

**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service**

**National 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 Clarksville Historic District  
other names/site number N/A

**2. Location**

street & number see continuation sheet N/A not for publication  
city, town Clarksville N/A vicinity  
state Missouri code MO county Pike code 163 zip code 63336

**3. Classification**

| Ownership of Property                            | Category of Property                         | Number of Resources within Property |                     |
|--|--|-------------------------------------|---------------------|
|  |  | Contributing                        | Noncontributing     |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private      | <input type="checkbox"/> building(s)         | <u>66</u>                           | <u>23</u> buildings |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> public-local | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> district | <u>0</u>                            | <u>0</u> sites      |
| <input type="checkbox"/> public-State            | <input type="checkbox"/> site                | <u>0</u>                            | <u>0</u> structures |
| <input type="checkbox"/> public-Federal          | <input type="checkbox"/> structure           | <u>0</u>                            | <u>0</u> objects    |
|  | <input type="checkbox"/> object              | <u>66</u>                           | <u>23</u> Total     |

Name of related multiple property listing: Historic Resources of Clarksville, Missouri  
Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 1

**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, Director, Date 3/15/91  
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:) \_\_\_\_\_

## 6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)

COMMERCE/TRADE/specialty store  
DOMESTIC/single dwelling  
SOCIAL/meeting hall  
RELIGION/religious structure  
GOVERNMENT/city hall

Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)

COMMERCE/TRADE/specialty store  
DOMESTIC/single dwelling  
SOCIAL/meeting hall  
RELIGION/religious structure  
GOVERNMENT/city hall

## 7. Description

Architectural Classification  
(enter categories from instructions)

Greek Revival  
Italianate  
Queen Anne

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

foundation stone  
walls brick  
weatherboard  
roof asphalt  
other concrete  
metal

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

SUMMARY: The Clarksville Historic District has been defined on the basis of information gleaned in an inventory of historic resources conducted under a grant from the Missouri Department of Natural Resources and on the basis of historic contexts and property types defined in the Multiple Property Documentation Form "Historic Resources of Clarksville, Missouri." The district includes parts of twelve city blocks containing a total of 90 buildings. Sixty-six buildings are counted as contributing, while one building, the Clifford-Wirick House, 105 South Second Street, was previously listed in the National Register (NRHP 1984). There are twenty-three noncontributing buildings. The buildings can be further delineated by the property types established in the MPS "Historic Resources of Clarksville, Missouri" as follows: Commercial Buildings, twenty-five contributing and three non-contributing; Institutional Buildings, four contributing; Vernacular Cottages, ten contributing, one previously listed, and four noncontributing; High-Style Houses, twelve contributing; and Other Residential Buildings, five contributing, three noncontributing. In addition, there are twenty-three outbuildings, mostly garages and sheds; of these, ten are counted as contributing and thirteen as noncontributing.

### Location and Setting

Located on the Mississippi River, Clarksville was laid out to take advantage of its riverfront setting. The town plan is a typical American grid, with the blocks turned toward the river and at an angle to the points of the compass. First Street, also called Front Street or Water Street, was designed to face the river, and it still does. U.S. Lock and Dam No. 24 was located directly in front of the town in 1936, and, as a byproduct of that project, much of the riverfront was landscaped as a park, in which the tracks of the Burlington Railroad (formerly the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy) scarcely show.

**8. Statement of Significance**

Identifying 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)

Architecture  
Commerce  
Social History

Period of Significance

1845-1930  
1847-1923  
1892-1910

Significant Dates

N/A  
N/A  
N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Significant Person

