

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

1. Name of Property

historic name Marx-Hurlburt Building [preferred]

other names/site number n/a

2. Location

street & number 311-315 East Park Central Square [n/a] not for publication

city or town Springfield [n/a] vicinity

state Missouri code MO county Greene code 077 zip code 65806

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this
[X] 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 [X] meets [] does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant [] nationally
[] statewide [X] locally.

(See continuation sheet for additional comments [].)

Mark A. Miles
Signature of certifying official/Title Mark A. Miles/ Deputy SHPO

07/22/03
Date

Missouri Department of Natural Resources
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property [] meets [] does not meet the National Register criteria.
(See continuation sheet for additional comments [].)

Signature of certifying official/Title

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

[] entered in the National Register
See continuation sheet [].

[] determined eligible for the
National Register
See continuation sheet [].

[] determined not eligible for the
National Register.

[] removed from the
National Register

[] other, explain
See continuation sheet [].

Signature of the Keeper

Date

USDI/NPS NRHP Registration Form

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Greene County, Missouri
Historic and Architectural Resources of Springfield, MO

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5. Classification

Ownership of Property	Category of Property	Number of Resources within Property	
		Contributing	Noncontributing
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)		
<input type="checkbox"/> public-local	<input type="checkbox"/> district	<u>2</u>	<u>0</u> buildings
<input type="checkbox"/> public-State	<input type="checkbox"/> site		
<input type="checkbox"/> public-Federal	<input type="checkbox"/> structure		<u> </u> sites
	<input type="checkbox"/> object		<u> </u> structures
			<u> </u> objects
		<u>2</u>	<u>0</u> Total

Name of related multiple property listing.

Historic and Architectural Resources of Springfield, MO

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register.

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Function

EDUCATION: School
COMMERCE/TRADE: Specialty Store
COMMERCE/TRADE: Restaurant
HEALTHCARE: Medical Business/Office

Current Functions

COMMERCE/TRADE: Office
COMMERCE/TRADE: Restaurant
VACANT: Work in Progress

7. Description

Architectural Classification

LATE 19TH & 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS:
Neo-Classical Revival

Materials

foundation limestone
walls brick
roof concrete
asphalt
other terra cotta
metal
glass
wood

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

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8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

☒ **A** Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history

☐ **B** Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.

☐ **C** Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.

☐ **D** Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

Property is:

☐ **A** owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.

☐ **B** removed from its original location.

☐ **C** a birthplace or grave.

☐ **D** a cemetery.

☐ **E** a reconstructed building, object, or structure.

☐ **F** a commemorative property.

☐ **G** less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance

COMMERCE

Periods of Significance

1900 – 1953

Significant Dates

1900

1915

Significant Person(s)

n/a

Cultural Affiliation

n/a

Architect/Builder

Unknown

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographic References

Bibliography

(Cite the books, articles and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

☐ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested

☐ previously listed in the National Register

☐ previously determined eligible by the National Register

☐ designated a National Historic Landmark

☐ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey

☐ recorded by Historic American Engineering Record

Primary location of additional data:

☒ State Historic Preservation Office

☐ Other State Agency

☐ Federal Agency

☒ Local Government

☐ University

☐ Other:

Name of repository: City of Springfield

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10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property Less than 1 acre

UTM References

A. Zone Easting Northing
15 474220 4118120

B. Zone Easting Northing

C. Zone Easting Northing

D. Zone Easting Northing

[] See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Richard Lee Burton, President and Chief Preservation Officer

organization Historic Springfield, Inc

date July 7, 2003

street & number P.O. Box 50305

telephone 417-894-8323

city or town Springfield

state MO

zip code 65805-0305

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A Sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

Additional Items

(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of SHPO or FPO.)

name The Marx Building, LLC Attn: Mr. Joe Bowman

street & number 313 East Park Central Square

telephone 417-863-1033

city or town Springfield

state MO

zip code 65806

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National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 7 Page 1

**Marx-Hurlburt Building [preferred]
Greene County, Missouri
Historic and Architectural Resources of Springfield, MO**

Summary:

The Marx-Hurlburt building, located at 311-315 East Park Central Square in Springfield, Missouri, consists of two three-story brick commercial buildings in the Neo-Classical Revival style and with rectangular plans. Constructed c. 1900, these are the remaining two buildings of a larger turn-of-the-century four-building commercial block. The two earlier buildings (c. 1891) adjacent at the west were razed between 1934 and 1938. The property is representative of the type "Downtown Commercial Buildings, ca. 1870-1948" described in the Multiple Property Submission "Historic and Architectural Resources of Springfield, Missouri" within the context "19th and Early 20th Century Commercial Buildings, ca. 1850-1948." The building has a flat roof, with a slight pitch sloping south to north, and a flat parapet capped with terra cotta tile. The current steel and concrete roofing system dates to 1937, when a fire destroyed the roof and damaged the upper floors of both buildings. The highly stylized pressed tin roofline treatment consists of an entablature on brackets, dentiled cornice, frieze and secondary cornice. The façade is framed by flat brick pilasters with terra cotta capitals, which are connected by a terra cotta horizontal band that crosses the two buildings. These form the two façade bays, each with three symmetrically-placed tall rectangular windows. The first story of the west building at 311 East Park Central Square retains the recessed glass, aluminum and terrazzo storefront constructed during a 1949 remodel. The east storefront at 313-315 East Park Central Square has recently been rebuilt to replace modern barn wood in-fill. The extant exterior presentation and interior floor plans of the subject property reflect its use and associations as the location of several important downtown retail businesses. Prior to its acquisition by the current owner in 1997, the property had experienced significant deterioration to its rear north elevation and interior due to water intrusion. The upper-story windows had been variously replaced over time. In addition, the exterior brick surface and terra cotta ornamentation of the west building had been negatively impacted by an insensitive method of paint removal. These dangerous building conditions and integrity issues are being addressed as part of a historic rehabilitation effort which began with a façade restoration in 1998. Overall, the property retains substantial integrity of design, materials, workmanship, association and location.

Elaboration:

The Marx-Hurlburt Building is located two blocks east of Springfield's Public Square on a portion of St. Louis Street, designated in 1926 as part of historic U.S. Route 66 and renamed East Park Central Square in 1979 (*See Photos 1 and 2*). The property is in a dense area of one- and multiple-story historic commercial buildings between the Square on the west and Jefferson Avenue on the east. A number of significant and intact examples of Early 20th Century properties individually listed on the National Register are in proximity to the subject property, including the Holland Building (*NR listed 11/15/00*), the Netter-Ullman Building (*NR listing pending*) and the Gillioz Theater (*NR listed 7/09/91*). In 1992, a possible National Register district was considered in this area, but not pursued because of façade diminishment to the subject property (present at that time, but subsequently remedied), two highly-altered properties west of the subject property and a large 10-story altered property to the far east at the intersection of East Park Central Square, the number of altered properties across East Park Central Square on the southern tier and the 1970s canopy that wrapped around the Public Square at the west (currently in the process of being removed). The property almost fully covers its lot and is the only resource on the property. It is placed at a zero setback from the sidewalk south on East Park Central Square. The current concrete and steel roofing system, constructed in 1937 following a fire in the building, is a historic alteration within the period of significance. The property has a partial basement and rests on a

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limestone foundation.

The Marx-Hurlburt Building is an impressive example of the Neo-Classical Revival style that achieved popularity during the Late 19th and Early 20th Century period nationally, but is uniquely represented in Springfield through its presentation in these two buildings (*See Photo 3*). It is 52 feet wide across the combined façade of the two buildings, each of equal width. The building rises 54 feet at the south-facing primary elevation, including the height of a four-foot parapet above the roofline. While documentation indicates that they were originally in alignment at the rear elevations, the two buildings now have varying depths due to additions and alterations over time. The west building (311 East Park Central Square) is 113 feet deep, including a two-story rear addition measuring 21 feet deep and 34 feet high. The building adjacent at the east (313-315 East Park Central Square) is 66 feet deep. The subject property has experienced several fires and updates throughout its period of significance. These have resulted in a complexity of alterations to its original materials and workmanship, which provide an interesting history of building methods and interior stylistic preferences. In recent years, the property has suffered serious deterioration and structural failure due to neglect. However, the current property owner acquired both buildings in 1995-1996 and has implemented a lengthy, though steady program of stabilization and rehabilitation. Although the property has had a difficult history, it still retains substantial integrity of design, materials and associations within the context of Springfield's historic downtown commercial buildings. The façade was rehabilitated in 1998 as a first phase of the current project with support from the City of Springfield Center City Façade Improvement Loan Program funded by a Community Development Block Grant. The required Section 106 review of the façade rehabilitation indicated that it had no adverse effects on the historic resource.

The primary south elevations of the two buildings present a symmetrical Neo-Classical façade constructed of light tan smooth-faced brick in a stretcher course bond (*See Photos 4 and 5*). It has a flat parapet with an elaborate pressed metal entablature consisting of a narrow eave supported by small, narrowly-spaced brackets. Multiple horizontal layers beneath the eave include a dentiled cornice, a frieze with floral relief, and another simple project molded cornice. The façade is framed on either side by square, paneled pilasters rising to above the third-story windows and topped with simple terra cotta capitals. An identical central pilaster separates the two buildings into symmetrical bays. The pilasters are connected at the top by a terra cotta band that spans the facade. Each of the west and east bay third stories has three symmetrically-placed tall rectangular windows. These have tall stepped headers of soldier-bonded brick and simple terra cotta sills. The second story of each bay has three windows centered below those of the third story. These are slightly varied from the third-story windows as they are slightly arched at the top and rest on a terra cotta horizontal band that spans the façade and serves as the window sills. The extant windows are modern double-hung, single-paned wood sashes with transoms above. These were installed during the façade restoration to replace a variety of deteriorated later period windows. They are consistent with the original materials, based on historic photographic documentation (*See Figure 1*). The most significant diminishment to the façade occurred prior to current ownership, when the upper stories of the west building (311 East Park Central Square) were sandblasted to remove an earlier paint application. This severely impacted the surfaces of the brick walls and terra cotta ornamentation. To remediate this damage, the façade surfaces were repaired and refinished with a Thorolastic® elastomeric coating as part of the façade rehabilitation reviewed by the State Historic Preservation Office.

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condition. The second story has a door and a window opening centered below the windows above. The door opening was most likely a double window, like the one above, which was later converted into a door when the second story was added to the rear section of the adjacent east building. The door is currently boarded, but the window has been replaced with a new double-hung wood sash unit with top transom, consistent with the profile of the original material. The first story appears to have no openings, but it is coated with interior plaster remaining from the rear section of the adjacent east building prior to its collapse. The rear north elevation of the building at 311 is almost fully covered by the two-story brick addition constructed between 1949 and 1950 (*See Photos 8 and 9*). It has no window openings on its side east or rear north walls, but has a single first-story door at the north side of the side east wall. The third story of the original building's rear north elevation does have three symmetrically-placed single windows visible above the two-story addition. Overall, the rear elevations of the two buildings within the subject property are substantially obscured from northern view from East Olive Street by a two-story commercial property directly behind it facing East Olive Street (*See Photo 10*).

(See Figures 3-6 for an illustration of how the footprint of the property has evolved over time.)

