

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

1. Name of Property

historic name N/A
other names/site number Chillicothe Commercial Historic District [preferred]

2. Location

street & number An area roughly bounded by Clay, Ann, Washington, and Locust Streets.
[N/A] not for publication
city or town Chillicothe [N/A] vicinity
state Missouri code MO county Livingston code 117 zip code 64601

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, 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. I recommend that
this property be considered significant nationally statewide locally.
(See continuation sheet for additional comments)

 29 August 02

Signature of certifying official/Title Claire F. Blackwell/Deputy SHPO 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 _____ Date _____

State or Federal agency and bureau _____

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

Signature of the Keeper

Date

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

**Chillicothe Commercial Historic District
Livingston County, Missouri
Historic and Architectural Resources of Chillicothe, Missouri**

5. Classification

Ownership of Property	Category of Property	Number of Resources within Property		
		Contributing	Noncontributing	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> building(s)			
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> public-local	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> district	<u>24</u>	<u>6</u>	buildings
<input type="checkbox"/> public-State	<input type="checkbox"/> site			
<input type="checkbox"/> public-Federal	<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	sites
	<input type="checkbox"/> object	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	structures
		<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	objects
		<u>24</u>	<u>6</u>	Total

Name of related multiple property listing.

Historic and Architectural Resources of
Chillicothe, Missouri

Number of contributing resources
previously listed in the National Register.

N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

COMMERCE/TRADE/specialty store
COMMERCE/TRADE/professional
DOMESTIC/hotel
DOMESTIC/multiple dwelling
GOVERNMENT/post office

Current Functions

COMMERCE/TRADE/specialty store
COMMERCE/TRADE/professional
DOMESTIC/hotel
COMMERCE/TRADE/business
EDUCATION/library

7. Description

Architectural Classification

LATE VICTORIAN/Queen Anne
LATE VICTORIAN/Italianate
Other: One-Part Commercial Block
Other: Two Part Commercial Block

See continuation sheet [x].

Materials

foundation stone
walls brick
roof asphalt
other _____

See continuation sheet [x].

Narrative Description

See continuation sheet [x].

**Chillicothe Commercial Historic District
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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.

Narrative Statement of Significance

See continuation sheet [x].

Areas of Significance

Commerce

Government

Architecture

Period of Significance

ca. 1889- ca. 1950

Significant Dates

ca. 1889

Significant Person(s)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

U.S. Treasury Dept. Supervising Architects
Office

9. Major Bibliographic References

Bibliography

See continuation sheet [x]

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:

Livingston County Library, Chillicothe, MO

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10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property approximately 6.50 acres

UTM References

A. Zone	Easting	Northing	B. Zone	Easting	Northing
15	452560	4404740	15	452860	4404705
C. Zone	Easting	Northing	D. Zone	Easting	Northing
15	452800	4404620	15	452760	4404490

[x] 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 Becky L. Snider, Ph.D. (for Main Street Chillicothe)
 organization Becky L. Snider Consulting LLC date April 2002
 street & number 507 South Garth Avenue telephone 573 256-1105
 city or town Columbia state Missouri zip code 65203

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 FOP for any additional items)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of SHPO or FOP)

name see continuation sheet
 street & number _____ telephone _____
 city or town _____ state _____ zip code _____

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6. Function or Use, continued

Historic Functions

COMMERCE/TRADE/business

COMMERCE/TRADE/restaurant

FUNERARY/mortuary

HEALTH CARE/medical business/office

Current Functions

VACANT/not in use

7. Description, continued.

Architectural Classification, continued.

LATE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS/Beaux Arts

LATE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS/Mission/Spanish Revival

MODERN MOVEMENT/Art Deco

Materials, continued.

foundation: concrete block

concrete

walls: vinyl

aluminum

cast iron

Description, continued.

Summary:

The Chillicothe Commercial Historic District in Chillicothe, Livingston County, Missouri consists of several blocks of primarily commercial properties, covering approximately six and one-half acres. The district is located in downtown Chillicothe and is roughly bounded by Clay Street on the north, Ann Street on the South, Washington Street on the west and Locust Street on the east. The boundaries of the district encompass the intact blocks of commercial buildings in the southern part of downtown Chillicothe. (See Figure One.) All of the buildings in the district are

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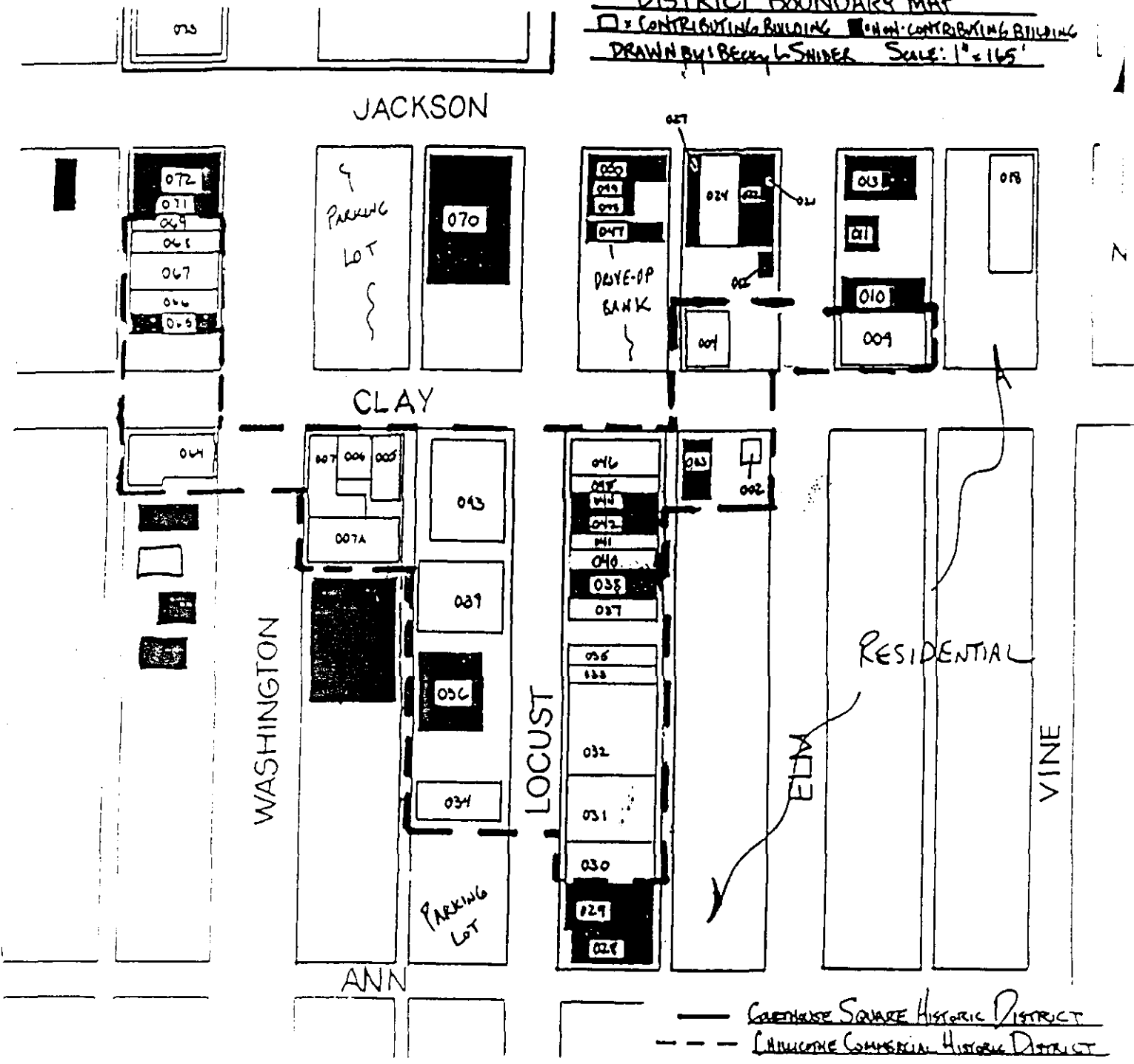
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Figure One: District Boundary Map.

DOWNTOWN CHILICOTHE
DISTRICT BOUNDARY MAP
□ = CONTRIBUTING BUILDING ■ = NON-CONTRIBUTING BUILDING
DRAWN BY: BECCY L. SHIDER SCALE: 1" = 165'



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commercial or public buildings. The buildings in the district range from small vernacular commercial buildings to large architect-designed public buildings. Altogether, there are 30 buildings in the district, 24 of which are contributing. Contributing buildings in the district date from ca. 1889 to ca. 1950.

Overall, the buildings of the district exhibit a good cross section of construction dates, building types and architectural styles. They reflect the historic context "Nineteenth and Early Twentieth Century Commercial Development in Chillicothe, Missouri: 1837-1952 " which was discussed in the Multiple Property Submission cover document "Historic and Architectural Resources of Chillicothe Missouri." Both of the property types established in the cover document are represented in the district. Contributing buildings in the district delineated by property type include 23 Commercial Buildings and 1 Government-related Public Building.¹ As a group, the buildings of the Chillicothe Commercial Historic District are representative of the development of commercial architecture in Chillicothe. Furthermore, contributing buildings in the district meet the registration requirements set forth in the MPS cover document "Historic and Architectural Resources of Chillicothe, Missouri.

Elaboration:

The Chillicothe Commercial Historic District is located in the earliest platted section of Chillicothe and contains commercial and public buildings constructed in the late nineteenth and early twentieth century. All of the Chillicothe Commercial Historic District is located within the original town of Chillicothe, which was laid out in 1837 and officially platted in 1859. The boundaries of the original town extend from Walnut Street on the west to Vine Street on the east and from Polk Street on the north to Ann Street on the south. The original town was laid out in 240' square blocks with streets set in an orthogonal grid. The topography of the district is generally flat with a gentle slope upwards to the north.

The buildings in the Chillicothe Commercial Historic District reflect general trends in the architectural and commercial development of Chillicothe. Specifically, the buildings in the district are representative of the development of commercial buildings in Chillicothe as discussed in the Multiple Property Cover Document. (See Historic and Architectural Resources of Chillicothe, Missouri.) The buildings in the district span the spectrum of commercial buildings, from simple one-story commercial buildings with little or no architectural styling to multi-story, high-style, commercial and government-related buildings.

¹ See the MPS Cover Document "Historic and Architectural Resources of Chillicothe, Missouri: Nineteenth and Twentieth Century Commercial Development in Chillicothe, Missouri: ca. 1837 1952. Section F. Associated Property Types." for a full discussion of these property types.