N/A

Architect/Builder

Unknown

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

SUMMARY: The Clarksville Historic District, Pike County, includes the business district and adjacent residential area of this town on the bank of the Mississippi River. It is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A and C. The district is notable for its retention of location and setting; almost uniquely among Mississippi River towns in Missouri, Clarksville's business district still directly faces the river. Further, high quality residential and institutional structures are still located immediately adjacent to the business district, retaining for Clarksville the feelings and associations of small town life that have been lost in many other places. Under Criterion A, the buildings that survive in the district are associated with events that made a significant contribution to the history of Clarksville and are representative of the experience of many river cities in Missouri, particularly in the areas of Commerce and Social History. In the area of Commerce, the period of significance extends from 1847, the earliest date of record for the commercial buildings at 101 and 103 North First (Front) Street, to 1923, the date of construction of the most recent commercial building in the district (see "Historic Resources of Clarksville, Missouri: Industry and Commerce in Clarksville, 1845-1930"). In the area of Social History, the period of significance extends from 1892, when the Sentinal relocated to its long-term office at 107 Howard Street, to 1910, the widely heralded date of construction of the public library (see "Historic Resources of Clarksville, Missouri: Social History in Clarksville, 1835-1930"). Under Criterion C, in the area of Architecture, the buildings of the district span the years 1845 to 1930 and embody the distinctive characteristics of several types, periods, and methods of construction. As a group, they form a distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction. The Clarksville Historic District contains the majority of resources referred to in the multiple property documentation form "Historic Resources of Clarksville, Missouri."

ELABORATION: All the property types described in Section 7 of this nomination are defined and assigned criteria and areas of significance in the multiple

See continuation sheet

See continuation sheet

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

Specify repository:

Missouri Department of Natural Resources

**10. Geographical Data**

Acreage of property 16.27 acres

UTM References

A 

|   |   |
|---|---|
| 1 | 5 |
| 6 | 8 |
| 0 | 5 |
| 0 | 0 |

|   |   |
|---|---|
| 4 | 3 |
| 5 | 9 |
| 9 | 2 |
| 0 | 0 |

Zone Easting Northing

C 

|   |   |
|---|---|
| 1 | 5 |
| 6 | 8 |
| 0 | 5 |
| 6 | 0 |

|   |   |
|---|---|
| 4 | 3 |
| 5 | 9 |
| 4 | 6 |
| 0 | 0 |

B 

|   |   |
|---|---|
| 1 | 5 |
| 6 | 8 |
| 0 | 7 |
| 5 | 0 |

|   |   |
|---|---|
| 4 | 3 |
| 5 | 9 |
| 6 | 0 |
| 0 | 0 |

Zone Easting Northing

D 

|   |   |
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| 1 | 5 |
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| 2 | 0 |

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| 4 | 3 |
| 5 | 9 |
| 7 | 9 |
| 0 | 0 |

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification

See continuation sheet

**11. Form Prepared By**

name/title 1. Esley Hamilton  
 organization City of Clarksville date March 1990  
 street & number c/o 7346 Balson Avenue telephone (314) 727-0428  
 city or town University City state Missouri zip code 63130

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Clarksville Historic District

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Streets and Numbers:

115 North First to 301 South First (Front)  
121 North Second to 404 South Second  
107 to 110 North Third  
106, 108, 300, and 307 South Third  
107 to 213 Howard  
212 & 213 Washington  
111 & 112 Main Cross  
102 to 209 Virginia

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Historic Functions, continued

COMMERCE/TRADE/department store  
COMMERCE/TRADE/business  
COMMERCE/TRADE/professional  
COMMERCE/TRADE/restaurant  
COMMERCE/TRADE/financial institution

Current Functions, continued

COMMERCE/TRADE/department store  
COMMERCE/TRADE/business  
COMMERCE/TRADE/professional  
COMMERCE/TRADE/restaurant

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Clarksville Historic District

## Architectural Classification, continued

Gothic Revival

## Physical Description, continued

Each block in Clarksville has a 12-foot alley and 8 lots measuring 60 by 110 feet. Block numbers are not used, but lots are numbered consecutively, starting at the south end of First Street, which is also called Front or Water Street. The original plat had 228 lots extending west to Fourth Street, but many of them were never built on. The Clarksville Historic District encompasses 60 of these lots, including 5 that are vacant. The surrounding hills penetrate to within a block of the river at the north edge of town. In this district, Howard and Lewis west of Second Street are the steepest. The west side of Third Street rises sharply between Main Cross and Howard, providing a green backdrop for the historic district to its east. The historic district and the larger town flatten out toward the south and a wider plain. The south edge of the historic district is formed by the Town Creek, a stream that runs in a narrow but deep declivity from the hills to empty into the Mississippi River just below Virginia Street.