311 East Park Central Square -

The interior of the building at 311 East Park Central Square retains its open floor plan and association with its most prominent use as the Marx Clothing Co. store. It substantially reflects the store's 1949 remodel, which "updated" the property with a Modernistic aesthetic. Much of this later period material and design is still intact on the first floor (*See Photos 11-13*). The aluminum and glass storefront with expansive terrazzo entrance, curved plaster soffits, plaster wall surfaces and wood floors are in good condition. A curved, vertical wood slat display wall was originally placed in front of the full-glass storefront, but subsequently removed. Architectural evidence showing the exact placement and dimensions of the wall are guiding a recreation of the wall during the current rehabilitation effort. The mezzanine at the rear north end of the first floor, constructed prior to 1933 and extended to the north with the 1949 rear addition, is intact, but has experienced some deterioration due to water intrusion (*See Figure 5*). The original or early period staircase to the mezzanine and upper floors is located along the side west perimeter wall. This floor is being rehabilitated for commercial lease space.

The front south section of the second floor has experienced significant deterioration. The later period Modernistic finishes, implemented at the time of the 1949 remodel, are no longer intact. The walls now have exposed brick surfaces; and, the ceiling joists are likewise exposed. A later period passenger elevator from the second to the third floor, installed in 1934 by The Warner Elevator Mfg. Co. of Cincinnati, Ohio, is found along the side west perimeter wall in front of (south) of the interior staircase (*See Photos 14 and 15*). This elevator replaced an earlier freight elevator at the same location. A modern steel frame interior wall has been constructed west to east across the second floor in front of the elevator. Behind this wall is the rear north section of the original 1900 building and the later period two-story addition. The plaster wall surfaces of this rear section of the floor are largely intact. However, substantial water intrusion has significantly deteriorated the ceiling and floors. The roof of the two-story addition has had to be replaced. The original staircase at the side west perimeter wall, with open wood balustrade and newel posts, is intact (*See Photos 16 and 17*).

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The first-story storefront openings are framed above by exposed cast iron beams, each with three cast cartouches. At the time of the current owner's acquisition of the two buildings, the decorative beams and transom areas above the storefronts were covered – the west with frame and plaster in-fill and the east by opaque green Carrerra glass tiles. During the façade rehabilitation in 1998, the transom areas were opened and filled with modern glass block. Since the three cartouches over the west storefront were missing, concrete replacements were made from a latex mold formed from one of the originals. The west building's storefront dates to a 1949 Modernistic-style remodel of the Marx Clothing store designed by local architects Hawkins & Esterly and constructed of products from the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company (*See Figure 2 and Photo 6*). A 1952 trade ad featuring the storefront described it as having "an open-vision front of Pittsburgh Polished Plate Glass, with division bars, sash and trim of lustrous Pittco Store Front Metal. Two inviting Herculite Tempered Plate Glass Doors complement the recessed open-vision front."¹ The side walls are surfaced with gray marble and have several aluminum and glass display boxes. The entrance has a terrazzo floor in a wide-striped pattern. A rigid overhanging canopy faced with aluminum was removed during the 1998 façade rehabilitation because of severe deterioration due to water intrusion. However, the rest of the 1949 west storefront is intact and in excellent condition. Prior to the current owner's acquisition of the property, the adjacent east storefront had been completely altered and in-filled with board and batten siding and small glass display windows. The main entrance into the first story was at the east side of the storefront opening and had a modern aluminum and glass single door with transom. The modern in-fill was removed from the storefront during the 1998 façade rehabilitation and replaced with larger glass display windows on top of wood lower panels. A secondary entrance to the upper floors is at the west side of the storefront opening.

The greatest structural deterioration within the property is located on the rear north elevation of the east building (313-315 East Park Central Square), which has suffered from severe water intrusion (*See Photos 7*). At the time of the current owner's acquisition of the property, the upper two stories of the rear elevation each had two symmetrically-placed rectangular windows with three-course bull-header brick segmental arches and cast iron sills. All but one of these window openings had been in-filled with brick. The first story had a single door opening with a two-course segmental arch at the west side of the elevation. This had been partially in-filled with brick and had a modern door. Two later period doors were added to the east side of the first and second floors. At the time of construction of the property, the rear north of the building had a one-story section, extending past the extant three-story wall. By 1933, this had been raised to two stories (*See Figures 3 and 5*). Unfortunately, this two-story rear section collapsed prior to the property's most recent acquisition; and, the building was cited under local ordinance for dangerous building conditions. Subsequent to acquisition, it was necessary to remove the remaining three-story rear wall in order to address life safety concerns associated with its structural failure. Under the current rehabilitation effort, it is being reconstructed with a steel frame replacement wall in the same position. A temporary wood wall surface has been placed over the steel frame to secure the property during work in progress.

The exposed rear section of the side east elevation of the west building (311 East Park Central Square) reflects the changes to the adjacent east building (*See Photo 7*). The third story has two original window openings, with the left bay a double window and the second a single. The original wood window frames and sashes are in deteriorated

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Like that on the first floor, the Modernistic presentation of the third-floor 1949 remodel is substantially intact, though in fair condition (*See Photo 18*). It retains its later period plaster ceiling and wall surfaces at the front south retail space; and, its wood floors are intact. Plaster soffits run across the side west and east walls, forming a recess beneath for the ladies' department dress racks. A curved soffit at the northwest corner of the retail space frames the elevator beneath (*See Photo 19*). A soffit at the rear north interior wall separates the front retail space from the stock room area at the rear north of the building. The ceiling at this portion of the building shows minor water damage. The header beam above the windows at the front south perimeter wall is charred, caused by the 1937 fire that destroyed the roof of both buildings within the subject property. At the rear of the building behind the east-to-west interior wall is a stock or work room. This area retains its earlier period plaster ceiling and wall surfaces, although in deteriorated condition (*See Photo 20*). The windows along the rear north perimeter wall and the door to a half-bathroom along the side west perimeter wall retain much of their original wood trim, including common curved fascia and bull's eye corner blocks. The open staircase to the lower floors along the side west perimeter wall is still intact.

313-315 East Park Central Square -

The adjacent east building at 313-315 East Park Central Square also retains its open commercial floor plan. However, the interior finishes are less intact because of water damage and, particularly, more frequent changes in use than the building at the west. Most impacted are the side perimeter wall surfaces, which no longer have their original plaster. However, wood window and baseboard trim and wood floors remain. The first floor consists of a large open front space with modern bathrooms at the rear north end and is currently used as an after-hours nightclub. It does retain its original c. 1902 pressed tin tile ceiling, which is in excellent condition and one of the more impressive stylistic elements within the building. It provides an interesting juxtaposition to the later c. 1949 finishes of the building adjacent at the west. A portion of the original plaster side wall surfaces is still evident below the tin cornice. However, the plaster at the lower portion of the walls is no longer intact, having been removed prior to acquisition by the current owner to expose the brick underneath. The wood floors are in good condition. The wood knee-wall at the front south perimeter of the building is a recent addition. During the period of significance, the first floor had a rectangular mezzanine located at the center of the front store space. However, this is no longer extant.

The upper floors are accessed by an enclosed staircase rising south to north from the secondary entrance at the west side of the south storefront. The building has housed separate businesses on its multiple floors throughout its history, so it is likely that there has been a staircase at this location since its original construction. The enclosed walls from the first to the second floor have recently been resurfaced to achieve fire-rating requirements under local building codes.

The second floor repeats the open plan from the first floor below. It retains its original plaster ceiling surface and that of the front south perimeter wall. However, the plaster surfaces of the side west and east walls are no longer intact. Five original window openings, with two-course bull-header brick segmental arches, are still evident at the side east perimeter wall. These were covered by the adjacent east three-story brick building (the Netter-Ullmann Building) constructed c. 1912-1913. A steel frame in-fill wall is being constructed along a portion of the side west perimeter wall to enclose the staircase rising to the third floor and a vestibule area at the top of the staircase rising from the secondary entrance at the south storefront. An elevator connecting the second and third floors is found at the northwest corner of

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the floor. Significant deterioration at the time of the current owner's acquisition of the property, caused by failure of the rear north perimeter wall, required immediate stabilization to address dangerous building conditions.

The third floor also has an open plan (*See Photo 21*). The front south perimeter wall is the only one retaining its original wall surfaces. As noted above, a fire in 1937 destroyed the original roof of both buildings. It was replaced with a concrete and steel beam roof system. An iron rod grid is suspended from the iron roof joists to support the ceiling, which was lowered from the original height (*See Photo 22*). The replacement roof and ceiling system is within the period of significance of the property and provides yet another interesting dimension to its life over time, as well as changes in construction technologies. Like those on the second floor, original window openings are still evident along the side east perimeter wall. In addition, two wide arched door openings are evident along the side west perimeter wall, which at one time connected the third floor with that of the adjacent west building of the subject property. The results of the failed rear north wall are evident at the rear of the floor. Evidence of the later period fire is still visible. It can be assumed that the fire contributed to the wall failure over time. The passenger elevator at the northwest corner of the building was added during rehabilitation of the building following the fire in 1937.

Integrity Statement:

Overall, the Marx-Hurlburt building retains substantial integrity and fulfills the registration requirements established for "Downtown Commercial Buildings, ca. 1870-1948" in the Multiple Property Submission cover document, "Historic and Architectural Resources of Springfield, Missouri." The primary south elevation has been rehabilitated under Section 106 review as part of the current preservation effort. The replacement windows are of appropriate material and profile, as evidenced by available historic photographic documentation. It retains its representation as Springfield's only extant commercial building in the Neo-Classical Revival style and its association with its historic function as an important and large-scale retail location. The open interior floor plans are intact. The west building at 311 East Park Central Square retains on its first and third floors the interior finishes of the c. 1949 Modernistic-style remodel of its retail floor space, while its earlier interior materials are still evident in the rear north stock and work room areas. In juxtaposition to these later period stylistic impressions, the adjacent east building of the subject property at 313-315 East Park Central Square retains some of its earlier period materials, most notably the pressed tin tile ceiling on the first floor. Later period alterations within the period of significance, such as concrete and steel roof and elevators, provide a physical record of events impacting the property throughout its history. The current historic rehabilitation project will address the issues of structural failure that threaten the long-term sustainability of the property, while respecting the chronology of interior presentations implemented through its period of significance.

