2
Description: Contributing two- and one-half-story wood-frame dwelling; irregular in shape; gabled roof with composition shingles; brick and wood clapboard siding with wood shingles in the gabled ends; one-over-one double-hung sash wood windows; corner porch roof supported by square brick columns. Slightly elevated lot with concrete retaining wall along sidewalk; shrubbery planted along the foundation; mature shade trees stand in side yards.
Alterations: possible one-story addition on east side near rear.
History/Significance: Winfield S. Pryor and Ivan Pryor lived in the house in 1908. By 1911, Joseph Baldus and his wife, Margaret Baldus, had moved in. The Baldus family remained in residence until sometime between 1912 and 1920. Joseph Baldus died on January 25, 1926, at the age of 78. He and Margaret had five sons, Edward, William, Frank, George, and Fred; and three daughters, Mrs. Clay Buie, Mrs. Robert LeBow and Cora. In 1920, Reverend M. Lawrence Proctor, minister of the First Baptist Church occupied the house until Reverend M. Harold Hunt moved in sometime prior to 1948. This residence has served as the parsonage for the First Baptist Church.

[51] Gail Evans-Hatch and Michael Evans-Hatch, *Farm Roots and Family Ties*, 257-291.

709-711 West Truman Road
Classification: Contributing (1) [within original Truman NHL district]
Historic Name: Johnson Apartments / Weeks Apartments
Architectural Style: Commercial
Construction Date: 1924
Tax Identification: 26-340-02-02
Legal Description: Moore's Addition, part of lots 5 and 6
Description: Contributing three-story brick apartment building now known as the Patriot Apartments; rectangular in shape; flat roof; brick exterior; all windows are six-over-one aluminum frame; original wood porches extend from all floors on front and rear of the building feature square brick columns; concrete foundation partially above ground. Elevated terraced lot has a stone retaining wall extending along the sidewalk; rear parking lot; property adjoins Noland House property.
Alterations: The building suffered extensive damage in a fire on January 10, 2003. Most of the interior was gutted by the blaze and the roof was destroyed, but the interior marble entrance lobby and exterior walls, porches, and window openings were left intact. The building was subsequently rehabilitated in 2004 Hutig Mill Works Company 2005 to its 1924 appearance. Non-historic partitions added over the years to the interior were removed, exposing several original, character-defining features. Aluminum-frame double-hung, double-paned windows matching the original style, size and configuration were installed. An additional 11-inch wood section was added to each extant original porch to meet current building code height requirements. The comprehensive rehabilitation of this building met the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation and was approved by the National Park Service tax credit program.
History/Significance: This historic apartment building, now known as the Patriot Apartments, stands next to the Noland property, occupied by Harry S Truman's cousins, Nellie and Ethel Noland. During the Truman presidency, the nascent Secret Service placed agents on the roof of the apartment building for observation and surveillance of the Truman home. Its proximity to the Noland and Truman homes offered a prime vantage point for these security operations.

Constructed in 1924 and originally known as the Johnson Apartment building, the building stands on the site of Anthony and Maria Moore Slack's palatial Queen Anne style home constructed in 1885. Anthony Slack was a prominent Independence merchant for many years, operating a hardware store then a grocery business on the Courthouse Square. Following Anthony Slack's death in 1915, Maria Slack continued to occupy the old family home for another nine years, when she moved to the home of her daughter and son-in-law, Lulu and Columbus Brown, in Herrin, Illinois. The Slack property was sold in 1924 to Roy Brown who erected this three-story apartment building plus three small Bungalow style homes (facing North Delaware Street) on the former Slack house site.

UNION STREET

217 North Union Street
Classification: Parking [within original Truman NHL district]
Historic Name:
Architectural Style:
Construction Date:
Tax Identification: 26-340-02-04
Legal Description: Moore's Addition, lot 6
Description: Parking lot.

225 North Union Street
Classification: Contributing (1) [within original Truman NHL district]
Historic Name: Swan House
Architectural Style: Prairie School
Construction Date: ca. 1905
Tax Identification: 26-340-02-03
Legal Description: Moore's Addition, lots 6 and 7
Description: Contributing two- and one-half-story wood-frame dwelling; rectangular in shape; gabled roof with composition shingles and gabled dormers on sides; brick exterior (first floor) and narrow vinyl siding (second floor); one-over-one double-hung sash windows; some leaded glass windows on ground floor; porch with gabled roof across façade supported by square brick posts on brick piers with decorative brick balustrade; concrete foundation with daylight basement. Elevated sloping lot; stone retaining wall extends along the sidewalk; a large apartment building stands to the east; a parking lot to the south; shade trees in side yard.
Alterations: Vinyl siding was added to the second story in 1994; outside stairs to second floor in rear added.
History/Significance: This Prairie School style house, built around 1905, may have been occupied first by John H. and Louise W. Swan. It appears that Rebecca C. Jones shared the residence with them as a boarder. The Swans owned and operated Swan Printing Company, a business located at 308 North Osage. The Swans continued to occupy this house until after 1954. John H. Swan was the son of J.D. Swan. Louise W. Swan was the daughter of Dr. and Mrs. T. J. Watson, who lived in a palatial brick residence at 720 West Maple Avenue (within the Truman district) and actively participated in the Methodist-Episcopal Church. When a new church building was completed in the early 1900s on land near the Watsons' home, it became known as the Watson Memorial Methodist-Episcopal Church.

The Swans had a son, Louis Caleb Swan, and two daughters, one who later became Mrs. Paul Shelton, and Elizabeth, who married John Swift in November 1927 and died in September 1935 at the age of 29. Elizabeth was born in Independence, graduated from William Chrisman High School in 1923, and graduated from the University of Missouri in 1927 with a degree in fine arts. Elizabeth Swan Swift worked for her father at Swan Printing Company. The couple had two daughters, Elizabeth Swan Swift and Carroll Liang Swift.

303 North Union Street
Classification: Contributing (1) [within original Truman NHL district]
Historic Name: Davis House
Architectural Style: Queen Anne
Construction Date: ca. 1887
Tax Identification: 26-310-23-18
Legal Description: McCauley Addition, part of lot 11
Description: Contributing two- and one-half-story wood-frame dwelling; irregular in shape; aluminum siding (first floor) and asbestos siding (second floor); hipped roof with projecting hipped dormers, clad with composition shingles; wrap-around porch with hipped roof supported by round columns on brick piers; stone-faced concrete foundation. Elevated lot with retaining wall along sidewalk; lawn; shrubbery.
Alterations: Asbestos and aluminum siding added; rear two-story addition.
History/Significance: The original owners and occupants of this house, built around 1887, are not yet known. By 1908, Dennis Barnes Davis and his wife Mary E. lived at 303 North Union Street. Dennis Davis, born at his father's estate, Styche Hall, near Coventry, England, immigrated to the United States as a young man. He spent years traveling from coast to coast as a paint salesman. He moved to Independence, Missouri, around 1930 and took a position as bookkeeper with the W. E. Moore Coal Company. He was also a life-long student of ornithology and entomology and had built an impressive collection by the time of his death in 1935 at the age of 83. Dennis and his wife, Mary, had a son, Robert E., and a daughter A. A. Langworthy. Dennis actively participated in the Trinity Episcopal Church, serving on the vestry, and he was a Mason.

305 North Union Street
Classification: Contributing (1) [within original Truman NHL district]
Historic Name: Casper House
Architectural Style: Prairie School
Construction Date: ca. 1906
Tax Identification: 26-310-23-17
Legal Description: McCauley Addition, part of lots 11 and 12
Description: Contributing two-story wood-frame dwelling; rectangular in shape; hipped roof with hipped dormers, clad with composition shingles; weatherboard siding; one-over-one double-hung sash window; porch across façade with hip roof supported by round wooden posts with balusters between; wood lattice work under porch; concrete foundation with daylight basement. Elevated lot with retaining wall along sidewalk; mature trees shade lawn.
Alterations: Weatherboard siding was added.
History/Significance: This house may have been built around 1906. At that time, Christian Casper, Vice President of the Independence Mercantile Company, was doing business at 104 West Maple in a newly completed two-story brick block on the Courthouse Square (next to Clinton's Block), lived in the house with the rest of his family, including Adelaide, a student (in 1908), Emma C., a clerk for the Missouri and Kansas Telephone Company, and Laura M., a clerk. By 1911, Christian Casper had become a principal in the company of Casper & Shimfessel. In 1916, Kearney L. Kelley occupied this house. Benjamin R. McGuire succeeded him as resident. By 1930, Earl S. Newhouse had purchased the property; he continued to live there until after 1940. Charles P. Ritter, a milk deliveryman, owned and resided in the house with his wife, Marie Ritter, until after 1954.

307 North Union Street
Classification: Contributing (1); noncontributing (1) [in original Truman NHL district]
Architectural Style: Prairie School
Historic Name: McGuire House
Construction Date: ca. 1910
Tax Identification: 26-310-23-16
Legal Description: McCauley Addition, part of lot 12
Description: Contributing two-story wood-frame dwelling; rectangular in shape; hipped roof with composition shingles; uncoursed cut stone exterior (first floor), narrow clapboard (second floor), and wood shingles (in porch roof gable end); one-over-one double-hung sash wood windows; porch across façade with cut stone-faced columns at corners and uncoursed stone balustrade; stone-faced foundation with daylight basement.
Property also includes a noncontributing one-story modern garage. Elevated lot features a stone retaining wall along the sidewalk; lawn and small shade trees.
History/Significance: Benjamin R. McGuire and his wife, Fannie E. Potts, may have been the first residents of this house, built around 1910. Benjamin McGuire was born on May 18, 1877, in Allentown, Monmouth County, New Jersey. He graduated from the Long Branch, New Jersey High School and later attended New York Law School where he earned an LLB degree and, later, his LLM degree. He married Fannie E. Potts of Brooklyn, New York, on January 18, 1908. The couple moved to Independence in 1916. Benjamin and Fannie E. Potts McGuire had two children, Frances E. and Benjamin G. Between the mid-1920s and the mid-1930s, Charles D. Bundschu occupied this house. In 1940 Ross E. Anderson resided here, and in 1948 Reverend John L. Phillips lived at 307 North Union. Philip K. Weeks, a contractor , lived here from 1950 through 1952.

311 North Union Street
Classification: Contributing (1); noncontributing (1) [in original Truman NHL district]
Historic Name: Harrison/Cunningham House
Architectural Style: Bungalow
Construction Date: ca. 1910
Tax Identification: 26-310-23-15
Legal Description: McCauley Addition, part of lots 12 and 15
Description: Contributing one- and one-half-story wood-frame dwelling; irregular in shape; gabled roof with boxed cornice and bellcast gabled ends, clad with composition shingles; clapboard siding and wood shingles in upper gable end; one-over-one double-hung sash windows; porch across main façade with uncoursed cut stone posts on stone piers; concrete foundation.
A noncontributing wood-frame garage that has been greatly altered stands in rear. Slightly elevated lot features lawn, hedges, and shade trees.
History/Significance: Ernest L. Harrison, the principal of Columbian School, may have been the first occupant of this house, built around 1910. Harrison resided there in 1912. By 1916, Lester Y. Cunningham made this house his home. He was born in 1882 to W. A. and Anna Hughes Cunningham, and married Ann Gosset (the daughter of Martin R. and Mary Carter Gossett). Lester Cunningham worked as a bookkeeper for the Bank of Independence. He was elected City Treasurer and served in that office from 1918 through 1934. He left the Bank of Independence to accept a cashier's position with Farmers and Merchants Bank and, later, with the Missouri Savings Bank of Kansas City. (Lester Cunningham died on April 25, 1950; his wife, Ann, died on January 1, 1967.) By 1930, they had sold the house to Phillip Meyers, who later sold it to Lester W. West and his wife, Agnes West. The Wests owned and resided in the home until at least 1954.

312 North Union Street
Classification: Contributing (1)
Historic Name: McDonald House
Architectural Style: Bungalow
Construction Date: ca. 1910
Tax Identification: 26-310-28-26
Legal Description: Woodland Place Addition, part of lot 36
Description: Contributing one- and one-half-story wood-frame dwelling; rectangular in shape; gabled roof with composition shingles; synthetic siding; double-hung sash windows; enclosed porch across façade with square posts; stone-faced concrete foundation with daylight basement. Slightly elevated lot with shade trees; alley to the south.
Alterations: The front porch has been enclosed; synthetic siding has been added; a shed roof dormer was added on the side; has a rear addition that is not conspicuous from the public right-of-way.
History/Significance: Roy W. McDonald probably had this house constructed around 1910. McDonald, a stone mason, for many years owned and operated, with William McDonald, McDonald & Son monuments at 220 West Lexington Avenue, two blocks west of the Courthouse Square (in the Truman historic district). By 1930, Silas Robertson occupied the house at 312 North Union Street.

313 North Union Street
Classification: Contributing (1)
Historic Name: Earl/Boyce House
Architectural Style: Bungalow
Construction Date: ca. 1915
Tax Identification: 26-310-23-14
Legal Description: McCauley Addition, part of lot 15
Description: Contributing one- and one-half-story wood-frame dwelling; rectangular in shape; gabled roof with composition shingles and decorative apex feature in gable ends; wood clapboard siding; double-hung sash synthetic windows; porch extends across façade, recessed under main roof, supported by square uncoursed cut stone columns with wood balustrade; concrete foundation with daylight basement. Slightly elevated lot with lawn and shade trees; alley to the north.
Alterations: Synthetic windows.
History/Significance: This house, probably built around 1915–1916, may have been first occupied by Eliza Earl, who resided there in 1916. In the early 1900s, Emil Hinkel, the principal of the high school, and his wife Nellie, had occupied a dwelling on this property. Nellie Hinkel taught at the Ott School. Sarah E. McCaskill, the window of Archibald McCaskill, resided with the Hinkels. The Hinkels continued to live at 313 North Union Street until 1916, around the time when the present house was constructed. Between 1916 and 1940, several people occupied this house. including Eliza Earl in 1916, Louis Nerman in 1920, George A. Taylor in 1924, and Charles S. Hagan in 1930. By 1940, Otto S. Boyce had purchased and moved into the house and continued to live there until after 1954.

316 North Union Street
Classification: Contributing (1)
Historic Name: Rudge House
Architectural Style: Bungalow
Construction Date: ca. 1915
Tax Identification: 26-310-28-29
Legal Description: McCauley Addition, part of lot 13
Description: Contributing one- and one-half-story wood-frame dwelling; irregular in shape; gabled roof with shed roof dormer, clad with composition shingles; wood weatherboard siding and asbestos shingles on shed roof dormers; double-hung sash synthetic windows; porch across façade with square posts; concrete foundation with daylight basement. Interior lot with lawn and large shade trees in the rear.
Alterations: Asbestos and weatherboard siding was added; synthetic windows were added.
History/Significance: Although government documents (assessor's file) report that this house was built around 1920, the city directory reports that a James Rudge was residing at that address in 1912. James Rudge was reported to have lived next door (318 Union) the previous year. So, perhaps a pre-existing house occupied by Rudge was destroyed and the present house built in its place, or Rudge, while living next door, built this house, or the records are simply a little misleading. By 1920, a Martinez Kimsey owned and lived in this house. The Kimsey family remained until Andrew Dale Shrock purchased the house in 1948. The 1954 city directory reports that Andrew Shrock still lived in the house that year.

318 North Union Street
Classification: Contributing (1)
Historic Name: Rudge/Hulse House
Architectural Style: Colonial Revival
Construction Date: 1911
Tax Identification: 26-310-28-01
Legal Description: Woodland Place Addition, lots 15 and 16
Description: Contributing two- and one-half-story wood-frame dwelling; irregular in shape; hipped roof with composition shingles; wood weatherboard siding; double-hung sash vinyl windows; porch with gabled roof and boxed cornice at bellcast gable ends, supported by square tapered columns on brick piers; concrete foundation with daylight basement. This corner lot has small shrubs along the house foundation and shade trees in the yard.
Alterations: Weatherboard siding was added; additions made to the rear.
History/Significance: This house was probably built around 1910. Margaret and James Rudge may have been its first occupants. By 1916, the house was occupied by Charles A. Brown, a stenographer, and F. D. Hulse, who probably owned the house. Martinez Kimsey and family lived in the house in the late 1910s, until they moved next door to 316 Union around 1920. Thurston C. Hulse and his wife, Hallie Hope Hulse, lived at 318 North Union for many years. Thurston C. Hulse was active in city and county politics and served as cemetery sexton for six years, after which he was the Jackson County probation enforcement officer. Thurston was born in 1872. He and Hallie Hulse parented one son, Donald Stewart Hulse, and one daughter, Frances Hulse (Brewster). In October of 1929, Thurston Hulse suffered injuries in an automobile accident, which ultimately led to his death on August 25, 1933. After his death, Hallie Hulse continued to live in the house until at least 1954. Hallie Hulse was the daughter of James K. Polk Steward and Jane Francis Mann. She was born in Denver, Colorado, and was an active member of the Daughters of the Revolution as well as the Browning Club (a literary association in Independence). Hallie Hulse died on October 17, 1970, at the age of ninety-seven.

401 North Union Street
Classification: Contributing (1)
Historic Name: Grannan/Ferguson House
Architectural Style: Bungalow
Construction Date: 1890s/1920s
Tax Identification: 26-310-23-13
Legal Description: McCauley Park, part of lot 1
Description: Contributing one- and one-half-story wood-frame dwelling; rectangular in shape; gabled roof with composition shingles; synthetic siding and wood shingles in upper gable ends; double-hung sash synthetic and projecting bay window with hooded copper roof and Palladian window; small enclosed front porch; concrete foundation with daylight basement. Elevated lot with lawn; retaining wall extends along sidewalk; an alley runs along the southern property line.
Alterations: The front porch was enclosed during a 1920s remodeling; the building was saved from demolition and rehabilitated in 1999; original openings were retained and wood siding and shingles used.
History/Significance: This house, constructed around 1910, may have been built for Joseph H. Grannan, a printer. Grannan lived in the house until 1916 when A. C. Morris, the principal at Noland School, moved in with Luther Morris, a teacher at Central High School. Lula T. Rider lived in the house in 1920; William F. Ramsey was the resident in 1924. By 1930, Nellie Ferguson had purchased the house. Nellie Ferguson, born in Jackson County, Missouri, on November 6, 1861, was the widow of John R. Ferguson. She was a member of the Six-Mile Baptist Church. Nellie and John Ferguson had three daughters (Hallie F., Nelle, and Gertrude F.) and one son (Fred). Nellie died on April 14, 1930, in her home at 401 Union Street, Independence, Missouri. After Nellie's death, her daughter, Hallie Ferguson, continued to live in the home until at least 1954.

403 North Union Street
Classification: Noncontributing (2)
Historic Name: None found
Architectural Style: Bungalow
Construction Date: ca. 1910 (altered)
Tax Identification: 26-310-23-12
Legal Description: McCauley Addition, part of lot 2
Description: Noncontributing one- and one-half-story wood-frame dwelling; rectangular in shape; hipped roof with hipped dormer on façade, clad with composition shingles; uncoursed cut stone exterior; four-over-one double-hung sash wood windows; small concrete porch on façade with wrought iron railing on ascending concrete steps; concrete foundation with daylight basement.
Alterations: An outbuilding was attached to rear of house; stone-facing material on house possibly added.
The property also includes a small noncontributing outbuilding with gabled roof adjacent to the rear of the house. Elevated lot has a stone-faced retaining wall along sidewalk; lawn and small shrubbery along foundation; large shade trees in side and rear yards.
History/Significance: Records indicate that Robert O. Self owned this property in 1932, Ralph B. Wikke in 1952, and it was vacant in 1972.

405 North Union Street
Classification: Contributing (1)
Historic Name: Archibald House
Architectural Style: Bungalow
Construction Date: ca. 1920
Tax Identification: 26-310-23-10 and 26-310-23-11
Legal Description: McCauley Addition, lot 3
Description: Contributing one- and one-half-story wood-frame dwelling; rectangular in shape; gabled roof with composition shingles; brick exterior and asbestos shingles in upper gabled ends; one-over-one double-hung sash window; porch with gabled roof supported by square posts on brick piers; concrete foundation. Slightly elevated lot with stepped retaining wall (made of half-round logs) extending along sidewalk.
Alterations: A shed roof dormer was added on the side; asbestos shingles.
History/Significance: This house, constructed around 1920, may have been built for Russell Archibald, the house's first occupant. Archibald remained there until around 1930, when Wilbur E. Thomas purchased the house. James A. Southern bought the house around 1934, followed by Floyd Sooy in 1948, and Claude E. York in 1950. According to the Independence City Directory, Claude E. York lived in the home at least until 1954.

407 North Union Street
Classification: Noncontributing (1)
Historic Name: None found
Architectural Style: Modern (Split Level)
Construction Date: 1970s
Tax Identification: 26-310-23-09 and 26-310-23-08
Legal Description: McCauley Addition, part of lots 4 and 5
Description: Noncontributing two-story wood-frame and brick dwelling; rectangular in shape; medium pitched hip roof with composition shingles; brick exterior; double-hung sash vinyl windows framed by shutters; small projecting front porch with thin turned columns; concrete foundation, above-ground basement. Lot is level with the street; lawn yard and shade trees in front and rear yards.
Alterations: A porch with a hipped roof was added.
History/Significance: This property was owned by Mark W. Adams in 1972 and was vacant in 1980.

409 North Union Street
Classification: Contributing (1); noncontributing (1)
Historic Name: Robinson House
Architectural Style: Bungalow
Construction Date: ca. 1923
Tax Identification: 26-310-23-07
Legal Description: McCauley Addition, lot 6
Description: Contributing one- and one-half-story wood-frame dwelling; rectangular in shape; gabled roof with gabled dormer on façade, clad with composition shingles; stucco exterior with wood shingles in gable dormer; one-over-one double-hung sash windows; porch across façade with square tapered posts; concrete foundation.
Alterations: Stucco on the exterior was probably added.
Property also includes a noncontributing modern garage with low-pitched gabled roof. Slightly elevated lot with lawn and small trees in front yard.
History/Significance: This house was built around 1923, possibly for newly married Hiram and Mary Robinson. By 1924, Hiram H. Robinson and his wife Mary A. Robinson had purchased the home. Mary A. Robinson, born on April 5, 1851, in Seaddington, Wales, came to the United States in April of 1855 with her parents, William and Janet Jones. They moved to Independence, Missouri, in 1908. Mary married David Isaacs, and, following that marriage, married Hiram Robinson on February 20, 1923. She had no children. She died at home on September 22, 1936, at the age of eighty-five. In 1940, Vyron A. Morris lived in the house, he resided there until Charles A. and Bessie E. Joice purchased the home sometime prior to 1948. The Joice family remained in the house at least until 1955.

410 North Union Street
Classification: Contributing (1)
Historic Name: Betts House
Architectural Style: Bungalow
Construction Date: ca. 1920
Tax Identification: 26-310-24-21
Legal Description: Woodland Place Addition, part of lot 14
Description: Contributing one-story wood-frame dwelling; rectangular in shape; gabled roof with decorative brackets and knee braces under overhanging eaves, clad with composition shingles; stucco and narrow weatherboard siding (rear part of house); three-over-one double-hung sash wood windows; small projecting porch across façade with tapered square posts on brick piers; concrete foundation and daylight basement. Elevated lot has a stone retaining wall; alley to the north; lawn, and shade tree in the rear.
Alterations: The building may have possible rear addition, built early.
History/Significance: This Bungalow style house, constructed around 1920, may have been built for Florence and Charles E. Betts; they bought this property before 1924. Florence and Charles Betts had two sons: Charles E. and Walter I. Florence Betts died on February 12, 1936, in her home on Union Street at the age of seventy-five. The Betts' son, Charles E., lived in the home at least four years after Florence Betts' death. Thomas McKevit owned the house in the 1940s and remained there until sometime after 1954.

411 North Union Street
Classification: Contributing (1)
Historic Name: Johnson House
Architectural Style: Bungalow
Construction Date: late 1920s
Tax Identification: 26-310-23-37 & 38
Legal Description: McCauley Addition, lot 7
Description: Contributing one-story wood-frame dwelling; irregular in shape; intersecting gabled roof with composition shingles; synthetic siding; three-over-one double-hung sash wood windows; small centered porch with gabled roof supported by heavy square posts; concrete foundation. Gently sloping lot features grass lawn and mature shade trees in the front and rear yard.
Alterations: Roof eaves may have been modified (currently has none); porch posts and balustrade altered.
History/Significance: This Bungalow style house was probably built in the late 1920s. Leander O. and Lois G. Johnson may have been the original owners and occupants. In 1950 they had a boarder named Edward F. Liley. The Johnsons lived there until sometime after 1954.

427 North Union Street
Classification: Contributing (1)
Historic Name: Flanagan House
Architectural Style: Bungalow
Construction Date: ca. 1922
Tax Identification: 26-310-23-05
Legal Description: McCauley Park, lot 8
Description: Contributing one- and one-half-story wood-frame dwelling; intersecting gabled roof with composition shingles; one-over-one double-hung sash synthetic window; low-pitched gable roof; porch across most of façade with square posts on stone piers; concrete foundation. Level lot with lawn; fenced rear yard; shade trees.
Alterations: The front porch is probably a new addition; house has newer siding.
History/Significance: James A. Flanagan, who lived on this property by 1924, may have been responsible for constructing this house, which dates from around 1922. In 1930, William Anderson purchased the house, followed by Charles T. Ritter in 1934. Sometime prior to 1948 Robert P. Baldwin purchased the home; he remained in the house until sometime after 1954.

500 North Union Street
Classification: Contributing (1)
Historic Name: Hancock House
Architectural Style: Bungalow
Construction Date: ca. 1924
Tax Identification: 26-310-24-01
Legal Description: Woodland Place Addition, part of lot 15
Description: Contributing one- and one-half-story wood-frame dwelling; L-shaped plan; intersecting jerkinhead roof with decorative knee braces under overhanging eaves, clad with composition shingles; shed roof dormer on façade; brick exterior with wood shingles in upper jerkinhead ends; double-hung sash windows framed by shutters; corner porch with square brick posts and brick piers separated by decorative patterned brick balustrade; concrete foundation. Elevated lot with stone retaining wall; lawn; alley to the south.
Alterations: A shed roof dormer with a small window on the façade was probably added; there is a rear shed roof addition; front porch altered (was once a wrap-around porch); window shutters added.
History/Significance: Roy V. Brown, who lived at 500 North Union Street in 1924, may have built this house. By 1930, Silas P. Hancock purchased the house, and continued his residency there until after 1954.

