

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in *Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms* (National Register Bulletin 16). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900a). Type all entries.

1. Name of Property

historic name South Fourth Street Commercial Historic District
other names/site number N/A

2. Location

street & number roughly bounded by S. 3rd, S. 5th, Charles, & Messanien ☒ not for publication
city, town St. Joseph ☒ vicinity
state Missouri code MO county Buchanan code 021 zip code 64501

3. Classification

Ownership of Property

- ☒ private
☐ public-local
☐ public-State
☐ public-Federal

Category of Property

- ☐ building(s)
☒ district
☐ site
☐ structure
☐ object

Number of Resources within Property

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>25</u>	<u>5</u>	buildings
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	sites
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	structures
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	objects
<u>25</u>	<u>5</u>	Total

Name of related multiple property listing:

Number of contributing resources previously

Historic Resources of St. Joseph, Buchanan Co., Missouri listed in the National Register 0**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. ☐ See continuation sheet.

Signature of certifying official G Tracy Mehan III, DirectorDate 1/9/91

Department of Natural Resources and State Historic Preservation Officer

State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property ☐ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria. ☐ See continuation sheet.

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.
☐ 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:) _____

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)

COMMERCE/TRADE/warehouse

INDUSTRY/manufacturing facility

COMMERCE/TRADE/specialty store

Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)

COMMERCE/TRADE/warehouse

INDUSTRY/manufacturing facility

COMMERCE/TRADE/specialty store

VACANT/NOT IN USE

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(enter categories from instructions)

Late 19th and 20th Century Revivals

Classical Revival

Romanesque

Italianate

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

foundation brick

walls brick

roof asphalt

other terra cotta

sandstone

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

INTRODUCTION

Located in an irregular pattern along South Third Street, South Fourth Street, South Fifth Street, Charles Street, Sylvania Street, Angelique Street, Messanie Street, and Patee Street in downtown St. Joseph, Missouri, the South Fourth Street Commercial Historic District includes thirty buildings, twenty-five of which contribute. Once part of a much larger commercial area, this historic district was made discontinuous from the Central/North Commercial Historic District by ongoing demolition, particularly the 1973 central business district urban renewal demolition of a significant concentration of commercial buildings known as Market Square. The structures in the South Fourth Street Commercial Historic District comprise a distinctive collection of warehouse and commercial buildings, related by both use and style, in an area west/southwest of the central business district; east of the Missouri River; north of large, vacant lots; and south of vacant tracts, a modern civic center, and a hotel which replaced the historic Market Square area. The buildings in this district retain a high degree of integrity through their design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association, and continue to convey the prominent commercial history of St. Joseph.

Relating to the associated historic context "Queen City of the West: Commerce in St. Joseph, c. 1865-1929," an amendment to the "Historic Resources of St. Joseph, Buchanan County, Missouri" Multiple Property Documentation form, buildings in this historic district represent all four property types which are defined. Nine of the buildings are commercial blocks; seven service-related facilities, seven wholesale/manufacturing facilities, and two freight distribution buildings are also included. Mostly constructed from 1882 through 1927, the buildings are not usually high style in character, but many exhibit stylistic influences of the period. Among the influences represented are the Italianate, Romanesque Revival, Classical Revival, and Commercial styles. Virtually all the buildings are of brick construction, and range in height from one to five stories. Most of the buildings are rectangular shaped, flat roofed structures extending from the front lot line back to the alley or rear lot line, with little or no setback. Much original detailing remains, although some modifications have been made; the upper stories of the buildings remain essentially unaltered. The warehouse buildings along South Third Street contain excellent examples of decorative brickwork, and sandstone and terra cotta details. A number of original cast iron storefronts are also extant along South Fourth Street. The buildings comprising the South Fourth Street Commercial Historic District continue to convey their historic and architectural character.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 7 S. 4th St. Comm. Hist. Dist., St. Joseph, MO Page 1
=====

The 300 block of South Third Street and the 200 through 400 blocks of South Fourth Street contain eleven buildings which date from the 1870s to 1890, and are among the oldest in the district. These building's represent the earliest extant period in this district's growth and include examples of the work of St. Joseph's most prolific architect, Edmund J. Eckel.

Construction in the early twentieth century is well represented with seventeen buildings, some of which were designed either by Eckel or Walter Boschen, another prominent St. Joseph architect. The buildings belonging to this time period are scattered throughout the district and many continue to be used for their original purposes.

Contributing buildings meet the registration requirements defined in the associated historic context. Non-contributing buildings have either been so considerably altered that they no longer meet the defined registration requirements for a property type, or are modern in construction, dating after the period of significance.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 7 S. 4th St. Comm. Hist. Dist., St. Joseph, MO

Page 2

DESCRIPTION

All thirty buildings included in this nomination are listed in the description by street address. Building dates, property type classifications, and style or influence, if any, are listed. Property type classifications for non-contributing buildings are not listed. An intensive, phrased, survey-type description is given for each building in the district.

For property type descriptions, significance, and registration requirements, see the following in Section F of the associated historic context: warehouse/light manufacturing facilities, pp. 21-24; commercial blocks (large scale or small scale), pp. 25-27; service-related facilities, pp. 28-29; and freight distribution facilities, pp. 30-31.

SOUTH THIRD STREET

301 South Third Street: (1906) Small Scale Commercial Block. No stylistic influence. Two story (running bond) brick building. Flat roof with raised brick denticulated pattern accented by corbeled brackets. Second story with double rowlock brick segmental arches; openings infilled, but bays maintained. Storefront and westernmost of two garage doors on the north facade infilled with wood siding, but bays maintained. One story concrete block addition to rear (east). South facade stuccoed; two pedestrian doors and two garage doors. Overall integrity of building design and workmanship is maintained according to the registration requirements. (Contributing)

302 South Third Street: (1882, Eckel and Mann) Warehouse/Light Manufacturing Facility. Late Nineteenth Century/Eclectic. Four story brick building. Front facade and lateral corner bays richly textured with elaborate terra cotta cornices and spandrels between the second and fourth stories with vegetation, and animal and human face details; denticulated, corbeled, and sawtooth molded stringcourses; varied fenestration with 2-light lower sash and ornately mullioned upper sash; raised brick label molds above radiating brick arches; and raised brick pilasters with capitals. Original storefront of cast metal intact with fluted engaged columns capped by composite capitals and large plate glass sash with transoms; south bay infilled with wood, but opening maintained. Brick penthouse to north. North and west (rear) elevations are intact with 2/2 sash; full-width covered concrete load dock spans west elevation. Painted signs "Sheridan Clayton Paper Company" and "Wholesale Stationers & Paper Dealers" on west elevation. Photos #1 & #2. (Contributing)

310 South Third Street: (1882, E.J. Eckel) Warehouse/Light Manufacturing Facility. Late Nineteenth Century/Eclectic. Five story building. Richly textured facade enlivened by varied fenestration grouped into symmetrical bays by raised brick pilasters stretching height of building and elaborate stringcourses ornamented with terra cotta medallions and spandrels between third and fourth stories. Front entry with decorative surround with Frank Furness overtones: oversized brackets and dwarfed columns on either side and scroll-like frame and transom above, lined with nailhead border. Three richly detailed parapets. First floor infilled with wood shingles and paneling between pilasters, but rhythm of bays maintained. Sash infilled with wood in 2/2 pattern; openings maintained. South elevation has nearly full-width covered loading dock. West (rear) elevation with four full-height seed elevators (modern). Concrete wall (facing east) conceals physical