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Included in the district boundaries are one building from the 400 block and five buildings from the 500 block of Washington Street, one building in the 500 block of Elm Street, the 600 and 700 blocks of Clay Street, and all but two buildings in the 400 block of Locust Street. Although the blocks around the public square were largely developed by the mid-1860s, few commercial buildings from the town's earliest years are extant. Furthermore, the downtown areas further away from the square, such as those blocks within the Chillicothe Commercial District, developed later than those immediately surrounding the square. The district contains commercial buildings from two of the four historical periods discussed in the Multiple Property Submission Cover Document; no buildings within the Chillicothe Commercial Historic District boundaries date from the town's two earliest periods of development. The buildings in the district date from ca. 1889 to 1997 and contributing buildings in the district date from ca. 1889 to ca. 1950. The earliest buildings in the district are located on Washington and Clay Streets while all of the buildings along Locust Street were constructed after 1900.

Roughly 20% (6 out of 30) of the buildings in the district were constructed between 1889 and 1900, a period of prosperity, extensive commercial development and significant population growth in Chillicothe. During this second period of development in Chillicothe and in towns around the country, Victorian styling and ornamentation proliferated and the use of mass-produced architectural elements became commonplace. Brick, two-part commercial blocks, were the dominant commercial building type. However, the commercial buildings constructed between 1880 and the turn of the twentieth century in Chillicothe tended to have more elaborate facades and more extensive ornamentation than the commercial buildings constructed in the earlier periods of Chillicothe's history. Common features of these late nineteenth century buildings included projecting bay windows, pedimented rooflines, cast iron lintels, pilasters and cornices and pressed tin panels and cornices. Two of the most intact buildings in the district that date from this period are the Scruby Brothers Building (1893) and the S. A. Stone Building, which are located at 508 and 512 Washington Street. (See Photo No. 1)

After the turn of the century, Chillicothe continued to develop as a commercial and industrial center. To meet the needs of new and expanding businesses, many older buildings in downtown Chillicothe were expanded, updated, or replaced. In addition, the downtown area continued to expand and new buildings were constructed on lots in the blocks beyond the immediate periphery of the square. The majority of the buildings in the Chillicothe Commercial Historic District were constructed after 1900. Between the turn of the century and 1950, twenty-three out of the thirty buildings in the district were constructed. Only one building within the district boundaries was constructed after 1952. In contrast to the elaborately ornamented buildings of the late-nineteenth century, the new commercial buildings constructed after the turn of the century in the district and in downtown Chillicothe were, in general, quite plain. Facade detailing on these buildings is generally limited to simple brick or stone courses, stone coping, decorative rooflines or decorative brick panels. (See Photo No. 2) One exception to this statement is the Strand Hotel,

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which is located at 716 Clay Street and was constructed in 1927. It has elaborate terra cotta cornices and Mission/Spanish Revival style detailing. It is one of only two hotel buildings in downtown Chillicothe.

One of the three government-related public buildings in downtown Chillicothe is also located in the Chillicothe Commercial Historic District. The Chillicothe Post Office/Livingston County Federal Building is located at 450 Locust Street. This three-story, brick building with Beaux-Art detailing was constructed in 1915-16.

Non-contributing buildings in the district are post-1952 buildings or pre-1952 buildings that have been extensively altered and no longer retain integrity. However, the district, as a whole, retains a high level of integrity; 24 of the 30 resources are contributing. Storefront alterations represent the greatest change in the appearance of the district since the period of significance. A few buildings that were extant during the period of significance have been demolished, but only one building in the district was constructed after the period of significance. As a group, the buildings in the Chillicothe Commercial Historic District reflect the commercial and architectural development of Chillicothe.

In the following descriptions, the numbers in brackets refer to the survey numbers indicated on the boundary map. The historic names given below represent the first known owner of the property or the earliest business in the building; the date in parentheses indicates the first year that owner or business is known to have owned or operated out of the property. Historic names and construction dates are based upon tax or abstract records, Sanborn Maps, City Directories, and/or the "Livingston County Sesquicentennial 1837-1987." Contributing buildings are listed as [c] and non-contributing buildings are listed as [nc].

Clay Street is approximately twenty-five blocks long and runs east and west from Reynard Street to Bohner Place on the west edge of town. Clay Street forms part of the northern boundary of the district. Both sides of the street in the 600 block are included in the district, but only the south side of the 700 block is included. Of the six buildings on Clay Street that are included in the district limits, five are contributing buildings. (See Photo Nos. 2 and 7.)

1. [002] 606 Clay, the Dairy Creme Building, (1951), ca. 1950.

A small one-story commercial building with a fixed windows on the facade that wrap around to the side elevations. There is one double hung window in the center of the facade, but there is no entrance to the building on the front elevation. The building is typical of small drive-up restaurants constructed in the 1950s and 1960s. [c]

2. [003] 608-610 Clay, (1963) ca. 1950. A two-story stuccoed commercial building with many alterations including the addition of a gable roof. [nc]

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3. [004] 609 Clay, the McVey -Barclay Dry Goods Daylight Annex, (1909), 1909.

A three-bay, two and one-half story commercial building. The facade of the building is very much intact. The first floor storefront has two commercial spaces and a central door to the second floor. Each of the storefronts has a centrally located door flanked by early or original wood-framed, storefront windows. Wood pilasters on either side of the doorways accentuate the front entrance. The transoms above the storefront windows and doors are covered but intact. A wide dentiled cornice runs across the facade above the storefronts. On the second floor of the facade, two double hung windows flank a central two light horizontal window. Each window has a dentiled cornice. Above each double hung window there is an oriel window in the half story above the second floor. A wide dentiled cornice with end brackets runs the width of the facade at the roofline. [c]

4. [005] 712 Clay, the Luella Bar (1896), ca. 1894.

A four-bay, two-story commercial building. The storefront, which occupies most of the first floor facade, is not original. It has metal-framed doors and windows and low brick bulkheads. The transom space is covered with wood. The doorway to the second floor is located on the west side of the facade. The door is not original, but the transom is intact. The second floor of the facade has four equally-spaced, 1/1 double-hung windows. The windows which are mostly early or original, have narrow transoms and brick arched tops. There is brick cornice with angled soldier bricks approximately three feet down from the roofline. The brick above the cornice is a modern addition. A brick wall approximately 10' high on the east elevation appears to be a remnant of an earlier building. There is a one-story ceramic block rear addition with a flat roof. [c]

5. [006] 714 Clay, the Strand Coffee Shop Building, (1936), 1936.

A three-story, three-bay, brick commercial building. The first floor storefront retains black vitrolite bulkheads and a vitrolite transom that runs the width of the facade. The neon sign which hangs in front of the transom is early, but not original. The doors on the west side of the facade, which have four panels of glass, are early or original. Each of the three bays on the second floor contains a pair of 1/1 double-hung windows. Each bay on the third floor contains a triple window with 1/1 double hung sash. The third floor windows are taller than those on the second floor and each grouping has a wrought iron railing. All of the windows on the upper floors are modern replacements. With the exception of the stone coping at the roofline, the facade is devoid of ornamentation. [c]

6. [007] 716 Clay Street, the Strand Hotel and Garage, (1927) 1925.

A five-story, L-shaped hotel building with Mission/Spanish Revival ornamentation. The narrow facade of the building is three bays wide. The secondary elevation, along Washington Street is divided into eight bays. The main entrance is centered on the primary facade. Glass-paneled

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double doors are flanked by storefront windows with concrete bulkheads and multi-paned transom windows. A wooden Mission style awning shelters the main entrance. Around the corner, on the secondary elevation, another entrance to the lobby is similar in design to the main entrance, but the awning is no longer in place. Large double and triple windows on the first floor of the secondary elevation are fixed sash with multipaned transoms. On the upper floors of the main elevation, a single double-hung window is centered in each equally-spaced bay. Windows on the side elevations are also double-hung with 1/1 sash, but they are a mix of sizes, and they are not equally spaced. A stone belt course runs across the main and secondary elevations below the fourth floor windows. A wide terra cotta cornice, which also runs along the main and secondary elevations is located between the fourth and fifth floors. The terra cotta coping that runs along the roofline of the main and secondary elevations is carved and topped with stone pendants. A vertical neon sign that reads "Hotel Strand" and is hung on the secondary elevation at the corner of Washington and Clay Streets is early or original. A one and one-half story garage building with a Mission style facade faces Washington Street and is attached to the south side of the hotel. [c]

Elm Street forms part of the eastern boundary of the district. Elm Street runs north and south and is thirteen blocks long extending from Madison Street on the south to Elmdale Road on the north. One building on the east side of the 500 block of Elm Street is included within the district limits and it is a contributing building. (See Photo No. 8)

7. [009] 501 Elm Street, the Moore Motor Company Building, (1925), ca. 1924.

A brick one-part commercial building with a three bay facade. The narrow central entrance is flanked by wide storefront windows. The windows have low brick bulkheads with stone sills. Transoms above the storefront windows are covered but appear to be intact. There is also a storefront window in the first bay of the secondary elevation. Additional windows on the secondary elevation are multi-paned metal casements with center hinged sections. A raised brick pattern on the upper part of the main facade creates a rectangular outline and a brick belt course runs along the secondary elevation approximately 3' below the roofline. The roofline is capped with stone coping. [c]

Locust Street is sixteen blocks long and runs north and south from First Street to Park Avenue. Locust Street forms the eastern boundary of the district. Both sides of the street in the 400 block are included in the district. Of the seventeen buildings on Locust Street that are included in the district limits, thirteen are contributing buildings. (See Photo Nos. 3-6.)

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8. [030] 407 Locust, the Phillips Motor Company Building, ca. 1924, ca. 1940.

A two-story, brick commercial building. There are two doors and a plate glass display window on the first floor. The opening on the north half of the facade has been infilled with board and batten siding to accommodate a single width door. It appears to have originally served as a garage door. The other door is located on the south end of the facade. The door is newer and the transom has been covered with wood. The display window is located off center. The building's concrete foundation extends above ground approximately two feet. On the second floor of the facade, there are four equally-spaced double hung windows. Three of the four windows are 1/1, the fourth is 6/6. A stone belt course runs across the facade below the second floor windows. Stone accent blocks are located next to the top corners of the second floor windows and at equally-spaced intervals approximately two feet below the roofline. [c]

9. [031] 409-411 Locust, the Sutton Building, (1940), ca. 1935.

A one-story, five-bay, brick, multiple-entry commercial building with two storefronts. Each of the storefronts features a central entrance flanked by display windows with brick bulkheads. However, the south storefront is narrower than the north storefront. Each of the five bays is delineated by brick pilasters, which run from the sidewalk to a few feet below the roofline. [c]

10. [032] 413-417 Locust, the Arnold & Mills Lumber Company Building, (1940), ca. 1939.