The city fathers evidently expected the center of Clarksville to become the intersection of Main Cross and Third, because that's where they put the town square. The square itself was never fully laid out, and today it is occupied by the medical center, of 1960 vintage. The focus of business activity soon became the intersection of First and Howard Streets, and the business district spread west on Howard and around the corner onto Second Street. First Street is limited as a commercial venue; it does not tie directly into the main roads out of town, being blocked at the south by the railroad right-of-way and at the north by the hilly terrain. Second Street, by contrast, is State Highway 79, the primary route north to Louisiana, Missouri, and south to Elsberry and St. Louis.

## Commercial Buildings

The twenty-five contributing commercial buildings in the historic district meet the registration requirements set out in the Multiple Property Documentation Form in several ways. Twenty-three of the contributing buildings are clustered in the business district and contribute to its continuity of feeling and association. They all retain an overall integrity of form, most have original storefront openings and details of fascia and upper floor, and some retain the original details of the storefront. The two commercial buildings outside the business district are the buildings of the La Crosse Lumber Company. They retain the higher degree of physical integrity required by the Multiple Property

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Documentation Form for commercial buildings located outside the business district. There are three noncontributing commercial buildings.

The business district of Clarksville was largely reshaped by three fires. The fire of 1892 destroyed the north part of the First Street frontage north of Howard. It was rebuilt with matching two-story pressed metal fronts. Three of these survive as 111, 113, and 115 North First Street (Photo 2). Each is divided into three bays, the tall first floor framed by pilasters, the second floor framed by colonnettes on high pedestals. The fire of 1901 wiped out the whole block bounded by First, Second, Howard and Washington. All but one of the commercial buildings on the block were rebuilt within the next four years, mostly as one-story storefronts (Photos 1, 4, and 12). The exception was the I.O.O.F. Hall at 108-110 Howard, rebuilt with the meeting hall above two stores, embellished with a pressed metal front with a tall cornice. Pressed metal cornices are also seen at 118 Howard Street at 106 South Second, and at the four-store row numbered 105 South First. Three other buildings built after the 1901 fire have brick cornices in identical patterns: a row of corbelled modillions above a frieze of angled bricks. This is seen at 103 South First, 107 South First, and at 110 South Second in yellow brick. The key corner building at 101 South First has a similar cornice in red brick. The row of three narrow storefronts numbered 112, 114, and 116 Howard looks to be of a piece, but Number 116 was not added until about 1910. The first two have plain metal parapets, while the third has brick.

The fire of 1907 took out both sides of North Second Street north of Howard. Three commercial buildings were replaced before 1910, along with a church and a residence (Photos 9 & 11). The two-story brick store at 115 North Second has segmental-arched windows and other features which suggest a date much earlier than its actual one. The recent addition of a mansarded front porch does not hide the original lines of the building. The former blacksmith and wagon shop next door at 119-121 North Second still has its wide arched double doors, hipped gable roof, and stamped sheet-metal siding. A one-story brick wing has been added to the south side. Across the street from these two is the Kissinger Building, whose side walls are also covered with metal sheeting. The front is brick and rises almost two stories in height. From this elevation, the roof slopes gradually back to one-story height at the rear. The storefront portion of the front has been extended toward the street by glass display windows topped by a metal fascia.

Clarksville's present City Hall at 111 Howard Street was built in 1910 as the Citizens Bank of Clarksville (Photo 3). It is a brick two-story structure with two storefronts, the best preserved in the district. Very traditional in form, it is the most recent contributing structure in the business district.

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The oldest commercial buildings cluster around the northwest corner of First and Howard (Photos 2 and 3). The Sentinel Building at 107 Howard Street was built between 1867 and 1871. Its second floor windows have arched tops filled in with brick. Its single storefront with additional side entrance has been altered but retains the original iron framework. Numbers 101 and 103 North First Street may date from before 1847, when the property was sold with two "store houses" on it. Both are two story brick structures, but number 101 has segmental arched windows and 103 flat-topped ones. Numbers 105 and 107 have matching cornice lines but are only one story in height. Number 105 was built circa 1887 as a headquarters for the Clifford Banking Company. The unusually deep recess of the door and display windows appears in old photos of the building. A current restoration has exposed important interior details, including the glass and wood floor-to-ceiling screen and the original bank vault. The doors of the vault have been returned after spending several years in St. Louis. Number 107 has recently been revealed, after removal of twentieth century alterations, to be same building originally constructed in the 1850s. It has an intact storefront from the second half of the nineteenth century but has lost the upper part of its second story.