501 North Union Street
Classification: Contributing (1)
Historic Name: Driver House
Architectural Style: Modern
Construction Date: ca. 1936
Tax Identification: 26-310-23-04
Legal Description: Union Place Addition, lot 3
Description: One-and-one-half story wood frame dwelling; irregular shape; gabled roof and gabled roof dormers with composition shingles; weatherboard siding; double-hung sash windows, vinyl; small enclosed gable roof porch, centered on façade; concrete foundation. Level lot with lawn.
Alterations: There are rear additions that are not conspicuous.
History/Significance: Reverend William A. Driver, vicar of Trinity Episcopal Church, and his wife Jeanne became the first occupants of this house, constructed around 1936. By 1940, Sophia Henning, a widow, lived at 501 North Union Street. In the mid-1940s, Lawrence and Marella Fender had moved into the house.

607 North Union Street
Classification: Contributing (2)
Historic Name: Qurollo House
Architectural Style: Queen Anne
Construction Date: ca. 1900
Tax Identification: 26-310-20-09
Legal Description: Union Place Addition, part of lot 8
Description: Contributing one- and one-half-story wood-frame dwelling; irregular in shape; intersecting gable roof with boxed cornice at bellcast gable ends, clad with composition shingles; asbestos siding; one-over-one double-hung sash windows; porch across façade with gabled roof supported by square posts on brick piers separated by decorative brick balustrade; concrete foundation.
Alterations: Asbestos siding has been added.
A contributing double-car garage with hipped roof probably dates from the 1920s. It has a newer garage door. Level lot with lawn; shrubs along north property line; shade trees in rear.
History/Significance: This house was built around 1900. Allen E. Qurollo and his family owned and occupied the house for several decades, at least through the mid-1950s. Allen E. Qurollo served as vice president of Mize Hardware Company, doing business at 116 South Main Street. By 1916, he was a stockholder in the business. Allen Qurollo's father, James Qurollo, was a farmer who died at the age of seventy-six of pneumonia; his mother was Ella Qurollo. Allen Qurollo had a brother, Jesse who resided at 304 North Pleasant, and a sister, Mrs. W. C. Shank.

615 North Union Street
Classification: Contributing (1)
Historic Name: Kirby House
Architectural Style: Tudor Revival
Construction Date: ca. 1930
Tax Identification: 26-310-20-08
Legal Description: Union Place Addition, lot 7
Description: Contributing one- and one-half-story wood-frame and brick dwelling; irregular in shape; steeply pitched intersecting gable roof with composition shingles; brick exterior (first floor) stucco (second floor); double-hung sash wood windows; small enclosed porch on façade with steeply-pitched gabled roof; concrete foundation. Level lot with lawn; shrubbery along foundation; deciduous and coniferous shade trees.
Alterations: Possible one-story addition on south side with deck encircled with wood balustrade above.

History/Significance: This house was built around 1930, possibly for Truston W. Kirby. Truston Kirby, the son of William B. and Susan B. Kirby, served as the treasurer of Jackson County. Truston was born in April of 1888 on a farm near Buckner, Missouri. He attended rural schools in Jackson County, and married Frances D. Lockard on September 10, 1977. The couple had one child, Robert T. Kirby, who served one term in the state legislature and was chief deputy in the county clerk's office for six years. Robert Kirby spent fifteen years in the banking business, was president of the Men's Class of the First Presbyterian Church, and was a member of the Knights of Pythias, the Eagles, and the Masons. The Kirby family continued to live in the Union Street house at least until 1955.

616 North Union Street
Classification: Contributing (1)
Historic Name: Carnes House
Architectural Style: Tudor Revival
Construction Date: ca. 1930
Tax Identification: 26-310-19-16
Legal Description: Forest Place Addition, lot 7
Description: Contributing one- and one-half-story wood-frame dwelling; irregular in shape; steeply pitched gabled roof with composition shingles; north slope continues over attached double-car garage; asbestos siding; double-hung sash synthetic windows; concrete foundation. Slightly elevated lot with lawn; small shade trees planted in front and rear yards.
Alterations: Asbestos siding has been added.
History/Significance: This house was built around 1930. The first owner of record was Edward K. Carnes who was an employee of the Missouri Pacific Railroad. He died at the age of seventy-six on September 14, 1931. He and his wife, Mary A., had a son, Edward K. Carnes, Jr., who worked on the *Independence Examiner* staff.

618 North Union Street
Classification: Contributing (1); noncontributing (1)
Historic Name: Johnson House
Architectural Style: Prairie School
Construction Date: ca. 1912
Tax Identification: 26-310-19-17
Legal Description: Forest Place Addition, lot 6
Description: Contributing two- and one-half-story wood-frame dwelling; rectangular in shape; hipped roof with broad overhanging eaves, clad with composition shingles; uncoursed cut stone exterior (first floor) and asbestos siding (second floor); one-over-one double-hung sash synthetic windows with decorative iron railing at second-story windows and framed by shutters; square stone posts on piers support front porch roof; concrete foundation. Elevated lot with lawn.
Alterations: Second story asbestos siding was added; rear one-story addition.
A noncontributing garage structure with gabled roof and open sides provides covered parking. Three sides are enclosed with stockade fencing. The rudimentary garage structure was erected after the period of significance.
History/Significance: This house was built in the early 1910s. Frank Johnson, Jr., a tailor doing business at 218 West Maple Street, lived in the house from 1916 until 1920, when Gordon Jackson moved in. In 1924 Louis P. Caldwell became a resident; followed by Mrs. Metha Messersmith in 1930, and Lucas R. Choplin in 1940. From 1948 to 1954, Ivan N. Hargrove occupied the 618 North Union Street residence.

620 North Union Street
Classification: Contributing (2)
Historic Name: Smith House
Construction Date: ca. 1912
Tax Identification: 26-310-19-18
Legal Description: Forest Place Addition, lot 5
Description: Contributing two- and one-half-story wood-frame dwelling; irregular in shape; gabled roof with shed dormer on façade, clad with composition shingles; stucco exterior; double-hung sash wood windows; porch across façade with hipped roof supported by square brick posts; concrete foundation with daylight basement.
Contributing garage with gabled roof in rear, dating from period of house construction. Elevated lot; small shrubbery planted along foundation; shade trees.
History/Significance: Albert H. Smith, a bank teller in the mid-1910s, most likely moved into this house with his wife Francis soon after the house was completed around 1912. In 1920, Fidelity National Bank and Trust Company employed Smith. Between the mid-1920s and the mid-1930s, Joseph W. Horn of Horn and Foster grocers (at 204 West Maple Avenue) and his wife Ella M. lived in this house, followed by Laurits C. Larsen, superintendent at Independence Title Manufacturing Corporation, and wife Marie in the mid-1930s. Albert E. Martin, wife Pauline, and son Albert E. Martin, Jr., who occupied the house in the late 1930s, were followed in the early 1940s by Mrs. Mae Grenawalt. From around 1942 to the mid-1950s, Morton P. and Lulia Chiles lived at 620 North Union Street.

621 North Union Street
Classification: Noncontributing (2)
Historic Name: None found
Architectural Style: Modern
Construction Date: not known (altered)
Tax Identification: 26-310-20-06 and 26-310-20-07
Legal Description: Union Place Addition, lot 6
Description: Noncontributing two-story wood-frame dwelling; rectangular in shape; gabled roof with composition shingles; asbestos siding; double-hung sash vinyl windows; stone-faced concrete foundation. Alterations: asbestos siding added; vinyl windows replaced earlier windows; large screened porch added on south side.
A noncontributing wood-frame garage located in the rear probably dates from the 1920s, but the building has been extensively altered and has suffered a substantial loss of historic integrity. Level lot with lawn.
History/Significance: Property records indicate that Mrs. Margaret Phillips lived in this dwelling in 1932 and in 1952, it was occupied by F. Marguerite Phillips. Elmer A. Huffman owned the property in 1972 and Albert Baird owned it in 1980.

625 North Union Street
Classification: Noncontributing (2)
Historic Name: None found
Architectural Style: Modern
Construction Date: (altered recently)
Tax Identification: 26-310-20-05
Legal Description: Union Place Addition, lot 5
Description: Noncontributing two-story wood-frame dwelling; L-shape plan; intersecting gabled roof with composition shingles; synthetic siding; double-hung sash vinyl windows; porch located in interior corner of "L"; concrete foundation.

Alterations: The house has been greatly altered by new siding, window openings, and porch; there is a rear addition, plus a shed roof carport added to rear.
A noncontributing wood frame garage with a shallow-pitched shed roof was constructed in the 1970s. Level lot with large shade trees.
History/Significance: Walter A. Page owned this property in 1932 and William M. Nichols owned it in 1952. Records show Clifton Nickle as owner in 1972 and Paul Fender in 1980.

626 North Union Street
Classification: Contributing (2)
Historic Name: Paxton House
Architectural Style: Bungalow
Construction Date: ca. 1922
Tax Identification: 26-310-19-19
Legal Description: Forest Place Addition, lot 4
Description: Contributing one- and one-half-story wood-frame dwelling; rectangular in shape; gabled roof with composition shingles; uncoursed cut stone exterior with stucco in upper portion; double-hung sash synthetic windows; porch across façade with square stone posts and stone-faced balustrade; concrete foundation.
Alterations: There is a rear addition.
Contributing garage in rear with hipped roof, probably dating from period of house construction. Elevated lot sloping in front; stone retaining wall along driveway; large shade trees in front and rear yards.
History/Significance: Edward N. and Narnie C. Paxton probably moved into this house soon after its construction in the early 1920s. Edward Paxton was part owner of Paxton, Duke and Bradley Autos (located at 320-324 West Maple Avenue, now parking) at that time. Paxton, born in Independence in 1893, attended the Kansas City School of Law and was admitted to the bar in 1926. He practiced law with his father for several years.

Residents of this house in the 1930s included Georgiana Guinard (widow of Charles) around 1930 and Reverend Roy Zimmer, pastor at the First Presbyterian Church, and his wife Kathleen M. around 1932. Mrs. Narnie C. Paxton again took up residence in the house, briefly, in the late 1930s before Earl Page, teacher at Chrisman High School, and his wife Opal moved in around 1940, followed by Roy H. and Helen M. Lienau from around 1942 to 1954.

627 North Union Street
Classification: Noncontributing (1)
Historic Name: None found
Architectural Style: Modern
Construction Date: ca. 1975
Tax Identification: 26-310-20-04
Legal Description: Union Place Addition, lot 4
Description: Noncontributing one-story wood-frame dwelling; irregular in shape; low-pitched intersecting gabled roof with composition shingles; uncoursed cut stone exterior on façade and wood siding elsewhere; concrete foundation. Interior lot with lawn; small hedges along foundation; bedding plants in yard; large shade trees.
Alterations: A shed roof carport has been added on the north side.
History/Significance: Mrs. Georgiana Guinand owned this property in 1932. Twenty years later, Maud Guinand owned it with Charles M. Burt. William M. Nichols, previously at 625 North Union Street, is listed as owner in 1952 and in 1980.

629 North Union Street
Classification: Noncontributing (1)
Historic Name: None found
Architectural Style: Modern (Minimal Traditional)
Construction Date: 1950s (altered)
Tax Identification: 26-310-20-03
Legal Description: Union Place Addition, lot 3
Description: Noncontributing one- and one-half-story wood-frame dwelling; irregular in shape; gabled roof with composition shingles; weatherboard siding and brick-faced small front porch with gabled roof; double-hung sash wood windows framed by shutters; concrete foundation. Lot with lawn and bedding plants along the foundation; shade trees stand in the front and rear yards; a picket fence runs along the north side of property boundary.
Alterations: A large two-story rear addition that includes a two-car garage is visible from West College Avenue.

History/Significance: Aytchmonde R. Logan owned this property in 1932, Henry W., Schaefer in 1952. Records show Mrs. Ruth R. Carpenter as owner in 1972 and David Lovelace in 1980.

632 North Union Street
Classification: Contributing (1)
Historic Name: Stockwood House
Architectural Style: Colonial Revival
Construction Date: ca. 1925
Tax Identification: 26-310-19-20
Legal Description: Forest Place Addition, lot 2
Description: Contributing one- and one-half-story wood-frame and brick dwelling; rectangular in shape; gambrel roof with composition shingles; brick exterior; multi-pane double-hung sash wood windows; small semi-circular porch over main entrance with round tapered columns; concrete foundation. Elevated, terraced interior lot with lawn; trimmed hedges along foundation; shade trees planted in front and rear yards.
History/Significance: James C. Stockwood probably had this Colonial Revival style house constructed around 1925. For many years, James and Lind A. Stockwood operated Stockwood Tire Company in the 200 block of West Maple Avenue. In 1926, J. C. Stockwood became actively involved in the newly formed Jackson County and Clay County Improvement Association, which, among several projects aimed at improving roads in the area, promoted a project to have a bridge constructed across the Missouri River near Courtney (near the old Liberty Landing).

639 North Union Street
Classification: Contributing (2)
Historic Name: Minor House
Architectural Style: Queen Anne
Construction Date: ca. 1894
Tax Identification: 26-310-20-02
Legal Description: Union Place Addition, all of lot 1 and N 30′ of lot 2
Description: Contributing two-story wood-frame dwelling; irregular in shape; hipped roof with scroll brackets under eaves, clad with composition shingles; narrow synthetic siding; double-hung sash synthetic windows; porch across façade with hipped roof and false cross-gabled projection, supported by square wood posts separated by balustrade; stone foundation with daylight basement.
Alterations: synthetic siding added; earlier windows replaced; north side of former wrap-around porch removed; newer porch balustrade added.

Contributing garage with gabled roof and clapboard siding, located in east rear yard, probably dating from 1920s. Large corner lot with lawn and large shade trees; rear yard enclosed with picket fence.
History/Significance: This house was probably constructed in the 1890s. Joseph and Lucy McCoy are the first occupants of record. Elizabeth Minor owned the house in 1894. Georgia A. Wood lived in the house for several years. She was the widow of John H. Wood; she died in Los Angeles in October of 1941.

The 1908, City Directory reported that Joseph D. Shewalter lived in the house. Joseph Shewalter was a lawyer with offices in the Clinton Block of Independence. He was born in Virginia and served as a Confederate soldier during the Civil War. He was probate judge of Lafayette County, Missouri, and a representative to the Missouri legislature. He had moved to Independence in 1906. He campaigned for election to the United States Senate in 1910. On December 23, 1925, he died of injuries suffered in an automobile accident that occurred on December 13, 1925. At the time of his death he was writing a history of the United States constitution.

From 1914 until after 1916, Edwin A. Green, a farmer, lived in the house with his daughter, Grace Green, a teacher at Bristol School. Grace Ada Green died on January 21, 1925; she was born in Iowa. The Green household also included Ruth (Mrs. Donald R. Black), Stanley L. (Dr. Stanley L. Green), and Edwin's wife, Susan. Susan Campbell Green was born in County Antrim, Ireland. Susan Green died on January 5, 1923. In 1920 George and Florence Williams lived in the house; Wayne W. Kinney was the resident in 1924; and in 1934 Aytchmonde R. Logan occupied the home. From 1948 until after 1952 Henry W. Schaefer owned and lived in the home; he sold it to Roy J. Waychoff sometime between 1952 and 1954.

640 North Union Street
Classification: Contributing (2)
Historic Name: Haworth House
Architectural Style: Bungalow
Construction Date: ca. 1918
Tax Identification: 26-310-19-01
Legal Description: Forest Place Addition, lot 1
Description: Contributing one- and one-half-story wood-frame dwelling; irregular in shape; gabled roof with boxed cornice at bellcast gable ends, clad with composition shingles; wood clapboard siding; one-over-one double-hung sash aluminum window; stone-faced concrete foundation with daylight basement.
Alterations: Windows have been added; there is a new front porch with an unpainted railing.
Contributing wood-frame garage with gabled roof in rear, probably dating from period of house construction.
Small elevated corner lot with lawn; hedges along property lines; shade trees; Bryant School playground on west rear side of house.
History/Significance: Clayton M. Haworth, a teacher, and his wife Lula most likely moved into this house soon after its construction around 1918. They lived there until around 1924 when Mattie J. Herrington, widow of William C. Herrington, occupied the house through much of the 1920s. James H. and Irene Cook resided there in the early 1930s, followed by Evan B. and Esther Watkins in the mid-1930s. Welder, Harold R. Arnote and his wife Nadine B. lived in the house in the 1940s before it became the Bryant School Kindergarten around 1950.

701 North Union Street
Classification: Contributing (2)
Historic Name: Watkins House
Architectural Style: Bungalow
Construction Date: 1921
Tax Identification: 26-310-11-12
Legal Description: McCauley Park Addition, block 4, all of lot 8, and S 42 feet of lot 9
Description: Contributing two-story uncoursed cut stone dwelling; rectangular in shape; hipped roof with red clay tile; uncoursed cut stone exterior; one-over-four double-hung sash windows; small porch with hipped roof supported by square stone piers over main entrance; concrete foundation.
Contributing uncoursed cut stone garage with hipped roof clad with red clay tile. Large level lot with lawn; hedges along foundation; mature shade trees.
History/Significance: In 1940 C. Jasper Bell lived in the house. Bell, a circuit court judge in Independence and six-term Congressman, was instrumental in convincing T. J. Pendergast, in 1934, to endorse him for Congress rather than Harry Truman. Much to Bell's surprise, Truman instead would be elected (with Pendergast's help) to the United States Senate.[52]

This house was built around 1910. Clinton W. Adams lived in the house from 1911 until 1921 when Thomas. J. Watkins moved in. Watkins was the owner of the Watkins Hotel, music store, and cafeteria. He was born on August 25, 1877, in California, the son of John Jeremiah and Jane Robert Watkins. Watkins' first occupation in Independence was as a piano tuner. On August 27, 1902, he married Anna Stubbard. They had three children: John, Margaret (Mrs. Spencer), and Lorraine (Mrs. Stockton). Anna Watkins was a charter member of the Laurel Club. She died on September 12, 1943. In July of 1947, T. J. Watkins married Edith Putbrese. Thomas. J. Watkins died on February 20, 1949. Edith died on August 21, 1960. The city directory reports that Floyd R. Gibson owned and resided in the house from 1948 through 1954.

702 North Union Street
Classification: Contributing (1)
Historic Name: Hall House
Architectural Style: Prairie School
Construction Date: ca. 1910s
Tax Identification: 26-310-13-07
Legal Description: McCauley Park Addition, lot 7
Description: Contributing two- and-half-story wood-frame dwelling; rectangular in shape; hipped roof and hip dormer, clad with composition shingles; synthetic siding; multi-pane-over-one double-hung sash vinyl windows; decorative fan detail over first-floor windows on façade; small projecting porch at main entrance with gabled roof supported by square columns; porch across side wall with hipped roof supported by square posts; concrete foundation with daylight basement. Corner, elevated lot with shade trees in side and rear yard; shrubbery planted along foundation; large lawn in rear (west).
Alterations: Aluminum siding has been added; earlier windows were replaced with vinyl windows; there is a rear one-story addition.
History/Significance: This house was built in the 1910s. Edward Berry, a teamster, lived in the house until Melvin Edwin Hall moved in sometime prior to 1924. Melvin Hall remained in the house until after 1954.

[52] Ferrell, *Harry S. Truman*, 115-116, 132; and McCullough, *Truman*, 203-204.

706 North Union Street
Classification: Noncontributing (2)
Historic Name: None found
Architectural Style: Modern (altered)
Construction Date: pre 1933
Tax Identification: 26-310-13-08
Legal Description: McCauley Park Addition, lot 6
Description: Noncontributing one- and one-half-story wood-frame dwelling; irregular in shape; complex hip and gabled roof with composition shingles; aluminum siding; decorative umbricated shingles in gabled ends; large fixed-glass wood and vinyl windows; concrete foundation.
Alterations: The house has a projecting addition with gable roof; rear additions with hipped and gable roofs; large screened porch on façade added; aluminum siding added.
Noncontributing small, newer tool shed in rear yard. Elevated lot with small shade trees and lawn; shrubbery growing along foundation.
History/Significance: The date of construction for this property is not known, but records indicate that it was owned by James S. Hanthorn, the principal of William Chrisman High School, in 1932. Robert K. Stewart owned the house in 1952. Mrs. Ida M. Stewart owned it in 1972 and in 1980.

710 North Union Street
Classification: Contributing (2)
Historic Name: Hilliard House
Architectural Style: Prairie School
Construction Date: ca. 1905
Tax Identification: 26-310-13-09
Legal Description: McCauley Park Addition, lot 5
Description: Contributing two-story wood-frame dwelling; irregular in shape; hipped roof with composition shingles; aluminum siding; one-over-one double-hung sash wood and aluminum windows; wrap-around porch with round tapered columns; concrete foundation.
Alterations: Aluminum siding and windows were added.
Contributing one-story garage with gabled roof dates from 1910s. Elevated lot with lawn and large shade trees; foundation hedges.
History/Significance: This house was built sometime around 1905. The Hilliard family owned and lived in the house from sometime prior to 1906 until after 1950. John E. Hilliard was born in Independence and worked as a woodworker and then as a night watchman at the First National Bank. He and his wife, Elvira Hilliard, had four sons (E. A., Roy H., Leslie B., and Sam), and two daughters (Mrs. H. B. Phillips and Mrs. Richard Kreeger). John E. Hilliard died on March 19, 1930, at the age of sixty-one. In 1952, Harvey A. Jones owned and lived in the house; Dale Duffey and Jack Hoffman resided there in 1954.

711 North Union Street
Classification: Noncontributing (1)
Historic Name: None found
Architectural Style: Bungalow
Construction Date: ca. 1910 (altered)
Tax Identification: 26-310-11-11
Legal Description: McCauley Addition, part of lots 27 and 28 and alley on South
Description: Noncontributing one- and-one-half-story wood-frame dwelling; rectangular in shape; gabled roof with composition shingles; aluminum siding; double-hung sash windows framed by shutters; porch across façade supported by square stone and tapered wood columns resting on stone piers; stone-faced concrete

foundation with daylight basement. Lot with lawn slopes to the rear (east); large shade trees stand in the front and rear yards; shrubbery grows along the foundation.
Alterations: The porch roof on façade has been altered; shed roof dormer added; aluminum siding added.
History/Significance: Leonard N. White, a salesman, owned this property in 1932 and in 1952. Mrs. Elizabeth White owned it in 1972 and Kenneth J. Zelk in 1980.

714 North Union Street
Classification: Noncontributing (1); contributing (1)
Historic Name: None found
Architectural Style: Colonial Revival
Construction Date: ca. 1930 (altered)
Tax Identification: 26-310-13-10
Legal Description: McCauley Park Addition, lots 3 and 4
Description: Noncontributing two-story wood-frame dwelling; irregular in shape; hipped roof with composition shingles; aluminum siding; one-over-one double-hung sash wood windows framed by shutters; uncoursed cut stone-faced concrete foundation with daylight basement.
Alterations: The porch has been altered; earlier windows were replaced with synthetic windows; there is a one-story addition on the south side; a carport addition on the north side.
Contributing one-story wood-frame garage with hipped roof dates from period of house construction. Elevated lot with lawn and small hedges planted along foundation; large shade trees.
History/Significance: Howard W. Harder, a court reporter, owned this property for at least forty years, from 1932 to 1972. David A. Rock owned it in 1980.

715 North Union Street
Classification: Contributing (1); noncontributing (1)
Historic Name: Mericle House
Architectural Style: Bungalow
Construction Date: ca. 1921
Tax Identification: 26-310-11-10
Legal Description: McCauley Place Addition, lot 10
Description: Contributing one-story wood-frame dwelling; rectangular in shape; gabled roof with composition shingles; asbestos siding; one-over-one double-hung sash wood windows framed by shutters; concrete foundation with daylight basement. The lot, with lawn, slopes gently toward the rear; small shrubbery lines the foundation; small shade trees stand in the yard.
Alterations: Asbestos siding added; shutters added; concrete porch with wrought iron balustrade added.
A noncontributing garage was recently built on the lot.
History/Significance: This house was built in the early 1920s. Frank Mericle lived in the house until after 1940. His mother, Mrs. Sarah E. Mericle, lived with him until her death on September 23, 1928. She was eighty-seven at the time of death. She was born in 1841 in Tennessee and moved to Jackson County, Missouri, at the age of four. In addition to her son, Frank, she had three daughters: G. N. Sadler, Mrs. B. F. Kingery, and Mrs. H. H. Wait. By 1948, George S. Dodsworth was living in the home. William H. Edmondson owned and lived in the house in 1954.

721 North Union Street
Classification: Contributing (1)
Historic Name: Wilson House
Architectural Style: Bungalow
Construction Date: ca. 1923
Tax Identification: 26-310-11-09
Legal Description: McCauley Place Addition, lot 13
Description: Contributing one-story wood-frame dwelling; irregular in shape; gabled roof with composition shingles; asbestos siding; four-over-one double-hung sash wood windows; corner porch with square posts on brick piers; concrete foundation. Lot gently slopes toward rear; lawn; small hedge extends along foundation; large shade trees in front and rear yards.
Alterations: Asbestos siding added; brick facing on lower wall probably added.
History/Significance: This house was built around 1923. W. R. Wilson lived in the house until Minnie H. Vesey moved in sometime prior to 1930. Reginald A. Smith resided there in 1934, and Theodore G. Crosley in 1940. By 1948, Andrew E. Gentry had purchased the home and was living there. Andrew Gentry was the son of Emma R. and Overton H. Gentry. He continued living in the house until sometime after 1954.