This building is a very wide one-story brick commercial building. The seven-bay building consists of an office space, and a garage/warehouse. Its facade is similar in design to the two buildings to the north. The office is in the southern-most bay. In this section, a centered door is flanked by small window openings which have been boarded up. There are tall roll-up garage doors in the second and sixth bays. Each bay is delineated by full-height brick pilasters. The pilasters, which have a stepped profile, have stone bases, capitals and accents. Stone belt courses run the width of the facade at knee-height, at the height of the tops of the garage doors and approximately one foot down from the roofline. The facade is capped with stone coping. [c]

11. [033] 417A Locust, the Arnold & Mills Lumber Company Building Paint Section, (1940), ca. 1939.

A one-story brick commercial building with a facade that is similar in design to the adjacent buildings. The facade on this building is the most elaborate of all three of the buildings. The facade has a small central gable flanked by two smaller gables. The modern storefront has a central entrance flanked by multipaned fixed windows. The large signboard over the door and windows and the bulkheads are covered with stucco. Full height brick pilasters flank the storefront. The pilasters, which have a stepped profile, have stone bases, capitals and accents. Stone coping caps the facade. [c]

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12. [034] 424 Locust, the Warren and Horace Mills Building, (1940), ca. 1939.

A one-story brick, commercial building. On the north half of the facade, there is a single door and a row of three large plate glass windows. On the south half of the facade, a large garage door opening has been bricked in. Stone belt courses run across the facade below and above the windows and above the garage door opening. Three attic vents are equally spaced across the facade and follow the profile of the roofline in their vertical spacing; the center double vent is located slightly higher on the facade than the outer two vents. The roofline of the facade is stepped and is capped with stone coping. [c]

13. [035] 427 Locust, the Goodyear Store/Woodwards Bakery Building, (1940), ca. 1939.

A one-story, two-bay brick commercial building. The facade of this building is very similar in design to 417 Locust. The north storefront has a recessed central entrance flanked by storefront windows. This storefront is modern. The south storefront has been completely covered by wood siding. Each bay is delineated by full height brick pilasters. The pilasters, which are multi-faceted, have stone bases, capitals and accents. Stone belt courses run the width of the facade at knee-height, at the height of the tops of the storefronts and one foot down from the roofline. The facade is capped with stone coping. [c]

14. [036] 434 Locust, the Norman-Wagy-Gordon Funeral Home, 1997.

A modern one-story brick building with a hip roof, a central bay portico and a porte-cochere on the north elevation. [nc]

15. [037] 437 Locust, the Matthew McBride Building, (1925), ca. 1918.

A one-story brick commercial building with Mission-style detailing. The top of the facade, which has an arched center section and a stepped profile, is derived from Mission styling. The building's storefront has a central entrance flanked by storefront windows with transoms and brick bulkheads. The transoms are covered, but appear to be intact. The windows have straight brick lintels, but the lintel over the entrance is stone. A cloth domed awning shelters the entrance. [c]

16. [038] 439 Locust, the Chillicothe Motor Company Building, 1910

The facade of this two-story commercial building has been totally altered. A pressed tin cornice and end bracket are the only remnants of this building's original appearance. The lower half of the facade is covered with vertical board siding. The upper half of the facade is covered by a steep shed-roofed awning. [nc]

17. [039] 440 Locust, the Adams Auto Supply Building, (1916), 1915.

A large three-story brick commercial building. The first floor of the building is divided into five bays. The outer bays and the center bay on the first floor have storefront windows with wide

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transoms. The transoms have been filled in with decorative wooden panels and the windows are not original, but the original openings are intact. The two inner bays have deeply recessed entrances with modern double doors. Each bay on the second floor contains a wide-multipaned fixed window topped by a transom that has been covered by a decorative wood panel. Each bay on the third floor contains two tall multipaned windows with hinged sections in the center. A bracketed shed awning covered with clay tiles runs across the facade above the third floor windows. The top of the facade is stepped and capped by stone coping. [c]

18. [040] 441-443 Locust, the Norman & Jarvis Funeral Home Building, (1916), ca. 1916.
A two-story, brick, two-part commercial building. The first floor of the facade features a storefront and a door to the second floor. The storefront has an off-center entrance and a storefront window with a brick bulkhead. A shed awning covered with cedar shakes runs the width of the facade above the storefront. On the upper half of the facade there is a wide centered opening with a thick stone lintel and a stone sill. The opening is intact, but it has been boarded up. There are two equally-spaced rectangular brick panels above the second floor windows. Stone coping caps the facade. [c]

19. [041] 445 Locust, the Bailey Building, (1927), ca. 1926, ca. 1939.
A tall two-story brick commercial building. The lower half of the facade is filled by a storefront with a slightly off-center entrance flanked by storefront windows. The storefront windows have low wooden bulkheads. The door is modern. Windows stretch across the width of the second floor of the facade. The center window section contains two fixed sash, plate glass windows. These windows are flanked by a pair of single pane casement windows. All three sets of windows have transoms, but those above the center windows are pressed glass. The brick above the second floor windows has a blue/purple tinge and is different than the side wall brick. Two brick belt courses extend across the facade near the roofline. This building was originally four stories tall, but a fire ca. 1939 destroyed the two top stories. [c]

20. [042] 447-449 Locust, the Empire Theatre, (1916), 1916.
A two story commercial building with a completely altered facade. The lower half of the facade has two storefronts that are recessed at an angle. The entrances to both storefronts is in the center of the facade. The north storefront has a roll-up garage door and a doorway; the south storefront has a multipaned fixed window and a doorway. The upper half of the facade is completely covered with vinyl siding. [nc]

21. [043] 450 Locust, the Chillicothe Post Office/Federal Building, (1916), 1916.
A three-story, seven-bay brick building with a hip roof and Beaux Arts detailing. The buff-colored brick walls are laid in a Flemish bond pattern. On the first floor of the facade, the two outer bays

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on the facade have 8/8 double hung windows with decorative stone lintels and dressed stone sills. The main entrance, which is located in the center bay of the facade, has a Palladian arched transom. The main entrance doors are not original. Each of the two bays that flank the entrance contain large, original, double hung windows with Palladian arch transoms. On the second floor of the facade, there are seven equally-spaced 8/8 double hung windows. In between each of the five central bays, there are carved stone medallions. A wide stone belt course runs between the second and third floors. On the third floor, the outer bays each contain an 8/8 double hung window and the five inner bays each contain two such windows. The secondary facade, which faces Clay Street, is three bays wide. The outer bays have one 8/8 window on each floor; the inner bay has three such windows. The windows in the easternmost bay have been bricked in to accommodate an elevator tower. Scrolled brackets support the wide overhang of the hipped roof. The roof is covered with Mediterranean-style red clay tiles. [c]

22. [044] 451 Locust Dudley B. Ewen Building, (1916), ca. 1915.

A two-story, brick commercial building. The first floor of this two-part commercial building has been radically changed. A new facade with a single roll-up garage door in the has been constructed in front of the original facade. The upper half of the facade is relatively intact. There are three equally-spaced windows on the second floor, but the window sash have been covered with vinyl siding. A brick corbel table runs across the width of the facade. This building is similar in design to the building directly to the north. [nc]

23. [045] 453 Locust Dudley B. Ewen Building #2, (1916), ca. 1915.

A three-bay, three-story commercial building. The first floor of the facade features a central recessed entrance flanked by early or original storefront windows with brick bulkheads. The transom windows, which appear to be intact, are obscured by a modern sign. There are three equally spaced windows on the second and third floors of the facade. All but one have been completely covered with vinyl siding, but the flat stone lintels and sills are intact. At the roofline, the cornice has been replaced by a sheet of flat tin. This building is very similar in design to both of the adjacent buildings. [c]

24. [046] 455 Locust, the Lee Furniture & Undertaking Building, (1916), ca. 1915.

A two-bay, three-story commercial building. The north half of the north bay on the first floor is recessed and contains the entrances to the first floor commercial space as well as to the upper and lower floors. Tall storefront windows fill the south half of the north bay and all of the south bay of the first floor facade. The second and third floor facades are identical. Each bay is delineated by brick pilasters and each contains three equally-spaced 1/1 double-hung windows on each floor. The windows are early or original and have stone lintels and sills. Like the building to the south, the building's cornice has been replaced by flat tin. [c]

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Washington Street is also known as Missouri State Highway 65. The road becomes Washington Street at the southern city limits. It runs through the center of downtown, continues on to the northern city limits where it reverts to Highway 65. Washington Street forms the western boundary of the district. One building in the 400 block and the west half of the 500 block of Washington Street are included in the district. Of the six buildings on Washington Street within the district boundaries, five are contributing buildings. (See Photo No. 1)

25. [064] 452 Washington, the Grace & Simpson Apartments, (1916), 1916.

A two-story brick apartment building with Colonial Revival detailing. This building was originally two independent buildings; one faced Washington St. and the other faced Clay Street. The facade is dominated by a full-width front porch with round columns and an enclosed second story. On the first floor, the symmetrical three-bay facade has a window and a door in each of the outer bays and a single window in the center bay. The center window appears to be a modern replacement, but the outer 4/1 Craftsman-style windows, and the doors are early or original. Both the windows and the doors have wide stone lintels and the windows have stone sills. On the second floor of the facade, the outer bays are totally enclosed and the center bay is enclosed with screening. Each outer bay is filled with three 1/1 double hung windows with transoms set above wooden bulkheads. Windows on the side elevations are also 8/1 Craftsman and have stone lintels and sills. A simple wood cornice runs around the front and side elevations of the building approximately three feet below the roofline. [c]

26. [065] 502-504 Washington, the Chillicothe Constitution Building, (1896), ca. 1895, 1960. As late as the mid-1950's, this building had a stone facade. The current facade is a combination of brick and metal siding. The modern first floor storefront is recessed, and it is framed by a wrought iron archway. The space between the top of the storefront and the bottom of the second floor windows is covered by metal siding. The upper part of the facade is brick. The three equally-spaced 1/1 windows on the second floor are also modern. There is a one story shed-roofed brick rear addition. [nc]

27. [066] 506 Washington, the J. Fitzpatrick Building, (1890), 1889.

A two-story brick commercial building with a late-twentieth century storefront. The first floor of the facade is covered with board and batten style plywood. A large display window extends across the majority of the facade. The entrance to the commercial space is on the north end of the facade. The door is modern, but the early or original narrow transom above the door is still in place. The upper half of the facade is very much intact. The three equally-spaced windows on the third floor have arched brick tops and stone sills. A brick cornice with elongated brick dentils extends across the width of the facade at the roofline. Just below the cornice, a diamond pattern

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inset into the brick runs across the facade. The one story rear addition has brick walls and a shed roof. [c]

28. [067] 508 Washington, the Scruby Brothers Building, (1893), 1893.