End Notes:

1. Trade ad reprint. Chain Store Age. (January 1952), npa.

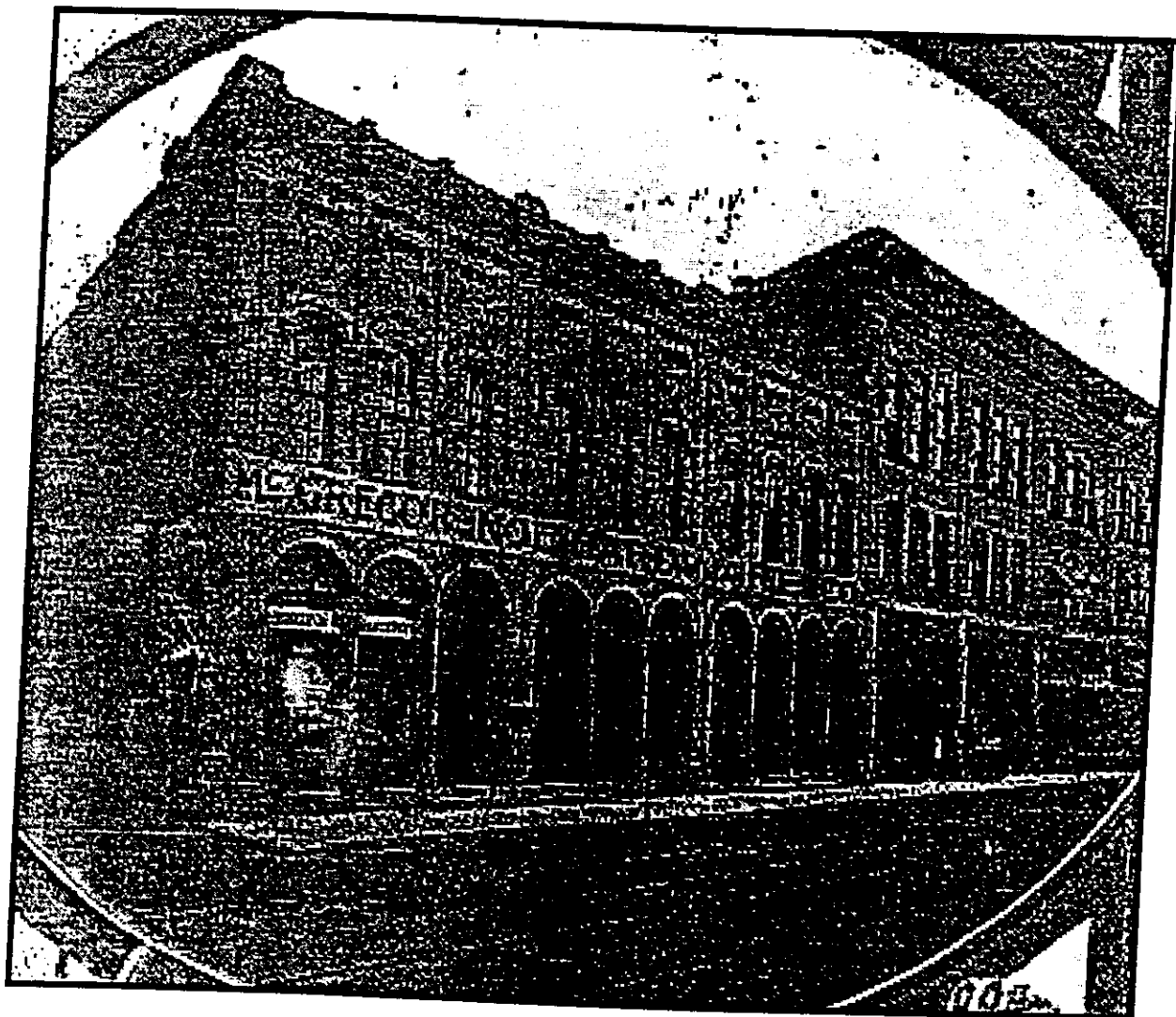
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Figure 1: Historic Photograph. McGregor-Noe Hardware Co. building, located at 301-305 East St. Louis Street (now East Park Central Square). The four-building commercial block at 307-315 East St. Louis, which included the subject property is located at the right. (Photo: c. 1906. Merchants and Manufacturers Record of Springfield, Missouri. From the collection of The Library Center, Springfield-Greene County Public Libraries. Used with permission)



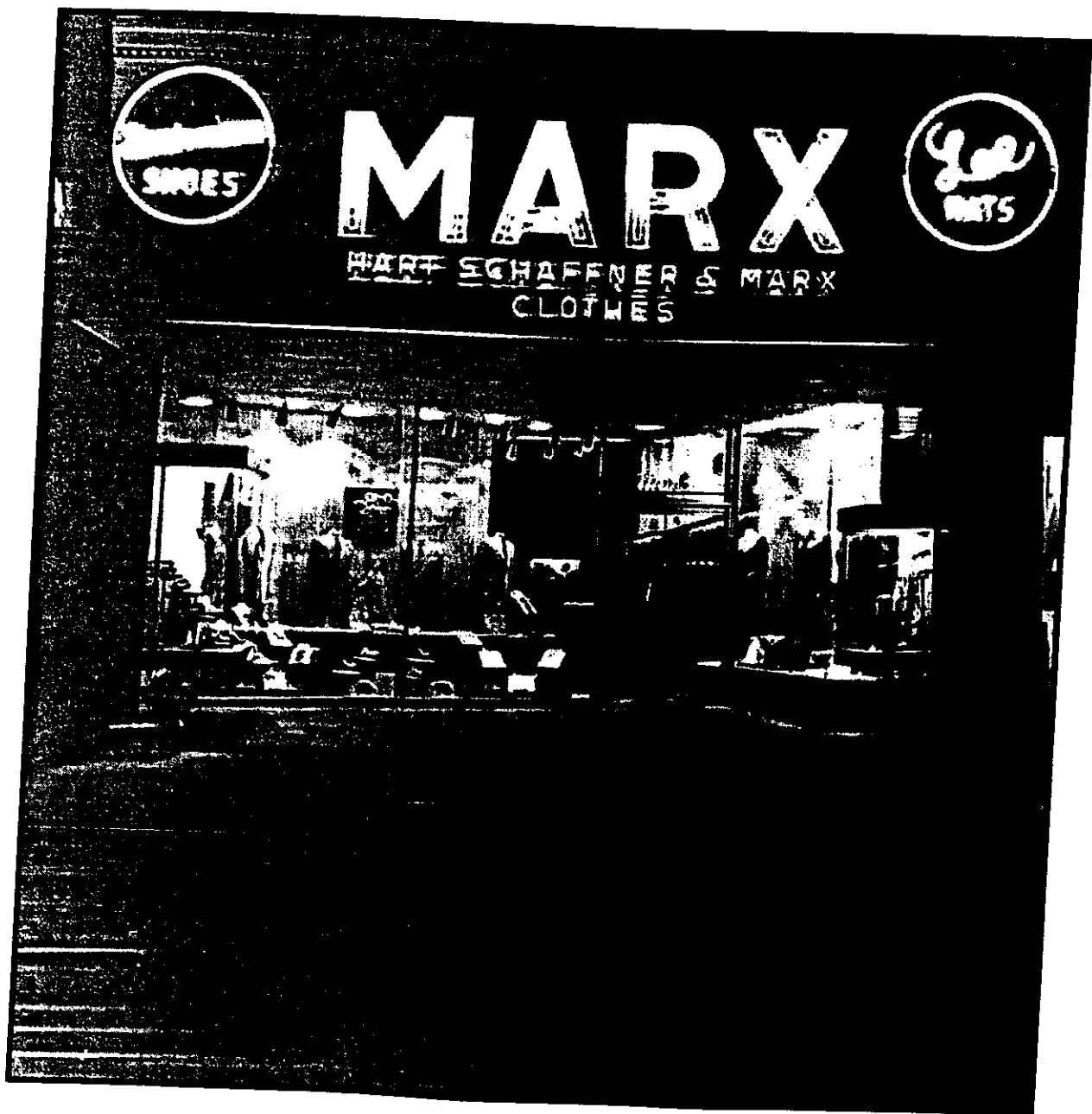
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Figure 2: Historic Photograph. Storefront. Marx Clothing Co. located at 311 St. Louis Street (now East Park Central Square). Modernistic design c. 1949 by Hawkins & Esterly, Architects. (Photo: c. 1949. Esterly-Schneider Architects. Used with permission)



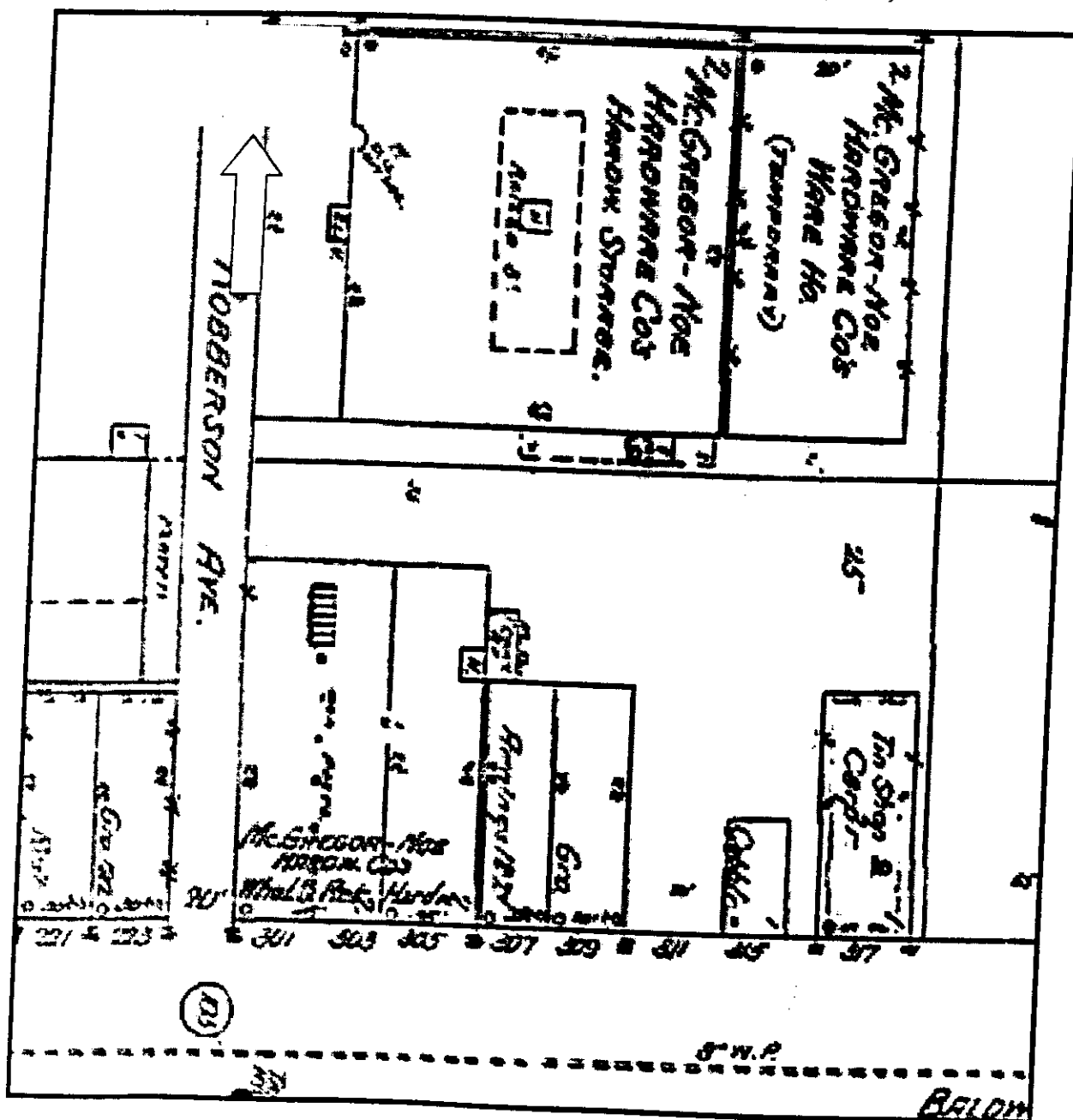
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Figure 3: Site Map. Northern tier of 300 block of St. Louis Street, prior to construction of subject property at 311-315. The first two buildings of the Commercial Block at 307-309 had been completed, though not yet occupied by McGregor-Noe Hardware. Not to scale (Map: Sanborn Fire Insurance Co., 1896)