722 North Union Street
Classification: Contributing (2)
Historic Name: Chinn House
Architectural Style: Queen Anne
Construction Date: ca. 1905
Tax Identification: 26-310-13-11
Legal Description: McCauley Park Addition, lot 2
Description: Contributing two-story wood-frame dwelling; rectangular in shape; gabled roof with boxed cornice at bellcast gable ends, clad with composition shingles; aluminum siding and wood shingles in gabled ends; one-over-one double-hung sash wood windows; foundation not visible.
Alterations: The porch has been enclosed; wood shingles were added to gabled ends of porch and house; aluminum siding added.
Contributing wood-frame one-story garage probably dating from 1910s. Elevated lot with plantings that slope toward the street; large shade trees in front and rear yards; small shade trees along southern property line.
History/Significance: This house was built around 1905. Mary B. and Thomas Chinn lived in the house from 1906 until 1908. Thomas Chinn was the Independence Police Judge; he married 3,600 couples. Born on February 7, 1844, in Kentucky, he served in Colonel Bledsoe's battery during the Civil War and fought at the Battle of Lexington. He married Maria Hite Hough, and they had two children, Mrs. Henry C. Chiles and Frank C. Chinn. Thomas Chinn died on February 17, 1931. Mary died at the age of ninety-eight in January of 1943. In 1908, Mattie S. Lockwood lived in the house, then Bernard Zick from 1911 until sometime after 1912. By 1924, Glen W. Sinclair had purchased the home, and he lived there until sometime after 1954.

723 North Union Street
Classification: Contributing (1)
Historic Name: Hanson House
Architectural Style: Bungalow
Construction Date: ca. 1910
Tax Identification: 26-310-11-08
Legal Description: McCauley Park Addition, lot 13
Description: Contributing one- and one-half-story wood-frame dwelling; gabled roof with composition shingles; brick exterior (first floor) and stucco exterior (second floor); multi-pane-over-one double-hung sash wood windows with stone lintels and sills (first floor); porch across façade with square brick columns; brick-

faced concrete foundation with daylight basement. Level lot; low hedges along foundation; very young shade trees in yard.
History/Significance: This house was built around 1910. In 1920, Albert D. Armstrong, Frederick G. Bailey, Amos Joe, and Lucy Sage lived in the house. Albert D. Armstrong was a farmer; Amos Joe was a barber. By 1924, Frederick K. Hanson had purchased the home, and his family remained there until after 1948. In 1950, Ernest O. Wold lived there. By 1952, Gordon Cable had purchased the home and he remained in residence until sometime after 1954.

726 North Union Street
Classification: Contributing (1)
Historic Name: King House
Architectural Style: Queen Anne
Construction Date: ca. 1900/1940
Tax Identification: 26-310-13-01
Legal Description: McCauley Park Addition, lot 1
Description: Contributing one- and one-half-story wood-frame dwelling; irregular in shape; gabled roof with composition shingles; wood weatherboard siding; one-over-one double-hung sash wood windows; porch on façade; concrete foundation. Elevated lot with stone retaining wall along sidewalk; foundation hedges and shrubs; mature evergreen trees in yard.
Alterations: weatherboard siding added; window shutters added; wrought iron porch balustrade added.
History/Significance: This house was built around the turn of the twentieth century. In 1906, Clyde D. King, owner of Model Grocery at 300 West Maple Avenue, lived in the house with Nellie King who was a cashier. Nancy E. Baker, the widow of Alfred Baker, also lived in the house at the time. In 1908, Jesse J. Thompson lived in the house; Mary A. Pugh, widow of Manson M. Pugh shared the house at that time. Jesse J. Thompson, a business man in real estate remained in the house until 1916 when James A. Flanagan, the deputy Recorder of Deeds, lived in the house with James C. Flanagan. By 1920, John Henry Schweers had purchased the home, and lived there with his wife, Mabel P. Schweers. Mabel died on May 16, 1933, at home. She and John Henry Schweers had a son, Ronald, and a daughter, Kathryn. John Henry Schweers continued living in the house until sometime after 1940. By 1948, Richard S. Kreeger had purchased the home and resided there until the house was acquired by Almer W. Sheehy in 1952.

729 North Union Street
Classification: Contributing (1)
Historic Name: Osborn House
Architectural Style: Modern
Construction Date: ca. 1950
Tax Identification: 26-310-11-07
Legal Description: McCauley Park Addition, lot 14
Description: Contributing one-story wood-frame dwelling; irregular in shape; low-pitched intersecting gabled roof with composition shingles; wood weatherboard siding; one-over-one double-hung sash wood window; concrete foundation with basement partially above ground. Elevated lot with lawn sloping to rear (east); small shrubs along foundation; small shade trees.
History/Significance: Constructed around 1950, this house was probably first occupied by Frank W. Osborn, superintendent at B.S. & B, and his wife Covene. Between 1968 and 1972, Allen Kearns lived at 729 North Union Street.

800 North Union Street
Classification: Noncontributing (1)
Historic Name: Allen House Site
Architectural Style: Modern (Split Level)
Construction Date: 1968
Tax Identification: 26-310-10-09
Legal Description: McCauley Park Addition, lot 7
Description: Noncontributing one- and one-half-story wood-frame dwelling; irregular in shape; low-pitched hipped roof with composition shingles; board-and-batten wood siding; double-hung sash windows; concrete foundation; garage below house.
History/Significance: This house was owned by F. Carl Mesle, Jr., and his wife, Kay, in 1972 and in 1980.

801 North Union Street
Classification: Contributing (1)
Historic Name: None found
Architectural Style: Modern (Minimal Traditional)
Construction Date: ca. 1947
Tax Identification: 26-310-11-06
Legal Description: McCauley Park Addition, lot 15
Description: Contributing one-story wood-frame dwelling; rectangular in shape; gabled roof with composition shingles; brick exterior on façade and synthetic siding elsewhere; double-hung sash windows; concrete foundation. Lot slopes down to the rear (east) hedges along foundation; shade trees and lawn.
History/Significance: Constructed around 1947, this house was first occupied by Albert G. Baird, an autoworker, and his wife Helen L. By 1952, Harry W. and Mary Lawrence had moved into the house and lived there at least until the mid-1960s. Harry Lawrence worked as a district sales manager. Records show Arthur H. Black as the owner in 1972 and in 1980.

804 North Union Street
Classification: Noncontributing (1)
Historic Name: None found
Architectural Style: Modern (Split Level)
Construction Date: ca. 1970
Tax Identification: 26-310-10-10
Legal Description: McCauley Park Addition, lot 6
Description: Noncontributing one- and one-half-story wood-frame dwelling; rectangular in shape; low-pitched hip-roof with composition shingles; board-and-batten exterior siding; double-hung sash windows; concrete foundation; garage located under the house. Sloping yard with lawn and shade trees.
History/Significance: John C. Thoman, an artist, owned this home in 1972 and in 1980.

808 North Union Street
Classification: Contributing (1)
Historic Name: Qualls House
Architectural Style: Modern (Ranch)
Construction Date: ca. 1969
Tax Identification: 26-310-10-11
Legal Description: McCauley Park Addition, lot 5
Description: One-story wood-frame, brick-faced duplex dwelling with a low-pitched cross-gabled roof covered with composition shingles. White shutters, double-hung sash windows. The house sits on a raised terraced lot, sited perpendicular to the street with the front of the house oriented to the side yard.

History/Significance: Duane Qualls, a welder at Clark Company, and his wife Gloria were probably the first occupants of this house at 808 North Union Street. The building was divided into two apartments in 1972 and it retained the two rental units through 1980. Sometime after that, the house was converted back into a single family residence, as it is today.

809 North Union Street
Classification: Noncontributing (1)
Historic Name: None found
Architectural Style: Modern (Ranch)
Construction Date: ca. 1975
Tax Identification: 26-310-11-05
Legal Description: McCauley Park Addition, lot 9
Description: Noncontributing one-story wood-frame dwelling; irregular in shape; low-pitched hipped roof with composition shingles; brick exterior façade and weatherboard siding elsewhere; double-hung sash windows framed by shutters; concrete foundation. Lot with lawn slopes down in the rear (east).
History/Significance: Mr. Floyd E. Galloway, a crane operator at Armco Steel, owned this property in 1972 and in 1980.

812 North Union Street
Classification: Contributing (2)
Historic Name: Kreeger House
Architectural Style: Bungalow
Construction Date: ca. 1927
Tax Identification: 26-310-10-12
Legal Description: McCauley Park Addition, lot 4
Description: Contributing one-story wood-frame dwelling; rectangular in shape; jerkinhead roof with composition shingles; weatherboard siding; double-hung sash windows; semicircular porch centered over main entrance; concrete foundation.
Contributing wood-frame, gabled roof, one-bay-wide garage stands at the rear of the lot. Elevated lot with lawn.
History/Significance: This house was built around 1927. Richard Kreeger lived in the house from sometime prior to 1930 until sometime after 1940. By 1948, Robert P. Copeland had purchased the house; by 1950 he had sold it to Gene E. Pope, who sold it in turn to Gilbert J. Harless, Jr., sometime before 1952. Gilbert J. Harless, Jr., remained in the house until sometime after 1954.

813 North Union Street
Classification: Noncontributing (1)
Historic Name: None found
Architectural Style: Modern
Construction Date: ca. 1975
Tax Identification: 26-310-11-04
Legal Description: McCauley Park Addition, lot 10
Description: Noncontributing two-story wood-frame dwelling with concrete foundation; irregular in shape; intersecting hipped roof with composition shingles; brick exterior (lower floor) and board-and-batten siding (upper floor); double-hung sash windows; two-car garage located under a portion of the house. The lot slopes downward to the rear; lawn; mature shade trees stand in the front and side yards.
History/Significance: City records indicate that Palmer C. Phillips owned this property in 1952 and William H. Edmondson owned it in 1972. Apparently Mr. Edmondson demolished the house that stood here and built a new one, the present 813 North Union building, in 1975. He continued to own and occupy the property in 1980.

814 North Union Street
Classification: Contributing (1)
Historic Name: Allen House
Architectural Style: Bungalow
Construction Date: ca. 1929
Tax Identification: 26-310-10-13
Legal Description: McCauley Park Addition, lot 3
Description: Contributing one-story wood-frame dwelling; rectangular in shape; gabled roof with composition shingles; weatherboard siding; eight-over-one double-hung sash wood windows; porch with square tapered porch posts on brick piers under projecting gabled roof; concrete foundation with daylight basement. Elevated lot with lawn; plantings along foundation; small shade trees in side and rear yards.
History/Significance: This house was built around 1929. Walter E. Allen owned and lived in the house until sometime after 1954.

815 North Union Street
Classification: Contributing (1)
Historic Name: Evans House
Architectural Style: Bungalow
Construction Date: ca. 1905
Tax Identification: 26-310-11-03
Legal Description: McCauley Park Addition, lot 12
Description: Contributing one-and-one-half story wood frame dwelling; rectangular in shape; cross-gabled roof with gabled dormer; asbestos siding; porch across façade.
Addition: An inconspicuous rear addition was added subsequent to the period of significance.
History/Significance: L. Fred Evans probably became the first occupant of this house, constructed around 1905. Around that time, Evans worked as a bookkeeper (in 1906 and 1908), then a clerk (1911 and 1912). By the mid-1910s, Evans was employed as a creditor. He eventually rose to the position of secretary-treasurer of Emery Bird Thayer Department Store. From around 1930 to the early 1940s, Ira E. Morgan, associated with Morgan Foundry, lived with his wife Mary in this house.

820 North Union Street
Classification: Contributing (2)
Historic Name: Gallagher House
Architectural Style: Queen Anne
Construction Date: ca. 1900
Tax Identification: 26-310-10-14
Legal Description: McCauley Park Addition, lot 2
Description: Contributing one- and one-half-story wood-frame dwelling; irregular in shape; gabled roof with boxed cornice at bellcast gable ends along with decorative stickwork at upper gabled end, clad with composition shingles; asbestos siding; double-hung sash windows; wrap-around porch with round columns; brick foundation.
Alterations: asbestos siding added.
Contributing one-story wood-frame garage dating from 1910s is also located on the property. Elevated lot with lawn; small shrubs planted along foundation; large shade trees in rear yard.
History/Significance: This house was built around 1900. Henry A. Gallagher, the General Manager of the Independence Waterworks Company, which was doing business at 206 North Liberty, lived in the house until sometime after 1912. By 1916, Walter R. Kelley, a paperhanger, lived in the house with his wife, Ruth Kelley, a clerk, until 1924. Louis Resch owned and lived in the house from 1930 until he sold it to George A. Phillips sometime prior to 1948. Louis Resch's father, Orestas Resch, died of cancer on November 8, 1930; Louis

Resch's mother, Cora Resch, continued living at 1123 West Waldo. Louis had two sisters, Hazel Blade, and Mae R. Resch, and one brother, Evan Resch. Arthur L. Kemper bought the house just prior to 1950 and remained in residence until sometime after 1954. Daniel P. Loeding owned the property in 1972 and was still in residence here in 1980.

821 North Union Street
Classification: Contributing (1)
Historic Name: None found
Architectural Style: Ranch
Construction Date: 1967
Tax Identification: 26-310-11-02
Legal Description: McCauley Park Addition, block 9, lots 13 and 14
Description: Irregularly-shaped large wood frame ranch-style residence with a brick veneer on the west façade; hip roof with composition shingles. The house is situated on a corner lot and has an attached two-car garage.
History/Significance: This property was purchased by Gerald L. and Sylvia Julian ca. 1973. They remained the owners in 2002.

824-826 North Union Street
Classification: Contributing (1)
Historic Name: None found
Architectural Style: Duplex
Construction Date: 1966
Tax Identification: 26-310-10-15
Legal Description: McCauley Park Addition, block 8, lot 1
Description: This duplex was built on a corner lot facing north on St. Charles Avenue, however, the property is listed in city records as having a street address of 824-826 North Union Street. It is a wood frame, mirror-image duplex with a poured concrete foundation and brick veneer, hipped roof. Paired windows in the primary façade, entrance door, single car garage in each basement, concrete steps and stoop with iron railing.
History/Significance: Records indicate that Martin J. Breen owned property on this site in 1932 and Elbert A. Dempsey owned it in 1952. A duplex was constructed on this site in 1966, replacing the dwelling that stood here prior to that time. In 1969, Harry Stalnaker resided in the unit at 824 North Union, and Sharon Y. Wilson in the unit at 826. In 1980, Robert G. Pemberton lived at 826 North Union.

WALDO AVENUE

711 West Waldo Avenue
Classification: Contributing (2)
Historic Name: Rucker House
Architectural Style: Revival
Construction Date: ca. 1920s
Tax Identification: 26-310-23-02
Legal Description: McCauley Addition, part of lots 27 and 28
Description: Contributing two- and one-half-story brick dwelling; irregular in shape; jerkinhead roof with shed roof dormers, clad with composition shingles; brick exterior; double-hung sash vinyl windows; semicircular arched window on façade (originally a door) under extended roof; windows framed by shutters; concrete foundation with daylight basement.
Alterations: A rear addition was built; the porch on the east side has been enclosed; a door under an arched opening was converted to a window.

Contributing one-story wood-frame garage in rear, dating to the period of significance. Slightly elevated lot sloping gently down to the east; trimmed hedge along foundation; mature shade trees in front and side yards.
History/Significance: Frank W. Rucker owned and lived in this house in 1924, shortly after its construction. Rucker was a staff member of the *Independence Examiner*. He married Esther Marie Asplund in 1914, and they had one daughter, Mrs. John H. Bunyar. Rucker was president of the Chamber of Commerce, a member of Kiwanis, a member of the Knife and Fork Club, and a Mason. He became co-publisher of the *Examiner* with William Southern. Esther Rucker died on January 22, 1968; Frank died on July 18, 1975. The Ruckers stayed in the house until after 1950. John K. Griffith lived in the house in 1952, and by 1954 John H. Bunyar had purchased the home.

718 West Waldo Avenue
Classification: Contributing (2)
Historic Name: Blanchfield House
Architectural Style: Vernacular
Construction Date: ca. 1893
Tax Identification: 26-310-20-12
Legal Description: Union Place Addition, lot 10
Description: Contributing two-story brick dwelling; L-shape plan; parapet and wood balustrade conceals roof form and material from view; siding is painted brick; multi-pane and one-over-one double-hung sash vinyl windows framed by shutters on façade; small porch on west side of façade with flat roof supported by round columns; another porch, extending across the L-portion of the façade, with flat roof, supported by wood columns, screened-in; foundation is brick.
Alterations: The porch was screened-in; vinyl windows were added.
A second contributing building, a two-story carriage house/garage is located in the rear. Level lot with lawn; abundant shrubbery along foundation; shade trees in front and west side yards.
History/Significance: Elizabeth M. Blanchfield lived in the house with Richard W. Blanchfield in 1908. By 1911, Percival F. Balfour had purchased and occupied the house. According to a June 9, 1933, article in the *Independence Examiner* (page 1, column 4) Percival changed the spelling of his name from Belfour to Balfour. Balfour was the secretary of the Chamber of Commerce and a member of the Civic Relief Committee. Balfour still owned and occupied the house until sometime after 1954.

720 West Waldo Avenue
Classification: Contributing (1)
Historic Name: Warr House
Architectural Style: Modern (Minimal Traditional)
Construction Date: ca. 1955
Tax Identification: 26-310-20-11
Legal Description: Union Place Addition, lot 9
Description: Contributing one- and one-half-story wood-frame dwelling; irregular in shape; intersecting gabled roof with composition shingles; wood shingle siding with small cut stones around recessed front door; six-over-six double-hung sash vinyl windows; small concrete stoop on façade; single-car garage attached on west elevation; concrete foundation. Lot with lawn slopes gently down to the east; hedges line the façade foundation; shade trees in rear yard.
Alterations: Newer vinyl windows were installed.
History/Significance: Apparently, this house replaced a house that was on the lot as early as 1906. Mattie C. Bagby, a dressmaker, lived in the original home from sometime prior to 1906 until after 1916. She apparently rented rooms to Albert H. Smith (1906); Edward and Harry Royer (1908); and Fannie M. Smith (1911–1930). Floyd M. Warr occupied the property from 1948 until sometime after 1954 and is probably responsible for the construction of the current house.

721 West Waldo Avenue
Classification: Contributing (1); noncontributing (1)
Historic Name: Fender House
Architectural Style: Colonial Revival
Construction Date: ca. 1900
Tax Identification: 26-310-23-33
Legal Description: Carstensen Place Addition, part of lots 1 and 2
Description: Contributing two-story wood-frame dwelling; irregular in shape; hipped roof with composition shingles; wood clapboard siding with quoins at corners; double-hung sash vinyl windows framed by shutters; one slightly projecting enclosed porch on façade with gabled roof, supported by columns with Doric capitals and another slightly projecting porch on the west wall with gabled roof, supported by wood columns with Ionic capitals; concrete foundation with a daylight basement.
Alterations: Front porch has been enclosed; addition on east side wall; enclosed glass sunroom added to the south side; upper level deck added.
Noncontributing one-story wood-frame garage is located on the southeast corner of the lot. Large corner lot with lawn sloping gently down toward the east; hedges along foundation; shade trees in the west yard.
History/Significance: This house may have been built in the early 1900s. The City Directory identified William R. Wilson, a farmer, as occupying the house from 1906 until 1911. By 1912, the Berkley family was living in the house. The family included George B., Lewis M. (a grocer), Wilson L., and Mary J. Berkley. By 1920, George A. Gould lived in the house. Gould was a scoutmaster for six years. He was in real estate and a city councilman. He was in business with D. M. McIntyre. George Gould was born on August 25, 1873, in Minnesota. He married Winifred McIntyre and they had seven children: Fay, Fern, Eva, Jay, Max, Paul and Donald. George died on February 5, 1940; Winifred died on July 12, 1946. Eva H. Carstenson owned and occupied the house by 1948 and remained there until sometime after 1954.

722 West Waldo Avenue
Classification: Contributing (1)
Historic Name: Welsh/Gentry House
Architectural Style: Queen Anne
Construction Date: 1880/ca. 1893
Tax Identification: 26-310-20-10
Legal Description: Union Place Addition, part of lot 8
Description: Contributing two-story wood-frame dwelling; irregular in shape; complex gabled and hipped roof with composition shingles; narrow wood clapboard siding; one-over-one double-hung sash wood windows; wrap-around hip roof porch with turned wood columns, decorative spindles under eaves; brick foundation with daylight basement. Level corner lot with lawn; shrubbery along foundation; shade trees in front and side yards.
Alterations: This house has been moved twice, once from Walnut Park Addition to the northwest corner of College and Cottage and, again, around 1893, to its present location at 722 West Waldo Avenue. These moves pre-dated the period of significance.
History/Significance: This house was originally built in the Walnut Park Addition (southeast corner of Alton and Noland), probably around 1890. Walnut Park was platted on March 28, 1887; by February 9, 1888, there were $21,110.48 in unpaid mechanics liens filed against the developers. Reportedly, a number of these houses were sold and relocated to various neighborhoods in Independence. Two of them were moved to 418 East Walnut and 422 East Walnut by George and Frank Compton. Around 1893, this West Waldo house was moved to the northwest corner of College and Cottage where the Bagby family occupied it. Later, the house was moved to its present location where Silas A. Welsh became its occupant.

Welsh lost the property at a trustees' sale on May 27, 1896. C. R. Thomas bought it for $2,600; however, the Thomas family did not live there (they lived at 831 West Waldo where the Waldo Avenue Baptist Church

stands today). On July 11, 1905, Thomas sold the house to Allen E. Qurollo for $2,700. Qurollo worked as a clerk at Mize Hardware. On September 29, 1924, Harvey H. and Nettie B. Gentry bought the house for $4,400. Following their deaths, their son (Harvey) and daughter (Sue) continued to live in the house. Sue Gentry, a journalist, chronicled both Jackson County and Harry S Truman for her entire career and became an authority on local history.

800 West Waldo Avenue
Classification: Contributing (1)
Historic Name: Bryant House
Architectural Style: Prairie School
Construction Date: ca. 1910
Tax Identification: 26-310-19-15
Legal Description: Forest Place Addition, lot 8
Description: Contributing two- and one-half-story stone and wood frame dwelling; rectangular in shape; hipped roof with hipped dormers clad with composition shingles; cut stone exterior (first floor) and narrow wood clapboard siding (second floor); double-hung sash vinyl windows; porch across façade with gabled roof supported by massive square stone columns separated by stone balustrade; cut stone foundation with daylight basement. Slightly elevated corner lot with lawn; shrubbery across façade foundation; mature shade trees in front and rear yards.
Alterations: Vinyl windows have been installed.
History/Significance: George S. Bryant, the principal of Central High School who was also a participant in the management of Woodland College, lived in the house commencing sometime before 1911. The Bryant family continued to occupy the house until sometime after 1950. Other members of the Bryant family included George S. Bryant, Jr., Paul Bryant, and Helen V. Bryant. Glenn W. Mayfield had purchased and occupied the house by 1952; he remained there until sometime after 1954.

803 West Waldo Avenue
Classification: Contributing (1); noncontributing (1)
Historic Name: Twyman House
Architectural Style: Prairie School
Construction Date: ca. 1910
Tax Identification: 26-310-24-01
Legal Description: Forbis Park, part of lot 1
Description: Contributing, two-story frame dwelling; multi-plane gabled roof with hipped dormer on front façade; limestone exterior on first floor with clapboard exterior of varying widths on second floor; fenestration includes casement windows with transoms and leaded windows in lattice pattern; the front door is flanked by sidelights; open front porch; extensive dentil molding and stringcourse on first and second floors; brackets on second floor and dormer; flared corners on second floor, which has wide overhang. North wall has oriel window on second-floor level; east wall has bay window on first-floor level.
Alterations: There is an addition or enclosure off of the second-floor exterior stairs on the west wall.
Non-contributing detached two-story, three-car garage has composition (Masonite) siding and five-over-one wood windows. The house is oriented to the north on this corner lot; a limestone retaining wall with concrete coping extends along the north and east property lines.
History/Significance: Elmer D. Twyman, a prominent doctor in Independence, provided medical care for the Truman family. He treated Harry Truman during his bout with diphtheria as a child, sewed on the severed tip of

a toe, and treated numerous other childhood bumps and bruises. Dr. Twyman's son, also named Elmer, was a close boyhood friend of Harry Truman's.[53]

Twyman and his wife, Carrie, may have had this house constructed around 1910. They briefly lived in this house in the early 1910s before moving to 401 North Pleasant Street. In the 1920s, Elizabeth Chaplin, followed by William and Amanda Jolley resided there. Benjamin McQuire, presiding bishop of the Reformed Latter Day Saints Church, and his wife Fannie occupied the house in the late 1930s. In the early 1940s, Lyndon W. R. Harper, associated with the Christian Church, and his wife Helen resided at 803 West Waldo Avenue. Between 1942 and 1954, Frederic L. (Frank) and Theolona Stevens lived at this address.

804 West Waldo Avenue
Classification: Contributing (2)
Historic Name: Ott House
Architectural Style: Prairie School
Construction Date: ca. 1915
Tax Identification: 26-310-19-14
Legal Description: Forest Place Addition, lot 9
Description: Contributing two- and one-half-story wood-frame dwelling; rectangular in shape; hipped roof with broad overhanging eaves and hipped dormers, clad with composition shingles; cut stone exterior (first floor) and stucco exterior (second floor); double-hung sash wood windows; porch across façade with hipped roof, supported by massive square stone columns, separated by stone balustrade; stone foundation with daylight basement.
Contributing one-story wood-frame garage with hipped roof dating from 1910s. Elevated terraced lot with lawn; shade trees in front and rear yards.
History/Significance: Albert M. Ott, the president of Chrisman-Sawyer Bank lived in the house in 1916 and remained there until his death on July 7, 1936. Albert was born in Independence in January of 1865; he attended Independence public schools and Kemper Military Academy. He attended Westminster College and studied law in Philadelphia. He was the assistant prosecutor in Jackson County. He was president of the Independence Board of Education. He married Margaret Bryant.