The final contributing commercial property in the district, counted as two buildings, is located at 301 South First Street. The La Crosse Lumber Company yard was rebuilt following a 1923 fire, and, according to the 1930 Sanborn Fire Insurance map, it has not been substantially altered since (Photo 8). The largest building forms a U which opens on First, or Front, Street. One wing of the U along Main Cross Street is a one story, hip roofed office clad with clapboard siding; the roof projects over the sidewalk in front, supported by brick piers which form tall pedestals and stubby tapered columns. Along the rear and the east side of the property, open-sided, two story, shed roofed wings, used for lumber storage, complete the U and form, with the office wing, a three-sided court. The second building occupies this court and is also open-sided, two story, and used for lumber storage, as well. However, it is gable roofed, with an arched boom town front. The First Street frontage of these storage buildings has been refaced with plywood sheeting held with battens.

Institutional

This category refers to buildings categorized in Item 6 as social or religious. The four institutional buildings in the district are the Presbyterian Church, the Methodist Church of 1906, the Masonic Temple of 1903, and the Library of 1910. All of them are little altered and are distinguished in the context of Clarksville architecture and as such meet the registration requirements for this property type in the Multiple Property Documentation Form. All four are counted as contributing.

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The Presbyterian Church at 300 South Third is a good example of the Queen Anne style as applied to an ecclesiastical building (Photos 23 & 24). Cross-shaped, it has tall gables on three sides, finished with a mixture of clapboards, vertical board and batten, and a bracketed frieze. The lower walls are brick, radiating around the upper parts of the lancet windows. The main entry is in the corner tower, which has a low louvered frame stage above the taller brick shaft.

The Methodist Church at 101 North Second has a similar parti, only here the larger three-part windows rise into the frame upper parts, which are shingled (Photo 11). The shingled stage of the entrance tower has small rose-windows, while the top stage is an elaborate construction of corner buttresses, louvered lancets, and cross gables topped by metal grillwork.

The Masonic Temple at 116 South Second street was one of the new buildings after the 1901 fire (Photo 14). A two-story brick structure with a hipped roof, it has a meeting hall upstairs and apartments downstairs. The building has a multitude of doors; three on Second, one on Washington, and three opening into the north yard. A matching one-story structure was built at the north edge of the lot at the same time. The Masonic Temple is an unusual and interesting example of a design intended to provide an economic base for an institutional use.

The Clarksville Public Library at 401 South Second Street is a small one-room structure given dignity by its Neoclassical detailing, which includes Roman Doric columns "in antis" at the projecting entrance porch, brick quoining at the corners, and a white frieze and cornice below the brick parapet (Photo 17).

### Vernacular Cottages

Residential structures in the district can be grouped into three property types as defined in "Historic Resources of Clarksville, Missouri." Most numerous are examples of the Vernacular Cottage property type. There are ten contributing examples in the district. One example, the Clifford-Wirick House, 105 South Second Street, was listed in the National Register in 1984; it is an L-shaped cottage with Italianate details. There are four non-contributing examples. Most examples of the Vernacular Cottage property type are simple, one story frame structures with stone foundations and gabled roofs, ranging in date from before the Civil War to the early 1890s, with most built in the 1850s and 1860s. The scale of these houses was revived in the bungalow and the Cape Cod of the early twentieth century. Most of these houses lack most identifiable stylistic features but are typical examples of vernacular architecture of the Victorian era, sometimes called folk architecture, and recognized by scholars as a significant part of America's architectural heritage. The vernacular is a style in itself, historically

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important in this state because so characteristic of pioneer and rural Missouri. All of the vernacular cottages in Clarksville have been altered over the years to a greater or lesser extent, but all retain their basic character. The following are counted as contributing examples of the property type:

- 205 South Second, by 1865 (Photo 13)
- 206 South Second, 1892 (Photo 14)
- 303 South Second, circa 1858 (Photo 15)
- 307 South Second, circa 1875 (Photo 15)
- 209 Howard, circa 1860
- 106 South Third, circa 1868 (Photo 21)
- 108 South Third, circa 1855 (Photo 21)
- 213 Washington, circa 1850 (Photo 22)
- 210 Howard, circa 1870 (Photo 20)
- 205 South First (Front), circa 1885

Both the 210 Howard Street and the 205 South First Street cottages may have been built as dependencies for larger houses. Noncontributing examples of this property type are described at the end of this section.