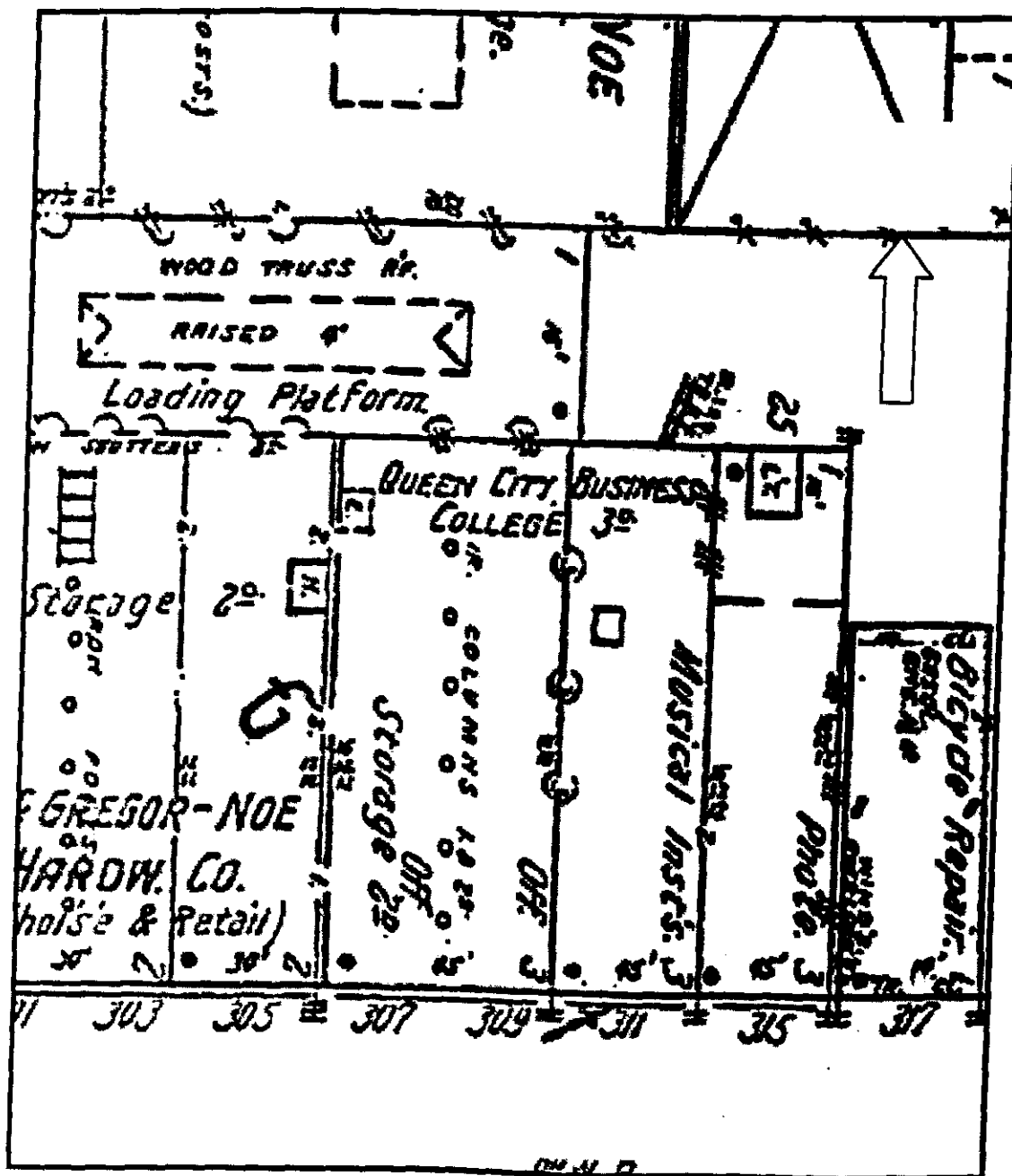
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Figure 4: Site Map. Northern tier of 300 block of St. Louis Street, following construction of subject property at 311-315. Note one-story section at rear north 315 building. Not to scale (Map: Sanborn Fire Insurance Co., 1902)



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LOADING & SHIPPING

RAISED

WOOD TRUSS

MRZ.

WOODS

N. ROBERSON

ST. LOUIS

1900

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200 N. ROBBERSON

STABL J
CONC. FLS & IRON
POSTS

FIRE PROOF CONCRETE
BUILT 1936
CONC. FLS & IRON
WALLS OR WALLS

301 309 311 317 323 325

ST. LOUIS

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**Marx-Hurlburt Building [preferred]
Greene County, Missouri
Historic and Architectural Resources of Springfield, MO**

Summary:

The Marx-Hurlburt Building at 311-315 East Park Central Square in Springfield, Missouri, is locally significant under Criterion A in the area of COMMERCE. Constructed c. 1902 as the second phase in development of a large four-building commercial block, the property first housed a musical instrument store and a photography studio. The Queen City Business School, located on the third floor of the earlier west buildings of the commercial block (c. 1896), expanded its operations to the third floor of the later buildings. In 1915, Marx Clothing Co. moved its retail gentleman's clothing business from its location at 321 Boonville Avenue to 311 St. Louis Street and remained in operations here for over 55 years. The second east building has had numerous commercial occupants, notably Hurlburt Photo Supply (later Hurlburt Electric Supply Co.). Later tenants included Gabriel's Waffle House, Sherman Shops Women's Wear and Richard Shoe Salon. In the area of COMMERCE, it is significant for its role in the development of St. Louis Street (now East Park Central Square) as a major Springfield commercial corridor. Notably, it is the earliest extant commercial property in the northwest quadrant of the Public Square area extending down the northern tier of East Park Central Square. It is particularly significant because of the association of Marx Clothing Co. to Springfield's historic downtown retail interests and its ties to the city's important Jewish merchant class. Marx was noted as the largest volume retail clothing outlet. The subject property is representative of the type "Downtown Commercial Buildings, ca. 1870-1948" and, importantly, is Springfield's only example of the Neo-Classical Revival style in a historic commercial building. It meets the registration requirements established in the Multiple Property Submission cover document, "Historic and Architectural Resources of Springfield, Missouri," and is within the historic context of "19th and Early 20th Century Commercial Buildings, ca. 1850-1948." The period of significance is determined as 1900-1953, beginning at the time of construction and ending at the minimum age criterion. A second period of significance for the property is determined as 1915-1953, beginning at the time that Marx Clothing Co. began operations at 311 St. Louis Street and also ending at the minimum age criterion. The subject property is appropriately named the Marx-Hurlburt Building because of association with its most prominent and sustained commercial tenants.

Background:

At the time that John Polk Campbell settled in Springfield in 1829 as one of its recognized founders, the only public road providing access through Greene County was Boon Street (now Boonville Avenue), which extended north to Boonville, Missouri. When Mr. Campbell donated and platted the 50-acre land tract in 1835 that became the Town of Springfield, he patterned its central core after the public square in his earlier home town of Columbus, Maury County, Tennessee. Unlike other typical public square layouts, which had roads leading into them from their corners, Mr. Campbell's plat for Springfield provided for the unusual access from roads leading into the middle of the four sides. Originally, the four platted roads were called Boon Street (north side), East Street (east side), South Street (south side) and West Street (west side). Prior to the 1835 plat, East Street was known as the Old White River Trace and West Street was Fulbright Road, as it extended west to the Fulbright family landholdings. Of these early designations, only South Street (later South Avenue to follow the designation of north-to-south corridors as avenues) retains its original name.¹

The old East Street later was re-designated as St. Louis Road (then St. Louis Street) to highlight it as the main eastern route to St. Louis. While the Public Square and its north, south and west corridors began to develop early as thriving

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commercial ways, St. Louis Street (like Walnut Street running parallel to it at the south), initially developed as an upper class residential neighborhood. In 1858, Charles Sheppard, a scion of one of Springfield's earliest families, acquired 100 acres for his farmstead east of the Public Square facing St. Louis Street, in the area currently occupied by the Kentwood Arms Hotel.² By 1886, the only substantial construction on the northern tier of St. Louis Street between the Public Square on the west and Jefferson Avenue on the East was the McGregor-Noe Hardware Store building located at 301-305 St. Louis. The Baldwin Theater was constructed on the southern tier of St. Louis in 1891, later burning to the ground in 1909.³ At this time the predominance of commercial construction in this area consisted of small storefronts housing trade businesses such as cobblers and tinsmiths.

The streetscape of St. Louis Street changed dramatically after 1892 when construction began on a large three-story brick commercial building east of the McGregor-Noe Hardware Store at 307 St. Louis. With its impressive and unique Neo-Classical Revival-style façade, this new building marked the beginning of the development of St. Louis as a major commercial area. In 1896, a second building east of the first at 307 St. Louis was constructed as the continuation of a large-scale Neo-Classical Revival-style commercial block (*See Figure 1*). Development of the commercial block continued and, by 1900, it included two more buildings at 311 and 313-315 East St. Louis. This commercial block dominated the St. Louis streetscape, well into the second decade of the 20th century. Later construction of the Woodruff Building at the corner of St. Louis and Jefferson in 1911 and the Netter's-Ullman Building east of the subject property at 317-323 East St. Louis in 1912-13 completed development of the northern tier of St. Louis Street between the Public Square and Jefferson (*See Figure 2*). The Gillioz Theater was constructed in 1929 on the site of an earlier two-story commercial building east of the Netter's store.

Soon after the construction of the first two buildings within the commercial block, the McGregor-Noe Hardware Store expanded its operations into them and continued to occupy them until 1938, when it relocated to its new facility further north. The upper stories of 307, 309 and 311 St. Louis were occupied by Queen City Business College. In 1901, C.G. Martin & Co. opened a thriving musical instrument store at 311 St. Louis and Woodford H. Longmore opened his photography and photographic supply store at 315 St. Louis. Both these business concerns remained at these locations through the next several years. In 1915, Marx Clothing Co. moved from its location at 321 Boonville to 311 St. Louis Street. At the same time, Hurlburt-Sheppard Photo Supply Co. took over the Seeley Photo Supply (previously Longmore's) operations at 315 St. Louis. Marx Clothing continued to operate and expand its thriving retail business at this location until it closed in the early 1970s. Hurlburt's closed in 1933. Marx and Hurlburt are noted as the most prominent and sustained commercial operations at 311 and 313-315 St. Louis Street within the period of significance; and, therefore, the subject property is appropriately named the Marx-Hurlburt Building.