A two-story brick commercial building with extensive cast iron detailing. A wide storefront occupies the majority of the first floor of the facade; the narrow entrance to the second floor is tucked into the northern end of the facade. The storefront, which is early or original, has a deeply recessed entrance flanked by wood-framed storefront windows with paneled bulkheads and transoms. Two cast iron columns support the center of the facade where the entrance is recessed and a cast iron cornice runs the width of the facade above the storefront. Retractable cloth awnings shelter the storefront windows. The upper half of the facade is symmetrical and is divided into three bays. In the center bay, there is a one 1/1 double-hung window. In the outer bays, three 1/1 double hung windows are grouped together. Full height cast iron pilasters are located on the ends of the facade and shorter ones flank each of the second floor windows. The name of the manufacturer of the building's cast iron detailing, "Smith-Hill Foundry & Machine Co, Quincy, IL" is cast into the base of the full height pilasters. A wide cast iron frieze is topped by a large cast iron cornice with brackets. The date "1893" is set into the cornice above the center bay window. [c]

29. [068] 512 Washington, the S. A. Stone Building, (1896), ca. 1894.

A two-story brick commercial building with cast iron detailing. The first floor storefront has an off-center deeply-recessed entrance. The storefront windows have wooden bulkheads, but the transom windows are obscured by a shed awning with cedar shakes and a large sign. There is a wide cast iron pilaster that extends from the side wall to the second floor on the north end of the facade. A smaller pilaster forms the corner of the storefront windows. A cast iron cornice over the first floor storefront also serves as a sill for the second floor windows. Four 1/1 double-hung windows with arched transoms fill the second floor of the facade. Paired cast iron pilasters with engaged columns flank each window. At the ends of the facade, the outermost pilasters are larger and extend up to the cornice. The cast iron cornice has paired brackets and dentils. In the frieze above each window, there are cast iron sunbursts. [c]

30. [069] 514 Washington, the Loomis Building/Chillicothe Post Office, (1898), 1898.

A two-story commercial building with a stone facade and Romanesque detailing. The first floor of the facade has a mid-twentieth century storefront. The deeply recessed central entrance is flanked by storefront windows with ceramic tile bulkheads. The area between the storefront windows and the second floor windows is covered by a grooved wooden panel. A row of stone dentils runs across the facade above the wood panel. The narrow entrance to the second floor is on the north end of the facade. The second floor of the facade, which is rusticated stone, is

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dominated by a large arched window with a dressed stone keystone. The Palladian-style window is filled with three double hung windows topped with art glass transoms. A stone name plaque above the window reads "LOOMIS." The roofline is capped by a dentiled cornice. A wide dressed stone pediment with dentils, which is flanked by large rusticated stone pendants projects above the roofline. The date 1898 is carved into the center of the pediment. [c]

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Summary:

The Chillicothe Commercial Historic District is significant under Criterion A in the areas of COMMERCE and GOVERNMENT and under Criterion C in the area of ARCHITECTURE. The buildings in the district are an intact grouping of commercial and public buildings; contributing buildings date from ca. 1889 to ca. 1950. The buildings in the district are representative of the property types for commercial and public buildings and meet the registration requirements set forth in the MPS cover document "Historic and Architectural Resources of Chillicothe, Missouri."

The Chillicothe Commercial Historic District is significant under Criterion A in the area of COMMERCE for its role in the commercial development of Chillicothe. The district is representative of the second tier of commercial development in the downtown area. Like many county seat towns, Chillicothe's downtown is centered around the courthouse square and many of the oldest businesses in town are located on the square. The Chillicothe Commercial District, located approximately two blocks from the square, contains buildings constructed in the late nineteenth and early twentieth century as the downtown commercial area expanded to meet the needs of the growing town. The buildings in the district reflect the growth and expansion of downtown Chillicothe and the commercial development of the blocks beyond the immediate periphery of the courthouse square.

Under Criterion A in the area of GOVERNMENT, the Chillicothe Commercial Historic District is significant for its role in the governmental history of Chillicothe as the location of one of Chillicothe's three government buildings. The Chillicothe Post Office and Federal Building served as the town's main post office and the county's federal court building from the time of its construction in 1915-16 until 1965. Since it was decommissioned as a federal building, the building has been used as the Livingston County Library.

The Chillicothe Commercial Historic District is also significant under Criterion C in the area of ARCHITECTURE. The district includes some of the largest and most notable buildings in Chillicothe, including the high-style architect-designed, Chillicothe Post Office and Federal Building, the Strand Hotel, and the Adams Auto Supply Building. The district is also significant as a cohesive grouping of intact commercial buildings. As a group, the buildings in the district are representative of the building types and architectural styles which are prevalent among historic commercial buildings throughout downtown Chillicothe.

There are two historic property types listed in the MPS cover document "Historic and Architectural Resources of Chillicothe, Missouri;" the Chillicothe Commercial Historic District contains intact examples of both property types. Contributing buildings in the district date from ca. 1889 to ca. 1950. The period of significance runs from ca. 1889, the construction date of the earliest building in the district, to ca. 1950, the construction date of the latest contributing building in the district. Of the 30 buildings in the district, 24 are contributing. The district continues to look and function much as it did during the period of significance. The buildings in the district meet the

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registration requirements set for in the cover document "Historic and Architectural Resources of Chillicothe, Missouri."

Elaboration:

The MPS cover document "Historic and Architectural Resources of Chillicothe, Missouri" divides the history of Chillicothe into four main periods: I. Early Settlement: 1837-1859, II. The Railroad Era: 1859-1883, III. The Victorian Era: 1883-1901, IV. The Highway City: 1901-1952.

I. Early Settlement: 1837-1851.

None of the buildings in the district date from Chillicothe's earliest period of development.

The original town of Chillicothe, Missouri was laid out in 1837 by Nathan Gregory and officially platted in 1859.² Although a block of the Original Town was designated as a public square and the first courthouse was constructed in 1837, Chillicothe was not officially named the county seat of Livingston County until 1839. The second Livingston County Courthouse, which replace the original log courthouse, was constructed in 1840 and was one of the only brick buildings in the area. In the early years of the town's existence, Chillicothe was little more than a trading post. According to the History of Caldwell and Livingston County, Missouri, "Nothing but the fact that it was the county seat kept it [Chillicothe] alive."³

II. The Railroad Era: 1852-1882

None of the buildings in the district date from Chillicothe's second period of development.

In 1852, construction began on the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad, and Chillicothe was announced as one of the stops along the new railroad's route. Chillicothe began to experience both commercial and population growth as soon as construction on the railway began. The town's first boom period lasted from 1852 to 1860. By 1860, Chillicothe's population reached nearly

² Plat of the Original Town of Chillicothe. Livingston County, Missouri, according to a re-survey by Orin Garvin, Deputy County Surveyor. 1859.

³ National Historical Company. History of Caldwell and Livingston County, Missouri. (St. Louis: National Historical Co., 1886), p. 1047.

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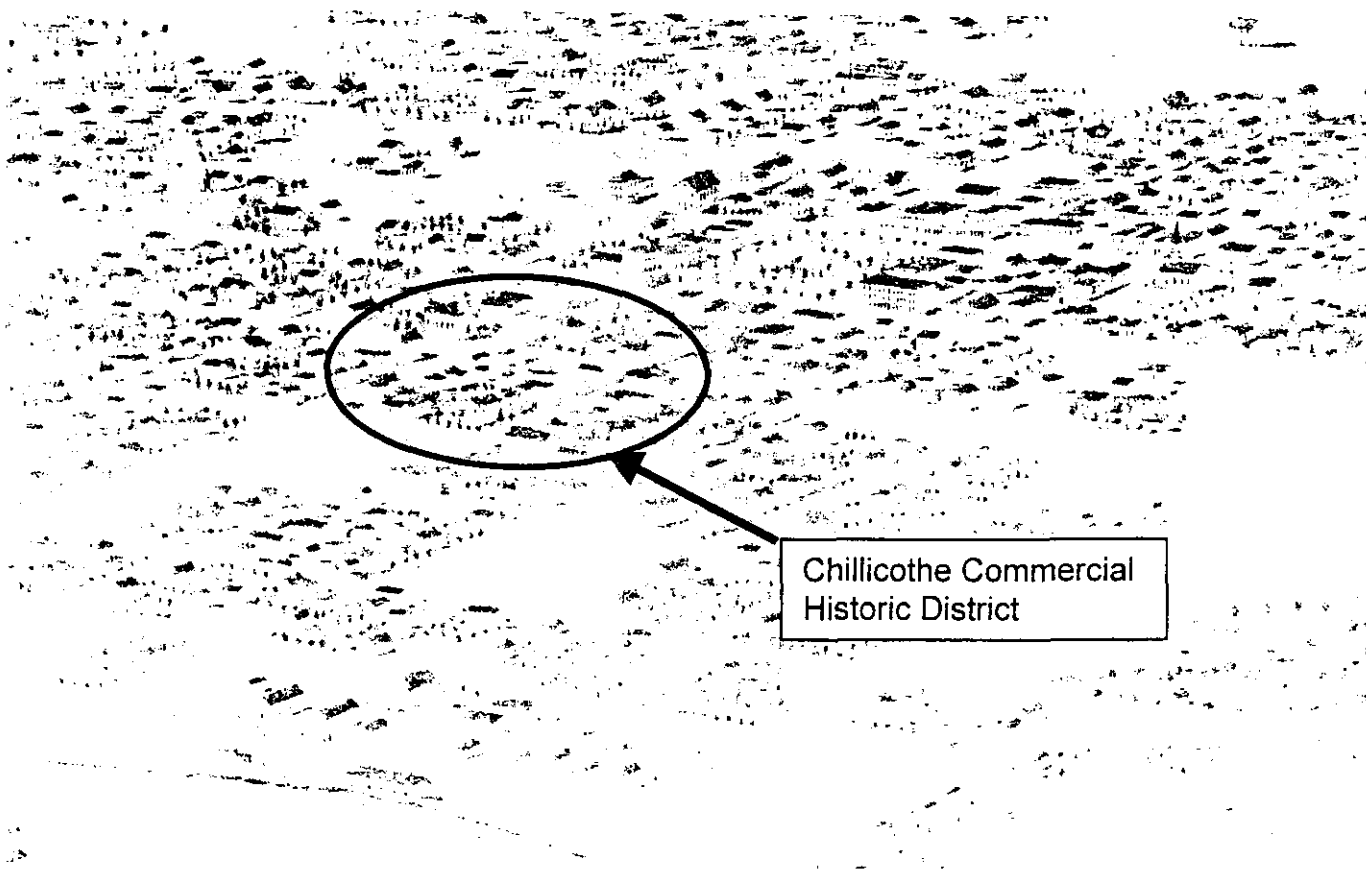
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1000, and more than twenty-five different stores were in operation there.⁴ However, the town's growth and prosperity were temporarily interrupted when the Civil War began in 1861. The economy of Chillicothe suffered from the war, but the town itself was only sparsely damaged. As soon as the Civil War ended, Chillicothe's economy began to recover. With the completion of two additional rail lines to Chillicothe in 1867 and 1869, the town quickly became an agricultural, commercial and industrial center. In the five years following the war, the town's population increased markedly and many commercial buildings were constructed around the courthouse square.