810 West Waldo Avenue
Classification: Contributing (1); noncontributing (1)
Historic Name: Slaughter House
Architectural Style: Colonial Revival
Construction Date: ca. 1915
Tax Identification: 26-310-19-13
Legal Description: Forest Place Addition, part of lots 10 and 11
Description: Contributing two- and one-half-story wood-frame dwelling; irregular in shape; clapboard siding; gabled roof with decorative brackets under overhanging eaves and boxed cornice at bellcast gabled ends, clad with composition shingles; double-hung sash vinyl windows; porch across façade with gabled roof, supported by square brick columns; cut stone foundation with daylight basement.
Alterations: A large gabled dormer was added to the front-sloping roof; synthetic windows were added; inconspicuous rear addition.
Noncontributing wood-frame garage with gabled roof, probably dating from the 1970s, also located on the property. Slightly elevated lot with lawn; large foundation shrubbery along the façade and west wall; shade trees in the rear yard.

[53] Ferrell, *Autobiography of Harry S. Truman*, 11; and *McCullough*, Truman, 48, 64.

History/Significance: Thomas S. B. Slaughter lived in the house in 1912 with his wife, Berte C. Slaughter; they remained in the house until Thomas Slaughter's death on September 9, 1930. Thomas and Berte had a son, Roger. By 1936, Harvey B. and Anna P. Burrus had purchased and occupied the house; they remained there until sometime after 1957.

818 West Waldo Avenue
Classification: Contributing (1); noncontributing (1)
Historic Name: Baird/Spivey House
Architectural Style: Prairie School
Construction Date: ca. 1910
Tax Identification: 26-310-19-12 and 26-310-19-11
Legal Description: Forest Place Addition, lot 12
Description: Contributing two- and one-half-story wood-frame dwelling; rectangular in shape; hipped roof with hipped dormers, clad with composition shingles; asbestos shingle siding; double-hung sash vinyl windows; porch across façade with gabled roof, supported by square cut stone columns and with stone balustrade; stone foundation with daylight basement.
Alterations: Asbestos siding and vinyl windows were added.
Property also includes a noncontributing wood-frame garage in rear with gabled roof, postdating the period of significance. Level lot with lawn; small shrubs along façade foundation; shade trees in side and rear yards.
History/Significance: George E. Baird, a stationer, may have been the first occupant of this house, built around 1910. Marietta L. Spivey, widow of John Spivey, also occupied the house in 1911. Baird continued to live in this house through at least the 1910s. By 1930, Purl M. Agee occupied the house.

819 West Waldo Avenue
Classification: Noncontributing (1)
Historic Name: Waldo Avenue Baptist Church
Architectural Style:
Construction Date: ca. 1970 (altered recently)
Tax Identification: 26-310-24-24
Legal Description: Forbis Park, lot 1
Description: Noncontributing one-story masonry church (now occupied by the Center Restoration Place Church); irregular in shape. Substantial alterations have been made to this church building since 1972. There has also been a substantial change in the adjacent properties because the buildings formerly located at 805-819 West Waldo Avenue, with the exception of this one, have been demolished and parking lots now stand in their place. The street address for the remaining church was formerly listed as 813 West Waldo. It has since been renumbered as 819 West Waldo and it stands in the center of the adjacent parking lots. The property also features some playground equipment.
History/Significance: None noted.

820 West Waldo Avenue
Classification: Noncontributing (2)
Historic Name:
Architectural Style: Queen Anne
Construction Date: ca. 1890 (altered recently)
Tax Identification: 26-310-19-10
Legal Description: Forest Place Addition, lots 13 and 14
Description: Noncontributing two- and one-half-story wood-frame dwelling; irregular in shape; complex gabled, hipped, and conical roof with composition shingles; wood shingle siding; double-hung sash vinyl

windows; small porch on façade with gabled roof with round columns; brick foundation with daylight basement.
Alterations: There is an addition on the west wall; additions on rear of dwelling, including a garage.
Noncontributing, wood-frame outbuilding in rear, postdating the period of significance. Level lot with lawn; scattered shrubs; shrubs along foundation; dense shade trees in side and rear yards.
History/Significance: None noted.

826 West Waldo Avenue
Classification: Contributing (1)
Historic Name: O'Leary House
Architectural Style: Colonial Revival
Construction Date: ca. 1945
Tax Identification: 26-310-19-09
Legal Description: Forest Place Addition, lot 15
Description: Contributing two-story wood-frame dwelling; rectangular in shape; cross-gabled roof with composition shingles; narrow wood clapboard siding (first floor) and wood shingles (second floor); double-hung sash vinyl windows, vinyl; recessed porch on southwest corner; concrete foundation with daylight basement. Level lot with lawn; several shade trees on lot.
Alterations: A garage has been added on the west wall where the porch once existed; a recessed porch on the façade has been added; vinyl windows added.
History/Significance: Constructed around 1945, this house was first occupied by Richard and Mary O'Leary. Richard O'Leary worked as an assistant manager at Independence Ice and Creamery Company in the 1940s.

900 West Waldo Avenue
Classification: Contributing (2)
Historic Name: Barto House
Architectural Style: Colonial Revival
Construction Date: ca. 1927
Tax Identification: 26-310-19-08
Legal Description: College Lawn Addition, lot 8
Description: Contributing two-story brick dwelling; irregular in shape; gabled roof with composition shingles; brick exterior; double-hung sash wood windows framed by shutters (façade only); concrete foundation with daylight basement. Alterations: small one-story addition on east elevation.
Contributing wood-frame garage built during the period of significance. Lot is slightly elevated with lawn; hedges along façade foundation; high white fence enclosed east side yard; large shade trees in side and rear yards.
History/Significance: Harry G. Barto owned and occupied the house from sometime prior to 1934 until sometime prior to 1952. Roger L. Haden purchased and moved into the house in the early 1950s and remained there until sometime after 1954.

908 West Waldo Avenue
Classification: Contributing (2)
Historic Name: Greene House
Architectural Style: Bungalow
Construction Date: ca. 1918
Tax Identification: 26-310-19-07
Legal Description: College Lawn Addition, lot 9
Description: Contributing one- and one-half-story wood-frame dwelling; rectangular in shape; gabled roof with boxed cornice at bellcast gable ends, clad with composition shingles; stucco exterior; double-hung sash wood

windows, wood; porch across façade with gabled roof, supported by square brick columns; concrete foundation with daylight basement.
A contributing wood-frame garage with gabled roof dates from the period of significance. Level lot with lawn.
History/Significance: Constructed in the mid- to late 1910s, this house was occupied by missionaries with the Reorganized Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints for many years. From the early 1920s to the mid-1930s, Reverend Ulysses W. Greene, a traveling RLDS missionary, and his wife Abby, resided there. Abbey Greene lived in the house alone in the late 1930s. Reverend Ernest Yewell Hunker, a missionary, and his wife Nellie lived at 908 West Waldo Avenue in the 1940s.

909 West Waldo Avenue
Classification: Contributing (1)
Historic Name: Truman Boyhood Home
Architectural Style: Queen Anne
Construction Date: 1886 (altered)
Tax Identification: 26-310-24-06
Legal Description: Forbis Park Addition, lot 3
Description: Contributing two-story wood-frame dwelling; irregular in shape; complex gabled roof with composition shingles; aluminum siding with decorative siding in upper gabled ends; one-over-one double-hung sash vinyl windows framed by shutters; small enclosed porch with gabled roof projecting from west wall. Corner lot with lawn; shrubbery along foundation; shade trees planted in side yards.
Alterations: two-story addition on east wall; one porch has been removed; another porch has been enclosed and small deck added above (second floor); vinyl windows added; aluminum siding added.
History/Significance: Harry S Truman lived in this house as a teenager, from 1896 to 1902. Biographer David McCullough explains, "In 1895, when the boy was eleven, [Truman's father] John traded their house for another several blocks to the north, receiving some $5,400 in the bargain. Though the new house had less property than the one on Crysler Avenue, it stood on a corner lot at Waldo Street and River Boulevard, a more fashionable neighborhood and within easy walking distance of the courthouse square. Crysler Avenue had never been the wrong side of the tracks, but for an ambitious man, 909 Waldo was unquestionably progress in the right direction."[54] Harry Truman lived here for seven years, maturing from a boy to a high school graduate, and remembered it as being a very happy time in his life. Unfortunately, Truman's father lost the house in 1902 and the family moved temporarily to Kansas City. Stephen Black purchased the home in 1946. It had been subdivided into small apartments by that time. During their ownership, the Blacks restored the home to a single-family residence, built an addition on the east side of the house, removed the front porch, and added another entrance to the property. In 1979, the Blacks converted the home into five or six small apartments. Sandra Green purchased the property in 1988, but sold it one year later.[55]

The building has once again been restored as a single-family home. It is currently owned by Paul and Rita Noland, who seek to restore and rehabilitate the residence as it appeared when the Truman family lived here at 909 West Waldo.

[54] McCullough, *Truman*, 48.
[55] Jan Smith, "Family molds a home of house called home by young Harry Truman," *Independence Examiner* (7 September 1984): 1; Charles Burk, "Harry Truman grew up in home on West Waldo," *Independence Examiner* (10 March 1986): 3; Jan Smith, "Truman's boyhood home for sale again," *Independence Examiner* (6 April 1989): 10.

910 West Waldo Avenue
Classification: Contributing (1); noncontributing (1)
Historic Name: Keller House
Architectural Style: Prairie School
Construction Date: ca. 1918
Tax Identification: 26-310-19-06
Legal Description: College Lawn Addition, lot 10
Description: Contributing two-story wood-frame dwelling; irregular in shape; hipped roof with composition shingles; wood weatherboard siding; one-over-one double-hung sash wood windows; enclosed porch with gabled roof projecting from façade.
Alterations: Front porch has been enclosed.
Noncontributing wood-frame outbuilding postdates the period of significance. Level corner lot with lawn; hedges along façade foundation.
History/Significance: Constructed around 1918, this house may have been first occupied by John T. Keller, a clerk, and his wife Susie. William P. Tarwater, a grocer at 603 North River Boulevard, lived there in the 1920s with his wife Effie A. During the 1930s and early 1940s, grocer R. Dale Brown resided there, followed by Carl and Gertrude Heinrichs.

1013 West Waldo Avenue
Classification: Contributing (1)
Historic Name: Ellison House
Architectural Style: Bungalow
Construction Date: ca. 1917
Tax Identification: 26-310-25-02
Legal Description: Waldo Place Addition, part of lot 3
Description: Contributing one- and one-half-story wood-frame dwelling; irregular in shape; gabled roof with decorative knee braces under broad overhanging eaves, clad with composition shingles; stucco exterior; six-over-one double-hung sash wood windows; porch across façade with gabled roof supported by square posts on brick piers; concrete foundation. Slightly elevated lot; lawn; shrubbery planted along foundation; large shade trees stand in the side and rear yards.
Alterations: There are possible small additions on the east and west side walls.
History/Significance: Alma Ellison lived in the house in 1920. By 1924, Burton L. McKim had purchased and moved into the house; he remained there until sometime after 1954. Burton McKim was the son of William J. McKim and Carrie Wicks McKim.

WHITE OAK STREET

800 West White Oak Street
Classification: Contributing (1)
Historic Name: Thomason House
Architectural Style: Prairie School
Construction Date: ca. 1912
Tax Identification: 26-310-24-20
Legal Description: Woodland Place Addition, lot 36
Description: Contributing two-story wood-frame dwelling; irregular in shape; hipped roof with broad overhanging eaves, clad with composition shingles; brick siding (first floor) and asbestos shingle siding (second floor); one-over-one double-hung sash aluminum windows; porch across façade with hipped roof supported by round wood columns; stone-faced concrete foundation with daylight basement. Slightly elevated corner lot with lawn; deciduous trees shade yard.

Alterations: Asbestos shingle siding was added; aluminum windows added.
History/Significance: Frank O. Thomason and Bertha Thomason, his wife, lived in the home from 1920 until 1947. Frank and Bertha Thomason had two sons, Neal T. and Berdett T. and one daughter, Glady T. Bertha who died at the age of sixty-four on December 10, 1932. Frank died on February 18, 1941, at the age of seventy. By 1948, Neale O. Thomason had acquired the home and resided there. Neale remained in the house until sometime after 1954.

805 West White Oak Street
Classification: Contributing (2)
Historic Name: None found
Architectural Style: Bungalow
Construction Date: ca. 1910
Tax Identification: 26-310-28-02
Legal Description: Woodland Place Addition, lot 16
Description: Contributing one- and one-half-story wood-frame dwelling; rectangular in shape; gabled roof with boxed cornice at gable ends, clad with composition shingles; aluminum siding (first floor) and wood shingle siding (second floor); one-over-one double-hung sash windows; porch with thin square posts; brick foundation with daylight basement.
Alterations: The front porch has been altered; aluminum siding has been added.
Contributing wood-frame garage with gabled roof in rear probably dates from 1910s. Street-level lot sloping gently up toward the rear; lawn and some shade trees; hedges along foundation; rear yard fenced.
History/Significance: Records indicate that Elmer M. Allen owned this house in 1932. Mrs. Agnes Reppenhagen owned it in 1972 and someone with the family name of Isom in 1980.

808 West White Oak Street
Classification: Contributing (1)
Historic Name: Latimer House
Architectural Style: Bungalow
Construction Date: ca. 1910
Tax Identification: 26-310-24-19
Legal Description: Woodland Place Addition, lot 13
Description: Contributing one- and one-half-story wood-frame dwelling; rectangular in shape; gabled roof and dormer windows with composition shingles; brick exterior (first floor), wood shingles (second floor), and weatherboard siding in dormers; four-over-one double-hung sash wood windows; porch across façade with square wood columns on stone piers with stone balustrade; stone-faced concrete foundation with daylight basement. Slightly elevated with lawn; hedge parallel to sidewalk.
History/Significance: Charles W. Latimer lived in the house in 1916. Charles Latimer was born on August 31, 1871, he was the son of Judge James Latimer. Charles married Kathryn D. George in March of 1910. The couple adopted a son, C. W. Latimer, Jr., and raised a nephew, John Holbert Hayes. By 1924, George W. Whiting and Mrs. Ellen Whiting had acquired and moved into the house. The Whitings remained there until sometime after 1940. By 1948, William J. Highley had purchased and occupied the house; he and John W. Highley remained in the house until sometime after 1954.

809 West White Oak Street
Classification: Contributing (1); noncontributing (1)
Historic Name: Soldanels House
Architectural Style: Bungalow
Construction Date: ca. 1905
Tax Identification: 26-310-28-03
Legal Description: Woodland Place Addition, lot 17
Description: Contributing one- and one-half-story wood-frame dwelling covered with stucco; rectangular in shape; gabled roof with boxed cornice at bellcast gable ends, clad with composition shingles; one-over-one double-hung sash windows; porch with tapered columns across façade; concrete foundation with daylight basement.
A noncontributing wood-frame garage that postdates the period of significance stands on an alley. Lot with lawn slopes down toward rear; large shade tree in front yard.
History/Significance: Joseph F. and Katherine Soldanels lived in the house from sometime prior to 1912 until sometime after 1923. Joseph F. Soldanels was a salesman. Katherine died on June 27, 1928. The couple had three sons, Harold, Cecil and Lloyd Harvey. In 1934, the house was vacant. Alpha F. Burgess lived in the house from sometime prior to 1940 until sometime after 1948. Robert Swinney lived in the house in 1950; Robert Kearns owned and resided in the house in 1952. By 1954, T. M. Cook had purchased and occupied the home.

810 West White Oak Street
Classification: Contributing (1)
Historic Name: Berry House
Architectural Style: Italianate
Construction Date: ca. 1884
Tax Identification: 26-310-24-18
Legal Description: Woodland Place Addition, lot 12
Description: Contributing two-story wood-frame dwelling; irregular in shape; hipped roof with composition shingles; asbestos siding; one-over-one double-hung sash aluminum windows, framed with shutters; stone foundation. Slightly elevated lot; lawn; shrubs and shade trees in yard.
Alterations: A large addition on the rear includes a garage; a small wood stoop on the façade was added; asbestos siding and window shutters were also added.
History/Significance: Edgar J. Berry, a dentist; Reuben T. Berry, a grocer; and Robert E. Berry, a clerk, all lived in the house in 1906. Benjamin F. Moore, a construction worker; Walter S. Moore, a solicitor, and with Walter Rider, real estate; and Vergie M. Moore all lived in the house in 1908. In 1912, Sarah E. Blann; A. Gordon Stewart, a teacher; Samuel Stewart, a farmer; and Magdelen C. Johnston, the widow of Reuben Johnston, all lived in the house. Magdelen C. Johnston was the daughter of Jacob and Anna Carter Ragan. Magdelen Johnston had three brothers: Stephen Carter Ragan, Greenberry Ragan, and John Ragan. Magdalen was also the granddaughter of Joseph Carter who was a Revolutionary War soldier, and Jacob who was one of the original thirteen developers of the Town of Kansas (later called Kansas City). Jacob was also a veteran of the War of 1812. John Ragan was the great- great- great- grandfather of historian Gail Fines.

The house was occupied by Frank Norman, a laborer, and Samuel Stewart in 1916. Charles U. Grant and his wife, Phoebe J. Grant, resided there from sometime prior to 1920 until sometime after 1924. Phoebe J. Grant died on September 27, 1941, at the age of sixty-nine. The couple had a daughter, Goldie G. Thiel, and sons, Parker U, Francis L., and Joseph L. By 1948, Francis L. Grant had acquired the house and resided there. He had boarders, including Gordon D. Stillie, Jr., Clarence A. Reams, and Bert W. Landfried who resided in the house until after 1952. Francis L. Grant continued to live in the house until sometime after 1954. Mrs. Nettie Duckworth boarded with Francis Grant in 1954.

814 West White Oak Street
Classification: Noncontributing (2)
Historic Name: None found
Architectural Style: Vernacular
Construction Date: ca. 1930 (altered)
Tax Identification: 26-310-24-17
Legal Description: Woodland Place Addition, part of lot 11
Description: Noncontributing one- and one-half-story wood-frame dwelling; irregular in shape; gabled roof with gabled dormers, clad with composition shingles; synthetic siding; double-hung sash vinyl windows; substantially altered porch on façade; concrete foundation.
Alterations: The porch has been altered; a projecting gable roof dormer was added on the side; there is a large addition on the rear that is visible from the public right-of-way.
Noncontributing garage on alley built after period of significance. Slightly elevated lot with lawn; hedges planted along the foundation.
History/Significance: A. C. Pence owned this property in 1932. Twenty years later, Myrel Culp owned it. Hale W. Yancy is recorded as owner in 1972 and 1980.

815 West White Oak Street
Classification: Noncontributing (1)
Historic Name: None found
Architectural Style: Vernacular (altered)
Construction Date: ca. 1900
Tax Identification: 26-310-28-04
Legal Description: Woodland Place Addition, lot 18
Description: Noncontributing one- and one-half-story wood-frame dwelling; irregular in shape; intersecting gabled roof with composition shingles; asbestos siding; three-over-one double-hung sash wood windows; concrete slab functions as a stoop with thin square posts across part of façade. Lot with lawn sloping gently toward the rear; shrubs along foundation.
Alterations: An early addition with a gabled roof was built on the east side; there is also a rear addition; the front porch has been altered; asbestos siding has been added.
History/Significance: This property was owned by Lewis Jagger in 1932 and by Isaac N. Ketchum in 1952. Mrs. Sarah H. Ketchum continued to own the property in 1972 and 1980.

816 West White Oak Street
Classification: Contributing (2)
Historic Name: None found
Architectural Style: Vernacular
Construction Date: ca. 1936
Tax Identification: 26-310-24-16
Legal Description: Woodland Place Addition, lot 10
Description: Contributing one- and one-half-story wood-frame dwelling; irregular in shape; cross-gabled roof with composition shingles; double-hung sash windows; concrete foundation with daylight basement.
Contributing garage with low-pitched gabled roof and board-and-batten siding, located on the alley. Elevated lot with lawn; shade trees; foundation plantings.
History/Significance: Mrs. Mary E. Bull owned this property in 1932, Robert F. Davis in 1952. E. Frank Ware, Jr., is listed as owner in 1972 and Jerry Gard is listed in 1980.

817 West White Oak Street
Classification: Noncontributing (1); contributing (1)
Historic Name: None found
Architectural Style: Vernacular (with extensive alterations)
Construction Date: ca. 1900/ca. 1940
Tax Identification: 26-310-28-05
Legal Description: Woodland Place Addition, lot 19
Description: Noncontributing one- and one-half-story wood-frame dwelling; irregular in shape; double-hung sash windows; synthetic siding; substantially altered porch on façade; concrete foundation.
Alterations: Siding altered; rear addition; porch on façade altered.
Contributing wood-frame garage on alley dating from period of significance. Lot with lawn sloping gently down toward the rear.
History/Significance: Records indicate that William F. Anderson owned this house in 1932, Olive McLain in 1952. In 1972, the property was vacant. An owner named Easley lived here in 1980.

821 West White Oak Street
Classification: Contributing (2)
Historic Name: Chiles House
Architectural Style: Prairie School
Construction Date: ca. 1885/ca. 1905
Tax Identification: 26-310-28-06
Legal Description: Woodland Place Addition, lot 20
Description: Contributing two-story wood-frame dwelling; irregular in shape; hipped roof with composition shingles; asbestos siding; double-hung sash windows; porch across façade with hipped roof supported by round columns.
Alterations: There are inconspicuous rear additions; asbestos siding was added.
Contributing wood-frame garage on alley dating from period of significance. Lot with lawn; sloping down toward rear.
History/Significance: The Chiles family owned and occupied this home from sometime prior to 1906 until after 1954. Asubah Chiles, the wife of Joel F. Chiles, who came from Kentucky, lived in the house in 1906, as did Henry C. Chiles, a farmer, Janie Chiles, a teacher at Central High School, Margaret Chiles, who taught at Columbian School and later at William Chrisman High School. Morton P. Chiles, a farmer, and Susan Chiles, also lived in the house in 1906. These same persons continued in residence through 1912. By 1950, the only resident of record was Janie Chiles, the owner; she continued to reside there until sometime after 1954.

822 West White Oak Street
Classification: Contributing (2)
Historic Name: Riley/Betts House
Architectural Style: Queen Anne
Construction Date: ca. 1904
Tax Identification: 26-310-24-15
Legal Description: Woodland Place Addition, lot 9
Description: Contributing one- and one-half-story wood-frame dwelling; irregular in shape; cross-gabled roof with composition shingles; wood clapboard siding; one-over-one double-hung sash wood windows; wrap-around porch with hip roof supported by tapered columns resting on cut stone piers separated by wood balustrade.
Alterations: The porch was altered; there is an inconspicuous rear addition.
Contributing wood-frame garage on the alley with narrow clapboard siding. Slightly elevated lot with lawn; small shrubs and shade trees.

History/Significance: This house, constructed around 1904, was the family home of Dr. S. Arthur Riley and his wife Ada S. Riley. By 1905, Ada S. Riley had become a widow and lived in this house with a Luerle Riley, a student (later a telephone operator), and S. Arthur, a driver with Soper and Sons (later an assistant engineer with Independence Light Works). The Rileys had moved from the house by 1908. In the late 1910s, Walter I. Betts and his wife Caroline had moved into the house and remained there for at least three decades. Walter Betts owned a jewelry store in Independence for several years.

900 West White Oak Street
Classification: Contributing (1); noncontributing (1)
Historic Name: Montague House
Architectural Style: Queen Anne
Construction Date: ca. 1895
Tax Identification: 26-310-24-14
Legal Description: Woodland Place Addition, lot 18
Description: Contributing one- and one-half-story wood-frame dwelling; irregular in shape; gabled roof with sizable shed roof dormer on east wall, clad with composition shingles; wood weatherboard siding and wood shingles in upper gabled ends; six-over-one double-hung sash paired windows; projecting porch with gabled roof supported by square columns on east side of façade; concrete foundation with daylight basement.
Alterations: A large shed roof addition was made before the 1960s; front porch has been altered.
Noncontributing garage with gable roof and board-and-batten siding on alley, built after the period of significance. Elevated lot with lawn; young shade trees planted in yard.
History/Significance: Florence Montague and her two brothers, James E. Montague and John H. Montague, lived in the house from sometime prior to 1906 until after 1924. James Montague was a construction carpenter, John H. Montague was a clerk with J. D. Kamerick. John later worked as the janitor at Central High School. Florence and her two brothers moved to Independence in 1878. On October 8, 1930, Florence died at the age of 68. By 1948, Lyndon W. Harper had moved into the home, and lived there until Robert L. Baker purchased it sometime prior to 1952. Robert L. Baker continued to live in the house until sometime after 1954.

901 West White Oak Street
Classification: Noncontributing (2)
Historic Name: McBride/Chiles House Site
Architectural Style: Queen Anne
Construction Date: ca. 1895/1998 (moved to the site)
Tax Identification: 26-310-28-07
Legal Description: Woodland Place Addition, lot 21
Description: Noncontributing two-story wood-frame dwelling; irregular in shape; complex hipped and gabled roof, with composition shingles; synthetic siding; double-hung sash windows; wrap-around porch with hipped roof with small gabled roof projecting slightly over front steps, supported by tapered wood columns and separated by wood balustrade; brick foundation with daylight basement.
Alterations: Synthetic siding was added; there are rear alterations; building was moved to this site in 1998.
Noncontributing wood-frame garage located on alley was built after period of significance. Level lot with lawn; small shrubs along foundation; shade trees in side yard.
History/Significance: This property was originally the site of the McBride/Chiles House. Henry P. Chiles, the deputy county clerk and later county treasurer, owned the house that stood here in during the mid-twentieth century. By 1972, Walter C. O'Brien owned the property, and in 1980, Howard Smith owned it. The McBride/Chiles House was destroyed by fire in 1998 and the remnants removed from the lot. A house that once stood at 1413 West Truman Road, east of the hospital at the intersection of Woodland Street, was moved to this site to avoid demolition. That house once served as the residence of the Superintendent of Nurses at the local hospital.