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 7 S. 4th St. Comm. Hist. Dist., St. Joseph, MO

Page 3

plant in front of recessed attached four story addition spanning space between 302-310 S. Third Street. Photo #3. (Contributing)

313 South Third Street: (1888, Eckel and Mann) Warehouse/Light Manufacturing Facility. Romanesque Revival. Five story brick building with elaborate terra cotta organic motifs characteristic of the Romanesque Revival style. Terra cotta used on corner spandrel of first story, capitals of fourth story, and along parapet. Central parapet inscribed "C.D. Smith, 1888" in terra cotta. Fanciful terra cotta animal figures on southwest corner on second, fourth, and parapet stories. Front facade dominated by arcade of monumental round arches stretching from the first to second stories and wrapping around corner to the south. Windows on front elevation rectilinear; those on south and east set under segmental arches. Sheathing covers top of arcading and two-thirds of windows, but openings maintained; fourth story with 6/2 sash and fifth story with 4/1 sash. Covered concrete loading dock in the southeast corner; metal platform fire-escape on south elevation. Two story historic wing connected on north elevation; brick pilasters with corbeling separate wing into three bays. First story with three wood garage doors, second story with two blocked windows per bay set in segmental arched openings; parapet roof above cornice; painted sign "C.D. Smith Drug Co." between stories. Photo #4. (Contributing)

404 South Third Street: (1911-12) Freight Distribution Facility. No stylistic influence. Tall one story rectangular brick building divided, by brick pilasters, into eighteen bays of raised loading docks; three courses of corbeling between pilasters. Four glass block clerestory windows per bay; brick parapet with concrete coping. Some docks infilled with concrete block, but bays maintained. North dock converted to office with shake shingle "mansard" roof. Metal canopy over south seventeen bays. (Contributing)

SOUTH FOURTH STREET

205-207 South Fourth Street: (c. 1875) Small Scale Commercial Block. Italianate influence. Two story brick building; third story removed circa 1949. First story with well proportioned arcade springing from stone Doric pilasters; vousoirs of arcade alternate dark brick and light stone. Round arch repeated on second story in windows capped by soldier brick round arches accented with keystones. Two wide stone stringcourses. Openings infilled, but maintained, with slightly recessed concrete block. Garage door in third bay of first story. Rear (east) facade with large square windows infilled with glass block on first story. Unobtrusive loss of their floor does not diminish the building's ability to contribute to the historic district. Photo #5, far left. (Contributing)

209-211 South Fourth Street: (c. 1861/1883) Small Scale Commercial Block. No stylistic influence. One story brick building with plain parapet with concrete coping. Two bays: north bay framed by metal pilasters with 12-light pedestrian door and very tall transom, wood and glass garage door (bay possibly from 1924 alteration); south bay with tall wood

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 7 S. 4th St. Comm. Hist. Dist., St. Joseph, MO

Page 4

1-light double doors with 2-light transoms slightly recessed between slender rope colonettes. Flanking 1-light storefront sash with transoms, wood bulkheads, and pilasters; storefront cornice encased. Photo #5, left. (Contributing)

213-215 South Fourth Street: (c. 1887/1881) Three story brick building with flat roof and parapet. Corbeled dentiled cornice defines tops of second and third stories. Lintels of these two floors are flush: second story as segmental arches with keystones, third story as flat arches with keystones. First story storefront completely altered and infilled with vertical wood sheathing, modern fenestration, and wood pent roof; storefront retains no integrity. Rear elevation (east) with three wood garage doors opening onto alley. Photo #5, center. (Non-contributing)

222 South Fourth Street: (c. 1874) Small Scale Commercial Block. Italianate influence. Three story corner brick building with cornice removed. Second and third stories divided into two bays by raised center pier. Third story with three very tall round arch 4/4 sash per bay with blind arch transoms, limestone round arch hoods with keystones, and spandrels with panels. Second story with three large rectangular windows with brick flat arches with drops per bay infilled with concrete and glass block, but openings maintained. Part of original storefront appears to remain under present shake-shingle "mansard roof" canopy and vertical wood siding, as suggested by quoins exposed on southeast corner. Details return on south elevation; entry set in "Gibbsian" surround with flanking quoins and arch above with voussoirs alternately raised. Similar rear (west) historic wing with dentiled cornice; some 6/6 unadorned windows remain intact. (Contributing)

223 South Fourth Street: (1902, E.J. Eckel) Large Scale Commercial Block. Commercial style. Four story brick building. West (6 bays) and south (9 bays) street facades organized by grid pattern of paired windows in each bay articulated by raised brick pilasters. Horizontal definitions created on first story by heavy molded coursing running along storefront and wrapping around south side; second story by subtle coursing between pilasters; third story by corbeling at top. Fourth story windows differentiated by round arches forming arcade pattern which contrasts with segmental arches found on lower stories. Cornice detail missing. Windows sheathed in fiberglass, but openings maintained. Storefront divided into two bays: north bay with central recessed double 1-light doors with large transom flanked by 1-light sash with both narrow and square transoms; south bay with six 1-light sash with both narrow and square transoms; metal lintel/frieze and raised metal storefront cornice across both bays. Basement story with large window well exposed by sidewalk setback (about 4 feet from building plane); metal railing around window well. Large spiral fire-escape between third and fourth bays of south elevation. Photo #5, right. (Contributing)

301-307 South Fourth Street: (1920) Service-Related Facility. No stylistic influence. One story brick (running bond) building. Front (west) facade divided into four bays by raised brick piers which break through parapet of flat roof. Parapet's concrete "spandrels" framed by soldier course brick. Metal garage door in second bay from north emphasized by taller section of parapet. North bay with central pedestrian entry with transom flanked by two storefront windows with triple transoms, now blocked. South two

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 7 S. 4th St. Comm. Hist. Dist., St. Joseph, MO Page 5
=====

bays with four 12/12 sash; all windows with header brick sills. Rear (east) brick (common bond) addition capped by hipped roof; center garage door. Photo #6, foreground. (Contributing)

302 South Fourth Street: (two buildings: 1920 and 1952) Service-Related Facility. No stylistic influence. East building: original one story rectangular service station (1920) with brick-faced base and stucco above, large metal cornice, flat roof; off-center (to east) pedestrian entry with 6-light transom flanked by plate-glass windows; secondary entry to west, entries surmounted by enclosed transoms. West building: modern (1952) garage of concrete block with a flat roof, center pedestrian entry, and flanking oversized modern glass garage doors. (1920 - Contributing; 1952 - Non-contributing)

309 South Fourth Street: (1912) Service-Related Facility. Classical Revival influence. Two story fire station building. Facade organized by two monumental-scale stone window surrounds rising from raised stone watertable to terminate on second story with chamfered corners and oversized keystones. Window surrounds on second story with triple 9/9 sash (some sheathed) above recessed brick patterned spandrel capping wood garage door entries below with flanking concrete bollards. Parapet with concrete coping slightly raised in center; wide stone frieze. One-story concrete block extension to rear (east). Photo #6, center. (Contributing)

314-316 South Fourth Street: (c. 1887) Small Scale Commercial Block. Italianate influence. Two story brick building. Parapet of flat roof lined with brick dentils and accented in center by metal sunburst diadem. Center second story entry with tall transom flanked by 1-light plate-glass storefronts with separate centered entries capped by similarly tall transoms. Elongated, cast metal Doric colonettes frame entries; continuous projecting metal storefront cornice. 1/1 sash on second story with arcaded soldier course round arches joined by blind transoms and continuous stone sill. Rear with one story brick extension in common bond; shed roof. Photo #7, foreground. (Contributing)