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High Style Houses

All twelve examples of the High Style Houses property type in the Clarksville Historic District are counted as contributing. Nearly all the residential structures designed in the high styles of the nineteenth century are located in the district. They were built by the commercial and industrial leaders of the community primarily in the years immediately before and after the Civil War. While not particularly large or magnificent in a national context, they stand out dramatically among Clarksville's vernacular cottages. Ten of the contributing examples are two stories in height, and most are brick. All retain a good degree of integrity, perhaps because of their more durable materials. The most common change has been the alteration of porches, a phenomenon seen nationally and typically done in the early twentieth century, well within the period of significance of the district.

Two contributing examples of the property type are one story in height and resemble examples of the Vernacular Cottage property type in form, but their stylistic identities are too strong to be considered vernacular. The house at 107 North Third Street is an example of the Gothic Revival style, rarely employed in domestic architecture in Missouri. Constructed as a dependency for 109 North Third Street, the house is an L-shaped building with icicle-like bargeboards (Photo 18). The house at 203 South First (Front) Street is a classic Greek Revival cottage with a central portico and pedimented gables. It was built by 1850 and was called "Landmark" because it was so easily recognizable from the river (Photo 6). The Prewitt House at 214 Howard is another house with a dependency. It is one of eight surviving large brick houses built in Clarksville between approximately 1850 and 1868; seven are included in this district. All can be categorized as Italianate, but many have strong Greek-Revival carryovers, such as classicizing porticoes and doors framed by toplights and sidelights. These have always been the most desirable houses in town, occupied well into the twentieth century by the business leaders of the community. Others are these:

- 209 South First, circa 1845 (Photo 7)
- 101 South Second, 1859 (Photos 4, 11, and 20)
- 111 Main Cross, circa 1866 (Photo 14)
- 212 Washington, circa 1860 (Photo 23)
- 109 North Third, circa 1860 (Photo 18)
- 307 South Third, circa 1855 (Photo 24)

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The frame houses of comparable size were all built later than the preceding group, and they are more varied in style. Most of them have to be classified as Other House Types. Three, however, are good examples of the Queen Anne style, two of them surprisingly built in the first decade of this century. They are 209 South Second (1893, Photo 15), 111 North Second (1906, Photos 9 & 11), and 203 South Second (by 1909, Photo 13).

### Other Residential Buildings

There are five contributing examples of this property type and three noncontributing examples. As a property type, this category includes all residential properties not otherwise defined. Multi-family dwellings, of which there are very few in Clarksville, come under this heading, as well as some single-family dwellings. The latter can be divided into nineteenth century houses that are larger than cottages but with no pronounced stylistic character, and twentieth century houses in a variety of styles that were popular at the time but have only recently received academic recognition, such as the Foursquare. In districts such as this, the earlier houses may be considered contributing if they retain their basic shape and most important details, so that they contribute to the period character of the district. Later houses must be good examples of their styles and little altered so that they do not detract from the district's character.

Three houses in this group might be called Vernacular Victorian: 209 Virginia (circa 1870), 404 South Second (1874, Photo 16), and 213 Howard, which took its present stuccoed appearance about 1920 (Photo 19). This house is actually one of the oldest in the district, perhaps the oldest, and restoration going on at the present time is returning the house to its nineteenth-century appearance, sans porch and stucco.

Two residential structures in the district represent the Foursquare Style of the early twentieth century. The house at 117 South First Street (Photo 5) is a completely unaltered brick structure built about 1910, while the so-called Bartlett Apartments at 202 South Second (actually a two-family flat in the guise of a Foursquare) has a foundation and front porch of shaped concrete blocks dating from about 1912, while the body of the house was not completed until about 1930 (It is seen behind 206 South Second in Photo 14). A good example of the long afterglow of popular styles in the outlying parts of the state, it is the most recent contributing residence in the district.