902 West White Oak Street
Classification: Contributing (2)
Historic Name: Ragan House
Architectural Style: Bungalow
Construction Date: ca. 1918
Tax Identification: 26-310-24-13
Legal Description: Woodland Place Addition, lot 7
Description: One-story bungalow with front-facing gabled roof and composition shingles. An open front porch extends across the front façade with brick and wood piers (the wood piers are unique in their open box design) and patterned brick balusters. Porch lies on the southeast corner of the house that consists of brick walls and concrete steps. Building exterior is clad with wood clapboards. Divided light windows can be found throughout the house with both six light fixed wood windows and six-over-six double-hung sash wood windows. A brick chimney extends from the middle of the roof along the east wall. The foundation is concrete block.
Alterations: Front porch has newer concrete block with brick decoration baluster.
Contributing single-car garage built during the period of significance is located adjacent to alley that runs behind the property.
History/Significance: Charles and Flora Ragan may have been the first occupants of this house, constructed around 1918. Charles Ragan, employed by Standard Oil, lived with his wife in this house into the mid-1930s. In the late 1930s and early 1940s, attorney Floyd R. Gibson and his wife Gertrude L. lived there. James and Jean Dougherty, residents in the mid-1940s, were followed by Glen H. and Daisy Adams in the late 1940s and 1950s.

903 West White Oak Street
Classification: Noncontributing (2)
Historic Name: None found
Architectural Style: Vernacular
Construction Date: not known (altered)
Tax Identification: 26-310-28-08
Legal Description: Woodland Place Addition, lot 22
Description: Noncontributing two-story wood-frame dwelling; irregular in shape; hipped roof with composition shingles; asbestos siding; one-over-one double-hung sash windows.
Alterations: Porch altered; new siding added; major rear addition; possible alteration of roof eaves. Noncontributing garage located on alley built after period of significance. Slightly elevated lot with lawn; abundant shrubs and young shade trees.
History/Significance: Dennis B. Davis owned this property in 1932. Edward Luss is listed as owner in 1952. Twenty years later, in 1972, Benny Fergerson owned it and C. Franklin in 1980.

904 West White Oak Street
Classification: Contributing (1); noncontributing (1)
Historic Name: Chapman House
Architectural Style: Bungalow
Construction Date: ca. 1920
Tax Identification: 26-310-24-12
Legal Description: Woodland Place Addition, lot 6
Description: Contributing one- and one-half-story wood-frame dwelling; irregular in shape; gabled roof and gabled dormers with boxed cornice at gable ends, clad with composition shingles; mostly stucco exterior; double-hung sash windows; enclosed porch across façade; concrete foundation.
Alterations: The porch was altered by the addition of square aluminum windows placed under semi-elliptical arched openings in the porch.

Noncontributing double-car garage with low-pitched gabled roof, located adjacent to rear alley, built after period of significance. Elevated lot with four-foot high retaining wall along sidewalk; lawn and shrubs.
History/Significance: Charles E. Chapman owned and resided in this house from sometime prior to 1924 until sometime after 1954.

905 West White Oak Street
Classification: Contributing (2)
Historic Name: None found
Architectural Style: Queen Anne
Construction Date: ca. 1900
Tax Identification: 26-310-28-09
Legal Description: Woodland Place Addition, lot 23
Description: Contributing one- and one-half-story wood-frame dwelling; irregular in shape; cross-gabled roof with composition shingles; synthetic siding; one-over-one double-hung sash vinyl windows framed by wood shutters; shed roof porch across façade with tapered wood columns on cut-stone piers; foundation with daylight basement.
Alterations: There is a small addition in the rear; a bay window with a large fixed light was added to the west wall; small gable dormers were added; the front porch was altered; window shutters were added.
Contributing garage with gable roof sited on alley. Slightly elevated lot with lawn; shrubs planted along the foundation.
History/Significance: Records indicate that Mrs. Martha Shearer, widow of George H., owned this house in 1932 and in 1952. Vern W. Dodson is listed as owner in 1972 and someone named Fluhrer owned it in 1980.

907 West White Oak Street
Classification: Contributing (1); noncontributing (1)
Historic Name: Kelley House
Architectural Style: Colonial Revival
Construction Date: ca. 1905
Tax Identification: 26-310-28-10
Legal Description: Woodland Place Addition, lot 24
Description: Contributing one- and one-half-story wood-frame dwelling; rectangular in shape; gabled roof with gabled dormers, clad with composition shingles; aluminum siding; double-hung sash vinyl windows; porch across façade with hipped roof supported by thin wood columns on stone piers; concrete foundation with daylight basement.
Alterations: The roof has been altered; a projecting bay window was added on the east wall; the porch was altered; aluminum and vinyl windows were added.
Noncontributing wood-frame garage on alley built after period of significance. Elevated lot with lawn; hedge along façade foundation; shade trees planted in side yards.
History/Significance: George C. Tatum, a switchman, lived in the house in 1906. By 1908, Winfred B. Kelley, and his wife, Alberta Dancer Kelley, lived in the house. Winfred Kelley was an attorney and abstractor. He was president of Jackson County Title Company. He was born in Glenwood, Iowa; received a law degree from Graceland in 1899 and an advanced law degree in 1901 from the University of Iowa. In 1903, he married Alberta Dancer. Winfred served in the war with Spain. He was a member of the Masons, Knights of Pythias, and the Ararat Shrine. He and Alberta had three sons: Howard, Harold and Wendell. Wendell served in the armed forces in the South Pacific during the Second World War. Winfred B. Kelley died on October 7, 1944.

By 1924 John and Harriet A. Kearns, husband and wife, lived in the house. Harriet and John had three sons, Milton, Alma and Christi and a daughter, Mabel Sinclair. Harriet died on April 1, 1938, at the age of 72. By

1940, John H. Maxwell had moved into the house. Avis Pickering lived there in 1948, Carl Beckstrom in 1950 and 1952 and Lorena M. Gould, who purchased the house, lived there in 1954.

DISCONTIGUOUS RESOURCES

131 East Farmer Street
Classification: Contributing (1)
Historic Name: Vietta Garr House
Architectural Style: Post World War II Modern
Construction Date: 1953
Tax Identification: 26-220-25-067
Legal Description: Johnson First Addition, part of lot 11
Description: A one-story, gabled roof post-World War II residence. The gabled roof is clad with composition shingles and has no eaves. Foundation is concrete with a full basement. House has exterior aluminum siding. A six-foot-high wood stockade fence runs along the rear property line and a small wood frame tool shed stands within the fence line. A four-foot-high Roth iron fence extends along the sidewalk in front of the property. Alterations: The house has new siding, a new roof, and some new vinyl windows. Aluminum awnings have been installed on the windows on the north, east and west sides. The front porch (north side) entry has an aluminum flat porch roof with a canopy added. There is a glassed-in addition along the entire back width of the house with a flat sloping roof to the rear.
History/Significance: This house was built for Vietta Garr in 1953, with financial assistance provided by Harry and Bess Truman. Vietta Garr served as cook and housekeeper for the Trumans and also cared for their daughter, Margaret. Garr went to work for the Trumans in 1928 and remained with them until the 1960s, except for a two-year break in employment. From 1943 to 1945, Mrs. Garr managed the Kansas City Crown Drug Store lunch counter. Back with the Trumans in 1945, Vietta Garr accompanied the family to the White House. Upon her retirement in 1957, the Trumans established a trust fund that paid Vietta Garr $20 per week for five years; they also helped her finance this house on Farmer Street.[56]

Ione Vietta Garr was born to Benjamin Garr and Emma Jamison in March of 1896. Vietta attended Young School, then situated at the corner of Farmer and Noland streets, and also completed high school. Mrs. Garr was active in both the Second Baptist Church and the Knights of Tabor. The Knights of Tabor was a social/religious organization created for the purpose of promoting the Christian religion. The local chapter of the Knights of Tabor had twenty-seven members (all women) in 1927 and Vietta Garr was elected "High Priestess" of them all. Garr also played piano and sang in the choir of the Second Baptist Church that was at the time located on White Oak Street in Independence. Mrs. Garr died on December 13, 1973, after being hospitalized for several weeks as the result of burns she suffered in a fire.

409 North Liberty Street
Classification: Contributing (1)
[significance mentioned in original Truman district NHL documentation]
Historic Name: Trinity Episcopal Church
Architectural Style: Early Gothic Revival
Construction Date: 1881/1959 (rear addition)
Tax Identification: 26-220-23-07
Legal Description: Annex to Independence, lot 16
Description: One-story brick church; rectangular in shape with rectangular extension/addition in the rear; red brick exterior with mock flying buttresses projecting from the side walls; ocular window on west-facing façade

[56] Farrell, *Harry S. Truman*, 183; and McCullough, *Truman*, 187-188, 932.

above the vestibule; stained glass windows with pointed arches separated by engaged buttresses projecting from the north and south side walls of nave; steeply-pitched gabled roof over the nave; stepped, thin belfry tower at the west façade gable end; double-leaf doors in slightly projecting enclosed porch with gable roof leading into vestibule.
Alterations: A two-story addition built in 1959 extends from the rear of the sanctuary.
History/Significance: Bess Wallace and Harry S Truman married in this church on June 28, 1919. Margaret, their daughter, married Clifton Daniel here on April 21, 1956, and Bess Truman's funeral was held here in October of 1982. Trinity Episcopal Church is individually listed on the National Register of Historic Places.[57]

Trinity Episcopal Church became part of the union of the Episcopal Diocese of Missouri in 1855. For twenty years, the church congregation worshiped in halls above stores, in the courthouse, and also in the engine room of the firehouse. In 1877, the congregation bought a lot on South Main, where they built a small wood-frame church. A cyclone destroyed the frame church in 1880, instigating the construction of the present church building. The prestigious Boston, Massachusetts, firm of Sturgis and Brigham are credited with the design of this small brick church, constructed in 1881.

The Trinity Episcopal Church is reported to be the only example of the work of John Hubbard Sturgis, who introduced the Victorian Gothic design to the United States, west of the Allegheny Mountains. P. Morgan constructed the church foundation. Local Independence carpenter James W. Adams completed the carpentry work. William M. Randall, whose family engaged in brick making and masonry construction for decades, completed the brickwork on the church. The church was restored in 1953. An addition was completed in 1959.

1111 West Pacific Avenue
Classification: Contributing (1)
[significance mentioned in original Truman NHL district documentation]
Historic Name: Missouri Pacific Railroad Station
Architectural Style: Spanish/Mission Revival
Construction Date: 1913
Tax Identification:
Legal Description:
Description: Contributing one-story brick depot; irregular in shape; hipped roof clad tile; broad overhanging eaves with decorative knee brackets; red brick exterior with contrasting decorative belt course below windows; one-over-one double-hung sash wood windows; open porte cochere on west end of building. The site is level; there is a concrete platform between the building and railroad tracks just a few feet to the south; historic caboose nearby; large wood plaque just west of building; gravel parking to north and east of building; low shrubs and trees planted on adjoining lots to the south. Satellite area is triangular in shape, defined by West Pacific Avenue to the north, the depot parking lot to the east, and railroad tracks to the south.
Alterations: This depot has undergone some changes. The brick passenger platforms used by Truman were removed in 1971 when passenger service was suspended. It has since been resumed by Amtrak. The original roof was sheathed with red tile.[58]
History/Significance: The depot is significant for its architecture and intimate association with President Harry S Truman. Truman arrived and departed from this depot many times before, during, and after his presidency. This depot and dozens of others like it became common backdrops for Truman's vigorous "whistle-stop" presidential campaign across the country in 1948, which greatly contributed to his re-election. The former

[57] Bernd Foerster, *Independence, Missouri* (Independence, Missouri: Independence Press, 1978); and McCullough, *Truman*, 143-144, 951-952.
[58] Bernd Foerster, *Independence, Missouri* (Independence, Missouri: Independence Press, 1978).

president later recalled the reception he received here at the Independence depot in January 1953, when he and Bess returned home from Washington after the inauguration of Dwight Eisenhower.

> I expected that there would probably be a reception of some kind, perhaps a hundred people or so. When we stepped off the train, the hundred had multiplied. There were people as far as you could see in every direction, shouting and waving. A band was playing the "Missouri waltz," and everybody was yelling his head off. I noticed a billboard beside the track. It read: "Independence—Home of President Truman." Someone had chalked in a big "Ex" before the word "President," and for some reason that seemed the only sensible, down-to-earth thing in sight."[59]

The historic Missouri Pacific Railroad line and depot retain a high degree of integrity for their association with Harry Truman, and a sign that reads, "Independence: The Home of Harry S. Truman 33rd President of the United States," still stands on the site.

[59] Truman, *Mr. Citizen*, 23-24.

8. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

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

Nationally: X Statewide:__ Locally:__

Applicable National Register Criteria:	A__ B X C__ D__
Criteria Considerations (Exceptions):	A__ B__ C__ D__ E__ F__ G X
NHL Criteria:	2, Exception 8
NHL Theme(s):	Shaping the Political Landscape
Areas of Significance:	Politics/Government
Period(s) of Significance:	1919–1971
Significant Dates:	1945–1953
Significant Person(s):	Harry S Truman
Cultural Affiliation:	N/A
Architect/Builder:	Architects: Robert L. McBride; Karl Boller and William McCoy; Gentry and Voscamp; Alonzo H. Gentry; Nier, Hogg, and Bryant; James Oliver Hogg; Hal Wheelock; David Frederick Wallace of Keone and Simpson; and probably Asa Beebe Cross. Contractors: Christian Yetter; M. T. Colgan; L. Crosby and Son; Glen Manlove; John E. Lewis; John Adams; the Randall family (masonry contractors); and William F. Street (brick contractor).
Sculptors:	Charles Keck and Gilbert Franklin
Historic Contexts:	IX. Political and Military Affairs After 1945

State Significance of Property, and Justify Criteria, Criteria Considerations, and Areas and Periods of Significance Noted Above.

Summary

The Harry S Truman Historic District is nationally significant under "Criterion 2" by virtue of its association with the life of Harry S Truman, the thirty-third President of the United States, for the period of significance, 1919–1971. Truman's association with the people who lived and worked in and around the buildings and cultural landscape features in the district prepared him for the presidency, revitalized him during his presidency, and supported his post-presidential political and governmental activities over a fifty-two-year period. This 153-acre district associated with Truman's life and national leadership represents the revised National Historic Landmark theme, "Shaping the Political Landscape," and the theme cited in the district's initial designation, "Political and Military Affairs: The American Presidency." This historic district best represents the life, leadership, influence, and national significance of Harry S Truman.[60]

On November 11, 1971, slightly one year before Truman's death, National Historic Landmark designation was conferred upon a relatively small historic district that focused on the Truman home at 219 North Delaware Street and a narrow residential corridor extending about one mile north toward the Harry S Truman Presidential Museum and Library. It highlighted several key buildings associated with the former president but focused largely on the area immediately surrounding the Truman Home. The documentation lacked a comprehensive overview of specific resources and their relative importance within the historic district. By focusing on the Truman Home and the residential corridor along North Delaware Street, the original NHL designation omitted a substantial number of resources in the downtown core of Independence that were directly associated with Harry Truman's life and work.

This boundary revision incorporates those additional resources, provides very detailed information about individual properties, addressing their significance and historical integrity. The revision also recommends expansion of the original district boundaries because many important resources were omitted from that initial documentation. The enlarged district adds more of the residential neighborhood adjacent to the east and west of North Delaware Street and extends the district northward to encompass the Truman Presidential Library and eastward to include the Independence Courthouse Square. The enlarged Harry S Truman Historic District includes a high concentration of contributing properties that convey the historically significant role they played individually and collectively to create an environment that nurtured, renewed, and supported the man who became the thirty-third President of the United States, and remained nationally and internationally important after leaving that office.

Significantly, a broad-based community awareness and recognition of the significance of the district have been manifested in the various positive steps taken to protect individual properties in and near the district as well as the district as a whole. In July 1984, for example, several property owners willingly agreed to incorporate restrictions in their deeds that prohibited the demolition of structures and the paving of large portions of an individual property. These property owners took these steps even though the affected properties were not within the district, but merely near it. Private property owners, the City of Independence, the Jackson County Historical Society, and other nonprofit groups, as well as the Missouri State Historic Preservation Office

[60] Five properties associated with Harry S Truman are listed in the National Register of Historic Places: Truman's birthplace in Lamar, Missouri; the Trinity Episcopal Church, where Truman and Bess Wallace married; the Jackson County Courthouse in Independence, Missouri; the "Little White House" in Key West, where Truman vacationed about two months every year during and occasionally after his presidency; and the Harry S Truman National Historic Site. Two properties, the Solomon Young/Truman Farm in Grandview, Missouri, the U.S. Capitol, the White House, and the Blair House in Washington, D.C., which the Truman family occupied from October 1948 to March 1952 during a major renovation of the White House, are National Historic Landmarks.

(through preservation grants) have joined to help preserve the integrity of some properties through rehabilitation projects. The city, together with citizen volunteer groups, has provided encouragement and guidance to owners wishing to repair or rehabilitate their historic properties.

Since the initial National Historic Landmark designation of the Harry S Truman Historic District, other developments have also resulted in the need to enlarge this district. First, the passage of time alone has rendered several significant properties in the neighborhood, yet outside the original boundaries, nearly or more than fifty years old. Secondly, additional research conducted on Harry S Truman and on properties in and around the district has produced a body of information that facilitates a more thorough evaluation of Truman, his association with the district and individual properties in it, and the significance and period of that association. Thirdly, soon after the death of Bess Truman in 1982, a National Historic Site managed by the National Park Service was established, first composed of the Truman Home (219 North Delaware), then with the addition of the Noland home (216 North Delaware), and two Wallace homes (601 and 605 West Truman Road). Since the original NHL designation, additional properties in the Truman Historic District have been nominated to the National Register of Historic Places or have been determined eligible for listing, in part because of their association with Truman. Finally, Harry S Truman's actions and advice influenced national politics and public affairs until his death in 1972. Properties that were not deemed eligible in the 1971 documentation are now considered to be directly associated with President Truman and eligible for inclusion in the NHL district.

The Harry S Truman Historic District is nationally significant because of its intimate association with Harry S Truman during four distinct developmental periods in his life. These are best described as (1) establishing community roots, 1890–1919; (2) developing political skills and associations, 1920–1933; (2) attaining national prominence, 1934–1953; and (3) serving as elder statesman, 1953–1972. During each period in Truman's life, the Truman Historic District and particular cultural resources in it reflect the important role that this historic district played in Truman's life and in his emergence as a national and international political leader.

Establishing Community Roots (1890-1919)

Harry S Truman was born in Lamar, Missouri, on May 8, 1884. His father moved the family north to another farm located near Harrisonville, Missouri, on April 7, 1885, because the mule business in Lamar was disappointing. In 1887, his father moved back to Harry's maternal grandparents' (Solomon and Harriet Young) farm in Grandview, Missouri (NHL, 1985). From this rural farm, his parents moved the family to Independence in 1890, so that Harry Truman and his two younger siblings could attend public school and take advantage of the other educational and cultural opportunities for which Independence was known. The family moved into a house at 619 Crysler Street (south of the Truman district). Between 1892 and 1894, Truman attended first and second grade at the Noland School (no longer standing) on South Liberty Street. In the fall of 1894, after skipping the third grade, Truman attended the fourth grade at the newly completed Columbian School on South River Boulevard (south of the district) and closer to the Truman's Crysler Street home. In 1896, when the Truman family moved to 909 West Waldo Street (inside the district), young Truman attended the fifth grade at the Ott School (no longer standing) at Liberty and College streets. Over the next five years, Harry Truman continued his public school education at the Columbian School (seventh and part of tenth grades), the Ott School (ninth grade), and the new Independence High School (part of tenth grade and the eleventh and final grade), located at the northwest corner of Pleasant Street and Maple Avenue. The Truman family continued living at 909 West Waldo (inside the district) until 1902.

Harry Truman and his family came to Independence in the wake of a period of robust growth and real estate speculation stimulated by the anticipation and eventual arrival of an interurban line between Kansas City and Independence. The 1880s witnessed the emergence of Independence as a streetcar suburb of Kansas City known as the "Royal Suburb." The inauguration of a cross-town streetcar line in Independence also contributed to the

building boom in the county seat. The town's population doubled between 1880 and 1890. In 1887, alone, over 200 homes were constructed. Upon their arrival in Independence in 1890, the Truman family witnessed physical evidence of this rapid growth throughout the Truman Historic District in the form of newly constructed Italianate and Queen Anne style homes along with enlarged and remodeled older homes. Despite the bust in real estate prices in the late 1880s and the influence of a severe national depression in the mid-1890s that slowed growth in Independence, modest improvements in utilities (water and electricity) were initiated in the late 1800s.[61]

Young Harry Truman's association with places and people in the Truman Historic District began developing soon after the Truman family moved to Independence. His mother sent him to Sunday school classes at the First Presbyterian Church (100 North Pleasant Street, inside the district), where, in 1892, he first met Bess Wallace, his future wife. The Truman family regularly visited Harry Truman's favorite aunt, Ella Truman Noland, and his cousins Nellie and Ethel Noland, who around 1894, lived in a house at the corner of West Maple and North Delaware Street (inside the district).[62] Truman and his family also made regular trips from their Crysler Street home to Courthouse Square shops, probably traveling along West Maple or West Lexington avenues, which extended across the southern part of the district to the Courthouse Square. Beginning in 1896 when the Truman family moved to 909 West Waldo Street, young Harry Truman probably walked through the district as he made his way to the Ott School, about eight blocks to the east, where he attended school. Regular visits to the public library, located in the Ott School until 1898 (when it moved to the new high school), also brought Truman through the district. In 1898, at age fourteen, Truman took his first paid job at Clinton's Drugstore (rebuilt after a 1906 fire at 100-104 West Maple Avenue), where he was introduced to the activities of Courthouse Square merchants, their customers, and county employees working in the Courthouse. While living at 909 West Waldo Street, young Harry Truman also began taking piano lessons from Florence Burrus, who lived at 503 North Delaware Street (inside the district).

Beginning in 1900, Harry Truman spent most of his days with friends and family at places located inside the Truman Historic District. That year, the new Independence High School, with the public library next door, was completed on Pleasant Street between West Maple and Truman Road, then called Blue Avenue (site of the former 1924 Palmer Junior High School at 200 North Pleasant Street). When not attending classes, Truman spent a great deal of time in the library. A few high school teachers, like Ardelia Hardin Palmer, who taught Latin, made a lasting impression on Truman. She and her husband W. L. C. Palmer, superintendent of Independence public schools for many years in the early twentieth century, lived at 406 North Pleasant Street (inside the district). In the summer of 1900, the Noland family moved to 216 North Delaware Street, across the street from the Gates home at 219 North Delaware Street, Truman's future home. Harry Truman was a regular visitor in the Noland House, where he went twice a week to study Latin and algebra with his cousins Ethel and Nellie Noland and with Bess Wallace, then living in the 600-block of North Delaware Street (inside the district).[63]

Harry Truman also developed relationships with school children in the neighborhood, including Paul Bryant, Fielding Houchens, Elmer Twyman, Tasker Taylor, Mize Peters, and Charlie Ross. Some became lifelong friends. Several lived or worked in the Truman district as adults, including Mize Peters (who lived at 305, then, 631 North Delaware Street and operated the Mize Pharmacy at 107 East Lexington Avenue), Fielding Houchens

[61] *History of Jackson County, Missouri. Containing a History of the County, Its Cities, Towns, Etc., Indexed Edition,* (Cape Girardeau, Missouri: Ramfre Press, 1966, reprint), 647-48; Bernd Foerster, *Independence, Missouri* (Independence, Missouri: Independence Press, 1978), 54.

[62] Gail Evans-Hatch and Michael Evans-Hatch, *Farm Roots and Family Ties: Historic Resource Study, the Harry S Truman Grandview Farm, the Wallace Houses, and the Noland House in Independence, Missouri* (Omaha, Nebraska: National Park Service, Midwest Regional Office, 2001), 154.

[63] Evans-Hatch and Evans-Hatch, *Farm Roots and Family Ties,* 161-63; McCullough, *Truman,* 363.

(610 West Maple) and his brother, Basil M. Houchens (630 North Delaware). Both Houchens brothers and Truman joined in a banking business venture in the 1920s. One classmate and occasional after-school study partner, Charles Ross (218 North Main Street, when his father served as deputy county marshal in the 1880s), later a Pulitzer Prize-winning journalist, became President Truman's choice (at Bess Truman's suggestion) for press secretary; he remained one of Truman's closest confidants until Ross's death in 1950.[64]

After graduating from high school, Harry Truman began working in Kansas City, where he took a job in the mailroom of the *Kansas City Star* newspaper in August 1902. He soon started working as a timekeeper for a construction company employed by the Santa Fe Railroad. Beginning in April 1903, Truman clerked for two years at the National Bank of Commerce in Kansas City, then, for about a year, at the Union National Bank. Truman lived in several places in Kansas City during his four years working there. He left his Kansas City bank job in 1906 to help his family, who had recently moved to Truman's maternal grandparents' farm near Grandview (about fifteen miles south of Independence). He remained on the Young/Truman Farm for the next eleven years. In 1917, he left the farm to serve in the 129th Field Artillery Regiment of the 35th Division, which participated in the Vosges, Saint-Michael, and Meuse-Argonne campaigns during the Great War.

During this same period, Independence experienced modest growth, as is evident in the sizeable number of Revival, Bungalow, and Prairie School style houses constructed on smaller lots in the Truman Historic District and around the town in already existing platted additions. In 1910, the town boasted a population of around 10,000 residents. Independence resisted annexation by Kansas City in a bitter battle waged between 1906 and 1914, and retained its position as Jackson County seat of government (with a remodeled county courthouse in 1907), its autonomous city government (with a new city hall in 1910), its communication and transportation links to the larger world (with regular electric interurban and freight railroad service to Kansas City), and its vital business, cultural, and social center serving town residents and rural Jackson County farmers alike. Some residents found employment in local industries: a well-established flourmill and grain elevator; a large ice plant, a plow factory, a foundry, an iron and scale works, and a cement plant. Civic organizations grew in importance, along with civic pride in good public schools, numerous churches and fraternal groups, private "study clubs," and public cultural activities held in the combined music hall and opera house and theatres around the Courthouse Square. The first two decades of the 1900s saw the addition of several miles of paved roads and sidewalks around town, along with improved or expanded public utilities, including a municipal electric light plant, a reorganized gas and coke plant, the Independence waterworks plant, a sewage system, and municipal fire protection facilities. According to its promoters, Independence was the ideal place to live.[65]

Harry Truman's association with the people living and working in the Truman Historic District remained intimate during his seventeen years living outside Independence. He maintained his close relationship with the Noland family, visiting them often at their 216 North Delaware Street home. Beginning in 1910, he started spending time with Bess Wallace, her brothers, and their friends. The Noland House sometimes served as a base of operations, where Truman prepared for his outings with Bess Wallace and others. He sometimes was invited to sleep over in Frank Wallace's room at the Gates/Wallace House at 219 North Delaware. Truman's acquisition, in 1914, of a Stafford automobile made his trip from the Grandview farm to Independence faster and less arduous, greatly diminishing his need for overnight stays and pre-outing preparations at the Noland House.[66] During his nine-year courtship with Bess, Harry Truman often made weekly visits to Independence, until entering military service during World War I. Soon after his return from the war in the summer of 1919, Truman and Bess Wallace were married on June 28, 1919.