315-317 South Fourth Street: (1927) Service-Related Facility. No stylistic influence. Brick (running bond) garage. Front (west) facade dominated by widely-spaced stepped parapet with tile coping and center inset brick panel; barrel vaulted roof with clerestory level. Facade with three sets of paired 8/8 sash off-center to south, south end bay with double 3-light and wood door with 1-light transom, north end bay with two doors separated by 8/8 sash. Rear facade (common bond) with similar stepped parapet and center garage door. Photo #6, right. (Contributing)

318-320 South Fourth Street: (1890) Small Scale Commercial Block. Late Nineteenth Century/Eclectic. Two story brick building. Parapet of flat roof underscored by pressed metal denticulated molding. Original storefronts (minus cornice) with cast metal columns flanking tall recessed 2-light double wood doors with transoms; flanking 1-light plate glass windows with 2-light transoms and bulkheads. Recessed entry to second story centered between storefronts with large decorative inset (appears to be stone) with chamfered corners. Wide round arched tripartite window with rusticated brick round arch and narrow keystone centered above each storefront on second story; center 1/1 window with

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 7 S. 4th St. Comm. Hist. Dist., St. Joseph, MO Page 6
=====

brick flat arch and narrow keystone; continuous stone sill. Rear (west) elevation extends to alley with stepped parapet and multi-light industrial sash. Photo #7, center.
(Contributing)

322-324 South Fourth Street: (c. 1878) Small Scale Commercial Block. Italianate. Two story brick building. Original Italianate window treatments remain on second story with round arches accented by keystones following arch of 2/2 sash. Bays of these windows defined by corbeled dentils between raised brick piers; cornice probably removed. Double storefronts with cast metal supports with slender rope colonettes framing deeply recessed centered entries; paneled pilasters on ends of storefronts. South storefront altered with new plate glass fenestration, entry, and aluminum sheathing above (pilasters, colonettes, and fenestration pattern remain); north storefront intact with 1-light double wood doors with 2-light transoms, 4-light storefront windows with wood bulkheads, and metal Corinthian pilasters. First story of side (south) elevation with segmental arched hoods of raised brick with keystones. Rear (west) elevation with full-width wood second-story porch. Photo #7, left. (Contributing)

323 South Fourth Street: (1900/1936) Two story brick (running bond) building. Parapet of flat roof unadorned except for three single rows of corbeled brick along top of west facade. Original main entry as well as many windows bricked over and most of the remaining windows infilled with glass block; orientation now to side (south) elevation. No integrity remaining. Rear (east) elevation with loading dock on railroad tracks. (Non-contributing)

401-405 South Fourth Street: (1926) One story brick building completely sheathed in new vertical aluminum. Integrity of original building obliterated. Photo #8, left edge.
(Non-contributing)

409 South Fourth Street: (1889) Small Scale Commercial Block. Romanesque Revival influence. Two story, two bay building with raised sandstone watertable. Front facade dominated by two wide round arches on second story springing from sandstone carved capitals atop brick piers flanked by elongated, slender brick engaged columns. Composition characteristic of Romanesque style, as are organic motifs in the stone carving (north--corn, center--wheat, south--pumpkin). Arches frame multi-partite round arched windows with simple brick spandrel on second story and two tripartite wooden storefronts. Each storefront has a line of transoms (three), plate glass sash (two), and entry (one) set in reveals on southern bay of each storefront. Rear elevation (east) with rectilinear windows with splayed lintels of brick. Photo #8, left. (Contributing)

413 South Fourth Street: (1910) Service-Related Facility. No stylistic influence. Two story brick building with high stone watertable. Parapet ornamented by stone cornice and richly textured brick corbeling with rhythmic raised brick notches which drop down to accent six 1/1 window bays of second story. Entry with corbeling and 1-light transom above set off-center to south to accommodate wide garage door on north half. Replacement tripartite window in extreme south bay of first story of facade. "Wing Printing Co.," neon swinging sign extends from building (c. 1940). Rear (east) with bracketed canopy

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 7 S. 4th St. Comm. Hist. Dist., St. Joseph, MO Page 7
=====

above railroad track loading dock. Second story windows with segmental arches of double header rows. Photo #8, center. (Contributing)

417 South Fourth Street: (1907) Warehouse/Light Manufacturing Facility. Classical Revival influence. Four story brick building. Flat roof with corbeled cornice and crenelated parapet on front (west) facade; tile coping. Merlons accent bays articulated by piers rising from second to fourth stories terminating in wide brick segmental arches with keystones and shared imposts. Sheathing covers second to fourth story fenestration, but rhythm of bays maintained. First story serves as a base to treatment above, and is demarcated by dentilated stringcourse. Tripartite windows (6/6, 9/9, 6/6) on first story capped by flat arches with raised brick keystones; recessed off-center (to south) entry, slightly altered. South elevation with similar detailing and concrete loading dock with metal canopy along east half. Photo #8, right. (Contributing)

513-515 South Fourth Street: (c. 1910) Service-Related Facility. No stylistic influence. One story, three bay building with flat roof behind segmental arched parapet with stone coping. Contrasting brick entablature with stone projecting cornice above storefront. Rusticated pilasters between bays. Triple 4/4 sash in north bay, double 1-light wood doors with transoms in center bay, wood overhead garage door in south bay. Stepped parapet rises to brick, two story historic wing in rear (east). (Contributing)

521 South Fourth Street: (1950) One story concrete block and hollow tile building with stepped parapet and lower one story shed roof wing to rear (east). Center garage door on west elevation; pedestrian entry on south elevation. Metal cornice sign with "Coca Cola" end plates. (Non-contributing)

SOUTH FIFTH STREET

400-424 South Fifth Street: (1923, Walter Boschen) Warehouse/Light Manufacturing Facility. Classical Revival. Four story brick building. Bays of upper three stories clearly articulated by concrete pilasters stringcourse lining across windows. Parapet of flat roof decorated by header-outlined brick panels with decorative white geometric tiles.

2 horizontal/2 horizontal-light sash remain on first story; upper story sash sheathed, but openings maintained. Tile infills original fenestration at entry bay in northeast corner; entrance altered, but general configuration maintained. Original entries on northwest and southeast decorated with terra cotta classical elements. Large loading docks on north and west sides. Photo #9. (Contributing)

SYLVANIE STREET

302-304 Sylvanie Street: (1897) Freight Distribution Facility. No stylistic influence. Two and one-half story brick railroad headhouse with metal sheathed rectangular freight dock on south. Sheathing extends across south three bays of headhouse; brick end (south) wall of freight dock with corbeled brick parapet. Canopy intact over headhouse dock on east and west elevations and over wood freight dock on east elevation. Headhouse with bell-cast hipped roof broken by triangularly shaped eyebrow dormers (symmetrically placed: one facing north, one facing south, two east and two west); overhanging boxed eaves; brick

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 7 S. 4th St. Comm. Hist. Dist., St. Joseph, MO

Page 8

chimney near northwest corner. Bays defined by raised brick piers running uninterrupted from first through second story. 1/1 windows placed singly or grouped in sets of three. (Contributing)

ANGELIQUE STREET

406-408 Angelique Street: (1927) Service-Related Facility. Spanish Eclectic. Attached two story (garage) and one story (office) filling station with Spanish Eclectic detailing.