In 1933, Gabriel's Waffle House opened on the first floor of the building at 313-315 St. Louis Street. In 1937, a fire broke at the rear of the building and spread up the back staircase. While little is known about the full extent of the fire, the common roof of both the buildings at 311 and 313-315 St. Louis was completely destroyed. Following the fire, a new concrete and steel beam roof was constructed. During the recent rehabilitation of the property, charred wood has been exposed showing how the fire spread to the west. It was at this same time that McGregor-Noe Hardware moved its location and the buildings at 301-305, 307 and 309 St. Louis were razed and replaced with smaller scale commercial

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buildings. While additional documentation is needed, it is reasonable to project that these buildings were severely damaged or destroyed during the fire. The original McGregor-Noe Hardware Co. building was replaced with a two-story structure that housed the Three Sisters, Inc. ladies wear store for many years. A one-story building was first located on the site of the first two buildings of the Neo-Classical Revival style commercial block and occupied by a Walgreen's Drug Store. A second floor was added in 1959 during a westward expansion of Marx Clothing Co. Whether these buildings west of the subject property were destroyed by fire or separately razed for new construction, their loss did have a significant impact on the St. Louis streetscape. But, although the original two buildings of the Neo-Classical Revival style commercial blocks were razed, the remaining two buildings that comprise the subject property continued to contribute significantly to downtown commercial interests, especially the Marx Clothing Co., through the period of significance.

"A Natural Trade Center"

The location of Springfield between two prominent waterways contributed to its success as a regional retail trade center, just as it did for other commercial interests, such as lumber, poultry, furniture and iron manufacturer. In 1889, Springfield was recognized as an important and "natural trade center."⁴ The town's retail trade was divided into three distinct segments: dry goods, clothing and furnishing goods. These accounted for a total of thirty-one retail houses in 1889, carrying a total of \$706,000 in goods and hiring 240 employees. During the early development of the retail trades, businesses generally operated in a "country store" outlet offering dry goods, boots and shoes, hats, caps, gents' furnishings, clothing, groceries, provisions and hardware.⁵ Later, retail stores developed specific market specialties in dry goods, men's or women's clothing and furnishings among others. Springfield's trade interests grew tremendously during the first quarter of the 20th century – and, so did its importance as a regional hub. By 1929, its retail territory served 475,000 people within a trading area of a 75-mile radius. Total retail sales were \$40 million.⁶

Springfield's Jewish Community Merchants

Springfield's advantage as a regional hub, its easy access by railroad after 1870 and the "boom town" opportunities it provided made it a favorable place for expansion particularly from the northeast. Included in the heavy westward migration were a number of Jewish families, mostly first and second generation German immigrants. Settling in Springfield, these new Jewish residents establishing retail establishments and, as a result, a strong Jewish merchant class. Jewish merchants were particularly dominant and successful in the retail clothing trades.

Springfield's first Jewish resident was Victor Sommers, who opened a dry goods store on Boonville Avenue in 1869. Interestingly, this was in close proximity to the dry goods store opened at the same time by Charles H. Heer, a Catholic immigrant from Germany.⁷ By 1893, the size of Springfield's Jewish community had grown to support the organization of Temple Israel, its first synagogue. Continued growth, and an emerging diversity in European origins, during the early years of the 20th century, led to a split into two Jewish congregations. Temple Israel retained its association with the Union of American Hebrew Congregations, while the new congregation, Sha're Zadek became the focus of Eastern European and Orthodox Judaism.⁸ Among this growing and prosperous Jewish merchant class were the Schwab, Rubenstein, Barth, Rosen, Levy, Wolfe and Marx families, all of which opened important retail clothing businesses. Among them, the Marx Clothing store operated for over 90 years and had maintained its position for most

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Springfield's highest volume clothing retailer.

Marx Clothing Co.

In the late 1860s, the Cohn brothers, two German Jewish immigrants, arrived in Springfield and opened a retail clothing store. Jake Marx, a cousin of the Cohns, came to America and settled in Springfield to work for them. In 1880, Jake's brother Gus also found his way to Springfield; and, the two brothers bought out their cousins and renamed the clothing store as the forerunner of the Marx Clothing Co. The store was initially located at the northeast corner of the Public Square and Boonville Avenue, but was soon moved to a location at 321 Boonville Avenue. Gus Marx is known to have bought out his brother Jake shortly after they acquired the business from the Cohns.⁹ At least through 1902, Jake Marx operated the The Marx Hatter & Furnisher store at the earlier location at 123 Public Square.¹⁰ He later left the retail trades and established a prominent Northwestern insurance business, with offices in the Woodruff Building. It is at least plausible to speculate on a possible falling-out between the two brothers, as their obituaries indicate little association between the two beyond their birth relationship.

Gus Marx moved the Gus Marx Furnishing Goods store from 321 Boonville to 311 St. Louis Street in 1915 and renamed it the Marx Clothing Co. His sons, Immanuel (Mannie) and Arthur, joined him in operating the fast-growing and expanding store. Following Gus Marx's death in 1939 at the age of 82, Mannie and Arthur took over its management.¹¹ Mannie died in 1963 and Arthur, Sr. continued to operate the business until his death in 1973.¹² Gus' grandson, Arthur Jr., ran the Marx Clothing Co. until it closed in the late 1970s. Arthur Jr. is still alive. For three generations, the Marx family introduced new ideas, implemented major store renovations and targeted new retail segments to maintain its volume-leader position (*See Chronology below*).

(For a further discussion on the commercial history and development of Springfield, reference the Multiple Property Submission, "Historic and Architectural Resources of Springfield, Missouri.")

Criterion A: COMMERCE

The subject property meets the registration requirements for individual site listing established for the property type "Downtown Commercial Buildings, ca. 1870-1948" in the Multiple Property Submission "Historic and Architectural Resources of Springfield, MO." Specifically:

In order to be historically significant under National Register Criterion A, a building must be the site of a business of particular importance to the community, exemplify a particular building type or use, or be associated with an important event or occurrence.

Commercial Association

The Marx-Hurlburt Building is significant because of its role in the commercial history of Springfield in part through its association with the development of St. Louis Street (now East Park Central Square) as a major Springfield commercial corridor. Beginning with the construction of the first western-most building of the four-part Neo-Classical

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Revival style commercial block in 1892 through completion of the last two buildings at 311 and 313-315 St. Louis, the property established at the end of the 19th century a new and larger scale for commercial properties on St. Louis Street and throughout the Public Square. The property raised the bar for design and scale on subsequent construction in the area, including the Woodruff Building, the Holland Building and the Greater Heer Store. Although the two western-most buildings of the commercial block were razed in 1938, the remaining two buildings that comprise the subject property continue to have a strong presence on the streetscape and are notably the earliest extant commercial building in the northwest quadrant of the Public Square area extending down the northern tier of East Park Central Square.

The subject property is particularly significant because of the association of Marx Clothing Co. to Springfield's historic downtown retail interests and its ties to the city's important Jewish merchant class. For over 90 years and across three generations, Marx Clothing Co. served Springfield's retail clothing interests – for much of this time as the volume-leader in a competitive clothing market strongly dominated by early Jewish immigrant families. To retain its market position, Marx Clothing continued to introduce innovations into its store offerings, including a women's sportswear line in 1949, a women's shoe department in 1964 and the first men's casual pants line.

Representative Architectural Style

The Marx-Hurlburt Building is a representative example of the Neo-Classical Revival style that emerged as a particularly American aesthetic in the late 19th century. The Neo-Classical Revival continued the American Renaissance movement (now called "Academic Reaction") that began with the Second Renaissance Revival in the mid-1880s and retained a strong presence in commercial, institutional and residential design through the first quarter of the 20th century. Properties within this stylistic expression are of a larger scale than those of the Greek Revival period earlier in the 19th century and simpler, flatter and less angular in effect than the Beaux-Arts Classicism style popular during the same late 19th/early 20th century period. The Neo-Classical style is characterized by broad planes of flat, smooth surfaces, few projections, and level (generally unbroken) rooflines with simple, mostly Greek-influenced treatments. Windows and doors are linteled, not arched, again emphasizing the preference for Greek expressions over the Roman tendencies of earlier period styles. Supporting single (not coupled) columns, or pilasters, are often used.¹³

The subject property is important stylistically within Springfield's historic built-environment as its only representation of the Neo-Classical Revival style. In relation to other properties constructed in its downtown commercial core at the time, the original three-story, four-building original commercial block dominated St. Louis Street and all points west into the Public Square. The level, multi-layered pressed metal roofline treatment, consisting of a narrow bracketed eave, dentiled cornice, frieze and second cornice, is the most defining element that places the property within the Neo-Classical Revival style. However, other elements support this stylistic classification, such as the flat, smooth glazed-brick wall surface, linteled windows and flat, only slightly projecting pilasters framing the individual building bays. The lower cornice above the first story helps establish the property's broad vertical plane.

As noted, the Marx-Hurlburt Building retains a substantial presence of original design, material and space reflecting its historic and on-going function as a dominant commercial location within downtown Springfield and, most significantly on St. Louis Street (now East Park Central Square). The property is currently under rehabilitation to address the

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existing exterior and interior diminishments to its historic character and structural stability, most notably the repair of the failed rear north wall of the building at 313-315 East Park Central Square. The subject property's unique original Neo-Classical Revival upper façade has been carefully rehabilitated with greatest sensitivity to retaining and enhancing its architectural integrity. It presents itself in an interesting juxtaposition to the 1949 storefront at 311 East Park Central Square, which is within the period of significance and virtually intact. Designed by local architect Hawkins & Esterly, the Modernistic design and materials of this storefront was promoted nationally by Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company stating,

"This progressive look is especially important today when competition is so keen, customers more critical. To give their stores an inviting, up-to-the-minute look, many alert merchants have modernized with attention-getting Pittsburgh Plate Glass and Pittco Store Front Metal." (See Figure 3)

Interior ceiling and wall surfaces have been significantly deteriorated, but the open retail floor plans are still evident. Particularly noteworthy are the first- and third-floors of the west building (311 East Park Central Square) which retain the Modernistic aesthetics of the 1949 remodel. Other retained interior elements that provide an interest timeline of the property's history include the original pressed tin ceiling on the first floor of the east building (313-315 East Park Central Square), the passenger elevators added in the 1930s and the replacement roofing system constructed after the 1937 fire. Original wood window and door trim is evident throughout the two buildings, particularly at the rear north end of the third floor of the west building. The Marx-Hurlburt Building, as a distinctive downtown commercial building, reflects significantly its association of time and place.

CHRONOLOGY:

The following provides an early chronology of the history of the Marx-Hurlburt Building through the end of its period of significance.

- c.1896 The first two buildings of a Neo-Classical Revival style commercial block are constructed at 307 and 309 East St. Louis Street. These are soon occupied as an expansion of the McGregor-Noe Hardware Co. business located in the adjacent west building at 301-305 East St. Louis Street. Queen City Business College subsequently opens on the third floor.
- 1900 The second two buildings of the Neo-Classical style commercial block are constructed at 311 and 313-315 East St. Louis Street. The west building (311) is soon occupied by C.G. Martin & Co., a musical instruments and sheet music retailer. Woodford H. Longmore, photographer, occupies the east building (313-315) and establishes Longmore Photo Supplies. Queen City Business College expands into the third floor of 311 East St. Louis and soon occupies the top of the entire four-building commercial block.
- 1910 Longmore Photo Supplies closes at 313-315 East St. Louis Street. Herbert E. Seeley opens Seeley Photo Supply at the same location.