Figure Two. Detail from the Bird's Eye View of Chillicothe, Missouri. A. Ruger, 1869



⁴ Sutherland & McEvoy Publishers. Missouri State Gazetteer and Business Directory. (St. Louis: Sutherland & McEvoy Publishers, 1860), pp. 54-55.

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A bird's eye map of Chillicothe drawn by A. Ruger and published in 1869 shows the square itself as a tree lined park and it shows that the blocks lining the public square were extensively developed with commercial buildings by that time. The map also shows the Chillicothe Commercial Historic District as a area of mixed commercial and residential development. (Figure Two) However, none of the buildings shown on the 1869 map are extant. The earliest building in the Chillicothe Commercial Historic District was not constructed until twenty years later.

III. The Victorian Era: 1883-1900

Six of the thirty (20%) buildings in the district were constructed during Chillicothe's third period of development, The Victorian Era: 1883-1900. Of the six buildings constructed in the district between 1883 and 1900, five are contributing buildings.

Chillicothe's location on three major rail lines continued to draw new business and industry during the last two decades of the twentieth century. As a result of the town's growth and prosperity, Chillicothe's downtown area continued to develop. Because the area around the square was fully developed by this time, new development spread to the blocks beyond the immediate periphery of the square. Five of the six buildings constructed in the district during this period are located in the 500 block of Washington Street. The sixth building, the Luella Bar was constructed at 712 Clay Street.

All of the buildings constructed in the district during Chillicothe's third period of development are examples of the Two-Part Commercial Property Type laid out in the MPS cover document. In addition, more than half of the intact buildings in the district that were constructed during Chillicothe's Victorian Era exhibit some degree of Victorian styling. The design and elaborate ornamentation on many of these new buildings reflected not only the prosperity of the owners, but also the nationwide interest in Victorian styling. Common Victorian features include prominent cast iron, pressed tin, brick or stone cornices, cast iron lintels, pilasters and columns, pressed tin panels, and projecting bay windows. Pre-fabricated architectural elements also became popular throughout the country in the late nineteenth century, and they were easily acquired by Chillicothe builders. Some of these architectural elements were manufactured in Chillicothe by the F. Way Foundry, but also, they could be ordered by mail and brought in on the railroad from other towns such as Quincy, IL. In the Chillicothe Commercial Historic District, the Scruby Brothers Building at 508 Washington Street, and the S. A. Stone Building at 512 Washington Street are the most intact examples of Victorian architecture. (Photo No. 1) The Loomis Building, located at 514 Washington, is the only example of Romanesque styling in the district.

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IV. The Highway City: 1901-1952

Twenty-four of the thirty (80%) buildings in the district were constructed during Chillicothe's third period of development, The Highway City: 1901-1952. Of the twenty-four buildings constructed between 1901 and 1952, nineteen are contributing buildings.

Automobiles and trucks began to gain popularity in the early twentieth century and Chillicothe became a highway crossroads. By the second decade of the twentieth century, Chillicothe had earned the nickname, "The Highway City."⁵ The Pike's Peak Ocean to Ocean Highway, now Highway 36, runs east and west just south of town. In addition, Washington Street (Highway 65), the western boundary of the district and the major north/south thoroughfare in Chillicothe, became part of "The Jefferson Highway - Blue J Route." With the development of the highway system and the increase in automobile traffic came new auto-related businesses. Four such buildings were constructed between 1915 and 1925 in the Chillicothe Commercial Historic District. All four buildings were used as auto dealerships and three of the four buildings are located on Locust Street. The largest building in the district, the Adams Automobile and Supply Company Building, is included in that group. Located at 440 Locust Street and erected in 1915 for prominent businessman C.F. Adams, this four-story brick building was a state-of-the-art automobile sales and service facility.

The Adams Automobile and Supply Company Building is also an example of the rejection against Victorian architectural detailing, a sentiment which spread across the country in the early twentieth century. The buildings that were constructed in the Chillicothe Commercial Historic District after 1900 are representative of the changing trends in architectural styling in America as a result of this move away from exuberant ornamentation and Victorian picturesqueness. Buildings with little or no ornamentation such as the Norman & Jarvis Funeral Home Building and the Bailey Building located at 443 and 445 Locust Street respectively, are examples of one response to this trend. (See Photo No. 2) Other buildings in the district such as the Arnold and Mills Lumber Yard at 417 Locust Street and the Strand Hotel and Garage at 716 Clay Street demonstrate the emergence of wholly new architectural styles such as Art Deco and the development of new American styles using Period Revival influences. (See Photo Nos. 2, 5 & 6).

⁵ Chillicothe Constitution -Tribune. April 30, 1987.

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Figure Three: Postcard of Adams Automobile and Supply Company Building.



The Strand Hotel and Garage is one of the few buildings in Chillicothe with Mission/Spanish Revival ornamentation. It is also one of only two hotel buildings in the downtown area. The hotel and garage were built next to the Strand Theatre in 1925 replacing an earlier hotel, called the Luella Hotel, on the same site. The styling of the hotel was undoubtedly chosen to complement the Mission/Spanish Revival style of the Strand Theatre. (See Figure Five.) When the Strand Theatre burned in the early 1930s, the theatre building was replaced by the Strand Hotel Annex and Coffee Shop. (See Figure Six.)

The construction of new commercial buildings in the district in the early decades of the twentieth century was indicative of the continued growth and development of Chillicothe. However, the most significant new building constructed in the district during this period was the Chillicothe Post Office and Federal Building. Not only is it one of the largest buildings in the district, but also it is the only building in the district known to be designed by a professional architect, and it is among the few high-style buildings in Chillicothe.

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Figure Four: Postcard of the Strand Hotel and Strand Theatre ca. 1930.

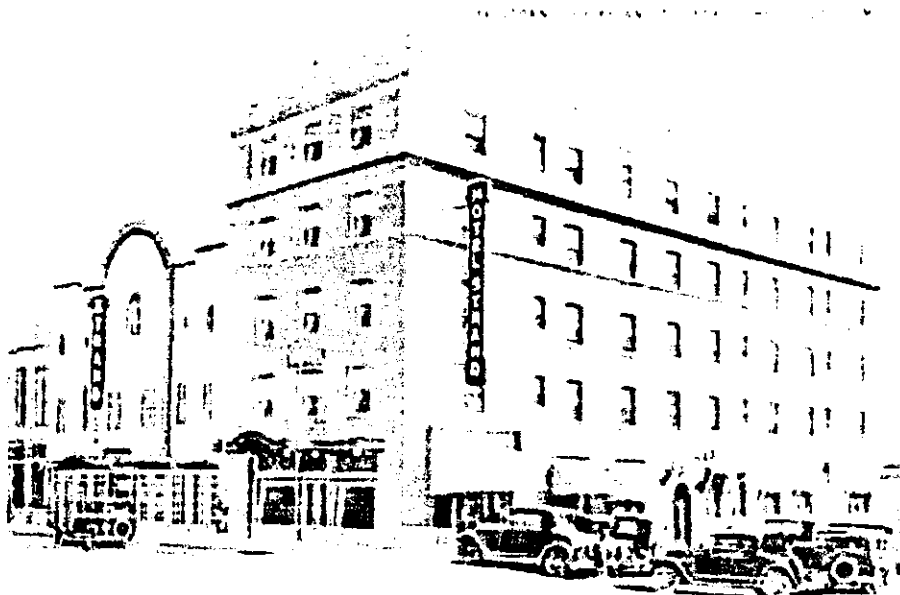
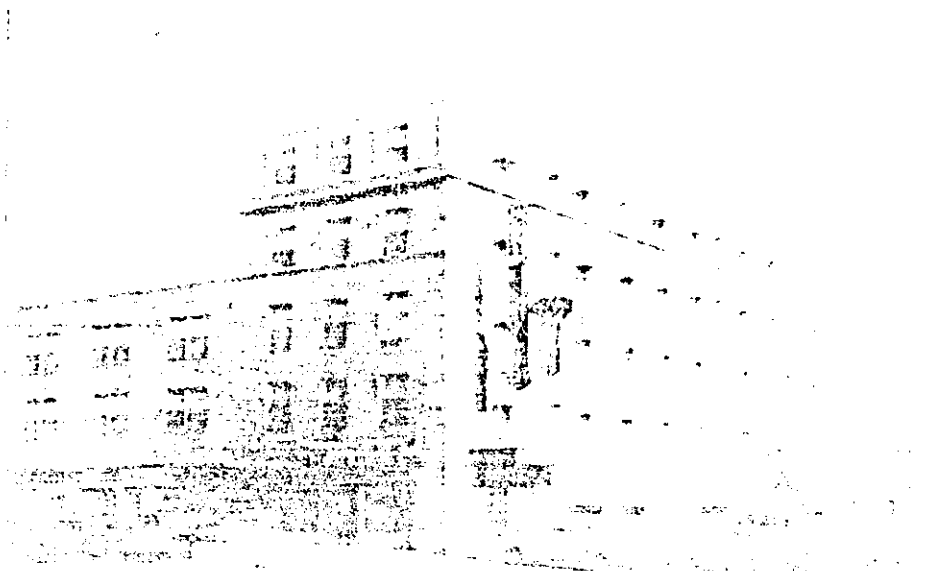


Figure Five: Postcard of the Strand Hotel and Strand Coffee Shop, ca. 1940.



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In 1910, Chillicothe was awarded a federal appropriation of \$65,000 to erect a post office building. The original plan called for a second story addition to house federal court chambers and offices. However, the construction of the post office was delayed until the additional money for the upper floors could be appropriated. The Chillicothe Post Office and Federal Building was finally completed in 1915. The three-story, brick, Beaux-Arts style building was designed by architects in the United States Treasury Department Supervising Architects Office and was constructed at a cost of \$125,000. It served as the Chillicothe Post Office from 1915 to 1965 when a new Post Office was constructed and the Livingston County Library moved into the building.

The Chillicothe Commercial Historic District contains a number of historically and architecturally significant buildings; it is an intact grouping of historic commercial buildings; and it is representative of the growth and expansion of downtown Chillicothe. The district continues to look and function much like it did during the period of significance, and the contributing buildings within the district meet the registration requirements set forth in the MPS cover document "Historic and Architectural Resources of Chillicothe, Missouri."

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SOURCES:

(See MPS Cover Document "Historic and Architectural Resources of Chillicothe, Missouri," for further discussion and a complete bibliography of general sources.)

Chillicothe Constitution, March 8, 1866.

Chillicothe Constitution -Tribune, April 30, 1987.