---

[64] David McCullough, *Truman* (New York: Simon & Schuster, 1992), 47-50.

[65] William S. Flournoy, Roger T. Sermon, William Southern, Jr., et al. *Independence, Jackson County, Missouri: Centennial, One Hundred Years of Progress* (Independence, MO: n.p., ca. 1927); Foerster, *Independence, Missouri,* 89-91.

[66] Evans-Hatch and Evans-Hatch, *Farm Roots and Family Ties,* 168-71.

Developing Political Skills and Associations (1920–1933)

Following his marriage, Harry Truman moved into the Gates/Wallace House at 219 North Delaware and from then until his death in 1972, Truman considered this house and its neighborhood to be his home. The Trumans' only child, Margaret, was born at home in 1924. Over the next fifteen years, Harry Truman worked for a brief three years (1919–1922) as a businessman in Kansas City, owning and managing a haberdashery shop with former comrade in arms, Eddie Jacobson. When the "Truman & Jacobson" business failed, Truman turned to local politics for a job. In 1922, with the support of Jackson County Democratic Party leader T. J. Pendergast, Truman won election as one of the three county judges (administrative councilor), representing the eastern part of Jackson County. When Truman lost the election for a second term as county judge two years later, he earned a living, once again, by pursuing business ventures. He and World War I friend Spencer Salisbury funded the Community Savings and Loan Association of Independence, for which he served as general manager until 1932. In 1925 and 1926, he sold memberships to the Kansas City Automobile Club.

In 1926 Truman returned to politics when he won the election for presiding Jackson County judge. Over the next six years, he succeeded in raising money, through bond issues, for over 200 miles of county roads and bridges, for a modern county hospital at the Jackson County Home for the Aged and Infirm, and for a Girl's Home for African Americans on the county farm. After voters re-elected Truman as presiding Jackson County judge in 1930, he again staged successful campaigns to raise money for additional county roads and bridges, a new courthouse and jail in Kansas City, and the remodeling of the Jackson County Courthouse in Independence. Looking back years later, Harry Truman recalled his great satisfaction when he improved the lives of ordinary people, like himself, during his fifteen-year period spent working in Jackson County government.[67] This period of government service imbued in Truman a love of politics. It also gave him the opportunity to develop political skills and associations with numerous people who helped advance Truman's career. Independence, particularly the Courthouse Square, served as a backdrop for Truman's early development as a politician and a leader in local government.

Harry Truman's Independence felt the effects of national events and government policy-making in the 1920s and early 1930s. During the fifteen years after World War I, Independence experienced two depressions. A mild depression immediately following World War I continued for the nation's farmers and related industries (grain milling and crop processing) through the 1920s (when prices for produce steadily declined). The Great Depression, combined with the relentless Midwestern dust storms, wrought devastating economic, social, and environmental effects that climaxed in 1932–1933. Independence's role as county seat and its diversified economy, however, somewhat blunted the severity of the Great Depression. Local industries, like the Waggoner-Gates Milling Company, the new Woodcraft Equipment Company, the new Gleaner Harvester (later Allis-Chalmers) Company, and manufacturing plants in nearby Sugar Creek and Blue Valley employed many Independence residents. Some businesses around the Courthouse Square and along peripheral streets grew in the mid- and late 1920s. A few new buildings were even constructed around and near the Courthouse Square, like Bundschu's Department Store (103 North Main), the Johnson Building (224-230 West Maple) and some automobile garages and service stations along West Maple Avenue (Smith Garage, 315-317 West Maple; Skelly Oil Company Service Station, 401 West Maple; and Garvey Chevrolet Company, 411 West Maple). The construction of the large Soldiers' and Sailor's (World War I) Memorial Building at 416 West Maple Avenue in 1926 provided local jobs and tangible testament to the continued civic dedication and pride of Independence residents in the cultural life of the community. Jackson County government also provided employment for some town residents, and road and building construction projects promoted by presiding Judge Harry Truman helped stimulate commerce and the economy in Jackson County. In the mid- and late 1920s, the remodeling of older

[67] McCullough, *Truman,* 151-92; Alonzo L. Hamby, *Man of the People: A Life of Harry S. Truman* (New York: Oxford University Press, 1995), 101-60.

homes and the construction of more modest Bungalow-style dwellings took place on the western edges of the Truman Historic District and on the western and eastern edges of Independence.

In the 1930s, as the Great Depression became more severe and caused the demise of several banks and businesses in town, both the City of Independence and Jackson County governments applied for and received federal funding made available by Franklin Roosevelt's New Deal economic relief and recovery programs. Independence Mayor Roger Sermon, a World War I veteran and friend of Harry Truman's, received federal funding to renovate the historic Marshal's House and Jackson County Jail (217 North Main Street). A federal and state employment office moved into the first floor of the building in the mid-1930s.[68] Money from the federal Works Progress Administration brought about improvements to Slover Park at the north end of Delaware Street (the future site of the Truman Library) in addition to public buildings in town. Presiding Jackson County Judge Harry Truman directed the remodeling of the Jackson County Courthouse in 1933.[69]

Harry Truman had an intimate daily association with the neighborhood and particular buildings in the Harry S Truman Historic District National Historic Landmark for the majority of years between 1919 and 1933. The Rural Jackson County Democratic Club, the eastern branch of Democratic Party leader Tom Pendergast's Jackson Democratic Club, reportedly met from time to time at 111 ½ and 211 West Lexington Avenue on the Courthouse Square. In April 1922, Mike Pendergast, who Truman considered his "political mentor and daddy," announced, in the upstairs room of 211 West Lexington Avenue, that Truman would be the candidate for eastern Jackson County judge of the Democratic party, thus launching Truman on a path that eventually led to the presidency. The Jackson County Courthouse (112 West Lexington Avenue) provided the physical setting for his daily activities as a politician and growth as a public servant. He worked in offices that are now preserved, as they were during his years of service there and available for public tours given by the Jackson County Parks and Recreation Department. On the third floor of the Farmers and Merchants Bank Building (101 North Main), Truman and about sixteen of his World War I and courthouse friends regularly met to play poker and discuss politics in what they called the "Harpie" Club. Members of the club played an important role in advancing Truman's political career. Truman also served as the general manager of the Community Savings and Loan Association in 1925. By February 1926, he was vice-president of the Citizens Security Bank of Englewood. About a month later, the bank was under new management; however, Truman remained on the board of directors for a time.[70]

Truman, no doubt, patronized many of the businesses around the Courthouse Square, particularly those that were owned by personal friends, such as the grocery store of Roger Sermon, a World War I compatriot, located at 208-210 West Maple Avenue. As a loyal member of the Masons, Harry Truman sometimes met for meetings on the third floor of the Masonic Building (124-126 South Main Street). Truman, a great joiner of groups, often spent time at American Legion meetings in the Soldiers' and Sailors' Memorial Building (416 West Maple Avenue). On July 4, 1926, Truman oversaw the dedication of the Memorial Building. Harry Truman inevitably gained great familiarity with residences and commercial buildings along West Maple Avenue (the corridor linking the residential and commercial sections of the Truman Historic District) on his daily walk from his home at 219 North Delaware five blocks to the Courthouse Square. When not at work, Truman occasionally

[68] M. A. Solomon/R. J. Claybaugh, and Bernd Foerster, "Independence Historical Survey for the Heritage Commission, Independence, Missouri," typescript (Independence, Missouri: City of *Independence, 1976), entry for 217 North Main Street.*

[69] Foerster, *Independence, Missouri,* 139-41; William O'Brien, *Independence Square: A Convenient Guide to the Past for Today's Pioneers* (n.p., 1985), no page numbers.

[70] Ron Cockrell, *The Trumans of Independence: Historic Resource Study* (Omaha, NE: National Park Service, Midwest Regional Office, 1985), 104.

visited his cousins, Nellie and Ethel Noland (216 North Delaware) and friends like Roger Sermon, who lived on West Truman Road, and the Minor sisters (314 North Spring).[71]

Attaining National Prominence (1934–1953)

In 1934, near the end of his two four-year terms as presiding judge of Jackson County, Truman could not legally run for this office again. With the political backing of Kansas City Democratic Party leader Tom Pendergast, Truman ran for and was elected United States Senator from Missouri. In January 1935, Truman moved to a Washington, D.C., apartment and began his work as senator. Senator Truman soon gained a reputation for his attentiveness, diligence, and honesty. During his first term, he served as chairman of the subcommittee that wrote the Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938 and, in 1940, he helped sponsor the Transportation Act which reorganized the nation's railroads and made them subject to Interstate Commerce Commission regulations. In 1940, voters re-elected Truman. The next year, on the eve of the United States's military entry into World War II, the senate, at Truman's suggestion, created a special commission to investigate government spending on the nation's defense program. As head of what became known as the "Truman Committee," Harry Truman gained national attention and great respect, for his exposure of waste and extravagance in defense production costs. During his second term as senator, Truman emerged as an aggressive, idealistic spokesperson for internationalism—United States involvement in international affairs—in contrast to the strong isolationist sentiment that prevailed at that time. Truman's support of the establishment of Israel, a politically controversial position, further demonstrated his forward-looking approach to foreign affairs.

Truman's political career took a dramatic turn in mid-1944. "Who the hell is Harry Truman?" asked William D. Leahy, Roosevelt's chief of staff, that summer of 1944.[72] Leahy and the rest of the country soon found out. At the Democratic Party's national convention in Chicago in July 1944, Senator Harry S Truman was nominated to be the vice-presidential running mate of President Franklin Roosevelt. Elected in November of that year, Truman served only eighty-two days as vice president before ascending to the presidency upon the death of Franklin Roosevelt on April 12, 1945. During his first year as president, Truman faced the most challenging international dilemmas and decisions of his life. After less than five months in office, he signed and then persuaded Congress to ratify the United Nations charter. In July 1945, he made the momentous decision to drop atomic bombs on the Japanese cities of Hiroshima and Nagasaki in an effort, he believed, quickly to end the war with Japan and usher in a new era of international peace.

Following the war, the Truman administration directed the conversion of the U.S. wartime economy to one of peacetime, aided in rebuilding war-torn Europe, and faced the many escalating challenges associated with communist countries. Truman strongly supported the Marshall Plan, which promised huge gifts of money to both noncommunist and communist countries throughout Europe in order to fight "hunger, poverty, desperation, and chaos," in the words of its chief promoter, Secretary of State George Marshall. In 1947, Truman announced to the assembled houses of Congress a policy of global scope that became known as the "Truman Doctrine"—the United States would support free countries in resisting a communist takeover. The Truman administration worked tirelessly in 1947 and 1948 to stimulate international trade by lowering tariff rates, through the creation of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) and the hemisphere-wide body, the Organization of American States. He also introduced a program of social reform initiatives known as the "Fair Deal," which included the expansion of social security, an increase in the minimum wage, guarantees of equal access to jobs for African Americans, a major attack on slum housing, national health insurance, federal aid to education, support of scientific research, and vigorous new environmental programs that would expand regional systems

[71] "Truman Places: A Map of Places in Greater Kansas City That Were Important to Harry S. Truman" (Independence, Missouri: Harry S. Truman Library and Museum, ca. 1999).

[72] Quoted in George Brown Tindall and David E. Shi, *America: A Narrative History*, brief second edition (New York: W. W. Norton & Company), 789.

like the Tennessee Valley Authority. Although many of these measures failed to pass Congress, in 1946 Truman introduced and Congress passed the Full Employment legislation and the Atomic Energy Act, creating the Atomic Energy Commission.

In 1948, after a hard-fought "whistle-stop" campaign, Truman won a stunning re-election as president. International crises continued to demand Truman's attention during his second term. When communist forces invaded Korea in 1950, Truman was informed of this event while in Independence. He then ordered U.S. troops to join United Nations forces in resisting the invasion. Truman also continued to push for congressional approval of his "Fair Deal" programs. Congress responded by passing legislation that authorized the construction of over 800,000 public housing units for poor families (National Housing Act), which funded the construction of power facilities in the West, raised the minimum wage, and expanded the social security system. Truman also persuaded Congress to allow 400,000 Europeans displaced by the war to immigrate to the United States. President Truman has been remembered by many for bringing the United States out of isolationism and into the role of world leader and for his empathetic concern for the common person, minorities, and people in distress—a concern embodied in many of his proposed social reforms. Truman left office in January 1953 in the midst of a booming post-World War II economy.[73]

During this eighteen-year period, Independence continued as a world unto itself and also as part of the much larger national community. As the grip of the Great Depression loosened, townspeople looked back nostalgically at the city's pioneer past and its loss of historical identity. In 1940, local newspaperman Raymond Blake proposed staging a citywide festival in celebration of the historic trails that headed from Independence to the West. A three-day festival commemorating the city's historic beginnings drew crowds of as many as 85,000 people to the Courthouse Square. Newspaper coverage of this grand celebration overshadowed the news of war in Europe. The United States' economic, and soon, military involvement in World War II accelerated the nation's and the town's full recovery from the 1930s depression. Senator Truman contributed to that movement when he supported legislation that funded the construction of the Lake City Ordnance Plant in the Independence area. Demands for war materials from this major defense industry plant in eastern Jackson County dramatically increased after the United States entered the war, and placed heavier demands on the city's utilities, public services, and housing. In response, new gas lines were installed, electric lines extended, and highways improved. Housing developments spread throughout the area. The first series of annexations to the city came in 1946, when Independence and the nation experienced an enormous post-World War II boom in the construction of single-family owner-occupied homes. In 1950, the population of Independence reached 37,000. Independence prospered economically during the rise to power of the town's native son.

As senator, vice president, and president, Harry Truman never bought property or settled permanently in Washington, D.C. He preferred, instead, to rent apartments while serving as U.S. Senator; he and his family customarily returned to their home at 219 North Delaware Street from June through December each year, between 1935 and 1945. During his brief tenure as vice president and, then, his eight years as president, Truman and his family made every effort to go home for the holidays, especially Christmas, and for special occasions, like the birthdays of his mother in Grandview and his Aunt Ella Noland at 216 North Delaware Street. The time spent at and his attachment to his home at 219 North Delaware Street in the summer gave rise to the sobriquet, "Summer White House." Harry and Bess Truman always came home to vote at the Soldiers' and Sailors' Memorial Building (416 West Maple Avenue). This building also served as the backdrop for the only press

[73] McCullough, *Truman,* 193-342; Hamby, *Man of the People,* 213-90; and "Presidential Sites: An Inventory of Historic Buildings, Sites, and Memorials Associated with the Former Presidents of the United States," typescript (n.p.: National Park Service, ca. 1984), 239-40.

conference that Truman gave in Independence, on June 27, 1945. Soon after winning the close election in 1948, Truman addressed local admirers as well as the nation from the steps of the Jackson County Courthouse.[74]

Independence remained Truman's home, and his ties to its people and places stayed constant throughout his eighteen years in national government. The homes of his in-laws, George and May Wallace and Frank and Natalie Wallace (at 605 Truman Road and 601 Truman Road, respectively), which were immediately adjacent to the rear yard of the Truman House, formed a kind of private compound, and became an important place of rest, relaxation, and private family gatherings. Truman's association with his Aunt Ella and cousins Nellie and Ethel Noland, living at 216 North Delaware Street, remained intimate, even though his actual visits became less frequent. Truman continued old associations with other places in the Truman Historic District during this period. On Truman's first visit to Independence after becoming president, on June 27, 1945, he met with seven or eight old army friends who had served with Truman in Battery D at Independence Mayor Roger Sermon's home on West Truman Road.[75] Harry and Bess Truman sometimes socialized with nearby neighbors, such as Luke and Maxine Choplin (304 North Delaware Street) and the Minor sisters (314 North Spring Street). Truman continued to gather with old friends from the Harpie Club and the Masons whenever possible.[76]

Serving as Elder Statesman (1954–1972)

Roughly ten thousand supporters, family members, and friends welcomed Harry and Bess Truman home as they stepped off the train at the Independence depot in the cold night air in January 1953. In a short speech he gave at a welcome-home banquet a few days later, Truman simply stated: "There never is and never can be anything like coming back home."[77] After settling back into their home at 219 North Delaware Street, Truman turned his attention to a number of important projects: improving the family finances; writing his memoirs, helping with the construction of the privately funded Harry S. Truman Presidential Museum and Library, working for the Democratic Party, and sharing his knowledge of national and international affairs. Dependent on only a meager army pension (presidents did not receive pensions before the 1958 Former President Act) and with little personal wealth, Truman and his siblings eventually decided to sell all but a few acres of the family's Grandview farm. Truman soon began earning an income as a lecturer and writer. Between 1953 and 1956, Truman worked on his memoirs, completing the first volume in 1955 and the second in 1956. That year he signed a contract with the National American Newspaper Alliance to write a series of articles. In 1960, Truman's third book, *Mr. Citizen,* which described his post-presidential experiences, was published. The following year, he signed a contract to produce a television series on the Truman presidency.

Truman's dedication to establishing his presidential library was unwavering. Committed to preserving his presidential papers for the sake of education and historical understanding, Harry Truman assisted in nearly every phase of the library project. He raised all the money for its construction, building a fund of more than $1,000,000 in a year and a half. He contributed ideas to the design of the library. On May 8, 1955, his seventy-first birthday, he broke ground for the library's construction. He dedicated the building on July 6, 1957. Once completed, hundreds of boxes of Truman files were moved from the Soldiers' and Sailors' Memorial Building (416 West Maple), where they had been stored since 1954, to the Truman Library. In 1957, Truman presided over the first meeting of the Board of Directors of the Harry S Truman Institute for National and International Affairs. Over the next decade, he worked almost daily in his office at the library, greeting distinguished visitors,

[74] "Truman Neighborhood Report" (Independence, Missouri: City of Independence, Historic Preservation Division, Community Development Department and the Missouri Historic Preservation Office, the Harry S Truman Home National Historic Site, and the Midtown/Truman Corridor Redevelopment Corporation), July 1998, 16.

[75] McCullough, *Truman,* 402.

[76] Evans-Hatch and Evans-Hatch, *Farm Roots and Family Ties*; 188-94; "Truman Places: A Map of Places in Greater Kansas City That Were Important to Harry S. Truman."

[77] McCullough, *Truman,* 930-31.

giving speeches, and sometimes taking people on tours of the library. The Truman Library sometimes served as the backdrop for important ceremonial events during Truman's lifetime and since his passing, continues to serve as a stage for significant speeches given by politicians, presidents, heads of state, and dignitaries.

Truman remained active in Democratic Party politics after leaving the White House. Soon after returning home to Independence, he explained to a national television audience the circumstances surrounding his hiring of Harry Dexter White, an alleged communist, who had been appointed to the international monetary fund during the Truman administration. In August 1956, he announced his support of Averill Harriman for the Democratic Party nominee for president. When Harriman's candidacy failed, Truman immediately supported and campaigned for Adlai Stevenson as president. At a press conference in Independence in 1960, Truman explained his decision to support the candidacy of Senator John F. Kennedy. That fall he conducted an energetic cross-county speaking tour on Kennedy's behalf. Through these and other Democratic Party activities, Harry Truman contributed to shaping the political landscape of the nation into the 1960s.

Truman also continued to play an important role in influencing ideas about government through his books, two volumes of *Memoirs* and *Mr. Citizen,* his three-day seminar at Yale University in the spring of 1958, and the many speeches he made around the country. Through his tireless efforts to make the Harry S. Truman Presidential Museum and Library a reality, it also can be argued that Truman contributed beyond his lifetime to future understanding of the presidency in American government. Sometimes called an "elder statesman" (a term Truman disliked), Truman consulted with government officials on various issues of national importance. Additionally, Presidents Kennedy, Johnson, and Nixon all met with Truman for important ceremonial purposes, often in the Truman Library, including the signing of significant social reform legislation that Truman had forged during his presidency.

As Harry Truman aged in the 1950s and 1960s, he witnessed momentous growth and changes in his hometown. Annexations that had begun in 1946 continued over the next thirty years. A total of seventy-eight square miles were added to the City of Independence between 1956 and 1976.[78] In the 1960s, the construction of new highways and shopping malls away from the historic commercial center began to draw business away from the Courthouse Square. Truman, then approaching his eighties, witnessed this movement of business away from the vibrant center he had known earlier in the century. The construction of shopping malls and centers away from the downtown in the 1970s drew retail business away from the Courthouse Square. Urban renewal projects in the 1970s destroyed a few historic structures around the square, replacing them with parking lots along a new loop road encircling the historic downtown commercial core. In the mid-1960s, an urban renewal project destroyed a sizeable African American neighborhood, known as the "Neck," in the area of West St. Charles, College, Mill, and Nettleton streets. A small number of Ranch and Split-level style houses built in their place along McCoy Avenue and North Delaware Street stand at the northern end of the Truman Historic District. All these changes coincided with Truman's declining health, fewer and shorter neighborhood walks, and diminishing intimate physical contact with familiar places and people of the past.[79]

The loss of some historic fabric in the vicinity of the Truman neighborhood may have encouraged Secretary of the Interior Stewart Udall to set aside for possible preservation the Truman property and some part of the neighborhood as a National Historic Landmark. Harry Truman's own reaction to establishing such a designation was unenthusiastic at first, then ambivalent. "I must say to you," Truman wrote in a letter to Secretary Stewart Udall on January 19, 1965, "that in the past I have been reluctant to contribute to any effort designed to commemorate my Presidency. But the scope of your plan is such that I must now think about it." Udall had asked both Truman and Dwight Eisenhower to suggest a structure most closely identified with their respective careers to be preserved for commemoration. More than six years went by before any action was taken in regard

[78] Bernd Foerster, *Independence, Missouri* (Independence, Missouri: Independence Press, 1978), 180-81.
[79] "Truman Neighborhood Report," July 1998, 11; and Pettigrew, *Memories of a Neck Child*, 74-76.

to an NHL commemorating Truman's presidency. In August 1971, E. Clifton Daniel, after visiting with the National Park Service Chief of the Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation Ernest A. Connally, wrote to his father-in-law urging him to consider that "all of Delaware Street from your house to the Library [be] designated as a National Historic Landmark." Truman responded to his son-in-law in a letter written September 3, 1971, saying "If it is the desire of those who have the authority to so designate the home and the area fronting on Delaware Street, as a National Historical Landmark we have no objections [to] such action."[80] On November 11, 1971, Secretary Rogers C. B. Morton approved the designation of the Harry S Truman Historic District. Unlike most honored in this way, the Trumans lived to see the establishment of the landmark. A little more than one year later, on December 26, 1972, Harry Truman died and was laid to rest in the interior courtyard of the Truman Library. Bess Truman, who lived ten more years at 219 North Delaware Street, died on October 18, 1982. Her funeral was held at Trinity Episcopal Church, where she and Harry Truman were married sixty-three years earlier. Bess Wallace Truman was interred beside her husband in the Truman Library courtyard.

Aftermath

Harry S Truman's death and national recognition of the historic value of his neighborhood encouraged a series of historic preservation activities in the 1970s and 1980s. In 1973, the Independence City Council established the Harry S Truman Heritage District, a local designation whose boundaries matched those of the Truman NHL district and created a Heritage Commission to help guide its future preservation. The following year, the City of Independence received a federal grant from the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) to foster the renewal of the central business district (and residential neighborhoods to the east). The mid-1970s witnessed the completion of an intensive survey of primarily architecturally noteworthy properties in the city, especially those with an association with President Harry Truman and his life. In 1979, the boundaries of the city's "Truman Heritage District" were widened to encompass the larger Truman neighborhood and to help better protect the resources in it. This district was locally designated and is not listed on the National Register of Historic Places. In 1984, the Truman Heritage District was reduced to an area smaller than the NHL district by action of the Independence City Council, after a divisive fight with a larger property owner in the district, a Baptist Church. The Missouri State Historic Preservation Program and the National Park Service recognized the City of Independence as a "Certified Local Government" in 1987. The City retains a Historic Preservation Manager on staff to work with the local heritage district and its architectural review board in preserving the community's historic resources and character.

In the 1990s, several Harry S Truman scholars commented on the role that Truman's hometown played in shaping the thirty-third president's character and in influencing his contributions to national political and international affairs. Alonzo Hamby, author of *Man of the People: A Life of Harry S. Truman,* contended that "the physical structures and landscapes [of the Truman neighborhood] give us a sense of the environment in which this man's identity took shape…" Jim Williams, professor of history at Middle Tennessee State University, wrote: "I can think of no other American president … who was as intimately associated with his neighbors and community as Harry S Truman and his family [were]. The Truman story is the Truman neighborhood story. They cannot be usefully separated, historically."[81]

During the decade of the 1990s, many Truman scholars emphasized the importance of preserving the Truman neighborhood/historic district. Alonzo Hamby concludes that: "it [the preservation of the Truman neighborhood] would deepen our understanding of one of the most important American presidents." Robert H.

[80] Harry Truman to Stewart L. Udall, January 19, 1965; Clifton Daniel to Harry Truman, August 12, 1971; and Harry Truman to Clifton Daniel, September 3, 1971 [all correspondence is contained in "Presidential Sites: An Inventory of Historic Buildings, Sites, and Memorials," following 242.