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- 1912-13 C.B. Holland completes a new three-story brick commercial building at 317-323 East St. Louis Street.
- 1913 The northeast corner of the Public Square is razed by a fire which started in Heer's Department Store. The Heer's store relocates to 317-323 East St. Louis until its new building is completed at the northwest corner of the Public Square in 1915.
- 1915 Gus Marx relocates Marx Clothing Co. from 321 Boonville Avenue to 311 East St. Louis Street. Hurlburt-Sheppard Photo Supplies opens at 313-315 East St. Louis Street.
- 1929 Marx Clothing Co. is remodeled, including addition of new display case fixtures by the Grand Rapids Co. 1933 Hurlburt Photographic Supplies closes at 313-315 St. Louis Street and Gabriel's Waffle House opens.
- 1934 Passenger elevator added to building at 311 East Commercial Street, replacing earlier freight elevator.
- 1937 Fire breaks out in Gabriel's Waffle House and destroys common roof of both 311 and 313-315 St. Louis Street. Roof replaced with extant concrete and steel roofing system. Concurrently, two earlier buildings of commercial block at 307 and 309 St. Louis Street are razed, perhaps from damage or destruction from the fire.
- 1939 Gus Marx dies.
- 1949 Marx Clothing Co. at 311 St. Louis Street is remodeled according to a Modernistic design by local architect Deke Esterly. Ladies' sportswear line added to store offerings and placed on third floor. Current third floor interior remains from this date.
- 1959 Arthur Marx, Sr. acquired the property at 313-315 St. Louis Street, for a planned expansion. However, he abandoned his plans to fully occupy the building and expanded into the building adjacent west of 311 St. Louis Street at 309 St. Louis. Marx did place a new boys' casual pants department (called "The Pantry") on the second floor of 313-315 St. Louis. A mezzanine and second floor were added to the 309 St. Louis building, as well as Springfield's first hydraulic elevator. The ladies wear department was relocated from the third floor of 311 St. Louis to the mezzanine of 309 St. Louis.
- 1963 Immanuel (Mannie) Marx dies.
- 1964 Marx opens a new women's shoe department.
- 1973 Arthur Marx, Sr. dies.
- 1976 Arthur Marx, Jr. sells property at 313-315 St. Louis Street and closes Marx Clothing Co.

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1. Nancy Holman. "Story of the Streets." Springfield! Magazine. (Springfield, MO: June 1980), pp. 23.
2. Jenell Wallace. "St. Louis Street: Elegance Loss." The News-Leader. (Springfield, MO: November 15, 1981), p. 1E.

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3. Shanna Boyle and Julie March, eds. Crossroads at the Spring: A Pictorial History of Springfield, Missouri. (Virginia Beach, VA: The Donning Company Publishers, 1997), p. 93.
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 9. _____. "Marx Near Century Mark." The News-Leader. (Springfield, MO. December 3, 1970), npa.
 10. Hoye's Street and Avenue Directory of Springfield, MO. (Kansas City, MO: Hoye's Directory Co. 1902), p. 237-238.
 11. Obituary. "Gus Marx." Springfield Daily News. (Springfield, MO. March 7, 1939), npa..
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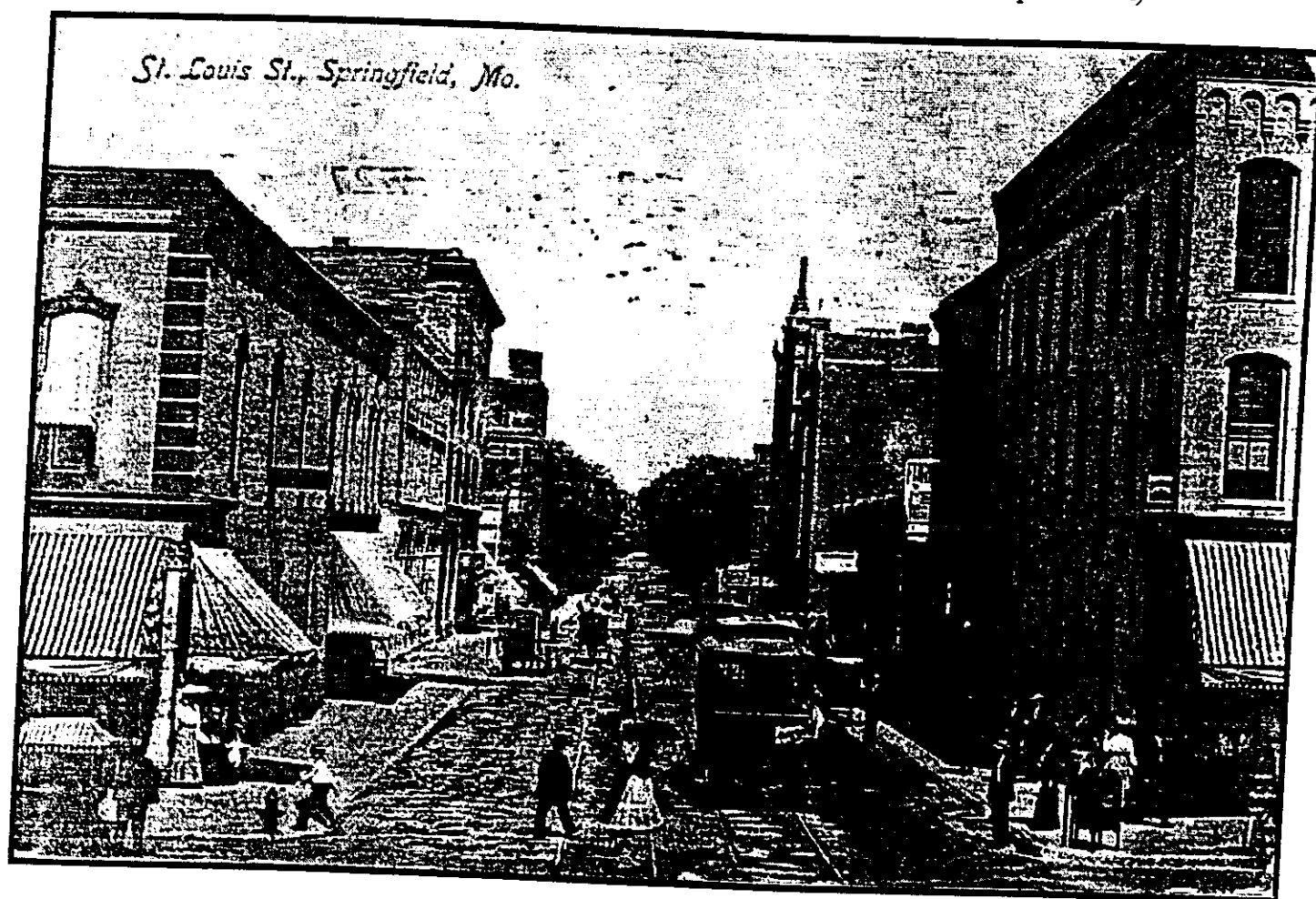
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Figure 1: Historic Postcard. St. Louis Street; Springfield, Missouri (now East Park Central Square). View from west at Public Square east toward Jefferson Avenue. The earlier two buildings (307 and 309 St. Louis Street) of the commercial block including the later subject property are located third from left (Postcard: c. pre-1900. From the collection of The Library Center, Springfield-Greene County Public Libraries. Used with permission)



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Figure 2: Historic Photograph. St. Louis Street; Springfield, Missouri (now East Park Central Square). View from east at Jefferson Avenue west toward Public Square. The four-building commercial block at 307-315 East St. Louis Street which includes the subject property is located fifth from left (Photo: c. 1925. From the collection of The History Museum for Springfield-Greene County. Used with permission)



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Figure 3: Historic Magazine Ad. Trade magazine ad for Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co. featuring c. 1949 storefront of Marx Clothing Co. designed by Hawkins & Esterly, Architects (Source: Chain Store Age, January 1952)

See what a Pittsburgh Store Front can do ?



BEFORE... just a clothing store



AFTER... it's loaded with boy-appeal!

MODERNIZE FOR MODERN EYES
These before and after photographs illustrate how effectively Pittsburgh Products can be used to give a store a new look permanently. This modernized clothing store in Springfield, Missouri, has an open-plan front of Pittsburgh Plate Glass, with chrome bars, and end trim of Pittsburgh Plate Glass. Front Metal Line window frames. Temporary Pittsburgh Plate Glass Doors complete the modern appearance. From Architects, Hawkins & Esterly, Springfield, Mo.

Store Fronts and Interiors by Pittsburgh

Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company
200 E. Green Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Without obligation we will send you a free copy of our modern store building, "How To Give Your Store The Look That Sells."

Name: _____
Address: _____
City: _____ State: _____

PAINTS • GLASS • CHEMICALS • BRUSHES • PLASTICS

PIATTS-REURIG-HA PLATE GLASS CO. COMPANY

Modern Pittsburgh Store Front has an appeal that gives shoppers eyes... and their pocketbooks! It helps create an atmosphere of progressiveness... suggests to the public that here is the place to buy the finest merchandise in town.

This progressive look is especially important today when competition is so keen, shoppers more critical. To give their stores an inviting, up-to-the-minute look, many alert merchants have modernized with attention-getting Pittsburgh Glass and Pittsburgh Front Metal... and have won new customers, widened their trading areas, boosted their sales volume.

Why don't you?

And when you modernize, be sure to lighten up the interior of your store too. For it's the complete job that brings the biggest returns in increased business.

Meanwhile, why not write for our free modernization booklet, "How To Give Your Store The Look That Sells"? It's packed with information about specific Pittsburgh modernization materials, and examples of how other retailers have used these products to get the edge over their competition. The coupon at left is for your convenience.

This advertisement appears in Chain Store Age, January 1952.

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Verbal Boundary Description:

The boundaries of the subject property are determined by the following legal descriptions for two adjacent land parcels.
The property is marked on the accompanying Greene County Tax Map (Scale: 1" = 200').

ORIGINAL PLAT OF SPRINGFIELD, WEST TWENTY-FIVE (25) FEET, EAST FIFTY (50) FEET OF LOT
TWENTY-FIVE (25), BLOCK SEVEN (7).

Parcel Number: 13-24-234-006

Book/Page: 2421/2013

ORIGINAL PLAT OF SPRINGFIELD, WEST TWENTY-FIVE (25) FEET, EAST SEVENTY-FIVE (75) FEET
OF LOT TWENTY-FIVE (25), BLOCK SEVEN (7).

Parcel Number: 13-24-234-007

Book/Page: 2396/0198

The legal description for the entire parcel is maintained by the Greene County Recorder's Office,
according to the recorded plat.