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Outbuildings

Several nineteenth-century sheds and stables survive in the Clarksville Historic District; they contribute significantly to the historic ambiance. The largest and most important is the stable of 111 Main Cross. It has board-and-batten siding with a louvered cupola crowning its gabled roof. Another significant building is the one-story brick located north of the Masonic Temple. It is detailed to match the larger building. Other smaller sheds were judged to be contributing if they were of board-and-batten construction and complimented the primary building on the particular lot. One of these can be seen at 404 South Second (to the left of Photo 16), and another is behind 212 Washington (to the right of the main house in Photo 23). Modern garages and other buildings of non-traditional materials were judged noncontributing, for example the corrugated metal structure in Photo 24. In all, 10 contributing and 13 noncontributing outbuildings were counted.

Noncontributing

Ten buildings and thirteen outbuildings have been classified as intrusions based on their degree of alteration or their recent date of construction; in other words, they either did not meet the registration requirements of the Multiple Property Documentation Form, or they did not fit within the associated historic contexts so far defined in "Historic Resources of Clarksville, Missouri."

Three of the noncontributing buildings are examples of the Commerical Buildings property type:

Number 109 North Front Street is a storefront building that was once part, with Number 107, of a double two-story structure. The two parts passed into separate ownership in 1912 and Number 109 was remodeled and cut down to one story sometime after 1930 (Photos 1 & 2).

Number 116 North Second Street is a one-story concrete block structure built by Southwestern Bell Telephone Company in two parts: the hip-roofed rear part about 1952, and the flat-roofed front in 1962 (Photo 10). Located in the business district, it sits unobtrusively back from the street.

Number 112 South Second Street is a small gable-roofed concrete block building on a lot measuring only 15 by 35 feet (Photo 12). It stands at the south edge of the business district.

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Four of the non-contributing buildings are Vernacular Cottages, but constructed too recently to contribute to the associated historic contexts:

Number 207 South First Street is a dark-shingle-covered one-and-a-half-story house in the Cape Cod style. It is one of several similar ones built by Richard H. White in Clarksville and dates from 1938.

Number 108 North Third Street was originally built about 1930 as a one-story gable-roofed cottage of five bays, with another offset bay at the north end (Photo 19). It was later modified by adding a second story in the form of two long shed-roofed dormers across the front and back of the house.

Number 110 North Third Street may have been built as early as 1868, but its present appearance dates from a remodeling to Cape Cod cottage style about 1938, with later modifications including aluminum siding (Photo 19). The work was probably done by Richard H. White, who owned this property for a time.

Number 207 South Second Street is a one-story gable-roofed frame residence of vaguely Cape Cod style constructed about 1951. It has gable-hooded entrances both at front and on the south side.

Three other residential structures fall into the category of Other Residential Buildings. They are noncontributing both in terms of date and stylistic character:

Number 107 South Second Street is a modified ranch house built about 1948. It has a front chimney of beige brick and diamond patterned muntins in the front windows.

Number 109 South Second Street is a two-story gable-roofed brick apartment building in the Neo-Georgian style (Photo 13). Its scale is compatible with that of the older two-story residences nearby.

Number 305 South Second Street is a one-story hip-roofed brick veneer house in a modified ranch style (Photo 15). It was built in 1973.

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property documentation form. Briefly, their significance can be summarized as follows:

Commercial Buildings form a compact grouping overlooking the river. This surviving setting makes them especially significant as reminders of Missouri's celebrated river trade. The La Crosse Lumber Company, the one commercial property outside the central business district, is a nearly untouched reminder of one aspect of that trade, lumbering.

Institutional Buildings in the district are notable primarily for their architectural distinction. The Clarksville Public Library is also important as a reflection of the theme of Social History.

Vernacular Cottages form the background against which the high style buildings stand out. In terms of contexts, these cottages represent the economic line against which the economic leaders of the community wished to stand out. They reflect the economic scale at which the majority of the residents could afford to build. Architecturally, the vernacular is now represented as a style in its own right, essential for understanding the culture of nineteenth century Missouri.

High-Style Residences as defined in this nomination are Greek Revival, Gothic Revival, and Italianate. They may be relatively plain in comparison to the textbook examples of their styles, but they are significant as local expressions. They are also reflections of Clarksville's nineteenth century industrial prosperity.

Other Residential Buildings include houses that are too large to be considered cottages or it styles of the later nineteenth and earlier twentieth centuries. They are exceptionally good examples of the twentieth century styles in the context of Clarksville architecture. The Duvall House at 111 South First Street, for example, is a completely unaltered example of the Foursquare style, built about 1910 by one of the founders of Clarksville industry.