[81] Quoted material was taken from letters or e-mail messages provided by Dr. Jon Taylor, professor of History at Central Missouri State University, and from "Truman Neighborhood Report," July 1998, 20-25.

Ferrell, author of ten books about Harry S Truman, has argued strongly for the preservation of the Truman neighborhood. "The preservation of the Harry S Truman Historic District National Historic Landmark is crucial if the 21st century visitors to the site are to experience the community that fostered one of the most influential presidents of the 20th century. Preserving his community allows us to explain why he was successful in shaping the world in which we live." In a speech given in Independence on May 8, 1993, entitled "Neighbor Truman's Town: An American Treasure," David McCullough, author of *Truman,* emphasized the importance of knowing the story of Truman and his national leadership by experiencing his neighborhood. "Knowing something because it is a fact isn't really knowing something at all. To really know something is to feel it. And when you come here, you feel the story of Independence, Missouri, and, thus, the story of the United States of America."[82]

Truman's characteristic "walks"

Just as Independence shaped the character of this nation's thirty-third president, it is equally evident that the character of Harry S Truman shaped this Midwestern town, particularly in the years since his death. Historic preservation activities outlined above reveal the important relationship between Truman and Independence, Missouri. None reflects the close connection between Truman and his community as much as his informal, daily walks around the residential neighborhoods centering on North Delaware Street and down along Maple and Lexington Avenues to the town square, the business and governmental center of Independence.

After Harry Truman became U.S. Senator in 1935, he began walking briskly around the neighborhood for exercise and this daily ritual continued until nearly the end of his life. His walking route, roughly two miles long, varied from day to day; however, his diary and historic photographs record that he walked along Delaware, Farmer, and Pleasant streets, as well as West Maple Avenue, River Boulevard, and Truman Road, then called Van Horn Road (all located within the Truman Historic District). Truman's daily walks gave him time to think about the events and challenges of the day, including issues of national importance.[83] On the November 1, 1948, Election Day, after President Truman had returned to Independence to vote in the most critical election of his life, he struck out on his morning walk. Uncharacteristically, he asked that people from the news media not follow him. He may have wanted private time to consider the possibility that this might be his last walk through the neighborhood as president and, if so, what his future might be.

After winning the presidential election, Truman returned to Independence in December 1948 for Christmas and decided to form the "Truman Walking Club," composed of journalists and camera people from the news media. Truman's walks helped him maintain close relationships with his neighbors, many of whom he knew personally. Sometimes Truman stopped by and visited with Ray Wills at his garage located at 800 West Maple Avenue. Occasionally, President Truman chatted with Rees Alexander at his home on West Truman Road. Alexander, considered the unofficial town historian, wrote a column in the *Independence Examiner* entitled "Rees' Reminiscences." President Truman corresponded with both Wills and Alexander and probably a number of other neighbors during his presidency.[84] Harry Truman's morning walks gave him an intimate association with and the greatest connection to people, places, and buildings in his home neighborhood now located within the Truman Historic District.

In his post-presidential years, Truman was intent on resuming a normal life as "Mr. Citizen" in his hometown of familiar places and people. Truman's association with his neighborhood became personal and intimate once again. He continued to socialize with the two Wallace couples next door and his Noland cousins across the street. Truman, who once said that he never forgot a friend, dropped in to chat with old cronies, some of whom

[82] Ibid., with the exception of the David McCullough speech in the First Baptist Church in Independence, May 8, 1993.
[83] Harry S Truman, *Mr. Citizen* (New York: Bernard Geis Associates, 1960), 31.
[84] "Truman Neighborhood Report," 17-18.

lived in the neighborhood, like the Minor sisters on North Spring Street.[85] Truman ate lunch at his favorite restaurant on the Courthouse Square, and had his hair cut at George Miller's barbershop near the square (at 214 North Main, then, later, 417 West Maple). He went shopping with Bess downtown or at one of the new shopping centers away from the square.

Significantly, he resumed taking his daily early morning walks around his neighborhood (areas included in the Truman Historic District) only a few days after arriving back home in early 1953. On his first walk alone in seven years, he covered about fifteen blocks. According to biographer Robert Ferrell, Truman maintained an Army pace of 120 steps per minute.[86] Nothing, he later wrote about his walks, gave him such a striking sense of being on his own again. "More than any other single thing, this marked an abrupt change in my life," Truman asserted.[87] Truman continued to use his walks as quiet times to think, now about his role as leader of the Democratic Party and plans for the Truman Library. David McCullough states that Truman recorded in his personal diaries his route and accounts of those who greeted him along his morning walks. McCullough says Truman wrote, "I always try to be as pleasant as I can. They, of course don't know that I walk early to get a chance to think over things and get ready for work of the day."[88] But, Truman took time to stop and speak, sharing recollections about the individuals he met and their family histories.

Later on, until 1963, when Truman would receive protection by the Secret Service after the assassination of President Kennedy, former policeman Mike Westwood, Truman's bodyguard and driver, often accompanied Truman on his walks. In the 1960s, Thomas Melton, a neighbor at 305 North Delaware Street and pastor of the First Presbyterian Church located at 100 North Pleasant Street, occasionally went with Truman on his neighborhood walks. Melton later recalled that on these walks Truman sometimes spoke to an enormous gingko tree on West Maple Avenue, one of the most spectacular trees in town, affirming that it was "doing a good job."[89] As late as 1966, when Truman was eighty-two, his walks extended as far as the northern end of North Delaware. On a summer day that year, he and Mike Westwood paused to greet a resident watering freshly laid sod around his new house at 811 North Delaware Street, constructed in the urban renewal project area near McCoy Park. "Mr. Pettigrew, glad to have you for a neighbor," Truman said, Alversia Pettigrew recalled many years later.[90]

As Truman grew older and his pace slowed, walks gave him time to reflect on his past and on places around the neighborhood that reminded him of his own personal history. "I've been taking my morning walks around the city and passing places that bring back wonderful recollections," Truman wrote.[91] During his presidency, he commented, "I tried never to forget who I was and where I'd come from and where I would go back to."[92] Although the transition from Washington to Independence was tougher than expected, Truman maintained his routine walks each morning and reconnected with his community. As David McCullough explains, "He varied his route one day to another, but it hardly mattered. Whichever way he went was a walk through the past. The boyhood home at River and Waldo was still standing, as was the old house on South Crysler, near the depot."[93] Truman cherished his hometown and remained intimately connected to its people on an individual basis, as no other modern president has, by simply walking out the front door, past the wrought iron gates, greeting old acquaintances and making new ones as a fellow citizen and neighbor.

---

[85] McCullough, *Truman,* 985.
[86] Ferrell, *Harry S. Truman*, 399.
[87] Quoted in McCullough, *Truman,* 931.
[88] Ibid., 939-940.
[89] Ibid., 984.
[90] Alversia Brown Pettigrew, *Memories of a Neck Child* (n.p., ca. 1998), 79.
[91] Robert H. Ferrell, ed., *The Autobiography of Harry S. Truman* (Boulder, CO: Associated University Press, 1980), 109-110.
[92] Quoted in McCullough, *Truman,* 927.
[93] Ibid*.,* 940.

Comparative analysis

Evaluation of the national significance of the Harry S Truman Historic District requires comparison with other properties associated with Truman and with other twentieth-century U.S. presidents. By the mid-twentieth century, it had become common to identify and preserve properties that played important roles in the lives of American presidents. Birthplaces ranked prominently among representative sites, as did boyhood homes and family estates. The Truman Historic District is unique in that it is composed of easily accessible city streets, middle-class neighborhoods, and a small commercial town square. The presidential site that is most similar in this respect is that of Plains, Georgia, the hometown of Jimmy Carter. Like Independence for Truman, Plains represents the life, experiences, and personal connections that influenced the nation's 39th president. Both have been identified as historic districts, with components that have been designated as national historic sites, yet both remain vibrant, living communities whose legacies are inextricably linked to the American presidents who called them home.

Additional Truman properties

Most properties associated with the life of Harry S Truman are located within the Truman Historic District in Independence and have been described above, but there are some additional extant properties located elsewhere. The Truman Birthplace, located in Lamar, Missouri, is a historic site owned and operated by the State of Missouri. Harry Truman was born here on May 8, 1884. His parents, John and Martha Ellen Truman purchased the house for $685. The family occupied the 560 square foot, wood frame residence from 1882 until 1885, leaving when Harry was 11 months old. The home and 2.5-acre site were donated to the state in 1959 by the United Auto Workers for preservation as a state historic site. President Truman attended the dedication ceremony on April 19, 1959. The property is listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

One Truman boyhood home, located at 909 West Waldo Street, is a contributing resource within the Harry S Truman Historic District. Two additional boyhood homes are also located in Independence, at 619 South Crysler Avenue (the Truman family home from 1890 to 1896), and 902 North Liberty Street (the family home from 1902 to 1903). These were not included in the historic district because the residences and their neighborhoods lack historic integrity for the period of Truman's occupation. Both homes have undergone substantial exterior alterations in recent years, including a sizeable addition on the façade of 619 South Crysler Avenue and the addition of synthetic exterior materials that have obliterated original design features. The neighborhoods of these two homes have also undergone substantial change that negatively affected their historic integrity, including new construction, alterations of several homes and structures nearby, and the widening of streets at or near these two Truman boyhood homes that resulted in greatly increased traffic that changed the character of the neighborhoods. Truman's childhood years are better represented by other properties in Independence that are located within the historic district.

The family farm, now called the Harry S Truman Farm Home (also known as Grandview and as the Solomon Young Farm) is another property that is directly associated with Truman, but is not included in the historic district. The property, located approximately twenty miles south in Grandview, Missouri, was designated a National Historic Landmark in 1985 and was added to the Harry S Truman National Historic Site on May 8, 1994. Truman lived and worked here from 1906 to 1917, when he entered military service during World War I. The farm belonged to his maternal grandfather, Solomon Young, in the late nineteenth century and was passed down to Truman's mother and uncles. Financial problems forced Truman's family to return to live at Grandview and Truman's father died here in 1914. Harry left Grandview to enlist in the U.S. Army three years later and never returned to the farm full time after leaving the military. He instead moved into the Gates-Wallace house on North Delaware Street in Independence upon his marriage to Bess in 1919.

During his administration, Harry Truman availed himself of a presidential retreat located at the Key West Naval Station in Florida. Now known as the Truman Little White House, the building was initially constructed in 1890 as a duplex and served as command headquarters of the naval station during the Spanish American War. It was converted to a single family residence in 1911. William Howard Taft was the first president who used the facility as a retreat. Truman first visited the site in November 1946, staying here 175 days and dubbing it the "Winter White House." Eleven working vacations followed during the course of his presidency and the moniker changed to the "Little White House." Truman visited the property five additional times, from 1957 to 1969, but he stayed at a private residence elsewhere in Key West. The property was decommissioned in 1974 when the naval base closed and the residence passed into private ownership. The State of Florida acquired the property in 1987. It is held in trust as a state historic site and functions as a public museum, restored to the period of Truman's use of the property in 1949. The Truman Little White House was listed on the National Register of Historic Places on February 12, 1974.

Representative twentieth century Presidential sites

Franklin Delano Roosevelt

Hyde Park, New York, provides the setting for the Franklin D. Roosevelt National Historic Site. Owned and operated by the National Park Service, the 300-acre property contains the Roosevelt home, "Springwood" and FDR's personal retreat "Top Cottage" (NHL, 1997). Nearby, Eleanor Roosevelt's Val-Kill Cottage is also preserved by the National Park Service as a National Historic Site. The Roosevelt estates are located within the Hudson River Valley Heritage Area. An additional summer home has been preserved as part of the Roosevelt Campobello International Park, bridging the U.S.-Canadian border in northern Maine.

The Franklin D. Roosevelt Presidential Library and Museum, operated by the National Archives and Records Administration, is also located in Hyde Park. Established in 1939 and opened in 1941, it is credited as the nation's first presidential library. President Roosevelt and his mother, Sara Delano Roosevelt, donated the 16-acres of land in Hyde Park for the library and museum. It was built at a cost of $376,000 with privately donated funds and was then donated to the federal government on July 4, 1940.

The Warm Springs Historic District, located in Georgia, includes two vacation homes used by Franklin Roosevelt from 1928–1932 and 1932–1945, respectively, and the Warm Springs Hospital. President Roosevelt came here to seek relief from the physical effects of polio and always hoped for a cure. FDR founded the hospital to help others who also suffered from the disease. President Roosevelt died at one of the vacation homes, dubbed the "Little White House," on April 12, 1945. The home, servant and guest quarters, and the adjacent swimming pools are now operated as a state park. The historic district was designated a National Historic Landmark in 1980.

Dwight D. Eisenhower

Two properties remain from President Eisenhower's childhood, one in Denison, Texas, and the other in Abilene, Kansas. The State of Texas operates the Eisenhower Birthplace State Historic Site, which is composed of the two-story wood frame house where Eisenhower was born on October 14, 1890. The house originally was located near three railroad lines, but is now the centerpiece of a state park that also features a visitor center, covered pavilion, and education building.

The family moved to Abilene, Kansas, in 1892 and lived at other locations in town before settling in a house on South East Fourth Street. Now known as the Eisenhower Boyhood Home, this six-room wood frame building was originally preserved as a World War II Veterans' Memorial. The family occupied this residence from 1898 to 1946. The building was donated to the Eisenhower Foundation in 1946 upon the death of Eisenhower's

mother, Ida. The home is located on its original site, but this portion of Abilene was transformed with the construction of the Eisenhower Library and Museum and this portion of the town's historic streetscape was removed. The boyhood home now functions as a component of the presidential library complex.

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Presidential Library and Museum is owned and operated by the National Archives and Records Administration. The library and museum are part of a 22-acre complex composed of five buildings, referred to as the Eisenhower Center. This complex includes research facilities, the museum, a visitor center, the Eisenhower boyhood home, and a chapel known as the Place of Meditation that houses the graves of Mamie and Dwight Eisenhower, and that of their first-born son, Doud Dwight Eisenhower. Construction of the museum began in 1952 and was completed two years later. The presidential library was completed in 1962, but was not open to the public until 1966. The Place of Meditation was also completed in 1966. The library was enlarged in 1971 with the construction of a new wing and was re-dedicated that same year. The Visitor Center, built in 1975, completed the property.

When his term of office ended in 1961, Dwight Eisenhower retired to his farm located in Gettysburg, Pennsylvania (NHL, 1966). Now the Eisenhower National Historic Site operated by the National Park Service, the Eisenhower farm is actually composed of four farms on 600 acres. Three of the farms were used by Eisenhower to raise and show black Angus cattle. In 1950, he and his wife, Mamie, purchased a 189-acre farm adjoining the Gettysburg Battlefield. They built a new residence on the property in 1955. During his presidency, Dwight Eisenhower spent weekends and holidays at the Gettysburg farm. It became known as the "Temporary White House" in 1955 while the president recuperated from a heart attack. The Eisenhowers retired to the Gettysburg farm in 1961 and lived there until their deaths, Dwight passed in 1969 and Mamie in 1979. They donated the property to the National Park Service in 1967, with a life-tenancy, and in 1980 the NPS opened the site to the public.

John F. Kennedy

The John F. Kennedy Birthplace is located on a residential street in Brookline, Massachusetts. Joseph Kennedy purchased the home in 1914 and sold it in 1921. President Kennedy was born here on May 29, 1917. Rose Kennedy returned to the house in 1967 and directed its restoration to its 1917 historic appearance. It was designated a National Historic Landmark on July 19, 1964. The property, composed only of the historic house museum, is owned by the National Park Service and is operated seasonally as the John Fitzgerald Kennedy National Historic Site.

The Kennedy Compound, located in Hyannis Port, Massachusetts, represents the adult life and extended family relationships of President Kennedy. Designated a National Historic Landmark on November 28, 1972, the complex includes six acres of waterfront property and several vacation residences belonging to Kennedy family members. One residence served as the "Summer White House" during the Kennedy administration.

The John F. Kennedy Presidential Library and Museum is dedicated to the memory of the nation's 35th president. Located on a ten-acre tract in Boston, Massachusetts, the facility contains research facilities, visitor center, and library devoted to the interpretation of mid-twentieth century politics, as well as the life, political career, and legacy of John F. Kennedy. The facility is administered by the National Archives and Records Administration.

Lyndon B. Johnson

President Johnson's administration, his life and long career in politics is best represented by the Lyndon B. Johnson National Historical Park, located in south central Texas. Originally established in 1969 as the Lyndon B. Johnson National Historic Site, the park evolved to include LBJ's reconstructed birthplace, boyhood home,

ranch, and Texas White House, and was redesignated as a historical park in 1980. The Lyndon Baines Johnson Boyhood Home received National Historic Landmark designation on May 23, 1966. The small one-story frame house served as the family's home from 1913–1920 and again from 1922–1930. The park complex represents the full span of Johnson's life. Owned and operated by the National Park Service, the 674-acre site actually includes two park units, the LBJ Ranch and Johnson City. The Johnson family donated the various properties to the federal government, beginning in the late 1960s. Lady Bird Johnson enjoyed a life-tenancy at the LBJ ranch until her death in 2007. Both she and President Johnson, who died in 1973, were interred in a family cemetery located on the ranch grounds.

The Lyndon B. Johnson Library and Museum is located within a 30-acre site on the campus of the University of Texas in Austin. The facility adjoins the LBJ School of Public Affairs. Dedicated on May 22, 1971, the library is administered by the National Archives and Records Administration. The modern, ten-story facility contains an extensive archival collection composed of manuscripts and other print materials, photographs, audiovisual recordings, and museum collections.

Richard M. Nixon

A native son of Yorba Linda, California, Richard Milhous Nixon was born on January 9, 1913, in a small wood frame farmhouse built by his father, Frank Nixon. He built the house one year earlier from a kit ordered through a catalogue. The family lived here from 1913 to 1922, when they moved to Whittier, California. The property, originally located on an 8.2-acre parcel that Nixon's father farmed, is now owned and operated by the Richard Nixon Library and Birthplace Foundation. The home is in its original location and has been fully restored to its historic appearance, but has been upgraded to include security and sprinkler systems. The Richard M. Nixon Birthplace received National Historic Landmark designation on May 31, 1973.

The Richard Nixon Library and Birthplace was established in 1990 by a private foundation. Until July 11, 2007, the facility was privately supported and operated as a non-profit institution dedicated to educating the public about the life and times of President Nixon, the nation's thirty-seventh president. The library complex is sited on nine acres of land in Yorba Linda, California, including the original 8.2-acre parcel owned by Nixon's father. The complex includes the Nixon Birthplace home, the First Lady's Garden, memorial sites for President and Mrs. Nixon, and a 52,000 square foot museum with exhibit galleries and interactive movie theaters. In 2007, the nine-acre property was acquired by the federal government.

The National Archives and Records Administration acquired the facility formerly known as the Richard Nixon Library and Birthplace in 2007 and now operates it as the Nixon Presidential Library and Museum. Library staff are in the process of consolidating materials related to Richard Nixon's political career prior to his election to the presidency in 1968 and those generated during his administration. Because of fears that Nixon would dispose of critical presidential materials after his resignation in 1974, Congress passed the Presidential Recordings and Materials Preservation Act of 1974. This law pertained only to the Nixon presidential materials, which were retained by the government and temporarily stored at the National Archives facility in Maryland. With the resolution of litigation over Nixon's "papers" and the establishment of the federal presidential library in 2007, these materials are now being processing and will be moved to the Nixon Presidential Library. The pre-presidential materials were transferred to the Yorba Linda facility in 2006.

Gerald R. Ford

Gerald Ford was born Leslie Lynch King, Jr., in Omaha, Nebraska, on July 14, 1913. Two weeks after his birth, his mother separated from Ford's birth father and moved to Grand Rapids, Michigan. The residence where Ford was born is no longer extant, but the site was commemorated in 1995 by the establishment of the Gerald R. Ford Conservation Center. Owned and operated by the Nebraska State Historical Society, the Ford

Conservation Center is a modern facility located on the site of the King/Ford birthplace. The center contains technical laboratories for the examination, evaluation, and treatment of a variety of collection materials, a library of reference works, and public exhibition and reception spaces that honor President Ford's life and accomplishments. Staff provide education and technical assistance on the conservation of historic material culture.

Unlike his predecessors, Gerald Ford separated his presidential library and museum. The Gerald R. Ford Presidential Library is located on the campus of the University of Michigan in Ann Arbor, Michigan. Owned and operated by the National Archives and Records Administration, it functions as part of the Presidential libraries system. Construction of the modern library facility began in January 1979 and the repository opened to the public in April 1981. Built at a cost of $4.3 million, the 50,000 square foot library holds a variety of resources, including documents, still photographs, audiovisual materials, and motion picture film. President Ford donated his papers to the National Archives in December 1976, becoming the first president to relinquish his materials while still in office.

The Gerald R. Ford Museum opened in September 1981. Designed as a two-story triangular-shaped building, the facility was built at a cost of $11 million. Although located in Grand Rapids, Michigan, it is also owned and operated by the National Archives and Records Administration and shares a director with the Ford Library. Permanent exhibits provide the core mission of the museum, but staff also engage in a wide-variety of special and public events. The facility underwent a major expansion in 1997, funded privately by the Gerald R. Ford Foundation. The building features a 300-foot glass wall that provides a panoramic view of the river and skyline of Grand Rapids. Located in a twenty-acre park complex on the west bank of the Grand River, the property also contains the Gerald R. Ford Burial Site. A pedestrian bridge links the park complex to the downtown business district.

Jimmy Carter

Born in Plains, Georgia, on October 1, 1924, James Earle Carter, Jr., served as the nation's 39th president. He was the first American president to be born in a hospital, then known as the Wise Sanitarium, located in Plains. Its name was later changed to the Lillian G. Carter Nursing Center, in honor of the president's mother, who had worked there as a registered nurse. The facility currently functions as a nursing home and long-term care facility equipped to serve 100 patients.

Jimmy Carter's life is represented by the community where he grew up, launched his political career, and returned to at the end of his administration. Similar to Harry Truman's lifelong association with Independence, Jimmy Carter was shaped by his experiences and the rural character of this small southern town. Like Truman, Carter returned to his hometown after serving in public office. Most of the resources associated with President Carter have been preserved as part of the 72-acre Jimmy Carter National Historic Site and Preservation District. Established by Congress in 1987, the historic site includes Carter's boyhood home and farm, Plains High School, the Plains railroad depot, and the Carter compound where the former president and first lady currently reside.

The collection of resources represents various phases of Carter's life. Jimmy Carter's family moved into his boyhood home when he was four years old. He lived here until he left for college. The home is restored to its 1938 appearance and is used to interpret Carter's childhood on the family farm. The Plains High School serves as the park museum and visitor center, and is used to interpret various facets of Carter's life (education, religion, family life, business and political careers, post-presidency). The local train depot is now used as a self-guided museum, but the building served as headquarters for Carter's 1976 presidential campaign and is

preserved for this reason. The adjacent historic district includes areas within the incorporated town of Plains and 650 acres of agricultural lands nearby.

The Carter Presidential Center, located in Atlanta, Georgia, is composed of the Carter Center and Jimmy Carter Presidential Library and Museum on a 37-acre tract. Established in 1982 in partnership with Emory University, the Carter Center represents President Carter's hopes for and work towards the establishment of a peaceful, compassionate global community. The facility serves as a forum for discussion and development of solutions to a variety of international issues. The Carter Center advocates measures to achieve peace, health, human rights, and democracy throughout the world. In similar fashion, the Jimmy Carter Presidential Library and Museum illustrate the importance of these issues to Jimmy and Rosalynn Carter both during his administration and in their post-presidential careers. The facility, approximately 70,000 square feet in size, was constructed from 1984 to 1986 at a cost of $26 million. The museum opened in October 1986 and the library opened in January 1987. Both are owned and operated by the National Archives and Records Administration. The museum portion of the facility contains permanent and temporary exhibits, theater space, and a replica oval office. As do other presidential libraries, the Carter facility maintains archival collections, library stacks, audiovisual materials, photographic and print media.

Conclusion

While it may be a cliché, Harry Truman truly was a man of the people, an everyman in mid-twentieth-century America. He gained political ascendancy not through great personal achievement, wealth, or influence, but through his own grit and determination, with a bit of luck thrown in the mix. Once in the limelight, however, Truman was sustained there by the enthusiasm of his constituents back home. No stranger to controversy, President Truman experienced both sharp criticism and strong support over decisions made during his administration. Through it all, he looked to his hometown constituency for support and confirmation that he was doing the job he was sent to Washington to do.

Truman's life, work, and reputation as a plain-spoken Midwesterner developed in Independence, Missouri. Unlike any other modern U.S. President, with the exception of Jimmy Carter, Harry Truman remained firmly grounded in his hometown and its people. In his young formative years, Harry Truman routinely walked between his home and the Independence Courthouse Square, his place of work and business (1922–1934). After Truman became a U. S. Senator from Missouri in the mid-1930s and until his health began failing, incrementally, in the 1960s, he pursued an almost daily regimen while in Independence of vigorous walking throughout the areas now within the district boundaries. His walking route varied from day to day, however, his diary and historic photographs record that he strolled along Maple Avenue, Delaware, Farmer, and Pleasant streets, River Boulevard, and Truman (formerly Van Horn) Road, which are all included in the district. Truman's daily walks gave him an intimate association with the places, buildings, and people in this historic district, between 1890 and the late 1960s. After failing health prevented Truman from walking through the neighborhood after March 1969 (his last recorded walk) and up until the time of his death in 1972, he remained keenly aware of neighborhood activities seen during drives through the area, related to him by Bess Truman, Secret Service agents, and local residents, or gained by reading local newspapers.

And, others remained keenly aware of what Mr. Truman was doing because he participated in his community and made himself available regardless of his political stature. "Coming back to Independence offered the first reward of retirement," writes biographer Robert Ferrell. "Truman vastly enjoyed the small town, where he could take morning walks and see people, tipping his hat to the ladies, replying in kind to gentlemen, or look upon the

houses with their well-kept front yards—grass mowed in summer, leaves raked during leaf time, yards kept free of swirling trash year round."[94] It was a common town for a common man, and it remains much the same today.