Source: Greene County Tax Assessor's Office
940 Boonville Avenue
Springfield, MO 65802

417-868-4101

Boundary Justification:

The selected boundary includes the land historically associated with the building's period of significance.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section Maps Page 27

**Marx-Hurlburt Building [preferred]
Greene County, Missouri
Historic and Architectural Resources of Springfield, MO**

Maps:

1. **Tax Map.** Parcel Numbers 88-13-24-234-006 and 88-13-24-234-007. Greene County Assessor's Office.
January 24, 2003.
2. **USGS Map.** Springfield, MO.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section photos Page 28

**Marx-Hurlburt Building [preferred]
Greene County, Missouri
Historic and Architectural Resources of Springfield, MO**

Photographs:

The same is true for all photographs, except where noted:

Marx-Hurlburt Building [preferred]
311-315 East Park Central Square
Springfield, Greene County, Missouri
Richard Lee Burton
March 21, 2003

Negatives on file with Historic Springfield, Inc.; P.O. Box 50305; Springfield, MO 65805-0305

Exterior Photographs –

- Photo 1:** Streetscape. View from east of 300 and 200 blocks of East Park Central Square toward Public Square
- Photo 2:** Streetscape. Northern tier of 300 block of East Park Central Square. Subject property is fourth from right
- Photo 3:** Primary south elevation. View from southwest
- Photo 4:** Primary south elevation. Central pilaster at upper floors separating two buildings within the subject property
- Photo 5:** Primary south elevation. Roofline treatment and third floor of 313-315 East Park Central Square, showing intricate Neo-Classical style cornice and entablature
- Photo 6:** Primary south elevation. Storefront c. 1949 of 311 East Park Central Square
- Photo 7:** Exposed side east elevation of 311 East Park Central Square, with two-story addition at right
- Photo 8:** Side east elevation of two-story addition at rear north of 311 East Park Central Square. Third floor of original building is partially visible at upper left
- Photo 9:** Northern view of subject property from northwest at parking lot on corner of East Olive Street and North Robberson Avenue. Rear north elevation of two-story addition at 311 East Park Central Square is second from right
- Photo 10:** Dead-end alley at rear north of subject property accessed from East Olive Street. Property at right (312 East Olive Street) fully obscures rear north of 313-315 East Park Central Square. Elevator tower is seen at upper center

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section photos Page 29

**Marx-Hurlburt Building [preferred]
Greene County, Missouri
Historic and Architectural Resources of Springfield, MO**

Interior Photographs – 311 East Park Central Square

Photo 11: South storefront of 311 East Park Central Square. View from northeast. Note curved channel at lower right, indicating placement of wood slat display wall included in c. 1949 remodel

Photo 12: First floor. View toward rear north from southeast. Ceiling, curved soffit and wood floor are all original to c. 1949 remodel

Photo 13: First floor. View toward rear north from southwest. In-fill at right is part of current rehabilitation for commercial use

Photo 14: Detail. Manufacturer's nameplate in c. 1934 passenger elevator between second and third floor at northwest corner of original building

Photo 15: Detail. Corner metalwork ornamentation of c. 1934 passenger elevator

Photo 16: Detail. Original staircase descending north-to-south along side west perimeter wall from third to second floor

Photo 17: Detail. Original staircase descending north-to-south along side west perimeter wall from third to second floor

Photo 18: Third floor. View toward rear north from south

Photo 19: Detail. Third floor passenger elevator door below curved soffit along side west perimeter wall

Photo 20: Third floor. Rear north perimeter wall of work room, showing original plaster wall and wood window trim treatments

Interior Photographs – 313-315 East Park Central Square

Photo 21: Third floor. Front south perimeter wall with original plaster surface. View from north. Note in-filled arched opening at right

Photo 22: Detail. Concrete and steel roofing and ceiling systems constructed following c. 1937 fire



Assessor's Office

940 N. Boonville Ave.
Springfield, MO 65802

Phone : 417-888-4101

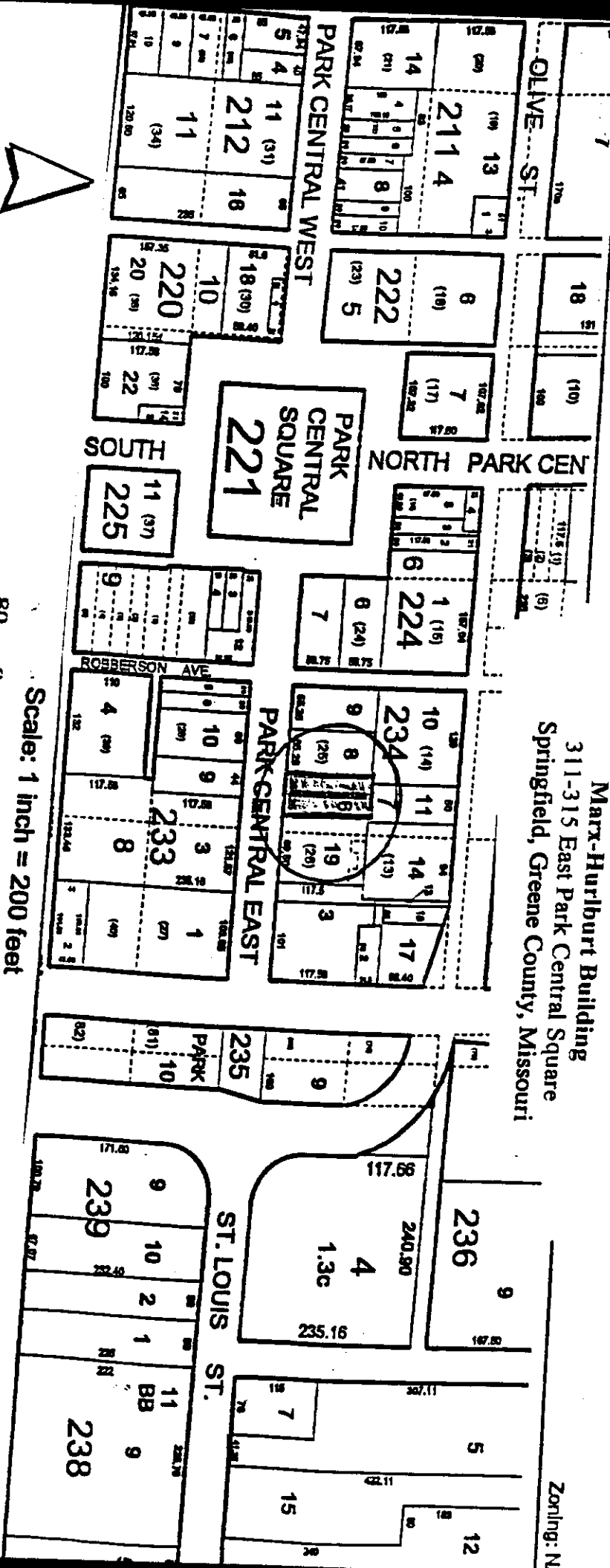
Fax : 417-868-4844



Parcel Number: 8813242344

Marx-Hurburt Building
311-315 East Park Central Square
Springfield, Greene County, Missouri

Zoning: N



JAN 24, 2003

Prepared under the direction of
State Tax Commission of Missouri
and Greene County Tax Assessor.
This property ownership map is for
tax purposes only. It is not intended
for conveyances.

Scale: 1 inch = 200 feet



- (1) SUBDIVISION LOT NUMBER
- 10 PARCEL NUMBER
- 100 MAP BLOCK NUMBER
- PROPERTY LINE
- ORIGINAL LOT LINE
- R / W LINE
- RAILROAD R / W LINE
- CORPORATION LINE

AREA INDEX

5	4	3	2	1
6	7	8	9	10
15	14	13	12	11
16	17	18	19	20

Greene County

SECTION INDEX

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13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24
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31	32	33	34	35	36

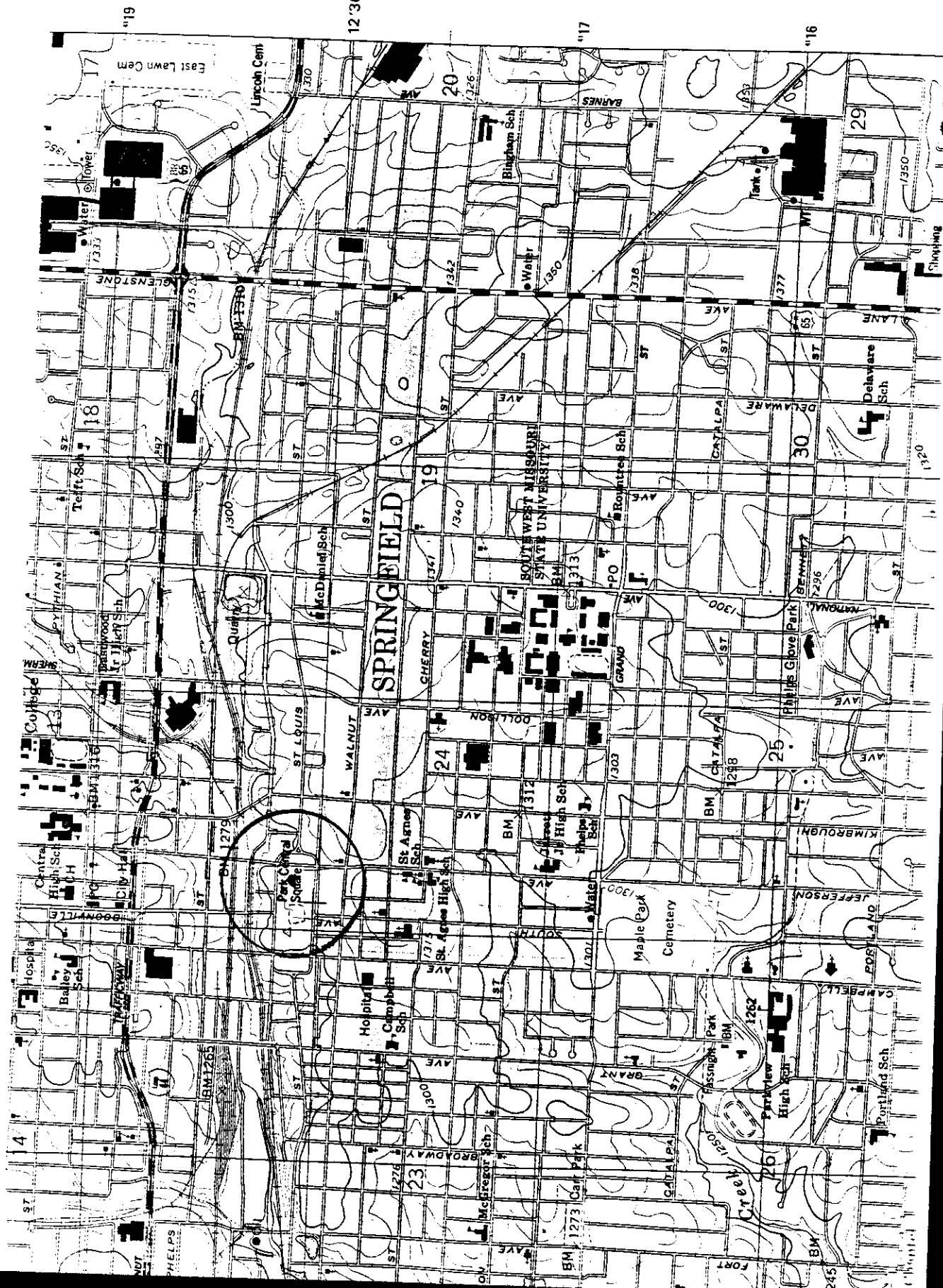
1/4 SECTION INDEX

NW	NE
SW	SE



Max-Hurlburt Building [preferred]
311-315 East Park Central Square
Springfield, Greene Co., MO

