

University (Architecture, below) and Northwest Missouri Area Vo-Tech. Information: chamber of commerce, Main on N side of courthouse square. **Architecture.** CONTEMPORARY: Geodesic Dome House; SW of town on N. Dewey Ave. GOVERNORS' HOUSE: Italianate, 1884; remodeled. This was the home of two Missouri governors: A. P. Morehouse (governor 1887-1889; served the remaining term of John S. Marmaduke), a law partner of Amos Graham (Maryville history, above), and F. C. Donnell (governor 1941-1945). SR 46/US 136, N on Vine (605). GRAHAM-ROSE HOUSE: National Folk, 1868; addition. After her husband's death, town namesake Mary Graham built this house, living here until her death in 1903. US 71S, W on Edwards, N on Buchanan (422). IN TOWN: A large group of 19th- and early 20th-century styles can be seen in areas bounded by US 71/SR 36 (N. Main), E. 6th, Oak, and E. 3d, as well as US 71/SR 36 (N. Main), W. 3d, Frederick, and 1st. NEARBY TOWNS: Good examples of styles can be seen in the following towns. Clearmont, Mo.:<sup>1</sup> Weber-Vansickle House (Queen Anne, late 19th century), with elaborate spindlework and detailing; US 71, N 18 m. Hopkins, Mo.:<sup>2</sup> a row of mostly derelict Italianate buildings with ornate bracketing, decorative hood molding, and cast-iron columns; US 71, N 3 m.; SR 148, N 12 m. Pickering, Mo.:<sup>3</sup> 1970s Concrete Cloverleaf House; US 71, N 3 m.; SR 148, N 5 m. Skidmore, Mo.:<sup>4</sup> Marteny Skidmore house (Queen Anne Free Classic, 1880s), with cross gables, towers, a tall chimney, columns, patterned shingles, and a projecting bay. SR V, W 13.6 m. NWMSU CAMPUS: Founded in 1905 as a teachers college, the school became a four-year college in 1919. Landmarks include the Administration Building (Tudor Gothic, 1907-1910); Presidents' House (Classicism, 1873; National Historic Register), with altered porches; and Hickory Grove School (Vernacular, 1883), with a furnished 19th-century classroom. ST. FRANCIS HOSPITAL: International, 1970. This \$2.8 million building is locally referred to as "ship of the plains" because of enormous oval windows that resemble portholes; 1802 S. Main.

**Arkoe, Mo.** Platted in 1874 along the tracks of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy *Railroad*, Arkoe was named by town founder Dr. P. H. Talbot, who granted the railroad a right-of-way through his property. "Arkoe" is a name from Robert Paltock's "Peter Wilkins and the Flying Indians"; in the book's fictitious language it designated "a smooth stretch of water" that the flying Indians, like seaplanes, could use for landings. Talbot imagined the adjacent One



Arkoe Methodist Church, built c. 1885. (PHOTO BY SHIRLEY CORROUGH LUSK)

Hundred and Two River to be an arkoe. A busy shipping point (1917 pop. 250), the town declined after the Depression (1990 pop. 63). Post offices: Bridgewater<sup>5</sup> 1871-1877; Arkoe 1877-1953. US 71, S 6.4 m.; SR U, E 2 m. to the river. DR. P. H. TALBOT'S MURDER: In 1880 Talbot was shot and fatally wounded at his nearby country home. His two sons, Albert and Charles (ages 21 and 16, respectively), were convicted of the crime; although they maintained their innocence, they were hanged in 1881 despite a plea for clemency to Gov. John S. Phelps. They are buried near their father in a private *cemetery* on the Talbot farm. Their markers read: "We Died Innocent." Inquire locally. ONE HUNDRED AND TWO RIVER SHUT-INS: The river's name, first explained as a distance (between a site and the river or as its actual length), has been best described as a phonetic error in the translation of an unnamed Indian tribe's location at the river's headwaters, *condse* ("upland forest" or "hillside forest"), to French as Cent Deux, which was translated to English exactly. The *shut-ins* narrow from two miles wide at Maryville to a quarter-mile at Arkoe. To follow the river to Maryville: SR U at river, W 0.7 m.; GR, N 6 m.; US 136, W 0.5 m. (a dirt road, closer but less dependable, does the same: river bridge, E 0.1 m., then N 6 m. to US 136; W 1.6 m.).