National Historical Company. History of Caldwell and Livingston County, Missouri. (St. Louis: National Historical Co., 1886.

Plat of the Original Town of Chillicothe, in Livingston County, Missouri, according to a re-survey by Orin Garvin, Deputy County Surveyor, 1859.

Polk, R. L. & Co. Missouri State Gazetteer and Business Directory. St. Louis: R. L. Polk & Co, 1890.

Ruger, A. Bird's Eye View of the City of Chillicothe. 1869.

Sanborn Fire Insurance Company. Maps of Chillicothe, 1885, 1890, 1896, 1901, 1909, 1916, 1927, 1940, 1963.

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10. Geographical Data

UTM References continued.

E. Zone	Easting	Northing	F. Zone	Easting	Northing
15	452650	4404490	15	452550	4404620

Verbal Boundary Description: The boundaries of the Chillicothe Commercial Historic District are shown as a dashed black line on the accompanying map entitled "District Boundary Map." (Figure One, Section 7, page 2.)

Boundary Justification: The current district boundaries encompass the intact areas of commercial development in the south part of downtown Chillicothe. The areas surrounding the district contain predominately residential buildings or new or greatly altered historic commercial buildings and were therefore excluded from the district.

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Photographs

The following information is the same for all photographs:

Historic and Architectural Resources of Chillicothe, Missouri
Chillicothe, Livingston County, Missouri

Becky L Snider

April 2002

Negatives on file with

Becky L. Snider Consulting LLC
507 South Garth Avenue
Columbia, MO 65203

List of Photographs

Camera Angles are indicated on the Photo Key Map

1. 500 Block of Washington Street, facing northwest.
2. 700 Block of Clay Street, facing southeast.
3. 440 and 450 Locust Street, left to right, facing southwest.
4. 437-455 Locust Street, right to left, facing southeast.
5. 437-455 Locust Street, right to left, facing northeast.
6. 405-427 Locust Street, right to left, facing southeast.
7. 600 Block of Clay Street, facing west.
8. 501 Elm Street, facing east.

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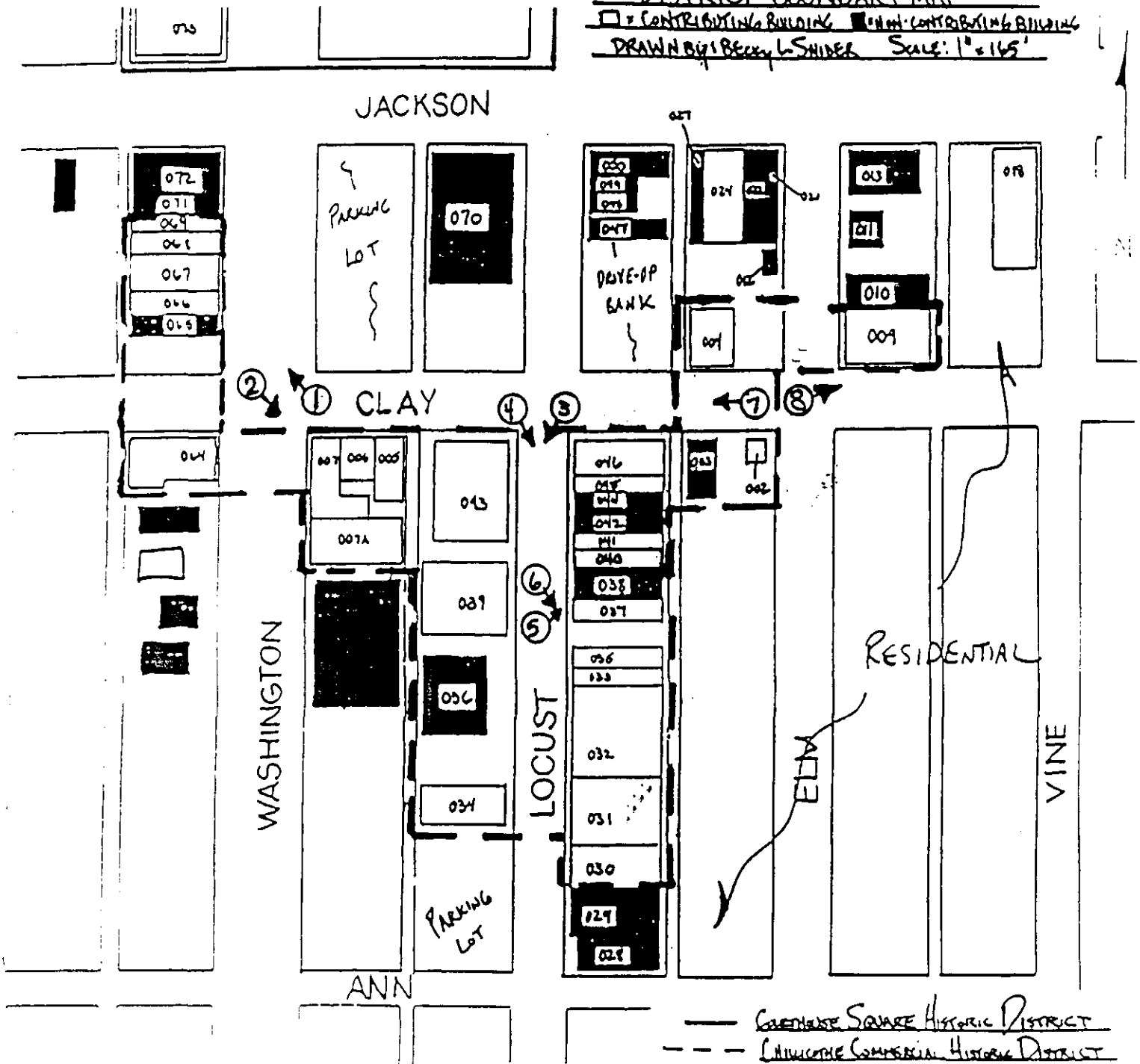
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Figure Six. Photo Key Map.
Drawn by Becky L. Snider

DOWNTOWN CHILICOTHE
DISTRICT BOUNDARY MAP
□ = CONTRIBUTING BUILDING ■ = NON-CONTRIBUTING BUILDING
DRAWN BY BECKY L. SNIDER SCALE: 1" = 165'



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Owner Information.

606 Clay	Macoubrie and Cox Cleaveland, LLC PO Box 467 Chillicothe, MO 64601
608 Clay	Michael Paul McRobert 5720 NE Wilson Blvd Kansas City, MO 64118-5245
609 Clay	Roger O. and Debra J Brick 12015 Liv 216 Chillicothe, MO 64601
712 Clay	Marcella Corzette 712 1/2 Clay St. Chillicothe, MO 64601
714 Clay	Richard B. & Linda L. Smith, 716 Clay St. Chillicothe, MO 64601
716 Clay	Richard B. & Linda L. Smith, 716 Clay St. Chillicothe, MO 64601
501 Elm	Ben J. & Michal L. Koehly 10376 LIV 2306 Chillicothe, MO 64601
407 Locust	Phillip and Terri Minnick 1423 Walnut St. Chillicothe, MO 64601
411 Locust	R. Dean & Andrea K. Herring P. O. Box 341 Chillicothe, MO 64601

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Owner Information.

417 Locust	JPH Properties Inc 434 Locust Chillicothe, MO 64601
417A Locust	Patrice Robertson 417 Locust Street Chillicothe, MO 64601
424 Locust	Calvin Reeves 1317 Miller St. Chillicothe, MO 64601
427 Locust	Marilyn Gale 1710 Polk Street Chillicothe, MO 64601
434 Locust	JPH Properties Inc 434 Locust Chillicothe, MO 64601
437 Locust	Lanny & Gina Dixon 29903 Highway V Jamesport, MO 64648
439 Locust	Patricia A. Wagy 434 Locust St. Chillicothe, MO 64601
440 Locust	City of Chillicothe 715 Washington St. Chillicothe, MO 64601
443 Locust	Angela R and Kelly W Poling 443 Locust St. Chillicothe, MO 64601

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National Register of Historic Places
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Section number 11 Page 29

Chillicothe Commercial Historic District
Livingston County, Missouri
Historic and Architectural Resources of Chillicothe, Missouri

Owner Information.

445 Locust	Don Michael Beebe 326 Calhoun St. Chillicothe, MO 64601
447 Locust	Phillip and Terri Minnick 1423 Walnut St. Chillicothe, MO 64601
450 Locust	Livingston County Livingston County Courthouse Chillicothe, MO 64601
451 Locust	Doug and Tammy Dennis 453 Locust Chillicothe, MO 64601
453 Locust	Doug and Tammy Dennis 453 Locust Chillicothe, MO 64601
455 Locust	Winkelmeyer Furniture, Inc. 455 Locust Chillicothe, MO 64601
452 Washington	William A and Mary Jo Ann Gibston Jr 452 1/2 Washington Chillicothe, MO 64601
504 Washington	Patrick F & Alicia Earley 2111 Meadowland Circle Chillicothe, MO 64601
506 Washington	Robert T & Eleanor Fairweather Route 3 Chillicothe, MO 64601