Flat roof with variegated tile pent roof parapet with corner pedestals with tile coping. Swirl-stucco covered walls; some original paint treatment (ocher color with red and blue stippling) remains on north elevation. Office: center 1-light door with flanking 12-light metal sash; asphalt shingle pent roof. Garage: first story with two garage door openings; north infilled with concrete block, but bay maintained, south as garage door. Nine-light metal sash on second story. North garage elevation with single garage door, blocked by pedestrian door. One story historic wing to rear (east) with two large garage doors, central stepped parapet. Photo #10. (Contributing)

MESSANIE STREET

302 Messanie Street: (1913) Warehouse/Light Manufacturing. No stylistic influence. Tall brick one story building with brick watertable and parapet with double dentilated brick cornice and tile coping. Two loading docks on west elevation. North elevation with two loading docks flanking two center glass block windows; covered metal awning over concrete loading dock; entry on east end bay with two 12-light sash to east. (Contributing)

402-410 Messanie Street: (1906) Warehouse/Light Manufacturing Facility. Romanesque Revival influence. One story brick building with parapet and slightly corbeled cornice. Brick pilastered bays with header brick round arches with paired 1/1 sash and multi-paned round arched transoms. Brick banded chamfered entry corner with centered oculus over entry with double soldier course surround and keystone. Brick flat arched entry with exaggerated keystone. Unornamented two story historic wing extends to south. Symmetrically placed 2/2 fenestration; first story with double height 2/2 with double rowlock segmental arches. Some openings sheathed or infilled with concrete block, but bays maintained. (Contributing)

422-424 Messanie Street: (c. 1907) Freight Distribution Facility. Classical Revival influence. Two story brick headhouse connected to long freight dock. Parapet with terra cotta coping in slightly rising triangle shape pattern, segmental shape pattern on side elevations. Three symmetrical bays separated with pilasters with cast capitals and plinths. Windows with brick round arches with blind transoms; openings sheathed, but bays maintained. Corbeled brick stringcourses between stories. Segmental shaped panel with "OFFICE" inscribed set above entry with tall 10-light glass transom and double leaf doors.

Raised concrete basement watertable. Side elevation with thirteen bays separated by pilasters; three course corbeling; nineteen loading docks on first story. Central and south bays with "Rock Island" painted in parapet. Freight dock detailing similar to headhouse. Fifty-nine bay freight dock divided into bays by metal posts with two 4-light

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 7 S. 4th St. Comm. Hist. Dist., St. Joseph, MO Page 9
=====

clerestory sash and wood doors. Concrete foundation. Parapet with tile coping. Remnants of canopy along east elevation; full width canopy (including headhouse) on west elevation.

Photos #11 & #12. (Contributing)

8. Statement of Significance

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

☐ nationally ☐ statewide ☒ locally

Applicable National Register Criteria ☒ A ☐ B ☒ C ☐ D

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions) ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ E ☐ F ☐ G

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions)

Commerce

Architecture

Period of Significance

c. 1861 - 1929

Significant Dates

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Significant Person

N/A

Architect/Builder

Eckel, Edmund J. (architect)

Boschen, Walter (architect)

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

INTRODUCTION

Eligible under Criterion A, the South Fourth Street Historic District is significant as a group of property types representing a part of St. Joseph's commercial prosperity, especially the city's nationally prominent wholesale/light manufacturing and distribution business. As established in the associated historic context "Queen City of the West: Commerce in St. Joseph, c. 1865 - 1929," part of the Multiple Property Documentation form "Historic Resources of St. Joseph, Buchanan County, Missouri," commerce, particularly wholesale and distribution operations, is a predominant theme in the city's history.

St. Joseph served as one of the largest and most profitable commercial centers in the country from the end of the civil war (1865) to the Depression (1929). Its central continental location and its large transportation network led to rapid commercial expansion, to the extent that, by the 1880s, St. Joseph was known as the "Queen City of the West."¹ The city had over 400 factories by the 1920s, producing items varying from writing tablets, ice cream cones, art glass and vinegar, to awnings, drugs, shoes, and near beer, with an annual manufactured value of nearly \$260 million.²

The South Fourth Street Commercial Historic District is also eligible under Criterion C, representing significant examples of Italianate, Classical Revival, Romanesque Revival, and Commercial style or influenced architecture. Some buildings are additionally significant as excellent examples of the work of prominent local architect Edmond J. Eckel. Other buildings may have no stylistic influence, but through their materials and craftsmanship, are simply detailed, well-crafted examples of the defined property types.

The buildings in this district represent all four property types defined in the associated historic context: warehouse/light manufacturing facilities, commercial blocks (large and small scale), service-related facilities, and freight distribution facilities.

☒ See continuation sheet

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 8 S. 4th St. Comm. Hist. Dist., St. Joseph, MO Page 1
=====

The district retains a high degree of integrity, from the buildings to some of the street surfaces which still retain early granite pavers (Francis Street area). Continuing use has naturally resulted in changes to the some of the buildings. Common to several of the district's buildings is the covering of upper floor fenestration. When this is done within arcading or other detailing, and maintains the building's repetition of bays, this alteration is acceptable under the registration requirements.

The period of significance for the district is 1861 - 1929, and is based on the earliest construction date represented in the district, continuing through the cut-off date established in the associated historic context for historical (commercial) significance.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 8 S. 4th St. Comm. Hist. Dist., St. Joseph, MO Page 2
=====

HISTORY

The South Fourth Street Commercial Historic District is representative of the time when St. Joseph was at its zenith. In 1881, St. Joseph's manufacturing operations were already larger than any city west of St. Louis, but the city was ripe for continued expansion.

As a manufacturing point, our city grows in importance with great rapidity. . . In order that St. Joseph may be made what she should be--the great manufacturing center of the west--it is only necessary that the subject be constantly agitated, and that her advantages, and the success of many manufacturing enterprises already located here, be made known. In addition to the flouring and woolen mills, foundries, furniture factories, wagon and carriage factories, cracker and glucose factories, broom factories, establishments for turning out saddles, collars and harness, and other industries which add so much to the wealth and general prosperity of the city, and furnish employment for so many of our most valued citizens,³ and which are already located here, St. Joseph needs many more.³

And many more companies did come. The population grew by 20,000 between 1880 and 1890 and taxable property grew by over \$15.7 million dollars over the same ten years.⁴

A number of buildings dating to or before 1890 in this historic district. These include 302 S. Third Street (1882), 310 S. Third Street (1882), 313 S. Third Street (1888), 205-207 S. Fourth Street (c. 1875), 209-211 S. Fourth Street (c. 1861/1883), 222 S. Fourth Street (c. 1874), 314-316 S. Fourth Street (c. 1887), 318-320 S. Fourth Street (1890), 322-324 S. Fourth Street (c.1878), and 409 S. Fourth Street (1889).

The prosperity of St. Joseph continued into the new century. In 1911 the city was expounding on its success.

As a wholesale and jobbing center St. Joseph ranks among the first in the MidWestern States. All lines of merchandise are carried by the St. Joseph wholesale and jobbing houses, including on a large scale such important items as boots, shoes, and rubber goods, dry goods and notions, carpets, hats and caps, millinery, men and women's garments, hardware, saddlery and harness, groceries, drugs, paints and glass, confectionery and crackers, paper, furniture, vehicles, automobiles, machinery, implements, wall paper, liquors and cigars, with annual sales in excess of \$75,000,000.⁵

By the late 1920s, St. Joseph was the third largest (in volume) wholesale dry goods center in the country. Over fifty wholesale business houses were located there with nearly \$200 million in wholesale business in 1927.⁶

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 8 S. 4th St. Comm. Hist. Dist., St. Joseph, MO Page 3
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Buildings constructed during the early twentieth century reflected the increase in volume that companies in St. Joseph were experiencing. A number of buildings were built to accommodate expanding sales or as service facilities for the larger jobbing establishments. Examples of these buildings in this historic district include 223 S. Fourth St. (1902), 301-307 S. Fourth St. (1920), 302 S. Fourth St. (1920), 309 S. Fourth St. (1912), 315-317 S. Fourth St. (1927), 413 S. Fourth St. (1910), 417 S. Fourth St. (1907), 513-515 S. Fourth St. (c.1910), 400-424 S. Fifth St. (1923), 406-408 Angelique Street (1927), and 402-410 Messanie Street (1906).