The associated historic contexts in the MPS "Historic Resources of Clarksville, Missouri" which apply to the Clarksville Historic District are "Commerce and Industry in Clarksville, 1845-1930," "Architecture in Clarksville, 1845-1930," and "Social History in Clarksville, 1835-1930>" While all of these contexts are represented by significant buildings outside the district, their fullest representation is within it. The periods of significance that have been assigned to the areas of significance listed at the top of this page are somewhat narrower than those of the associated

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historic contexts in the Multiple Property Documentation Form; those represent terminal dates appropriate to the city as a whole, while the dates associated with the district represent the construction dates of buildings actually found within the district.

One property within the district has previously been listed in the National Register: the Clifford-Wirick House at 105 South Second Street.

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1. "Clarksville, Surveying the Past--Phase I." Jefferson City, Missouri: Missouri Department of Natural Resources, 1987.
2. The History of Pike County, Missouri. Des Moines, Iowa: Mills and Company, 1883.
3. Hawley's Clarksville City Directory for 1875-1876. Jacksonville, Illinois: Hawley, Martin and Seaton, 1875.
4. Pike County, Missouri: People, Places & Pikers, compiled and edited by Karen Schwadron. Pike County, Missouri: Pike County Historical Society, 1981.
5. Portrait and Biographical Record of Marion, Ralls, and Pike Counties. Chicago: C.O. Owen and company, 1895; reprint ed., New London, Missouri: Ralls County Book Company, 1982.
6. Tales and Talk from Down in Pike. Clarksville: Coterie, GFWC, 1976.
7. Your Guide to a Walking Tour of Clarksville. Clarksville: n.d. [1976].

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Verbal Boundary Description:

Beginning at a point at the southeast corner of the intersection of North Second (Main) Street and Lewis Street, proceed southwest along the right-of-way of the east side of Lewis Street to the alley between Third and Fourth Streets; then proceed southeast along the alley to its intersection with Howard Street; then proceed northeast along the right-of-way of the west side of Howard Street to the northwest corner of the intersection of Howard Street and Third Street; then proceed southeast along the right-of-way of South Third Street, following the street as it jogs northeast, then southeast, then southwest around the Clarksville Medical Center at 215 South Third Street, to the alley between South Third and South Fourth Streets; then proceed southeast along the alley to its intersection with Virginia Street; then proceed northeast along the right-of-way of the west side of Virginia Street to the alley between South Second Street and South Third Street; then proceed southeast approximately 125 feet, crossing Town Creek; then proceed northeast approximately 225 feet, crossing South Second Street, to the alley between South Second Street and First (Front) Street; then proceed southwest along the right-of-way of the east side of Virginia Street to the southeast corner of the intersection of Virginia and South Second Streets; then proceed northwest along the right-of-way of the south side of Second Street to the southwest corner of the intersection of Second Street and Main Cross Street; then proceed northeast along the right-of-way of the east side of Main Cross Street to the alley between Second Street and First (Front) Street; then proceed southeast approximately 175 feet along the rear property line of 301 South First (Front) Street; then proceed northeast to the right-of-way of the south side of South First (Front) Street; then proceed northwest along the right-of-way of the south side of South First (Front) Street, turning southwest along the property line of 15 North First (Front) Street; then proceed southwest approximately 240 feet to the right-of-way of the south side of North Second Street; then proceed northeast along the right-of-way of the south side of North Second (Main) Street to the point of beginning.

Boundary Justification:

The boundaries were selected to incorporate the earliest settled part of Clarksville and the part retaining the greatest number of its historic resources. The approximate boundaries of this area (1st Street, Lewis Street, the alley between 3rd and 4th, and the Town Creek) were modified to eliminate the following features: (1) a 1972 public housing project at 1st and Lewis; (2) a steep hillside and several recent structures west of 3rd Street between Howard and Main Cross Streets; and (3) most of the block bounded by 1st, 2nd, Main Cross and Virginia, which was leveled by fire in 1923.