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

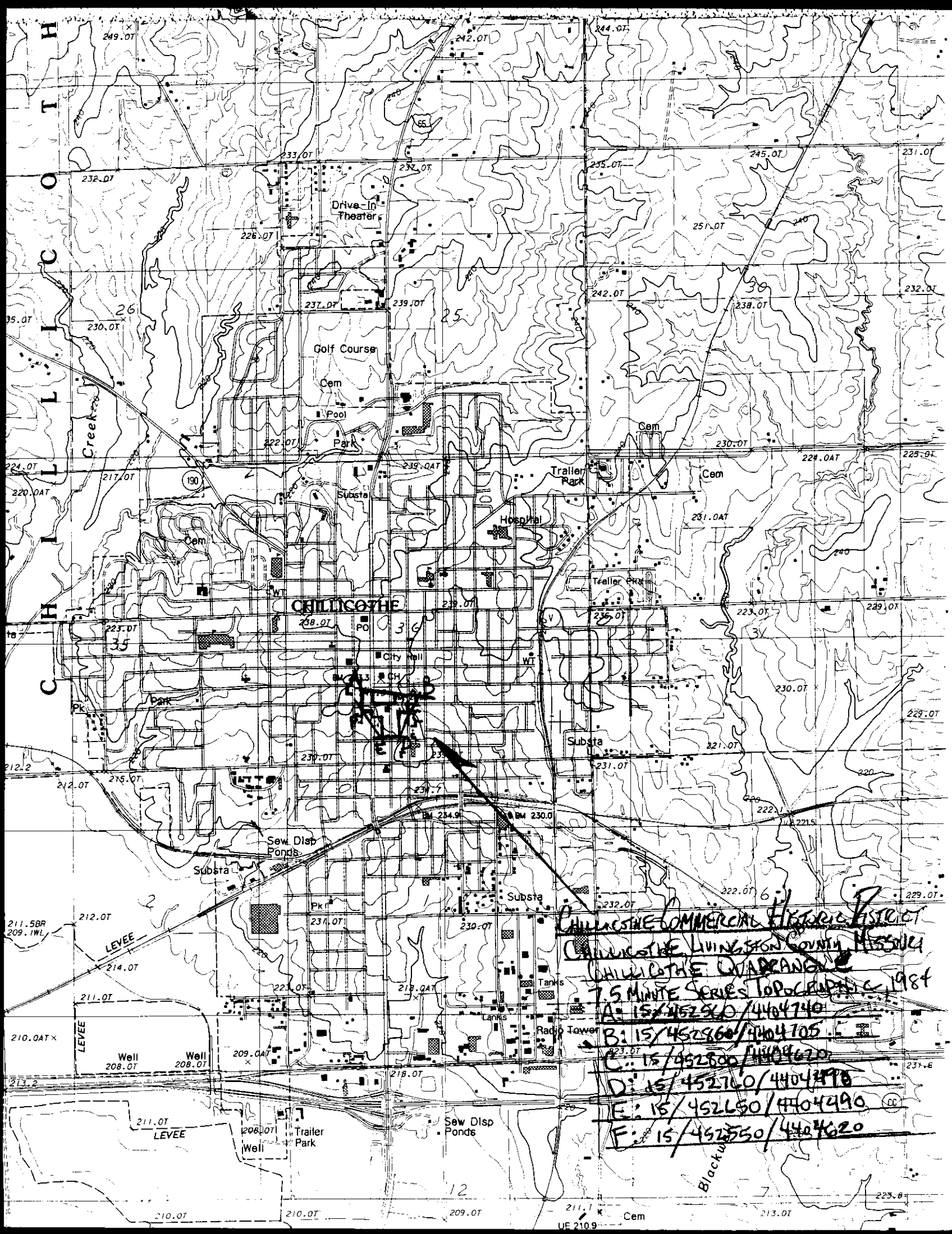
National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 11 Page 30

Chillicothe Commercial Historic District
Livingston County, Missouri
Historic and Architectural Resources of Chillicothe, Missouri

Owner Information.

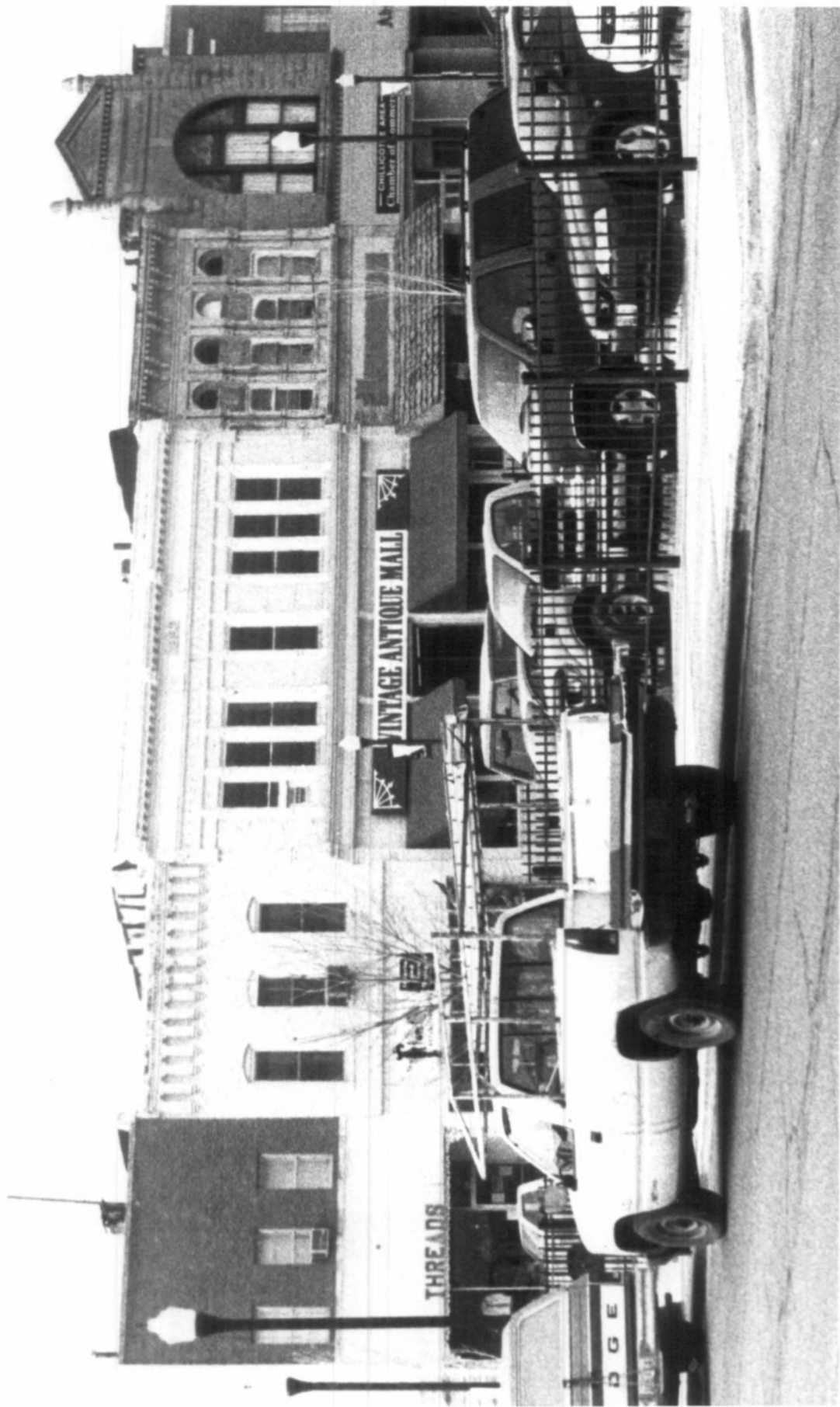
- | | |
|----------------|--|
| 508 Washington | Robert T & Eleanor Fairweather
Route 3
Chillicothe, MO 64601 |
| 512 Washington | Woodrow & Harriett Kline
1701 Rosewood Dr.
Chillicothe, MO 64601 |
| 514 Washington | Chillicothe Chamber of Commerce
PO Box 407
Chillicothe, MO 64601 |



CHILICOTHE

CHILICOTHE COMMERCIAL HISTORIC DISTRICT
 CHILICOTHE, LIVINGSTON COUNTY, MISSOURI
 CHILICOTHE QUADRANGLE
 7.5 MINUTE SERIES TOPOGRAPHIC, 1984
 A: 15/452960/4404740
 B: 15/452960/4404705
 C: 15/452800/4404620
 D: 15/452760/4404470
 E: 15/452650/4404490
 F: 15/452550/4404620