Augmenting St. Joseph's place as a wholesale/manufacturing center was its position as a distribution center. The city had some of the best railroad facilities west of Chicago and by 1900, fourteen leading railroads connected St. Joseph with every section of the United States, Canada, and Mexico. The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad; Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad; and the Missouri Pacific Railway were among these lines. Two freight depots (404 S. Third Street and 302-304 Sylvania Street) and one railroad freight warehouse (302 Messanie) as well as numerous tracks remain within the South Fourth Street Commercial Historic District.

COMPANIES

St. Joseph's rise to prosperity began after the Civil War. At that time most businesses were located around Market Square, an area to the immediate north of the South Fourth Street Commercial Historic District. Prosperity brought growth and a number of companies and railroads were soon expanding out from the Market Square area. Early Sanborn Maps, (1883, 1888, 1897, and 1911) show a co-mingling of businesses and dwellings. Some of these early companies included the Hesse & Wickenhoeffer Carriage Factory (later the Queen City Carriage Works), S.H. Rice & Co. coal yard, Smith Frazer Boot & Shoe wholesale company, Schultz & Hosea Wholesale hardware company, Abercrombie & Co. Marble Works, St. Joseph Iron Co., and Wm. Sidenfad coffin factory. There were also wholesale stoneware, hardware, agricultural implements, feed, cement, plaster and drug companies. A number of hotels were located in the area such as the Griffith Hotel, Herbert Hotel, and Galt House. The area had a number of distribution facilities including four freight depots (two Kansas City, St. Joseph, and Council Bluffs; one Missouri-Pacific; and one Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific), an express company (Pacific Express), a transfer company (A.M. Brown & Son Transfer & Storage), and at least four livery establishments.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 8 S. 4th St. Comm. Hist. Dist., St. Joseph, MO Page 4
=====

COMPANY HIGHLIGHTS

The following is a highlight of businesses which once existed in the remaining buildings in this district. The buildings provide a physical link to the heyday of St. Joseph's commercial history. Bold type indicates the address of the extant buildings in this district.

Sheridan-Clayton Paper Company building (**302 S. Third St.**) was originally constructed for Turner, Frazer & Company in 1882. The building was heated by steam throughout, had elevators for conveying freight, and had all the conveniences for handling heavy goods with expedition. Turner, Frazer & Company was a wholesale grocer established in St. Joseph in 1864. The company was purchased by the Letts-Spencer Grocer Company in 1898. Letts-Spencer Grocer Company constructed a new building in 1901 at 402-408 N. Third Street. The Sheridan-Clayton Paper Company was originally established in 1886 by the Beaumont-Sheridan Paper and Printing Company. This firm was succeeded by the Ashton-Sheridan Company and the present company succeeded to the business in 1888. It moved to 302 S. Third Street in 1901 and is still operating at the same address.⁷

Nave & McCord Mercantile Company was established in 1846 under the firm name of Nave & McCord. In 1857, Nave, McCord & Co. began an exclusive wholesale grocery business, and in 1880 incorporated as The Nave & McCord Mercantile Company. Their expanding business required a large facility which was built in 1882 at **310 S. Third Street**. The company also operated the "Mokaska Mills", originally a coffee roasting and distributing plant, which soon expanded to the manufacturing of flavoring abstracts, baking powders, ground spices, and a general line of grocers' and druggists' sundries.⁸

C.D. Smith Drug Co. (**313 S. Third St.**) still occupies the building built for them at a cost of \$25,000 in 1888. The attached warehouse to the north was constructed in 1904 for a cost of \$5,500. C.D. Smith established this wholesale drug firm in 1887 after retiring from wholesale grocery business (C.D. Smith & Company) in which he was in business with James McCord and Abram Nave.⁹

James Landon's harness company occupied **314 and 316 S. Fourth St.** in 1900. The business was established 7 years before, and grew until Mr. Landon had six men working for him in 1900. He manufactured hand made harnesses, but also dealt extensively in saddles, collars, whips, lap robes, nets, blankets and everything usually carried in a first class harness shop. His business occupied both floors of the building.¹⁰

Combe Printing Company (**223 S. Fourth St.**) printed the telephone and city directories for St. Joseph before the Depression, along with catalogues, commercial and railroad printing, fine office and bank stationery. The

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 8 S. 4th St. Comm. Hist. Dist., St. Joseph, MO Page 5
=====

company also owned and operated one of the largest and most complete paper box factories in the midwest. The company was founded in 1879 and by 1900 was "the largest printing house in the West." Its president, John Combe, was Mayor of the City of St. Joseph.¹¹

Chase Candy Company was established in 1876 by Dr. George Washington Chase to fulfill the demand for his family's candies. A new modern plant with "enameled walls and ceilings--workers in crisp white uniforms--modern machinery and conveying equipment" was built at 402 S. **Fifth Street** in 1923. The Chase Cherry Mash Candy Bar was introduced in the 1930s and is still sold today.¹²

Hundley-Smith Dry Goods Co. was begun as the wholesale dry goods house of McKinney, Hundley & Walker; in 1893 it was succeeded by Kemper, Hundley & McDonald. Harry M. Hundley became president in 1896 and the following year the firm was reorganized as Hundley-Smith Dry Goods Company. By 1900 the firm was known as the Hundley-Frazer Dry Goods Company and occupied as offices and display rooms the entire four-story and basement brick and stone structure at the corner of Fourth and Francis Streets. The factory was located on South Fourth Street; in 1907 a new building was built at 417-423 S. **Fourth** which served as their factory.¹³

ARCHITECTURE

With prosperity, there arose a demand for new, "modern" buildings to house new and expanding companies. These were constructed in the prevailing styles of the day--Italianate, Romanesque Revival, Classical Revival, Commercial, and Eclectic, and later, Spanish Eclectic. Other buildings which may not have displayed stylistic influences, exhibited the solid workmanship and simple, yet handsome detailing of common building types. The following is a representative sample of the architectural styles and property types found with the South Fourth Street Commercial District.

302 S. Third Street is a richly textured building constructed in 1882 with elaborate terra cotta cornices, and spandrels with vegetation, animal, and human face details. There are also denticulated, corbeled, and sawtooth molded stringcourses. The original cast metal storefront is intact and has fluted engaged columns capped by composite capitals. The building is an excellent example of a warehouse/light manufacturing facility in a late nineteenth century/Eclectic style.

313 S. Third Street is a Romanesque Revival style warehouse/light manufacturing building constructed in 1888 with elaborate terra cotta organic motifs. The facade is dominated by an arcade of monumental round arches stretching from the first to second stories and returning around the corner to the south. Windows on the front elevation are rectilinear; those on the south and east are set under segmental arches.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 8 S. 4th St. Comm. Hist. Dist., St. Joseph, MO Page 6
=====

223 S. Fourth Street is a four story building constructed in 1902 in the Commercial style. The street facades are organized by a grid pattern of paired windows articulated by raised brick pilasters. Horizontal definition is created by stringcourses above the original, intact storefront, and between the pilasters on the second story. The fourth story windows are differentiated by round arches forming an arcade pattern which contrasts with the segmental arches found on the other stories. This is the only building within the district with a large basement window well allowing for natural illumination of the below grade basement story. It is an excellent example of a large scale commercial block.