[94] Ferrell, *Harry S. Truman*, 384.

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Baldwin, Margaret Weis. *Independence, Missouri—Sesquicentennial.* Independence, Missouri: Herald House 1977.

Bryant, George Smith. *In the Beginning.* Independence, Missouri: Examiner Printing Co., 1904.

Bundschu, Henry A. "Harry S. Truman, The Missourian." *Kansas City Star,* 26 December 1948.

Burk, Charles. "Harry Truman grew up in home on West Waldo." *Independence Examiner*. 10 March 1986: 3.

"Truman Neighborhood Report." Independence, Missouri: City of Independence, Historic Preservation Division, Community Development Department and the Missouri Historic Preservation Office, the Harry S Truman Home National Historic Site, and the Midtown/Truman Corridor Redevelopment Corporation, July 1998.

Cockrell, Ron. "The Summer White House." *Jackson County Historical Society* 26: 2 (Fall 1984): 11-17.

Cockrell, Ron. *The Trumans of Independence: Historic Resource Study.* Omaha, Nebraska: National Park Service, Midwest Regional Office, 1985.

Daughters of the American Revolution, Independence Pioneers Chapter. *Historic Independence… A Century of Influence in the Development of the West.* Independence, Missouri: L. W. Swan Printing Co., 1927.

Davis, Evan V. *Souvenir of Independence, MO.* Brooklyn, N.Y.: Albertype Company, 1908.

Ehrlich, Nancy M. *Ask Now of the Days that Are Past: A History of the First Presbyterian Church, Independence, Missouri.* Independence, Missouri: First Presbyterian Church, 1990.

Evans-Hatch, Gail and Michael Evans-Hatch. *Farm Roots and Family Ties: Historic Resource Study, the Harry S Truman Grandview Farm, the Wallace Houses, and the Noland House in Independence, Missouri.* Omaha, Nebraska: National Park Service, Midwest Regional Office, 2001.

Ferrell, Robert H., editor. *The Autobiography of Harry S. Truman.* Boulder, Colorado: Associated University Press, 1980.

_____. *Dear Bess: The Letters from Harry to Bess Truman, 1910-1959.* Columbia: University of Missouri Press, 1998.

_____. *Harry S. Truman: A Life.* Columbia: University of Missouri Press, 1994.

Fitzpatrick, James C. "Truman Neighborhood Is a Slice of America's Past." *Kansas City Times.* 23 March 1984.

Flournoy, William S., Roger T. Sermon, William Southern, Jr., et al. *Independence, Jackson County, Missouri: Centennial, One Hundred Years of Progress.* Independence, Missouri: n.p., ca. 1927.

Foerster, Bernd. *Independence, Missouri.* Independence, Missouri: Independence Press, 1978.

Foley, Mary Mix. *The American House.* New York: Harper & Row, Publishers, 1980.

Forsling, Elizabeth Paxton. "Remembering Delaware Street." *Jackson County Historical Society* May 1962.

Gamble, Robert S., and Frank B. Sarles, Jr. "Harry S. Truman Historic District." National Register of Historic Places—Nomination Form. National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior, Washington, D.C. September 13, 1971.

Gentry, Sue, Mary Sue Luff, and Martha Milton, editors. *A Pictorial History of Independence. Missouri.* Marceline, Missouri: Heritage House Publishing, 1992.

Hamby, Alonzo L. *Man of the People: A Life of Harry S. Truman.* New York: Oxford University Press, 1995.

"Harry S. Truman Historic District." Independence, Missouri: Heritage Commission of the City of Independence, Missouri, ca. 1985.

"Harry S. Truman Historic District." National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form. Washington, D.C.: National Park Service, Department of the Interior, 1972.

Hickman, W. Z. *History of Jackson County, Missouri.* Topeka, Kansas: Historical Publishing Co., 1920.

"High Type Citizens Represent the Legal Profession in Independence." *Independence Examiner*. 5 September 1933.

Hillman, William. *Mr. President: The First Publication from the Personal Diaries, Private Letters, Papers, and Revealing Interviews of Harry S. Truman*. New York: Farrar, Straus and Young, 1952.

"History and Archives Consulting." "City of Independence, Missouri: Historic Survey Plan." Prepared for the City of Independence, Missouri. Independence, Missouri: City of Independence, ca. 1993.

History of Jackson County, Missouri. Containing a History of the County, Its Cities, Towns, Etc., Indexed Edition, 1881. Reprint. Cape Girardeau, Missouri: Ramfre Press, 1966.

Hoye's Independence, Mo., Directory. Kansas City, Missouri: Hoye Directory Company, 1902, 1905, and several other years.

Illustrated Description of Independence, Missouri: Its Schools, Churches, Residences, Improvements, Etc. Independence, Missouri: n.p., ca. 1901.

Illustrated History of Independence, Missouri. Independence, Missouri: Jackson County Historical Society, ca. 1902.

Illustrated Historical Atlas of Jackson County, Missouri. Independence, Missouri: n.p., 1877.

"Independence: The Beautiful Suburban City, Its Elegant Homes, Wealthy Citizens, Excellent Society, Etc." *Illustrated World,* ca. 1899, 10-19.

Independence, Missouri. New York: Sanborn Fire Insurance Map Company, 1885, 1892, 1898, 1907, 1916, 1926, updated to 1962.

Independence, Missouri, Centennial Greetings: Wishing Our City Prosperity in Its Second Century. Independence, Missouri: Lambert Moon Printing Co., 1927.

Independence, Missouri, City Directory, Kansas City, Missouri: Gate City Directory, Company, 1924.

JMA/Watson. "Comprehensive Preservation Plan: City of Independence, Missouri." Independence, Missouri: City of Independence, March 22, 2000.

Leakey, Christina and Patrick H. Steele. "'Wind the Clock': A Pictorial Tour of Architecture on the Historic Independence Square." Independence, Missouri: Community Development Department, City of Independence, ca. 1998.

Map of Jackson County. N.p.: Birdsall, Williams & Co., 1881.

McAlester, Virginia, and Lee McAlester. *A Field Guide to American Houses.* New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1984.

McCullough, David. *Truman.* New York: Simon & Schuster, 1992.

Miller, Merle. "Mr. Truman's Hometown." *Holiday,* May 1970.

Mitchell, Mary Prewitt. *The First Baptist Church, Independence, Missouri, 1845-1945.* Independence: First Baptist Church, n.d. (Jackson County Historical Society).

"New City Landmarks: Saluting an Historic Past, Planning a Great Future." *Community Observer.* May 4, 1972.

O'Brien, William Patrick. *Independence Square: A Convenient Guide to the Past for Today's Pioneers.* N.p.: n.p., 1985.

Perry, George Sessions. "Independence, Missouri." *Saturday Evening Post.* September 2, 1950.

Pettigrew, Alversia Brown. *Memories of a Neck Child*. N.p., ca. 1998.

Phillips, Cabell. "Truman's Home Town is 'Small Town, USA'" *New York Times Magazine* July 1, 1945.

Phillips, Robert W. "Old Buildings Sites Marked as Finale of Commission." *Kansas City Star.* 8 June 1978.

Political History of Jackson County: Biographical Sketches of Men Who Have Helped to Make It. n.p.: Marshall & Morrison, 1902.

Poppeliers, John C., A. Allen Chambers, Jr., and Nancy B. Scwartz. *What Style Is It? A Guide to American Architecture.* Washington, D.C.: Preservation Press, 1983.

"Presidential Sites: An Inventory of Historic Buildings, Sites, and Memorials Associated with the Former Presidents of the United States." Typescript. Prepared by the National Park Service, ca. 1984.

Ruger, A. *Bird's Eye View of the City of Independence, Jackson County, Missouri*, 1868. Reprint. Independence, Missouri: Jackson County Historical Society, n.d.

Schondelmeyer, Brent. *Independence.* Independence, Missouri: B. J. P., Inc., 1985.

Schwenk, Sally F. "Cultural Resource Survey: Independence Square." Prepared for the City of Independence, Missouri. August 25, 2001. Draft.

Slavens, J. W. L. *An Illustrated Historical Atlas Map, Jackson County, MO.* Independence, Missouri: Jackson County Historical Society, 1976. Reprint. Philadelphia, Penn.: Brink, McDonough & Co., 1877.

Smith, Jan. "Family molds a home of house called home by young Harry Truman," *Independence Examiner*. 7 September 1984: 1.

Smith, Jan. "Truman's boyhood home for sale again," *Independence Examiner*. 6 April 1989: 10.

Solomon, M. A./R. J. Claybaugh, Architects, Inc., and Bernd Foerster. "Independence Historical Survey for the Heritage Commission, Independence, Missouri." Typescript. Independence, Missouri: City of Independence, ca. 1976.

Tammeus, William D. "Harry S. Truman's Courthouse Years: The Missouri Proving Ground for a Future U.S. President." *Gateway Heritage* 4: 4 (1984): 22-29.

"These County Officials Welcome You to Their New Home." *Independence Examiner*. September 5, 1933.

Truman, Harry. Monty M. Poen, ed. *Letters Home*. Columbia: University of Missouri Press, 1984.

Truman, Harry S. *Mr. Citizen.* New York: Bernard Geis Associates, 1960.

Truman, Margaret. With Margaret Cousins. *Souvenir: Margaret Truman's Own Story.* New York: McGraw-Hill, 1956.

"Truman Places: A Map of Places in Greater Kansas City That Were Important to Harry S. Truman." Independence, Missouri: Harry S. Truman Presidential Library and Museum, ca. 1999.

Webb, William Larkin. *The Centennial History of Independence.* N.p.: n.p., 1927.

Whiffen, Marcus and Frederick Koeper. *American Architecture, 1607-1976.* Cambridge, Massachusetts: MIT Press, 1981.

Wilcox, Pearl. *Independence and 20th Century Pioneers. The Years from 1900 to 1928.* Independence, Missouri: Pearl Wilcox, 1979.

_____. *Jackson County Pioneers.* Independence, Missouri: Pearl Wilcox, 1975.

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

__ Preliminary Determination of Individual Listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested.
X Previously Listed in the National Register.
__ Previously Determined Eligible by the National Register.
X Designated a National Historic Landmark.
X Recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey: Jackson County Courthouse [Log Courthouse], HABS No. MO-220; Harry S Truman House, HABS No. MO-1175; Harry S Truman House, Carriage House, HABS No. MO-1175-A; Frank and Natalie Wallace House, HABS No. MO-1909; George and Mary Wallace House, HABS No. MO-1910; Noland-Haukenberry House, HABS No. MO-1911.
__ Recorded by Historic American Engineering Record: #

Primary Location of Additional Data:

X State Historic Preservation Office
__ Other State Agency
X Federal Agency
X Local Government
__ University
X Other (Specify Repository):

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

Acreage of Property: 153 acres

UTM References:	**Zone**	**Easting**	**Northing**
A	15	377080	4329300
B	15	377360	4329300
C	15	377310	4328140
D	15	377280	4328600
E	15	377800	4328460
F	15	377640	4327880
G	15	377520	4327850
H	15	376800	4328800
I	15	376560	4328680
J	15	376680	4328960

Discontiguous Resources:	**Zone**	**Easting**	**Northing**
K	15	376350	4327420
L	15	376660	4327420
M	15	376660	4327320

Verbal Boundary Description: The boundaries of the Harry S Truman Historic District are drawn on the accompanying large-scale base map of the district, which also indicates the contributing and noncontributing resources and the spatial relationship between the core district and three discontiguous resources. Two additional maps, one a map of the City of Independence and the other a Rand McNally map of the Greater Kansas City area, have been included to provide greater geographical context for the district.

Boundary Justification: The boundaries of the Harry S Truman Historic District include residential, commercial, institutional, and governmental properties that have strong historical association with Harry S Truman during the period of significance, 1919-1971. The Truman Historic District is composed of a 153-acre area, including the core district plus a small discontiguous parcel, located south of the district, encompassing the Missouri Pacific Railroad Depot at 1111 West Pacific Avenue and two additional discontiguous parcels (city lots) located immediately east and north of the district at 131 East Farmer Street and 409 North Liberty Street. It was here, in this historic district, that Harry S Truman went to school, was married, participated in social and cultural activities as a young man, worked, lived, vacationed (after moving to Washington, D.C., as a United States Senator from Missouri, Vice-President, and United States President), traveled to and from (often by train), spent his active post-presidential years, and finally, where he and his wife were buried.

The district, as designated in 1971, originally extended a few blocks northward from the Truman Home along the North Delaware Street axis including properties on both sides of the street, ending at but not including the Harry S. Truman Presidential Library and Museum. It extended two blocks south of the Truman home, one block west, and one to one-and-a-half blocks east. The original district boundaries included a residential area along North Delaware and some institutional buildings along the east-west axis of Maple Street, such as Chrisman High School, First Presbyterian Church, and the Soldiers' and Sailors' (World War I) Memorial Building. These properties remain in the enlarged historic district, no areas or properties have been removed from the original NHL district boundaries.

Mr. Truman's home for more than half a century at 219 North Delaware Street stands at the pivotal corner of the generally "L"-shaped district. The historic district now extends the residential areas on both sides of North Delaware Street, to North Spring Street on the east and to River Boulevard on the west. It extends northward to include the entire property comprising the Harry S. Truman Presidential Library and Museum. The revised boundaries also extend farther eastward along both sides of West Maple Avenue, and south to the north side of West Lexington Avenue, to encompass the downtown business, commercial, and governmental center of Independence that influenced Truman's early business and political careers. The Jackson County Courthouse, where Truman served as Jackson County presiding judge and which was enlarged and rehabilitated as a result of his direct involvement, provides the focal point for this portion of the district. The boundaries dip south of the historic courthouse square to West Kansas Avenue to include the 1827 Log Courthouse, which temporarily housed Truman's office when he served as presiding judge during the courthouse expansion and renovation, and east of the courthouse along North Main Street to include the historic City Hall, commercial properties, the Jackson County Jail, annex, and Marshall's house, and Fire Station No. 1, which currently serves as the National Park Service administrative office and visitor center for the Harry S Truman National Historic Site.

The enlarged district also includes several individual buildings that were identified in the original 1971 Harry S Truman Historic District National Historic Landmark documentation, but which fell outside the district boundaries. These include the Jackson County Courthouse, the 1827 Log Courthouse, the site of the Clinton Drug Store (where he had his first job), Trinity Episcopal Church (where he and his wife were married), Willis Garage (where he had his car serviced and one of his regular stops on his famous walks), the Missouri Pacific Railroad Station (where he departed and arrived by train from boyhood to the presidency), the Vietta Garr home (which he helped finance and where his housekeeper lived), and Mr. Truman's boyhood home at 909 West Waldo Avenue. Truman engaged in many types of activities in the district and these are reflected in the wide variety of historic uses of buildings and spaces, including residential, commercial, governmental, social and cultural, religious, recreational, and transportation.

Properties that lie beyond the boundaries of the revised Harry S Truman Historic District lack sufficient association with the President and/or have lost a high degree of historic integrity. Areas beyond the boundary on the east side of the district have experienced demolition and mixed new construction of residences, businesses, parks, and parking lots. The area beyond the southern boundary has also experienced demolition and mixed new construction of businesses, government facilities, religious buildings, and parking lots. Properties that lie beyond the southwest boundaries of the Truman district, particularly those in the 800 and 900 blocks of West Maple Avenue and West Truman Road, lack sufficient historic integrity to be included in the NHL district. This area has experienced substantial re-development since the 1990s, resulting in demolition, new construction, and inappropriate alterations to historic residences that remain from the period of significance. Areas to the west of the district boundaries lack Truman associations, have been altered, or have been converted to commercial use (especially along West U.S. Highway 24). The area north of the district is characterized by heavy commercialization along the four-lane U.S. Highway 24 corridor and to the northwest the construction of a park and parkway altered the historic scene.

11. FORM PREPARED BY

Name/Title: Evans-Hatch & Associates, Inc.

Address: 510 Duane Street
Astoria, OR 97103

Telephone: (503) 325-1313

Name/Title: Rachel Franklin-Weekley

Address: National Park Service
Midwest Regional Office
601 Riverfront Drive
Omaha, NE 68102

Telephone: (402) 661-1928

With research assistance from the City of Independence, Jackson County Historical Society, Gail Hickan Fines, Patrick Steele, Wendy Shay, Bill and Annette Curtis, and National Park Service Superintendent James A. Sanders. The district map was completed by Bill Schwertley, National Park Service, Midwest Regional Office, Omaha, Nebraska.

Date:

Edited by: Robie Lange

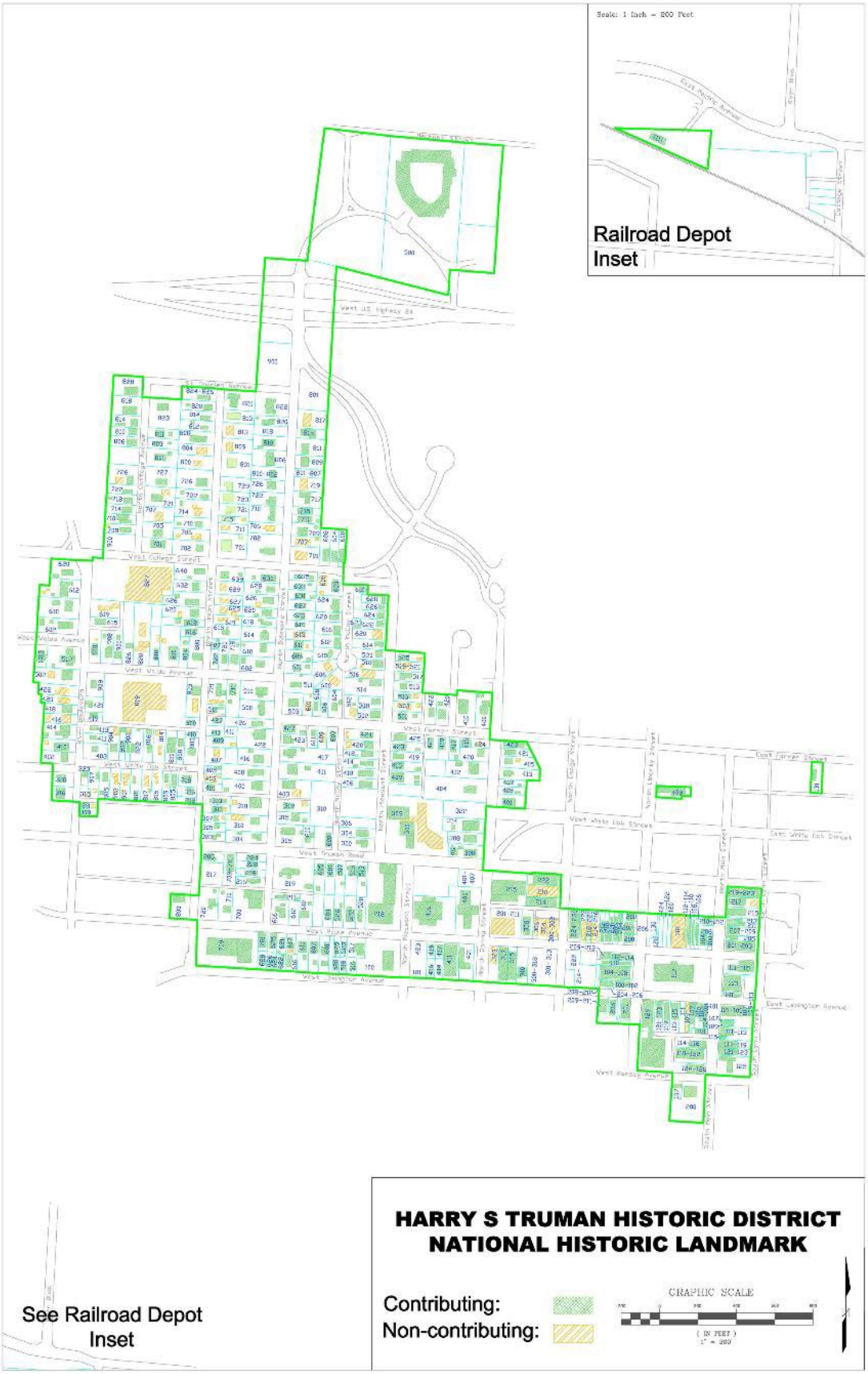
Address: National Park Service
National Historic Landmarks Program
1849 C St. NW (2280)
Washington, DC 20240

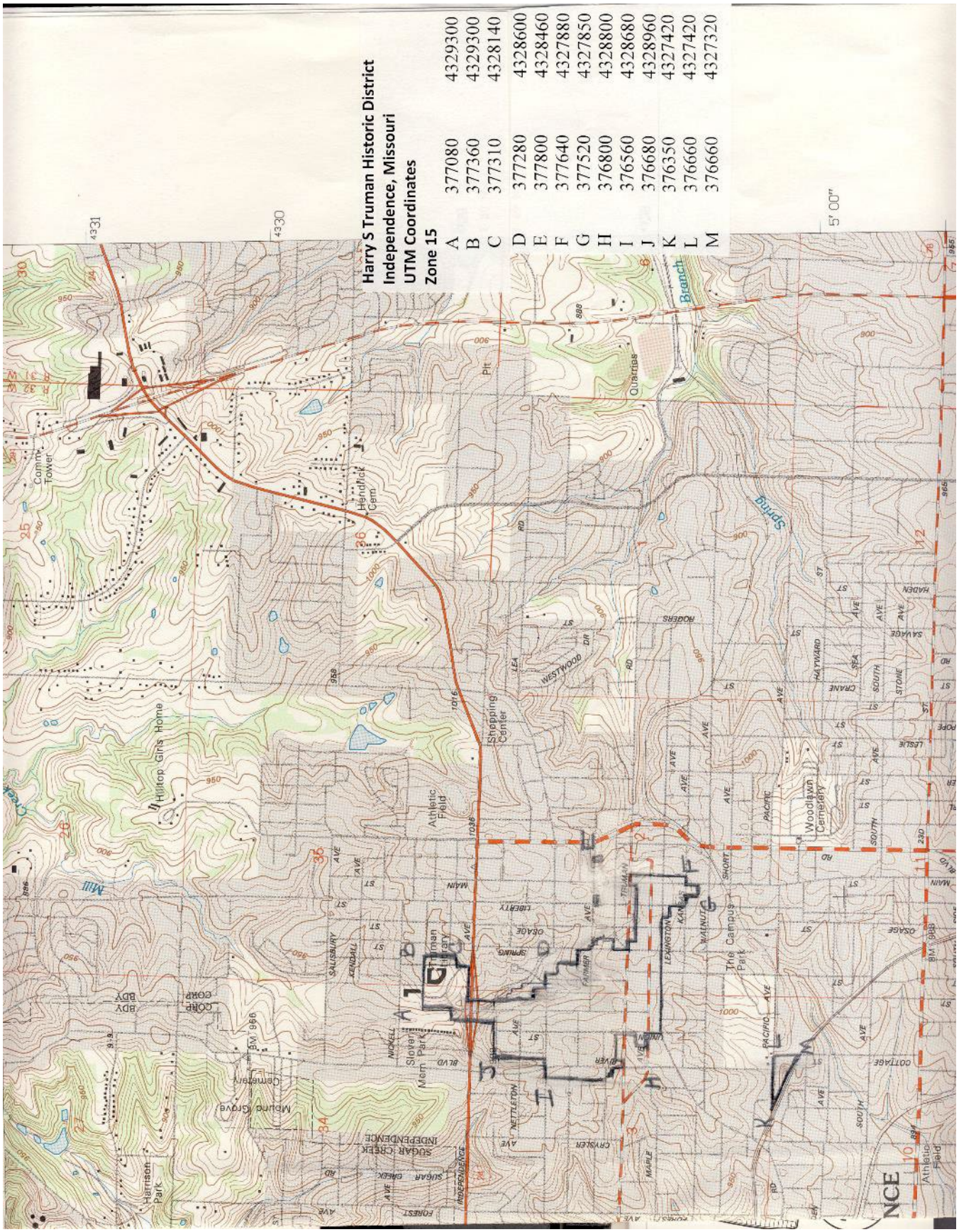
Telephone: (202) 354-2257

Edited by: Alexandra Lord

Address: National Park Service
National Historic Landmarks Program
1849 C St. NW (2280)
Washington, DC 20240

Telephone: (202) 354-6906


Railroad Depot
Inset
See Railroad Depot
Inset
HARRY S TRUMAN HISTORIC DISTRICT
NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARK
Contributing:
Non-contributing:
GRAPHIC SCALE


Harry S Truman Historic District
Independence, Missouri
UTM Coordinates
Zone 15
A 377080 4329300
B 377360 4329300
C 377310 4328140
D 377280 4328600
E 377800 4328460
F 377640 4327880
G 377520 4327850
H 376800 4328800
I 376560 4328680
J 376680 4328960
K 376350 4327420
L 376660 4327420
M 376660 4327320
Comm Tower
Hendrick Cem
Pit
Quarries
Branch
Spring
Shopping Center
Athletic Field
Hilltop Girls Home
Truman Library
Woodlawn Cemetery
The Campus Park
Slover Park
Mem Park
Harrison Park
Mound Grove Cemetery
Athletic Field



Truman House, 219 N. Delaware, west façade. Photograph by Evans Hatch & Associates, June 4, 2002.



Noland House, 216 N. Delaware, east and south façade. Photograph by Evans Hatch & Associates, June 4, 2002.



Intersection of West Maple & North Liberty Streets, looking northwest. Courthouse Square. Photograph by Evans Hatch & Associates, June 4, 2002.



Jackson County Courthouse, 112 W. Lexington Avenue, south façade. Photograph by Evans Hatch & Associates, June 4, 2002.



Trinity Episcopal Church, 411 N. Liberty, west façade. Photograph by Evans Hatch & Associates, June 4, 2002.



Wallace Houses, 601 and 605 W. Truman Road, south façades. Photograph by Evans Hatch & Associates, June 4, 2002.



Missouri Pacific Railroad Station, 1111 E. Pacific, west and south façades. Photograph by Evans Hatch & Associates, June 4, 2002.



Truman Presidential Library and Museum. Interior view to courtyard. Photograph by James A. Sanders, July 25, 2005.