CHILLICOTHE COMMERCIAL HISTORIC DISTRICT
CHILLICOTHE, LIVINGSTON COUNTY, MISSOURI
PHOTO # 1



CHILICOTHE COMMERCIAL HISTORICAL DISTRICT
CHILICOTHE, LIVINGSTON COUNTY, MISSOURI
PHOTO #2

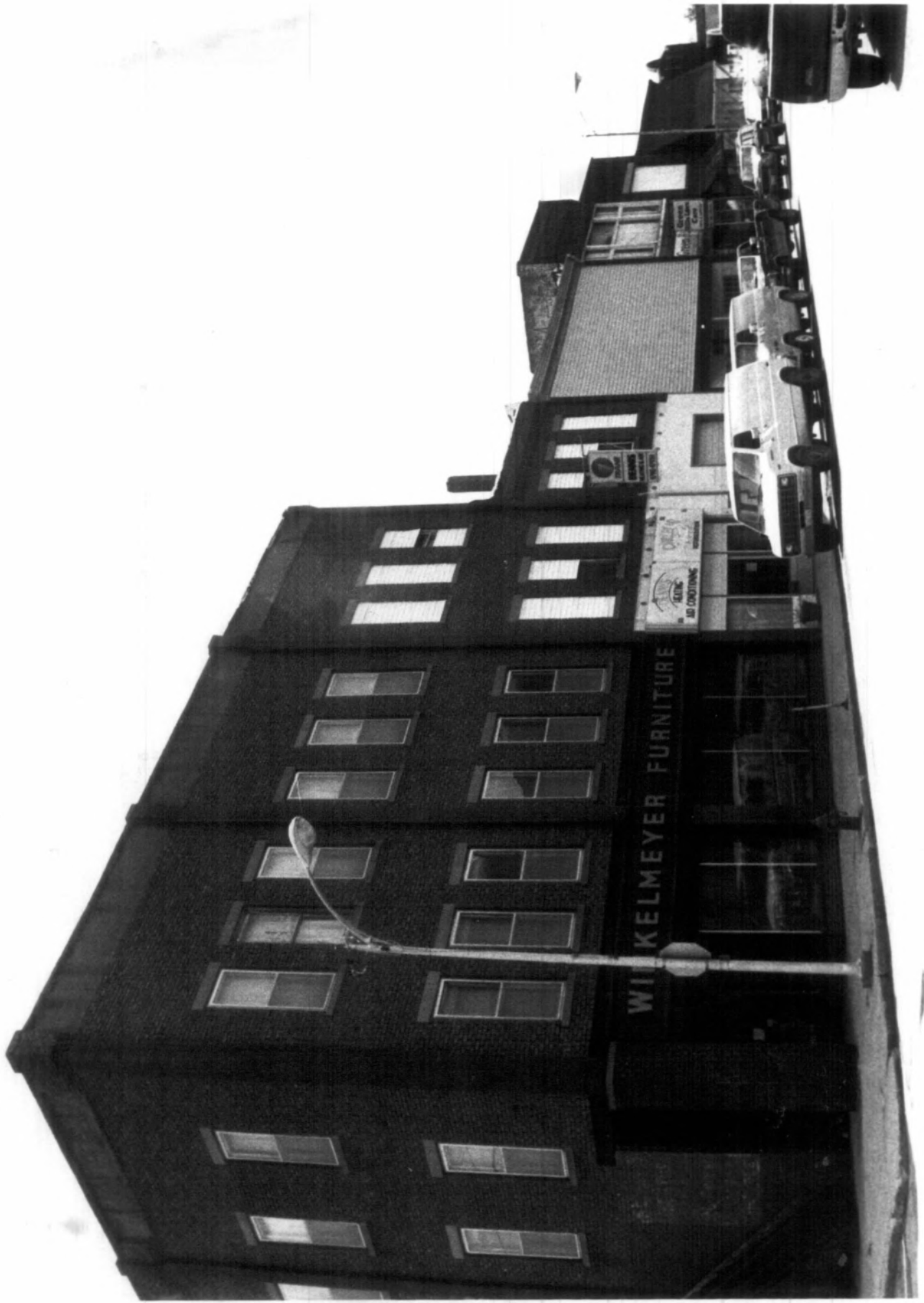


CHILICOTHE COMMERCIAL HISTORIC DISTRICT
CHILICOTHE, LIVINGSTON COUNTY, MISSOURI
81040 #3

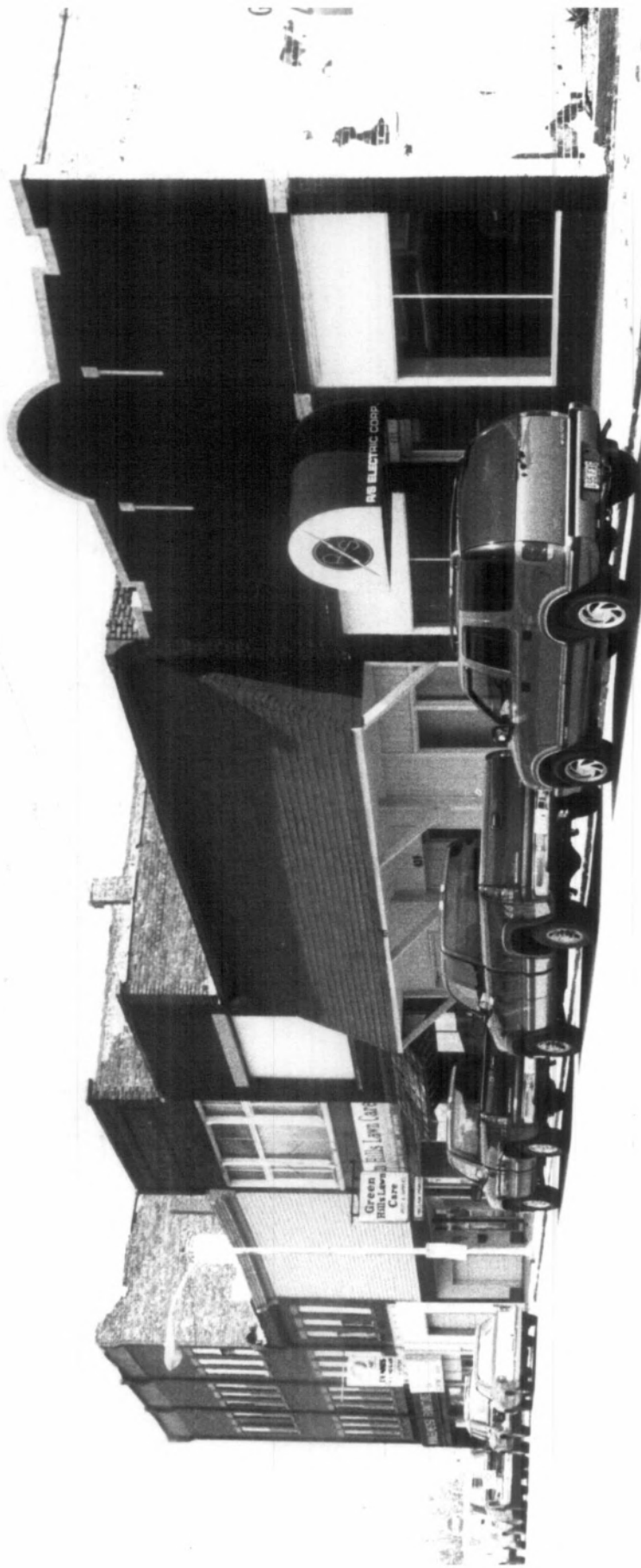


AVONSHIRE COUNTY
LIBRARY
100 OLD BRIDGE ST.
WELLS

CHILICOTHE COMMERCIAL ARTS DISTRICT
CHILICOTHE, WINSTON COUNTY, MISSOURI
Photo # 24

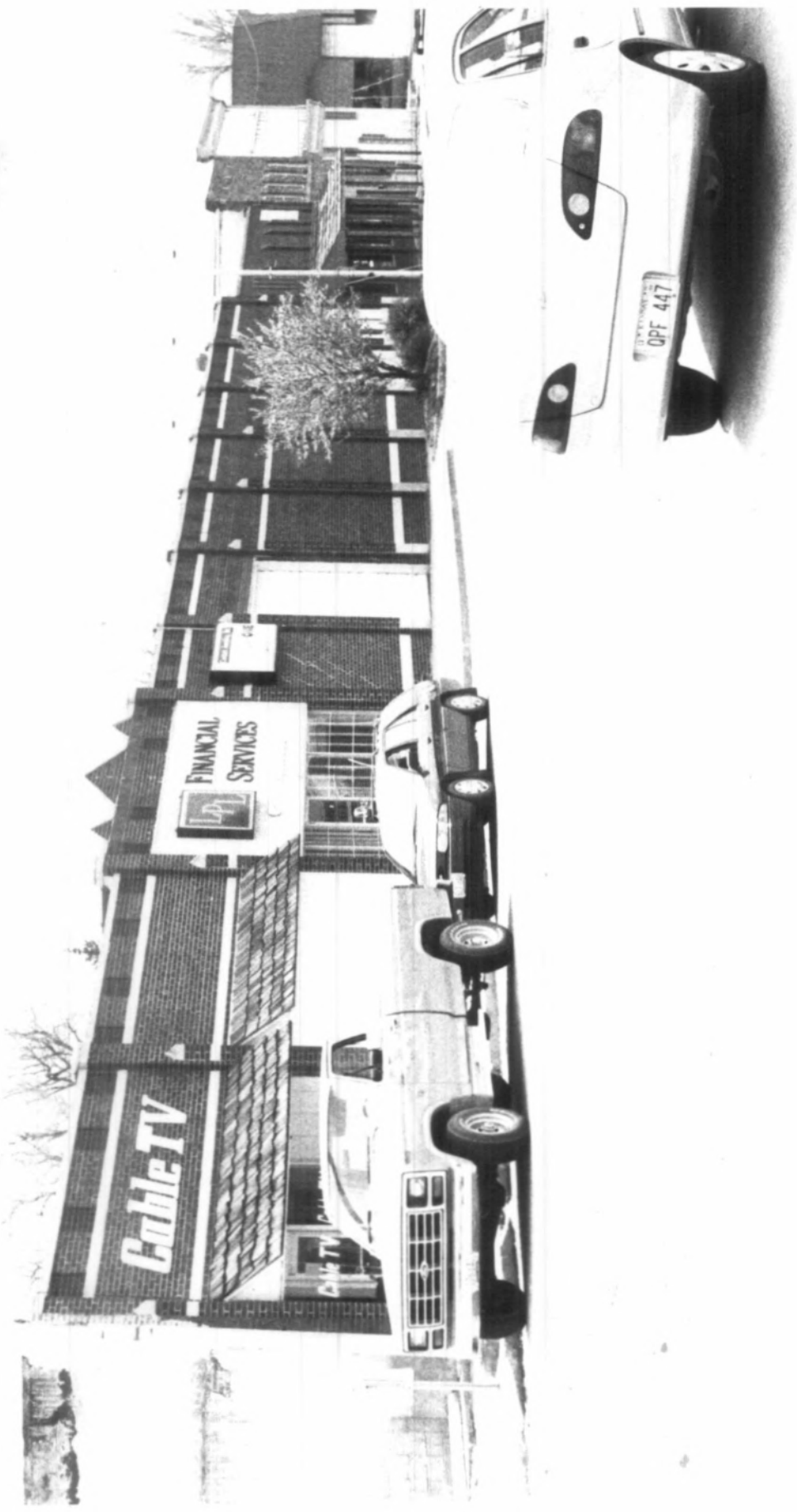


CHILLICOTHE COMMERCIAL HISTORIC DISTRICT
CHILLICOTHE, LIVINGSTON COUNTY, MISSOURI
PADO # 5



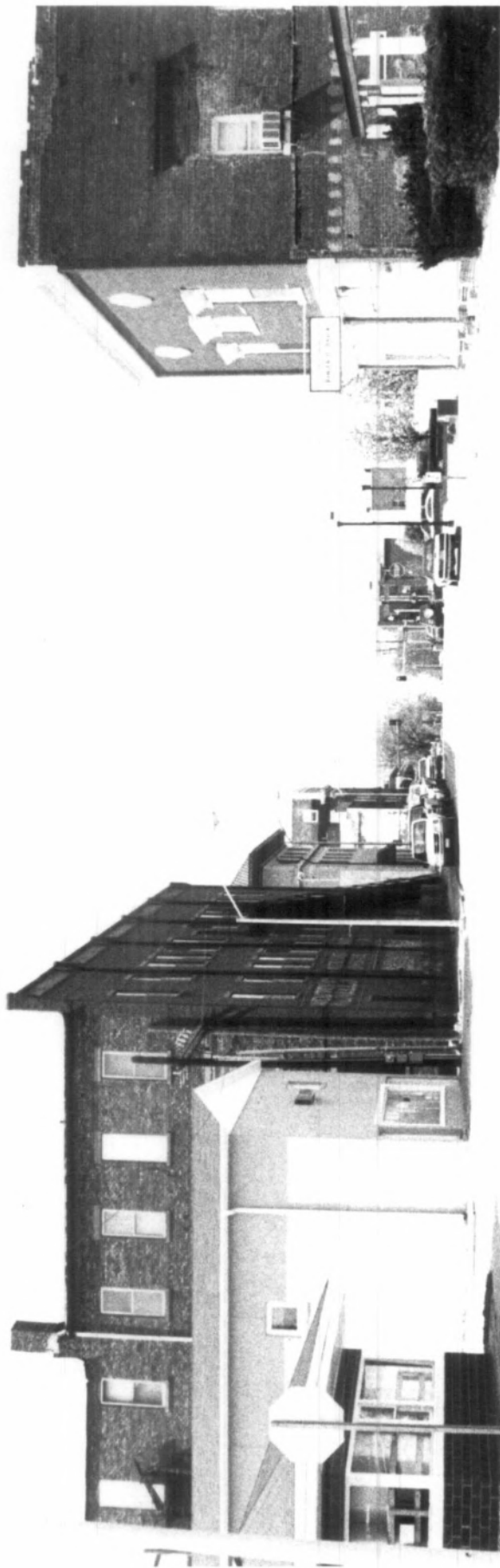
CHILLICOTHE COMMERCIAL HISTORIC DISTRICT
CHILLICOTHE, LIVINGSTON COUNTY, MISSOURI

PHOTO #6



CHILLICOTHE COMMERCIAL HISTORIC DISTRICT
CHILLICOTHE, LIVINGSTON COUNTY, MISSOURI

Photo #7



Chillicothe Commercial Historic District
Chillicothe, Livingston County, Missouri
Photo # 8