301-307 S. Fourth Street is an excellent example of a service- related facility, exhibiting the simple, handsome brick construction of the period, without stylistic influence. The one story building is divided into four bays by raised brick piers which break through the parapet of the flat roof. Simple ornamentation is supplied by soldier course brickwork.

309 S. Fourth Street, a service-related facility, was built by the City of St. Joseph in 1912 as a fire station. Its Classical Revival influence is revealed in the two monumental-scale stone window surrounds with oversized keystones rising from raised stone watertable, wide stone frieze, and parapet. It is a well designed public building which provided a key service to the area.

322-324 S. Fourth Street is a two story Italianate small scale commercial block built circa 1878. The double storefronts have cast metal supports with slender rope colonettes framing deeply recessed centered entries; the north storefront is intact with its original 1-light double wood doors and 4-light storefront windows with wood bulkheads, and metal Corinthian pilasters. The 2/2 sash of the second story are accented by brick round arches with keystones.

406-408 Angelique Street is a service-related facility (garage) in the Spanish Eclectic style constructed in 1927. Details include variegated tile pent roof parapet and corner pedestals with tile coping and swirl-stucco covered walls. This is the only extant example of this architectural style in the district.

422-424 Messanie Street is one of three freight distribution property types located within the district. The freight depot headhouse was built circa 1907 with Classical Revival detailing. Its three symmetrical bays are separated by pilasters with cast capitals and plinths, windows have brick round arches with blind transoms, and the parapet has terra cotta coping in a slightly rising triangle shape pattern. Additions to the head house have resulted in a 59 bay freight dock to the rear which retains many of its original details. This is an excellent example of a freight distribution facility.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 8 S. 4th St. Comm. Hist. Dist., St. Joseph, MO Page 7
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EDMOND JACQUES ECKEL

Four of the buildings located within the South Fourth Street Commercial Historic District are significant examples of the work of Edmond J. Eckel (1845-1934), one of the most prominent architects in St. Joseph during the peak of its prosperity.

Eckel was born in Strasbourg, Alsace-Lorraine, and attended the L'Ecole des Beaux Arts in paris for four years. In 1869, after graduation, he immigrated to the United States seeking a city in which to locate. By accident, he was stranded in St. Joseph for a number of days and, after observing the vitality of the city, decided to stay. He gained employment as a draftsman for a local architectural firm, Stigers & Boettner, and eventually became a partner in Boettner & Eckel.

Eckel established his own firm in 1880, but was soon joined by George R. Mann. One of the first important commissions for the young firm of Eckel and Mann was the Union Railroad Depot. Eckel's architectural firm under went a number of changes over the years and designed buildings under the following names: 1880-1893, Eckel & Mann; 1893-1908, Eckel; 1908-1910, Eckel & Boschen; 1910-1934, Eckel & Aldrich.¹⁴ The firm was responsible for the design of 57 churches, 117 schools, 285 residences, 44 banks, 6 libraries, 56 apartment complexes, 36 associations and clubs, 34 businesses associated with automobiles, 17 large and 201 smaller business buildings, 29 hospitals and doctor's offices, and numerous miscellaneous projects.¹⁵ Many of these buildings were built in St. Joseph where the firm still operates today under the name of Brunner & Brunner.

Eckel was familiar with various architectural styles as befitted an architect of the late nineteenth century. No one particular style can be labeled as "Eckel," rather he was proficient in many styles from the Italianate to the Commercial. This diversity is evident in the four buildings designed by his firm that are located within the South Fourth Street Historic District.

The three hundred block of South Third Street is dominated by Eckel buildings- three of the four existing structures on that block were designed by his firm and all three are large, wholesale/manufacturing buildings. The building at 302 S. Third Street was designed in 1882 by Eckel and Mann in a highly ornamented High Victorian style that is best described as Eclectic. This facade of this four story building is richly textured in brick, sandstone, and terra cotta with vegetation, animal, and human face details. The brick work is elaborate with denticulated, corbeled, and sawtooth molded stringcourse, raised brick label molds above radiating brick arches and raised brick pilasters with capitals. The fenestration is equally lively with 2-light lower sash and ornately mullioned upper sash. The original storefront is pure late nineteenth century: cast metal fluted engaged columns capped by composite capitals with large plate glass sash with transoms. The building is

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 8 S. 4th St. Comm. Hist. Dist., St. Joseph, MO Page 8
=====

an excellent example of Eckel's High Victorian work.

The building at 310 S. Third Street, adjacent to 302 S. Third Street, was also designed in 1882 by Eckel and, while the two buildings complement each other, each can stand on its own merits. Again, Eckel used an eclectic approach to the design of this five story building but this building is organized into symmetric bays by raised brick pilasters. There is rich texture in the segmental arched window openings of the lower stories, the round arch arcading of the fifth story, and the elaborate stringcourses ornamented with terra cotta medallions and spandrels between the third and fourth stories. The front entry has Frank Furness overtones with its oversized brackets, dwarfed columns, and scroll-like frame lined with a nailhead border. This is another example of Eckel's grasp of the styles in the Victorian era.

Eckel and Mann designed 313 S. Third Street in the Romanesque Revival style in 1888. This five story building is dominated by an arcade of monumental round arches stretching from the first to second stories and returning on the southwest corner; ashlar sandstone bands divide the supporting piers. The upper story sash are paired on the third and fourth stories, but are tripled on the fifth story. The building is dominated by fanciful terra cotta animal figures on the southwest corner on the second, fourth, and parapet stories. This design shows Eckel's mastery of the Romanesque Revival style as applied to a warehouse/manufacturing facility.

The only Commercial style building located within the boundaries of the South Fourth Street Commercial Historic District was designed by Eckel and is located at 223 S. Fourth Street. The four story building is organized by a grid pattern of paired windows set between raised brick pilasters. Each story is given horizontal definition in a different manner: the first story by a stringcourse above the storefront, the second story by subtle coursing between the pilasters, and the third story by corbeling at the top. The fourth story is defined by round arches forming an arcade pattern in contrast to the segmental arches of the lower stories. The original storefront is intact with its central recessed double doors and large plate glass sash with both narrow and square transoms. Eckel furnished a very usable basement story by providing a large window well that allowed for natural illumination and ventilation of this story; this detail is not found any other building in the vicinity.

Addendum

This district is not being nominated under Criterion B for significance with any individual although the potential may exist. The scope of this project did not include a review of residential properties which, if extant, could retain a stronger association with significant businessmen.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 8 S. 4th St. Comm. Hist. Dist., St. Joseph, MO Page 9
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ENDNOTES

1. Reference to "Queen City of the West" is found in C.H. Dunn & Co., Illustrated Review of St. Joseph, Missouri (Comprising a Brief History of the Metropolis to the West) (St. Joseph: Lon. Hardman, 1887). See also endnote #2, Section E, "Queen City of the West: Commerce in St. Joseph, 1865-1929," of associated historic context under "Historic Resources of St. Joseph, Buchanan County, Missouri."