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National Register Coordinator  
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DPRHP/Historic Preservation Program  
P. O. Box 176  
Jefferson City, Missouri 65102  
Date: March 1, 1991  
Telephone: 314/751-5368  
Editor of Items #7 and #8

-Historic Resources of Clarksville, Missouri

Clarksville Historic District

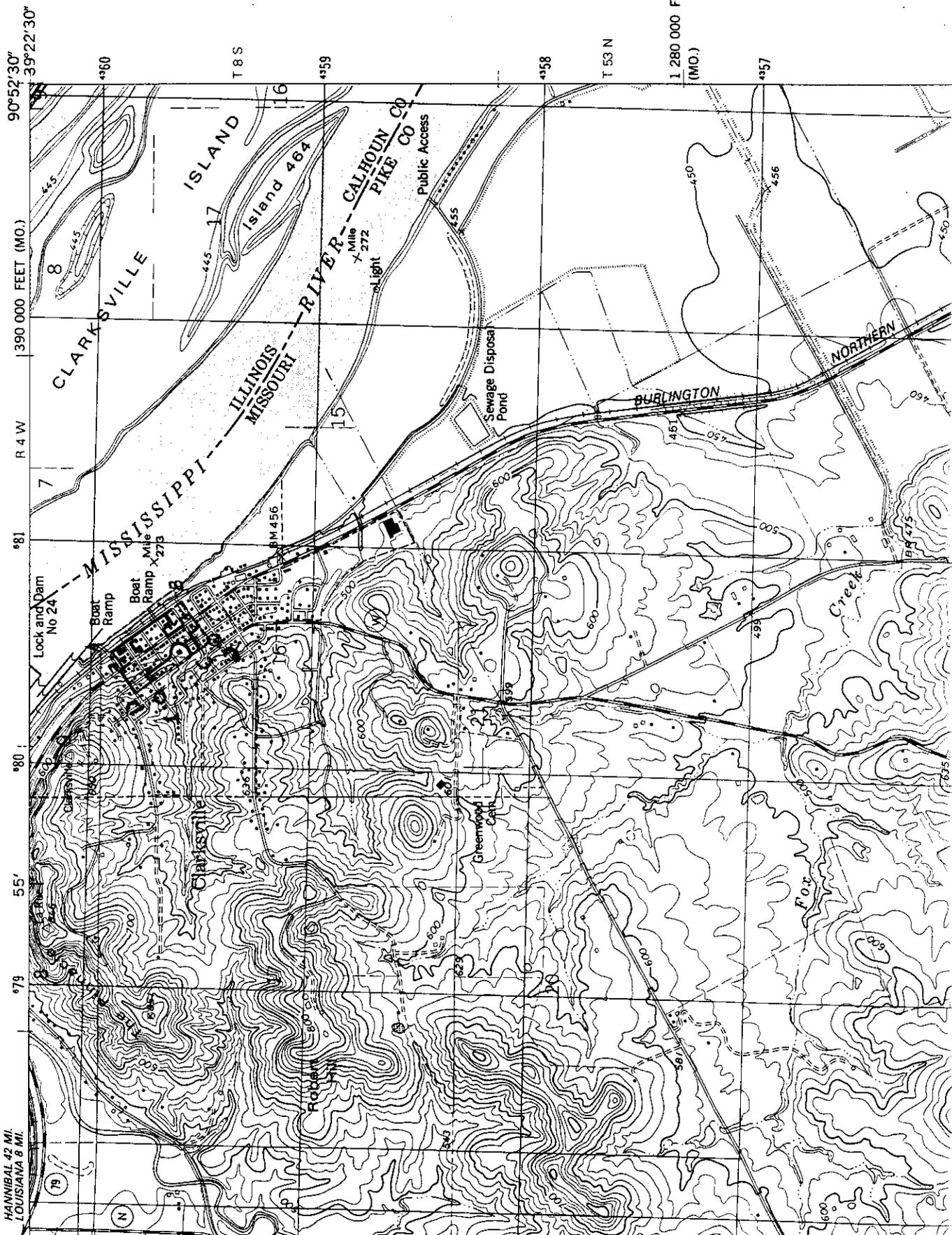
- A. 15-680500-4359920
- C. 15-680560-4359460

- B. 15-680750-4359600
- D. 15-680320-4359790

1. Turner-Pharr House, 101 N. Fourth 15-680300-4359690
2. Northern Methodist Episcopal Church, 309 Smith St. 15-680565-4359440

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