UTM Reference: 15/474220/4118120
Scale: 1:24K





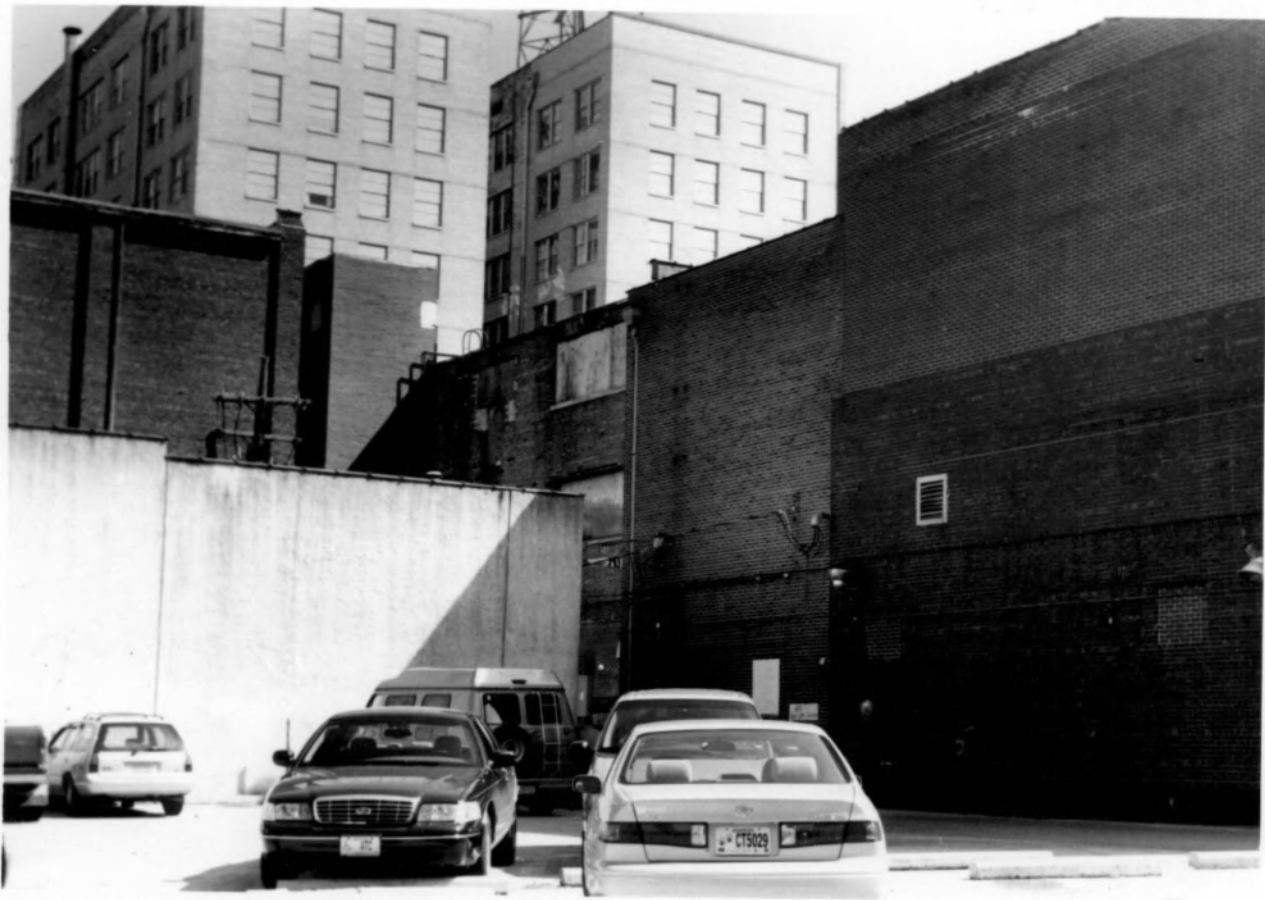


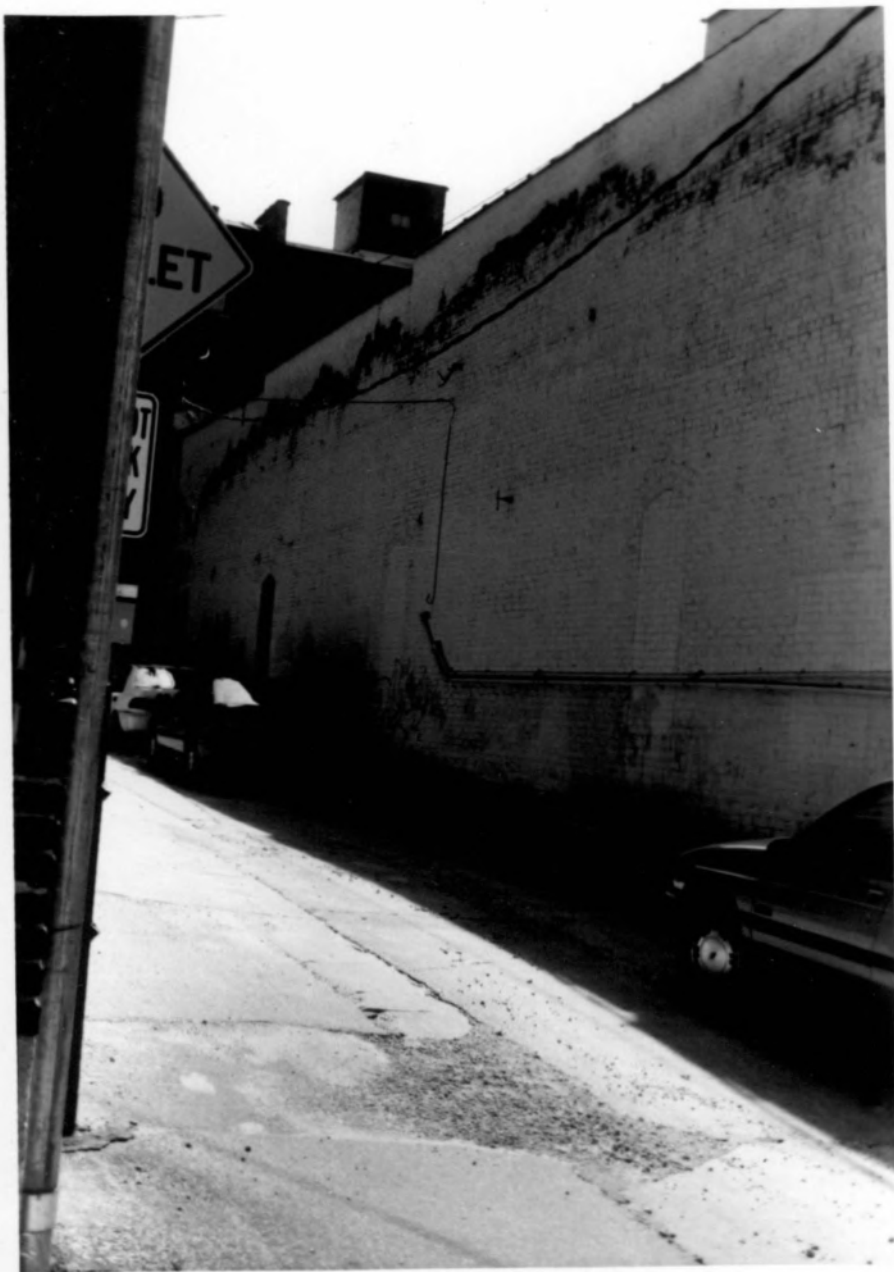






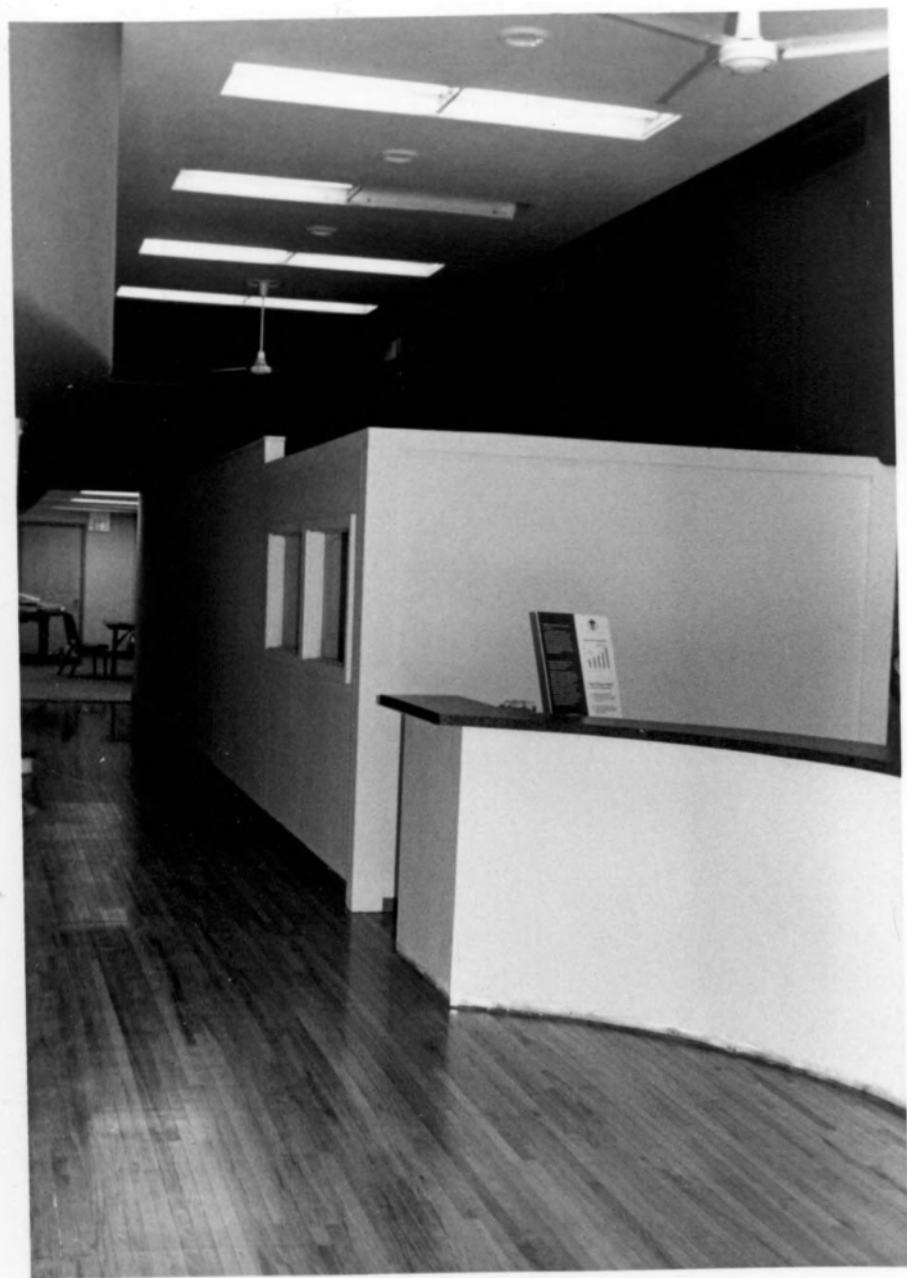














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