2. St. Joseph Chamber of Commerce, St. Joseph, Missouri, Today (St. Joseph: n.p., 1928), n.p.

3. History of Buchanan County, 1881, reprinted by Seward W. Lilly (Cassville, MO: Litho Printers & Bindery, 1973), p. 628.

4. Board of Trade of St. Joseph, Missouri, Eleventh Annual Report for the Year Ending December 31, 1889 by Fred. F. Schrader, Secretary (St. Joseph: St. Joseph Steam Printing Co., 1890), p.III.

5. The Place to Live (St. Joseph, MO: Union Printing Co., 1911), reprinted ed., (Maysville, MO: Farmer Printing Co., 1976; reprinted with Journal of Commerce Special [Descriptive of St. Joseph's Wonderful Industrial Progress], 1900), n.p.

6. Chamber of Commerce, n.p.

7. Journal of Commerce Special (Descriptive of St. Joseph's Wonderful Industrial Progress) St. Joseph: Union Printing Co., July 1900; reprint ed., Maysville, MO: Farmer Printing Co., 1976; reprinted with The Place to Live (1911), n.p. Chris L. Rutt, History of Buchanan County and the City of St. Joseph & Representative Citizens (Chicago: Biographical Publishing Co., 1904), p. 458. Mildred Grenick, St. Joseph: A Pictorial History (Norfolk, VA: Donning Company, 1981), p.134. John Lethem, publ., Historical & Descriptive Review of Saint Joseph, Missouri (n.p.: John Lethem, 1889), p.94. Chamber of Commerce, n.p.

8. Chamber of Commerce, n.p. Rutt, p. 501, 482. Journal of Commerce, n.p.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 8 S. 4th St. Comm. Hist. Dist., St. Joseph, MO Page 10
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9. Rutt, p.306. Missouri Office of Historic Preservation,
Architectural/Historic Inventory Survey Form for 313 S. 3rd St., St. Joseph,
Missouri. Grenick, p. 121. Chamber of Commerce, n.p.

10. Journal of Commerce, n.p.

11. Journal of Commerce, n.p.

12. Dorothy Dean, "St. Joseph: The City with a Sweet Tooth," Discover
Mid-America (February, 1990). Chamber of Commerce, n.p.

13. Journal of Commerce, n.p. Rutt, n.p.

14. John Albury Bryan, ed., Missouri's Contribution to American
Architecture (St. Louis, MO: St. Louis Architectural Club, 1928), n.p.

15. St. Joseph Historical Society, "Old Saint Jo, Outstanding Buildings
and Two Architects" (St. Joseph, MO: Saint Joseph Historical Society, 1987),
p.3.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 9 S. 4th St. Comm. Hist. Dist., St. Joseph, MO Page 1
=====

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Rutt, Chris L. History of Buchanan County and the City of St. Joseph and Representative Citizens. Chicago: Biographical Publishing Co., 1904.

Saint Joseph Historical Society. "Old Saint Jo, Outstanding Buildings and Two Architects." St. Joseph: Saint Joseph Historical Society, 1987.

NOTE: Check Multiple Property Documentation form for additional reference.

9. Major Bibliographical References

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 # _____

☒ See continuation sheet

Primary location of additional data:

- ☐ State historic preservation office
- ☐ Other State agency
- ☐ Federal agency
- ☒ Local government
- ☐ University
- ☐ Other

Specify repository:

St. Joseph Community Dev. Dept.

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of property approximately 21 acres

UTM References

A

1	5
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3	4	1	1	7	0
---	---	---	---	---	---

4	4	0	3	2	0	0
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

Zone Easting Northing

B

1	5
---	---

3	4	1	1	7	0
---	---	---	---	---	---

4	4	0	2	7	8	0
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

Zone Easting Northing

C

1	5
---	---

3	4	0	8	4	0
---	---	---	---	---	---

4	4	0	2	7	8	0
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

D

1	5
---	---

3	4	0	8	4	0
---	---	---	---	---	---

4	4	0	3	2	0	0
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

☒ See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

Please refer to the attached base map (1" = 200').

☐ See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification

☒ See continuation sheet

11. Form Prepared By

name/title 1. Karen Kummer/Architectural Historial and Alice Edwards/Preservation Planner

organization the URBANA Group, Inc. date March, 1990

street & number P. O. Box 1028 telephone 217/344-PLAN (7526)

city or town Urbana state IL zip code 61801-9028

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 10 S. 4th St. Comm. Hist. Dist., St. Joseph, MO

Page 1

10. Geographical Data

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The boundary includes the entire area which retains historic integrity, containing the greatest concentration of historic buildings, without a significant number of non-contributing buildings or vacant lots. To the west and northwest of the district is a modern highway and the Missouri River. To the north of the district are vacant lots and a modern civic center complex. To the east of the district (east of South Fifth Street), the character of the area changes, with no warehouse/light manufacturing facilities and a greater number of intrusions. To the south of the district are a substantial number of vacant lots.

Specifically, to the north, the boundary does not go completely to Edmond Street on South Fourth Street because the main facade of the corner building faces Edmond, and was completely altered in the 1950s. On the west, the boundary excludes a long metal storage facility (modern) just past the district edge. To the south, the boundary extends to include the entire block-long Rock Island Freight Depot. To the east, along S. Fifth Street, the boundary excludes a large parking lot at Edmond Street and a milk storage facility between Charles and Sylvania Streets which is compatible in use, but is modern in age.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 11 Page 1 S. 4th St. Comm. Hist. Dist., St. Joseph, MO

2. Historic Preservation Program
Department of Natural Resources
P. O. Box 176
Jefferson City, Missouri 65102
Date: January 4, 1991
Phone: 314/751-5365

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number Photos S. 4th St. Comm. Hist. Dist., St. Joseph, MO

Page 1

The following information applies to all photographs:

South Fourth Street Commercial Historic District
St. Joseph, Buchanan County, Missouri
Photographer: The URBANA Group, Inc.
(Alice Edwards)

Date: October, 1989

Negatives at: St. Joseph City Hall
Community Development Department
Room 201
11th & Walter Welsh Avenue
St. Joseph, Missouri

#1/10
camera facing northwest
302 S. Third Street

#7/10
camera facing southwest
314-16, foreground;
318-20, center; and
322-24 (left) S. Fourth St.

#2/10
camera facing west
facade detail,
302 S. Third St.

#8/10
camera facing southeast
401-05, left edge; 409, left;
413, center; and 417 (right)
S. Fourth St.

#3/10
camera facing northwest
310 S. Third St.

#9/10
400-24 S. Fifth St.

#4/10
camera facing northeast
southeast corner detail,
313 S. Third St.

#10/10
camera facing southeast
406-08 Angelique Street

#5/10
camera facing northeast
205-07, far left; 209-11,
left; 213-15, center; and
223 (right) S. Fourth St.

#6/10
camera facing southeast
301-07, foreground; 309,
center; and 315-17 (right)
S. Fourth St.

Q11 VTM: 2000 15

540840m E 440520m N

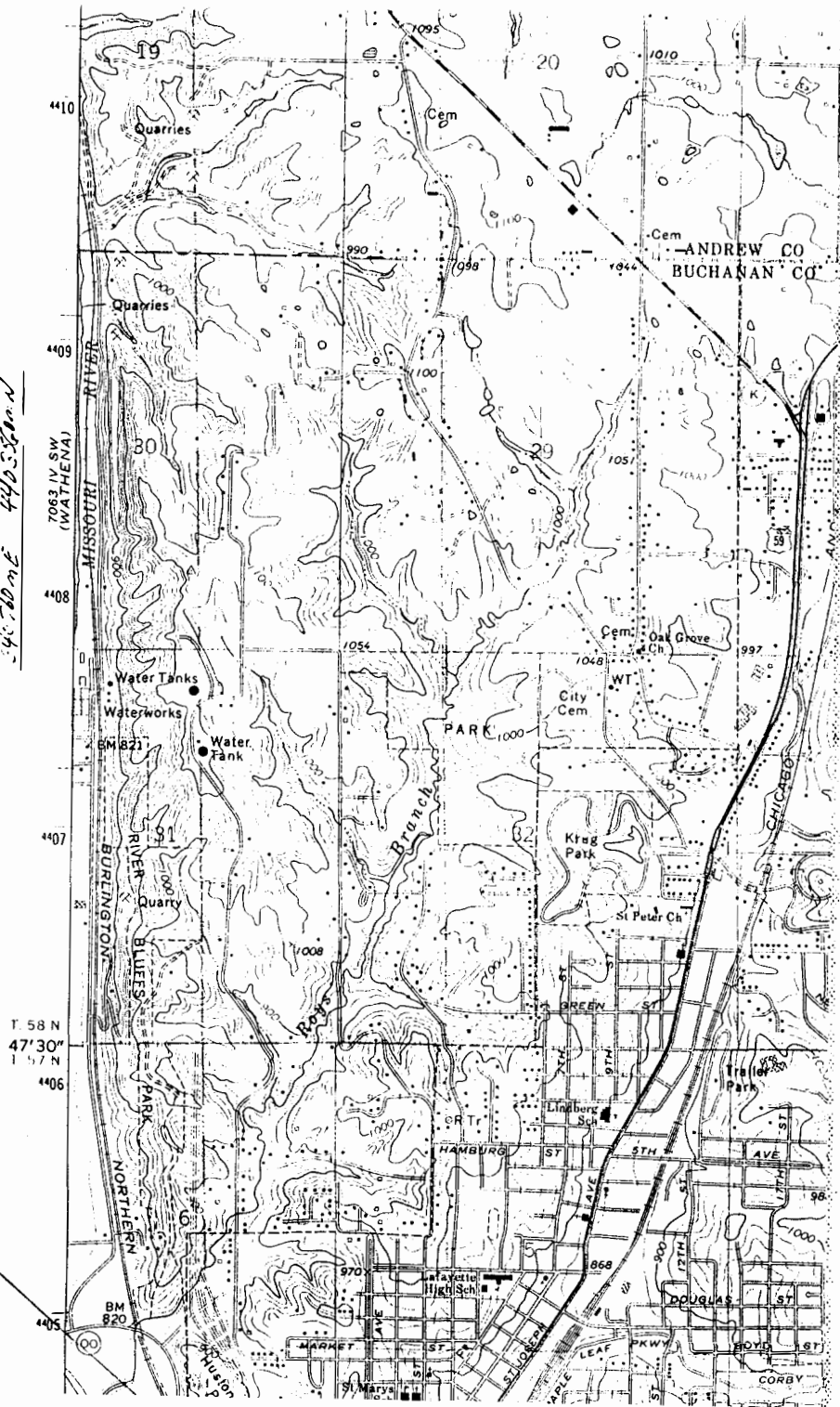
541640m E 440500m N

541580m E 440300m N

540200m E 440350m N

540700m E 440380m N

North Commercial Historic District
Jeff, Buchanan Co., MO



United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number Photos S. 4th St. Comm. Hist. Dist., St. Joseph, MO

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left; 213-15, center; and
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#6/10
camera facing southeast
301-07, foreground; 309,
center; and 315-17 (right)
S. Fourth St.









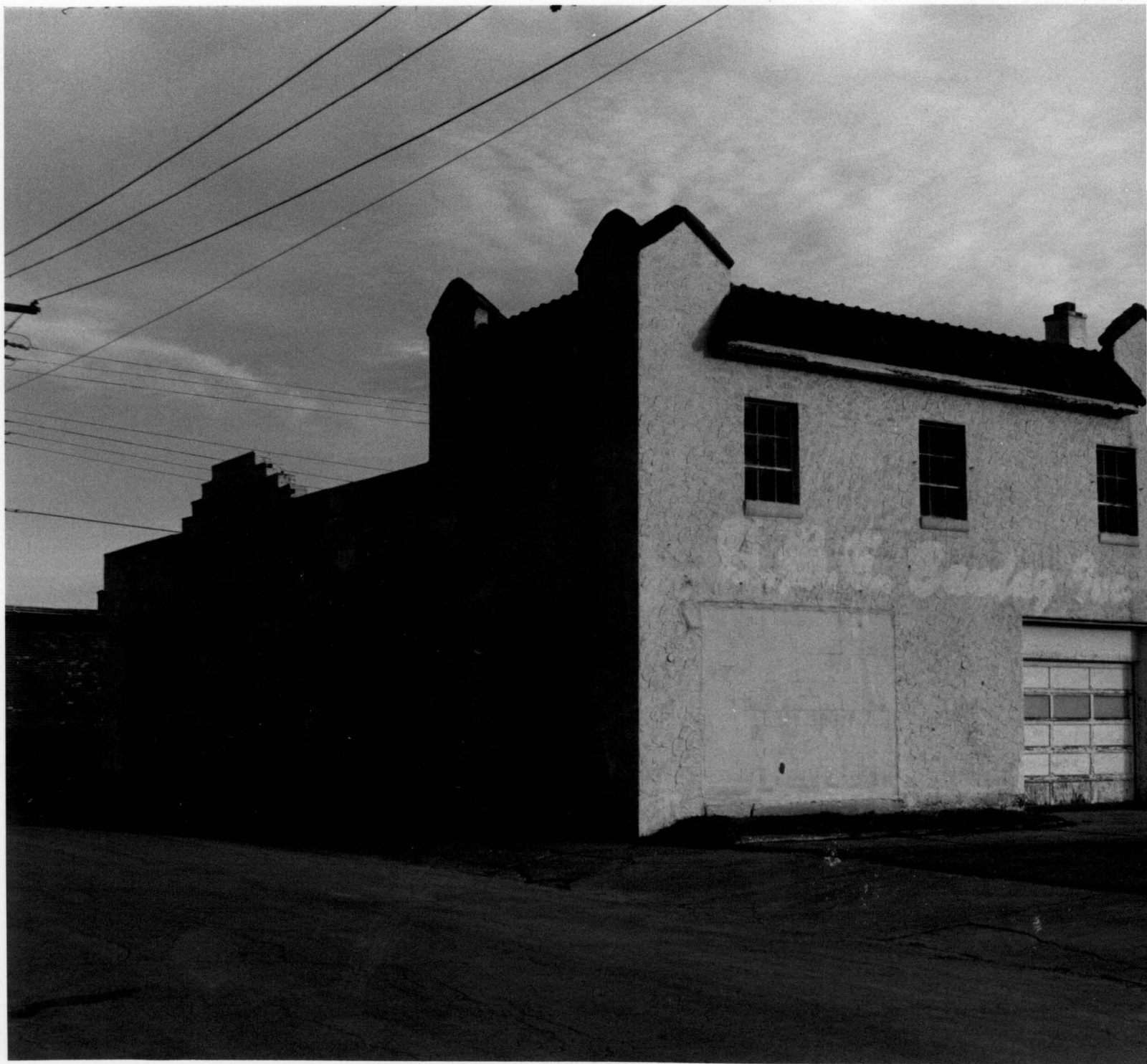












EXTRA
PHOTOS



